

# CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

## G PHYSICS (NOTES omitted)

### INSTRUMENTS

#### G01 MEASURING; TESTING (NOTES omitted)

#### G01H MEASUREMENT OF MECHANICAL VIBRATIONS OR ULTRASONIC, SONIC OR INFRASONIC WAVES

##### NOTES

1. This subclass covers the combination of generation and measurement of mechanical vibrations.
2. Attention is drawn to the Notes following the title of class [G01](#).

##### WARNING

In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

<p><b>1/00</b> Measuring {characteristics of} vibrations in solids by using direct conduction to the detector (<a href="#">G01H 9/00</a>, <a href="#">G01H 11/00</a> take precedence)</p> <p>1/003 . {of rotating machines (<a href="#">G01H 1/10</a> takes precedence)}</p> <p>1/006 . . {of the rotor of turbo machines}</p> <p>1/04 . of vibrations which are transverse to direction of propagation</p> <p>1/06 . . Frequency</p> <p>1/08 . . Amplitude</p> <p>1/10 . of torsional vibrations</p> <p>1/12 . of longitudinal or not specified vibrations</p> <p>1/14 . . Frequency</p> <p>1/16 . . Amplitude</p> <p><b>3/00</b> Measuring {characteristics of} vibrations by using a detector in a fluid (<a href="#">G01H 7/00</a>, <a href="#">G01H 9/00</a>, <a href="#">G01H 11/00</a> take precedence)</p> <p>3/005 . {Testing or calibrating of detectors covered by the subgroups of <a href="#">G01H 3/00</a> (calibrating geophysical instruments, e.g. seismic receivers <a href="#">G01V 13/00</a>)}</p> <p>3/04 . Frequency</p> <p>3/06 . . by electric means</p> <p>3/08 . . Analysing frequencies present in complex vibrations, e.g. comparing harmonics present {(acoustic presence detection <a href="#">G01V 1/001</a>)}</p> <p>3/10 . Amplitude; Power</p> <p>3/12 . . by electric means (<a href="#">G01H 3/14</a> takes precedence)</p> <p>3/125 . . . {for representing acoustic field distribution (using optical means <a href="#">G01H 9/002</a>; sonar systems for imaging <a href="#">G01S 7/56</a>, <a href="#">G01S 15/89</a>; acoustic holography <a href="#">G03H 3/00</a>)}</p> <p>3/14 . . Measuring mean amplitude; Measuring mean power; Measuring time integral of power</p> <p><b>5/00</b> Measuring propagation velocity of ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves {, e.g. of pressure waves}</p> <p><b>7/00</b> Measuring reverberation time {; room acoustic measurements}</p>	<p><b>9/00</b> Measuring mechanical vibrations or ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves by using radiation-sensitive means, e.g. optical means</p> <p>9/002 . {for representing acoustic field distribution (sonar systems for imaging <a href="#">G01S 7/56</a>, <a href="#">G01S 15/89</a>; acoustic holography <a href="#">G03H 3/00</a>)}</p> <p>9/004 . {using fibre optic sensors (light guides <a href="#">per se</a> <a href="#">G02B 6/00</a>, acousto-optical devices specially adapted for gating or modulating in optical wave guides <a href="#">G02F 1/125</a>)}</p> <p>9/006 . . {the vibrations causing a variation in the relative position of the end of a fibre and another element}</p> <p>9/008 . {by using ultrasonic waves (measuring position using ultrasonic waves <a href="#">G01S 15/02</a>)}</p> <p><b>11/00</b> Measuring mechanical vibrations or ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves by detecting changes in electric or magnetic properties</p> <p>11/02 . by magnetic means, e.g. reluctance</p> <p>11/04 . . using magnetostrictive devices</p> <p>11/06 . by electric means</p> <p>11/08 . . using piezo-electric devices</p> <p><b>13/00</b> Measuring resonant frequency</p> <p><b>15/00</b> Measuring mechanical or acoustic impedance</p> <p><b>17/00</b> Measuring mechanical vibrations or ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves, not provided for in the preceding groups {(see provisionally also <a href="#">G01H 1/00</a>)}</p>
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