

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G PHYSICS (NOTES omitted)

INSTRUMENTS

G04 HOROLOGY

G04C ELECTROMECHANICAL CLOCKS OR WATCHES (mechanical parts of clocks or watches in general G04B; electronic time-pieces with no moving parts, electronic circuitry for producing timing pulses G04G)

NOTE

This subclass covers electric features of mechanically-driven clocks or watches, such as electric winding of such clocks or the provision of electric contacts thereon.

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.

Electric winding of mechanical clocks; Independent electric clocks or watches

- 1/00** Winding mechanical clocks electrically (winding mechanically G04B 3/00 {; electrical winding of spring driven arrangements for grammophones G11B 19/20})
- 1/003 . {by electro-thermal or electro-pneumatic arrangements}
- 1/006 . {for clocksystems (G04C 1/02 - G04C 1/04 take precedence)}
- 1/02 . by electromagnets
- 1/022 . . {with snap-acting armature}
- 1/024 . . . {winding-up springs}
- 1/026 . . {having unipolar rotating armature (two-pole or multi-pole arrangements G04C 1/04, G04C 1/06, G04C 1/08)}
- 1/028 . . {with linearly moving armature}
- 1/04 . by electric motors with rotating or with reciprocating movement {(in general H02K 33/00)}
- 1/06 . . winding-up springs
- 1/062 . . . {by oscillating movement}
- 1/065 . . . {by continuous rotating movement}
- 1/067 . . . {by stepping rotating movement}
- 1/08 . . raising weights
- 1/082 . . . {by oscillating movement}
- 1/085 . . . {by continuously rotating movement}
- 1/087 . . . {by stepping rotating movement}
- 1/10 . Protection against overwinding (in mechanical clocks or watches G04B 1/20, G04B 3/06, G04B 3/10; {G04B 5/24, G04B 9/02})
- 1/12 . . of the spring
- 1/14 . . of the weights
- 3/00** Electromechanical clocks or watches independent of other time-pieces and in which the movement is maintained by electric means {(synchronisation G04C 11/00)}

- 3/001 . {Electromechanical switches for setting or display (in general H01H)}
- 3/002 . . {Position, e.g. inclination dependent switches}
- 3/004 . . {Magnetically controlled}
- 3/005 . . {Multiple switches (G04C 3/004 takes precedence)}
- 3/007 . . {Electromechanical contact-making and breaking devices acting as pulse generators for setting}
- 3/008 . {Mounting, assembling of components}
- 3/02 . wherein movement is regulated by a pendulum
- 3/021 . . {using mechanical coupling (using more than one pendulum G04C 3/025; using torsion pendulums G04C 3/033; using conical pendulums G04C 3/0335)}
- 3/022 . . . {with constant impulses}
- 3/024 . . {using other coupling means, e.g. electrostrictive, magnetostrictive}
- 3/025 . . {using more than one pendulum (synchronisation between master and slave pendulums G04C 13/028)}
- 3/027 . . using electromagnetic coupling between electric power source and pendulum (G04C 3/033 takes precedence)
- 3/0271 . . . {the pendulum controlling contacts and mechanically driving the gear-train (constructional details of contact devices G04C 13/06, G04C 23/06)}
- 3/0273 . . . {the pendulum controlling contacts, thereby electromagnetically driving the gear-train or several gear-trains (generating driving pulses in master-clocks G04C 13/0463)}
- 3/0275 . . . {the pendulum controlling contacts, the pendulum driving electro-magnet simultaneously driving the gear-train}
- 3/0276 . . . {the pendulum controlling indirectly, i.e. without mechanical connection, contacts, e.g. by magnetic or optic means}

- 3/0278 . . . {the pendulum controlling the gear-train by means of static switches, e.g. transistor circuits}
- 3/033 . . using torsion pendulums; using conical pendulums (construction thereof G04B 17/00)
- 3/0335 . . . {using conical pendulums (construction thereof G04B 17/30)}
- 3/04 . wherein movement is regulated by a balance {(construction thereof G04B 17/063)}
- 3/042 . . {using mechanical coupling}
- 3/045 . . . {with constant impulses}
- 3/047 . . {using other coupling means, e.g. electrostrictive, magnetostrictive}
- 3/06 . . using electromagnetic coupling between electric power source and balance
- 3/061 . . . {the balance controlling contacts and mechanically driving the gear-train}
- 3/062 . . . {the balance controlling contacts, the gear-train or several gear-trains being driven electro-magnetically thereby}
- 3/063 . . . {the balance controlling contacts, the balance driving electro-magnet simultaneously driving the gear-train}
- 3/064 . . . {the balance controlling indirectly, i.e. without mechanical connection, contacts, e.g. by magnetic or optic means}
- 3/065 . . . {the balance controlling gear-train by means of static switches, e.g. transistor circuits (synchronisation of balance G04C 11/084)}
- 3/066 {Constructional details, e.g. disposition of coils}
- 3/067 {Driving circuits with distinct detecting and driving coils}
- 3/068 {provided with automatic control}
- 3/069 {Driving circuits using a single coil for detection and driving purposes}
- 3/08 . wherein movement is regulated by a mechanical oscillator other than a pendulum or balance, e.g. by a tuning fork {, e.g. electrostatically}
- 3/10 . . driven by electromagnetic means
- 3/101 . . . {constructional details}
- 3/102 {of the mechanical oscillator or of the coil}
- 3/104 {of the pawl or the ratched-wheel (in general G04B 11/04, G04C 11/005)}
- 3/105 {pawl and ratched-wheel being magnetically coupled}
- 3/107 {Controlling frequency or amplitude of the oscillating system (circuits G04C 3/108)}
- 3/108 . . . {Driving circuits}
- 3/12 . . driven by piezoelectric means; driven by magneto-strictive means
- 3/125 . . . {driven by magneto-strictive means}
- 3/14 . incorporating a stepping motor (G04C 3/02 - G04C 3/12 take precedence {generating timing pulses G04F 5/00, G04G 3/00; setting G04G 5/00; synchronisation G04G 7/00; generating commutating pulses in masterclocks G04C 13/0463, G04C 13/02; slave clocks actuated intermittently by electromechanical step advancing mechanisms G04C 13/10; control circuits for stepping motors in general H02P 8/00})
- 3/143 . . {Means to reduce power consumption by reducing pulse width or amplitude and related problems, e.g. detection of unwanted or missing step}
- 3/146 . . {incorporating two or more stepping motors or rotors}
- 3/16 . incorporating an electro-dynamic continuously rotating motor (G04C 3/02 - G04C 3/12 take precedence; clocks driven by synchronous motors G04C 15/00; {apparatus which can be set and started to measure-off predetermined or adjustably-fixed time intervals with electric driving means, e.g. incorporating clocks G04F 3/06, G04F 3/08; electromechanical stop watches G04F 8/00})
- 3/165 . . {comprising a mechanical regulating device influencing the electromotor (constructional details of the mechanical regulating device G04B 17/00)}
- 3/18 . incorporating electro-thermal or electro-pneumatic driving means
- 5/00 Electric or magnetic means for converting oscillatory to rotary motion in time-pieces, i.e. electric or magnetic escapements (regulators G04C 3/00)**
- 5/005 . {Magnetic or electromagnetic means}
- 9/00 Electrically-actuated devices for setting the time-indicating means (of slave clocks G04C 13/03; mechanical setting devices G04B 27/00; radio-controlled time-pieces G04R)**
- 9/02 . {brought into action by radio transmission}
- 9/04 . by blocking the driving means {(see provisionally G04C 9/00)}
- 9/06 . by decoupling the driving means (combined with blocking means G04C 9/04 {see provisionally G04C 9/00})
- 9/08 . by electric drive, {(i.e. for mechanical clocks; see provisionally G04C 9/00)}
- 10/00 Arrangements of electric power supplies in time pieces {(circuits G04G 19/00; mounting, assembling of components of electromechanical watches G04C 3/008, of electronic watches G04G 17/00)}**
- 10/02 . the power supply being a radioactive {or photovoltaic} source
- 10/04 . with means for indicating the condition of the power supply {(in general G01R 31/36)}
- Electric clock installations; Master-and-slave clock systems; Synchronous-motor clocks**
- 11/00 Synchronisation of independently-driven clocks (radio-controlled time-pieces G04R)**
- 11/002 . {by changing the driving speed}
- 11/005 . {by changing the ratio of the driving-gear}
- 11/007 . {by positioning of the index or by regulating the length of the pendulum in dependance on the time difference with a standard}
- 11/02 . {by radio (time setting brought into action by radio G04C 9/02)}
- 11/023 . . {provided with arrangements to prevent synchronisation by interfering signals}
- 11/026 . . {the time-piece preparing itself on set times on the reception of the synchronising signal}
- 11/04 . over a line (transmitting time signals over telephone networks H04M 11/06 {; time setting G04C 9/00})

- 11/043 . . {provided with arrangements to prevent synchronisation by interfering signals}
- 11/046 . . {the time-piece preparing itself on set time on the reception of the synchronising signal}
- 11/06 . with direct mechanical action on the time-indicating means {(time setting [G04C 9/00](#))}
- 11/08 . using an electro-magnet or-motor {for oscillation correction}
- 11/081 . . {using an electro-magnet}
- 11/082 . . . {acting on the pendulum (mutual synchronisation of pendulums [G04C 13/028](#))}
- 11/084 . . . {acting on the balance}
- 11/085 . . {using an electro-motor}
- 11/087 . . . {acting on the pendulum (mutual synchronisation of pendulums [G04C 13/028](#))}
- 11/088 . . . {acting on the balance}
- 13/00 Driving mechanisms for clocks by master-clocks**
- 13/02 . Circuit arrangements; Electric clock installations
- 13/021 . . {master-slave systems using transmission of singular pulses for driving directly slave-clocks step by step ([G04C 13/03](#) takes precedence)}
- 13/022 . . . {via existing power distribution lines}
- 13/023 . . . {via existing transmission lines (transmitting time signals over telephone networks [H04M 11/06](#))}
- 13/025 . . . {via special lines}
- 13/026 . . . {by radio}
- 13/027 . . {master-slave systems using transmission of other driving signals, e.g. coded signals}
- 13/028 . . {transmission systems for synchronisation of pendulum of slave-clocks by pendulums of master-clocks}
- 13/03 . . Pulse transmission systems with additional means for setting the time indication of slave-clocks {([G04C 13/028](#) takes precedence)}
- 13/04 . . Master-clocks
- 13/0409 . . . {monitoring or controlling master-clock or system with more than one master-clock, e.g. for switching-over to standby motor or power system}
- 13/0418 {by using devices similar to slave-clocks}
- 13/0427 {Systems in which slave-clocks function as master-clocks for other slave-clocks (synchronisation of independently-driven clocks [G04C 11/00](#), setting [G04C 9/00](#))}
- 13/0436 . . . {provided with supplementary means for setting or changing the time indication of the slave-clocks}
- 13/0445 {for automatically correcting of or compensating for disturbances}
- 13/0454 {for automatically setting of slave-clocks after correction or after setting of master-clock}
- 13/0463 . . . {Arrangements for generating normal driving pulses}
- 13/0472 {by starting an independent mechanical driving devices, e.g. motor controlling the contacts}
- 13/0481 {by switching on an electromagnetic driving device, e.g. electro-motor, controlling the contacts}
- 13/049 {by using current generating driving device}
- 13/06 . . . Contact devices (for simultaneously winding several clocks [G04C 1/00](#))
- 13/065 {controlled by a pendulum or a balance}
- 13/08 . Slave-clocks actuated intermittently
- 13/10 . . by electromechanical step advancing mechanisms {(independent clocks or watches incorporating a stepping motor [G04C 3/14](#); stepping motors in general [H02K 33/00](#))}
- 13/105 . . . {setting the time-indicating means (master-slave systems with setting means [G04C 13/03](#); adjusting independently-driven clocks [G04C 9/00](#), [G04C 11/00](#))}
- 13/11 . . . with rotating armature
- 13/12 . . by continuously-rotating electric motors {(independent clocks [G04C 3/16](#); clocks driven by synchronous motors [G04C 15/00](#))}
- 13/14 . . by electrically-released mechanical driving mechanisms
- 15/00 Clocks driven by synchronous motors**
- 15/0009 . {without power-reserve}
- 15/0018 . . {provided with hand-actuated starting device}
- 15/0027 . . {provided with automatic-starting device}
- 15/0036 . . {provided with means for indicating disturbance}
- 15/0045 . . {provided with means for checking sense of rotation}
- 15/0054 . {with power-reserve}
- 15/0063 . {Synchronous clock systems, e.g. provided with radiolink or using transmission of alternating current via existing power distribution lines}
- 15/0072 . . {Setting the time-indicating means, e.g. by controlling the frequency or by changing the drive of the separate clocks by using an auxiliary motor}
- 15/0081 . . {Automatic stabilisation of net frequency with regard to time, e.g. by comparing one of the clocks with an independent clock, means being provided for automatic compensation of disturbances}
- 15/009 . {Lubricating}
- Indicating the time or producing time signals electrically**
- 17/00 Indicating the time optically by electric means** ([G04C 19/00](#) takes precedence; by mechanical means [G04B 19/00](#), [G04B 19/20](#))
- 17/0008 . {by bands}
- 17/0016 . . {with date indication}
- 17/0025 . {by flaps}
- 17/0033 . . {with date indication}
- 17/0041 . {by a combination of different types of indicating devices, e.g. flaps and drums}
- 17/005 . {by discs (by drums [G04C 17/0075](#))}
- 17/0058 . . {with date indication}
- 17/0066 . . . {electromagnetically driven, e.g. intermittently (clocks incorporating a stepping motor [G04C 3/14](#))}
- 17/0075 . {by drums or drum-like devices}
- 17/0083 . . {with date indication}
- 17/0091 . {Combined electro-optical and electro-mechanical displays (see provisionally also [G04G 9/0082](#))}
- 17/02 . by electric lamps
- 19/00 Producing optical time signals at prefixed times by electric means**

19/02	• by electric lamps	23/10	• • for actuating any element which operates, or initiates the operation of, the device concerned
19/04	• by indicating members moved electrically, e.g. flap, band	23/12	• • Electric circuitry
21/00	Producing acoustic time signals by electrical means {(for mechanical clocks or watches G04B 21/08 , G04B 25/00)}	23/14	• Mechanisms continuously running to relate the operation(s) to the time of day
21/02	• Constructional details (G04C 21/04 , G04C 21/16 take precedence {sound producing devices in general G10K , e.g. G10K 1/00 })	23/16	• • acting only at one preselected time or during one adjustable time interval
21/04	• Indicating the time of the day (acoustic indication of time G04B 21/00)	23/18	• • for operating one device at a number of different times
21/06	• • by striking mechanism	23/20	• • • with contacts operated, or formed by clock hands or elements of similar form
21/08	• • • with snail	23/22	• • • with the actuating element carried by a disc
21/10	• • • with locking plate	23/24	• • • • the actuating element controlling another element mechanically
21/12	• • by electro-acoustic means	23/26	• • for operating a number of devices at different times
21/14	• • • Electro-acoustic time announcement, i.e. spoken	23/28	• • • with contacts operated, or formed, by clock hands or elements of similar form
21/16	• producing the signals at adjustable fixed times	23/30	• • • with the actuating element carried by a disc
21/18	• • by mechanically unlocking an electromechanical vibrator, e.g. actuated by the leakage flux of the electric driving means	23/32	• • • • the actuating element controlling another element mechanically
21/185	• • • {provided with means for sheeting off or temporarily stopping the signal}	23/34	• • with provision for automatic modification of the programme, e.g. on Sunday
21/20	• • by closing a contact to ring an electromechanical alarm	23/342	• • • {some operations being performed at another time}
21/205	• • • {by the hand(s) or handlike members closing the contact}	23/345	• • • {another programme being carried out}
21/22	• • • put into action by the arbor of a mechanical alarm work	23/347	• • • {some operations being overridden}
21/24	• • • put into action by the spring of a mechanical alarm work	23/36	• • • by external influences
21/26	• • • put into action by the vibrations caused by the operation of a mechanical alarm work	23/38	• Mechanisms measuring a chosen time interval independently of the time of day at which interval starts
21/28	• • by closing a contact to put into action electro-acoustic means, e.g. awakening by music	23/40	• • using continuously-running mechanism
21/30	• • with provision for a number of operations at different times, e.g. ringing the bells in a school	23/42	• • acting only at the end of a single time interval
21/305	• • • {by the hand(s) or handlike members closing the contacts}	23/44	• • • with provision for selection from a number of preset intervals
21/32	• • • giving indications at a number of places each at a different time, e.g. system of alarms in a hotel	23/46	• • • with provision for adjustment of the interval (G04C 23/44 takes precedence)
21/323	• • • • {by the hand(s) or handlike members closing the contacts}	23/48	• • acting at the ends of successive time intervals
21/326	• • • • {adjustable from the different places themselves}	23/50	• • with provision for modification of the interval(s) by external influences
21/34	• • Devices on watches or similar portable timepieces		
21/36	• • Signal repeating devices		
21/38	• • Adjusting the duration of signals		
23/00	Clocks with attached or built-in means operating any device at preselected times or after preselected time-intervals (if restricted to producing acoustic time signals by electrical means G04C 21/00 ; mechanical alarm clocks G04B 23/02 ; apparatus which can be set and started to measure-off predetermined intervals G04F 3/06 ; time or time-programme switches which automatically terminate their operation after the programme is completed H01H 43/00)		
23/02	• Constructional details		
23/04	• • Housings, supports, shielding, or similar stationary parts		
23/06	• • Driving or regulating means		
23/08	• • Programming means		
		99/00	Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass