

## **G08B**

**SIGNALLING OR CALLING SYSTEMS; ORDER TELEGRAPHS; ALARM SYSTEMS** (signalling arrangements on vehicles [B60Q](#), [B62D 41/00](#); railway signalling systems or devices [B61L](#); on cycles [B62J 3/00](#), [B62J 6/00](#); safes or strong-rooms with alarm devices [E05G](#); signalling or alarm devices in mines [E21F 17/18](#); lamps or shutters therefor [F21](#); sensitive measuring elements, see the appropriate subclasses of [G01](#); traffic control systems [G08G](#); visual indicating means [G09](#); sound-producing devices [G10](#); radio or near-field calling systems [H04B 5/00](#), [H04B 7/00](#); selecting arrangements [H04Q 7/00](#), [H04Q 9/00](#) ; loudspeakers, microphones, gramophone pick-ups or like acoustic electromechanical transducers [H04R](#))

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Visual, audible, tactile signalling systems (or combinations thereof) and arrangements of signalling in devices if not provided for elsewhere.

Burglar, theft, or intruder alarms. Identifying, scaring or incapacitating burglars, thieves, or intruders.

Fire alarms; Alarms responsive to explosion.

Alarms responsive to unspecified undesired or abnormal operating condition if not elsewhere provided for.

Alarm systems in which the location of the alarm condition is signalled to a central station, either spontaneously or upon interrogation from the central station.

Alarm systems in which the alarm condition is signalled from a central station to a plurality of substations

Checking or monitoring of signalling or alarm systems; Prevention or correction of operating errors, e.g. preventing unauthorised operation  
Predictive alarm systems characterised by extrapolation or other computation using updated historic data.

### **Relationship between large subject matter areas**

The mere provision of an audible or visible signalling device on a measuring or switching apparatus;

Alarm systems for indicating that a specific variable has reached a predetermined value, these are classified in subclasses of [G01](#) specifying the

particular variable concerned;

Alarms relating to specific processes or types of machines or apparatus, which are covered by the relevant subclasses for the processes, machines, or apparatus.

Note:

[G08B](#) is principally defined in terms of fields of application, rather than fields of technology. For example [G08B 13/00](#) is defined in terms of burglar, theft or intruder alarms but not limited to a particular technology, such as camera systems, tag systems etc. The systems and devices classified in [G08B](#) consequently involve many different technologies and the sub class has a high number of neighbouring technical fields. Neighbouring technical fields are typically either those areas dealing with the sensing devices per se (typically G01) or other application fields which use the same technologies (usually in G06, G07 or [H04N](#)).

For example:

[G08B 13/2402](#) deals with electronic article surveillance using tags attached to valuables. Often these tags are radio frequency identification tags (RFID). However, RFID techniques and devices per se are not classified in [G08B](#), but in [G06K](#). Likewise many other specific applications using RFID tags should not be classified in [G08B](#), e.g. entrance control using tags ([G07C](#)), inventory systems using tags ([G06Q](#)).

Example 2:

Theft detection using cameras belongs to [G08B](#), Close-circuit television (CCTV) systems per se are classified in the video fields ([H04N 7/00](#)). Other systems employ similar camera systems, but for a different purpose. E.g. entrance systems using cameras ([G07C](#)), traffic control using cameras ([G08G](#)). The mere mentioning of surveillance in a video system does not qualify the document for classification in [G08B](#). In [G08B](#) the object of surveillance is always to detect theft or intrusion.

## References relevant to classification in this subclass

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Lamps or shutters for lamps	<a href="#">F21</a>
Radio or near-field calling systems	<a href="#">H04B 5/00</a> , <a href="#">H04B 7/00</a>
Railway signalling systems or devices	<a href="#">B61L</a>
Safes or strong-rooms with alarm devices	<a href="#">E05G</a>
Sensitive measuring elements	<a href="#">G01</a>
Signalling arrangements on vehicles	<a href="#">B60Q</a> , <a href="#">B62D 41/00</a>

Signalling or alarm devices in mines	<a href="#">E21F 17/18</a>
Signalling systems on cycles	<a href="#">B62J 3/00</a> , <a href="#">B62J 6/00</a>
Sound-producing devices	<a href="#">G10</a>
Traffic control systems	<a href="#">G08G</a>
Visual indicating means	<a href="#">G09</a>
Selecting arrangements	<a href="#">H04Q 7/00</a> , <a href="#">H04Q 9/00</a>
Loudspeakers, microphones, gramophone pick-ups or like acoustic electromechanical transducers	<a href="#">H04R</a>

### Special rules of classification within this subclass

[G08B](#) has a high number of neighbouring fields. This has consequences for limiting references, for deciding which classification entries are relevant to the search and for deciding where to classify documents outside [G08B](#). The most relevant neighbouring fields specific to particular sub-groups of [G08B](#) are presented in the detailed analysis of each of the subgroups.

Generally documents are only classified in classes to which the invention specifically relates. However In specific cases, details should be classified elsewhere as additional information. E.g. details of devices where the invention is in [G08B 13/1427](#) - theft control using a transmitter-receiver system, should have details classified in the subgroups of [G08B 21/0202](#), parent-child transmitter-receiver systems, which use the same technology.

## G08B 1/00

### Systems for signalling characterised solely by the form of transmission of the signal

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Signalling systems where the emphasis is put in the transmission or relaying of the signal, not on the way of perceiving the signal.

Further details of subgroups

#### [G08B 1/08](#)

This subgroup contains diverse alarm systems, where the alarm signalling of a sub-element (e.g. a detector within the system) is transformed to electrical signals from a different medium, e.g. transmission of an electric alarm signal upon detection of an audible alarm signal.

## G08B 3/00

**Audible signalling systems; Audible personal calling systems ([N: signalling devices actuated by tyre pressure [B60C 23/02](#); alarm locks [E05B 45/00](#), e.g. with mechanically-operated bells [E05B 45/02](#), electric [E05B 45/06](#)]; audible indication of time signals [G04B 21/00](#), [G04C 21/00](#); [N: sound producing devices, e.g. hooter, buzzer, [G10K](#); telephonic systems provided with personal calling arrangements [H04M 11/022](#) ] )**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Audible signalling systems. Pager receivers signalling only audibly.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Alarm locks	<a href="#">E05B 45/00</a>
Audible indication of time signals	<a href="#">G04B 21/00</a> , <a href="#">G04C 21/00</a>
Distributing signals to two or more loudspeakers for public address systems	<a href="#">H04R 27/00</a>
Intercoms	<a href="#">H04M 11/02</a>
Loudspeakers	<a href="#">H04R 3/12</a>
Selective calling systems and call receivers	<a href="#">H04W 68/00</a>
Signalling devices actuated by tyre pressure	<a href="#">B60C 23/02</a>
Sound producing devices, e.g. hooter, buzzer,	<a href="#">G10K</a>
Telephonic systems with personal calling arrangements	<a href="#">H04M 11/022</a>

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*The following further entries might be relevant for the search:*

Filling tank whistles	<a href="#">G01F 23/0015</a>
Horns for cars	<a href="#">G10K 9/15</a>

## Special rules of classification within this group

Audible signalling systems with a specific application classified elsewhere (e.g. a particular machine comprising an audible signalling device where the classification related to this machine already contains signalling related entries). Paging systems.

Paging receivers using only audible signalling is largely an obsolete technology. However, patent applications are still filed in [G08B 3/1008](#) and subgroups thereof.

## G08B 5/00

Visible signalling systems, e.g. personal calling systems, remote indication of seats occupied ([N: locks with visible signalling devices [E05B 39/00](#); electro-, magneto- or acousto-optic display devices [G02F](#)]; display of time signals [G04B 19/00](#), [G04C 17/00](#), [G04C 19/00](#), [G04G 9/00](#); for display of alphanumeric information [G09F](#); flags, banners [G09F](#); [N: display tubes [H01J 17/49](#), [H01K 7/04](#); electro-luminescent devices [H05B 33/00](#) ]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Visible signalling systems. Paging receivers signalling visually.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Arrangements on vehicles	<a href="#">B60Q 1/34</a> , <a href="#">B60Q 1/46</a>
Circuit arrangements for flashing lamps	<a href="#">H05B 41/30</a> , <a href="#">H05B 39/09</a>
Display of alphanumeric information	<a href="#">G09F</a>
Display of time signals	<a href="#">G04B 19/00</a> , <a href="#">G04C 17/00</a> , <a href="#">G04C 19/00</a> , <a href="#">G04G 9/00</a>
Display tubes	<a href="#">H01J 17/49</a> , <a href="#">H01K 7/04</a>
Electro-, magneto- or acousto-optic display devices	<a href="#">G02F</a>
Electro-luminescent devices	<a href="#">H05B 33/00</a>
Flags, banners	<a href="#">G09F</a>
Locks with visible signalling devices	<a href="#">E05B 39/00</a>

Mechanical indicators of the time when a person is available.	<a href="#">G09F 9/00</a>
Paging systems	<a href="#">H04Q</a> , <a href="#">H04W</a>

### Special rules of classification within this group

All Visual indicators of the types specified in the subgroups of [G08B 7/06](#) (e.g. indication of emergency exits or escape routes) are classified there and not in [G08B 5/00](#), even if they comprise only visual signalling means.

### G08B 6/00

**Tactile signalling systems, e.g. personal calling systems (indication of time by feeling [G04B 25/02](#); deaf-aid sets [H04R 25/00](#)) [N: (apparatus for generating mechanical vibrations [B06B 1/045](#); motors converting reciprocating into rotary movement or vice-versa [H02K 7/06](#); motors with reciprocating, oscillating, or vibrating magnet, armature, or coil system [H02K 33/00](#); telephone hand set vibration alarms [H04M 19/047](#) )]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Tactile (e.g. vibratory) signalling systems.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Apparatus for generating mechanical vibrations	<a href="#">B06B 1/045</a>
Deaf-aid sets	<a href="#">H04R 25/00</a>
Indication of time by feeling	<a href="#">G04B 25/02</a>
Motors converting reciprocating into rotary movement or vice-versa	<a href="#">H02K 7/06</a>
Motors with reciprocating, oscillating, or vibrating magnet, armature, or coil system	<a href="#">H02K 33/00</a>
Telephone hand set vibration alarms	<a href="#">H04M 19/047</a>

### Special rules of classification within this group

Tactile signalling systems with a specific application classified elsewhere (e.g. a vibratory signalling device comprised in a mobile telephone).

## **G08B 7/00**

**Signalling systems according to more than one of groups [G08B 3/00](#) to [G08B 6/00](#) (combinations of display arrangements with audible advertising [G09F 27/00](#)); Personal calling systems according to more than one of groups [G08B 3/00](#) to [G08B 6/00](#) [N: (combinations of display devices with advertising [G09F](#))]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Subject matter combining more than one of visual, audible and/or tactile signalling means.

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Combinations of display arrangements with audible advertising	<a href="#">G09F 27/00</a>
Devices for facilitating escape from buildings	<a href="#">A62B 3/00</a>
Exit signs (e.g.) on doors	<a href="#">G09F 2013/0459</a>
Walking aids for blind persons	<a href="#">A61H 3/06</a>

### **Special rules of classification within this group**

The following special rules apply:

Signalling systems with a specific application classified elsewhere (e.g. a particular machine comprising a visual and an audible signalling device where the classification related to this machine already contains signalling related entries). [G08B 7/00](#) takes precedence over any group in [G08B 3/00](#), [G08B 5/00](#), [G08B 6/00](#).

#### [G08B 7/06](#)

Although the heading of this group specifies “more than one ... signalling means”, systems and devices comprising only one single signalling means are classified in the following subgroups: [G08B 7/064](#), [G08B 7/062](#), [G08B 7/068](#), [G08B 7/066](#) (see also precedence note here above).

## G08B 9/00

Order telegraph apparatus, i.e. means for transmitting one of a finite number of different orders at the discretion of the user, e.g. bridge to engine room orders in ships (signalling devices in mines [E21F 17/18](#) )

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Order telegraph apparatus.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Signalling devices in mines	<a href="#">E21F 17/18</a>
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## G08B 13/00

Burglar, theft, or intruder alarms (vehicle theft alarms [B60R 25/10](#); cycle theft alarms [B62H 5/00](#)) [N: (fire or police telegraphic systems [G08B 25/00](#), [G08B 26/00](#), [H04M 11/04](#) )

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Arrangements, devices and systems triggering an alarm in case of intrusion, theft or burglary.

This group is mainly subdivided according to the technology used to detect the burglary, theft or intrusion. Each subgroup will typically have related fields in the areas where the corresponding sensors and systems per se are classified, and in many technical fields where the same type of detectors might be used.

### Relationship between large subject matter areas

If the invention lies in a central station control unit of a distributed system or in the way in which alarm signals are transmitted between the central station control unit and satellite detectors of the distributed system, classification is likely to be [G08B 25/00](#), [G08B26/00](#) or [G08B 27/00](#), rather than [G08B 13/00](#). Similarly, if the invention lies in the checking of or testing for malfunctions of an alarm system, then classification is likely to be in [G08B 29/00](#).

Exceptions to the above are those distributed systems in which the specific theft detection technology is relevant to the invention (e.g. video theft detection systems communicating with a central station and where the

problem solved by the invention is particularly related to video).

[G08B 13/00](#) only covers theft, burglary and intrusion alarms, it does not cover other alarms (e.g. personal safety alarms, machine fault warnings [G08B 21/00](#)).

Intrusion here means physical intrusion, not non-authorized (electronic) access to a system, e.g. hacking.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Alarm devices on safes	<a href="#">E05G 1/10</a>
Alarm locks. Alarm systems limited to lock systems	<a href="#">E05B 45/00</a> , <a href="#">H01H 13/18</a> , <a href="#">E05B 45/06</a>
Anti theft control in POS systems	<a href="#">G07G 3/003</a>
Control access systems, sometimes combined with EAS systems.	<a href="#">G07C 9/00</a>
Cycle theft alarms	<a href="#">B62H 5/00</a>
Fire or burglar alarm telephonic systems	<a href="#">H04M 11/04</a>
Network intrusion	<a href="#">H04L</a> <sup>29</sup>
Recognising scenes under surveillance, e.g. with Markovian modelling of scene activity	<a href="#">G06K 9/00771</a>
RFID readers	<a href="#">G06K7</a>
RFID transponders	<a href="#">G06K 19/07</a>
Security seals	<a href="#">G09F 3/03</a>
Sensing per se	G01
Tags fixed to articles to be removed at check out	<a href="#">E05B 73/0023</a>
Vehicle theft alarms	<a href="#">B60R 25/10</a>
Windows, doors against burglary	<a href="#">E06B 5/11</a>

## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Active positioning systems	<a href="#">G01S</a>
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Antenna details, also for EAS interrogators	<a href="#">H01Q 7/04</a> , <a href="#">H01Q 1/22</a>
Anti theft control in POS systems	<a href="#">G07G 3/003</a>
Anti-theft means in containers	<a href="#">B65D 2211/00</a>
Camera calibration, e.g. determining intrinsic or extrinsic parameters	<a href="#">G06T 7/0018</a>
Closed circuit television systems	<a href="#">H04N 7/18</a>
Closed circuit television systems	<a href="#">H04N 7/18</a>
Containers incorporating RFID tag.	<a href="#">B65D 2203/10</a>
Control access systems, sometimes combined with EAS systems.	<a href="#">G07C9</a>
Detecting using light barriers	<a href="#">G01V 8/10</a>
Detecting using light barriers. multi beams	<a href="#">G01V 8/24</a>
Detecting using light barriers. single beams	<a href="#">G01V 8/16</a>
Devices to prevent theft or loss of purses, luggage or hand carried bags	<a href="#">A45C 13/18</a>
Electronic seals for containers	<a href="#">B65D 55/02</a>
Electronic seals for envelopes	<a href="#">B65D 27/30</a>
Fastening or securing to goods by means of strings, straps, chains, or wires	<a href="#">G09F 3/14</a>
Fastening or securing to goods by means of strings, straps, chains, or wires	<a href="#">G09F 3/14</a>
Fences	<a href="#">E04H 17/00</a>
Floor coverings	<a href="#">D06N 7/00</a>
Illumination activated by motion detection	<a href="#">F21V 23/0442</a> , <a href="#">H05B 37/0227</a>
Image content analysis	<a href="#">G06K 9/00</a>
Infrared sensors. Radiation pyrometry.	<a href="#">G01J 5/08</a>
Layered products, e.g. glass panels	<a href="#">B32B 17/00</a>
Loan/reuse applications using RFID tags	<a href="#">G06K 2017/0074</a>
Locks giving indication of unauthorized opening	<a href="#">E05B 39/00</a>
Mechanical details for pivoting arrangements, e.g. for cameras	<a href="#">F16M 11/12</a> , <a href="#">F16M 11/18</a>
Mechanisms for attaching tags to goods	<a href="#">E05B 73/0017</a>
Motion analysis in video images	<a href="#">G06T 7/20</a>

Opening detection in general	<a href="#">G01R 11/24</a>
Opening or tampering of casing of electronic components	<b>G06F21/00N1T</b>
Opening or tampering of casing of electronic components	<b>G06F21/00N1T</b>
Opening or tampering of input/output devices, i.e. mouse, keyboards	<b>G06F21/00N1V1</b>
Opening or tampering of input/output devices, i.e. mouse, keyboards	<b>G06F21/00N1V1</b>
Radiation pyrometry. Lens details	<a href="#">G01J 1/04</a>
Recognition of humans or body parts in video images.	<a href="#">G06K 9/00362</a>
Recognition of scenes under surveillance	<a href="#">G06K 9/00771</a>
RFID readers	<a href="#">G06K 7/00</a>
RFID transponders	<a href="#">G06K 19/07</a>
Security seals	<a href="#">G09F 3/03</a>
Show stands, hangers or shelves with antitheft function.	<a href="#">A47F 5/0861</a>
Tracking of shipping containers	<b>G06Q10/00D</b>
Tracking/inventory using tags	<a href="#">G06K 2017/0045</a>
Vehicle theft alarms	<a href="#">B60R 25/10</a>
Windows, doors against burglary	<a href="#">E06B 5/11</a>
Windows, doors against burglary	<a href="#">E06B 5/11</a>

## **G08B 13/04**

### **by breaking of glass**

#### **Informative References**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Layered products, e.g. glass panels	<a href="#">B32B 17/00</a>
Windows, doors against burglary	<a href="#">E06B 5/11</a>

## G08B 13/06

by tampering with fastening (alarm locks [E05B 45/00](#); alarm devices on safes [E05G 1/10](#)) [N: (anti-theft means in containers [B65D 2211/00](#) )]

### Informative References

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Electronic seals for envelopes	<a href="#">B65D 27/30</a>
Electronic seals for containers	<a href="#">B65D 55/02</a>
Locks giving indication of unauthorized opening	<a href="#">E05B39</a>
Windows, doors against burglary	<a href="#">E06B 5/11</a>
Opening detection in general	<a href="#">G01R 11/24</a>
Opening or tampering of casing of electronic components	<b>G06F21/00N1T</b>
Opening or tampering of input/output devices, i.e. mouse, keyboards	<b>G06F21/00N1V1</b>

## G08B 13/08

by opening, e.g. of door, of window, of drawer, of shutter, of curtain, of blind [N: (alarm locks [E05B 45/00](#); electrical switches operated by opening or closing of a door [H01H 13/18](#) )]

### Informative References

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Electronic seals for envelopes	<a href="#">B65D 27/30</a>
Electronic seals for containers	<a href="#">B65D 55/02</a>
Locks giving indication of unauthorized opening	<a href="#">E05B39</a>
Windows, doors against burglary	<a href="#">E06B 5/11</a>
Opening detection in general	<a href="#">G01R 11/24</a>

Opening or tampering of casing of electronic components	<b>G06F21/00N1T</b>
Opening or tampering of input/output devices, i.e. mouse, keyboards	<b>G06F21/00N1V1</b>

## **G08B 13/10**

by pressure on floors, floor coverings, stair treads, counters, or tills [N: (contact cables, contact carpets [H01B 7/10](#); electrical switches operated by change of a non-electrical or thermal condition [H01H 9/00](#); treadles for traffic control [G08G 1/02](#) )]

### **Informative References**

*This subclass/group covers:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Floor coverings	<a href="#">D06N7</a>
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## **G08B 13/12**

by the breaking or disturbance of stretched cords or wires

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

This group contains arrangements where an item is protected against theft or intrusion by some type of "fence" which encloses or surrounds the item and whereby the disruption of the fence is detected. Here the term "fence" includes not only a conventional fence, such as one surrounding a building, but also a grid surrounding an electronic circuit in an electronic package.

### **Informative References**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Fences	<a href="#">E04H17</a>
Opening or tampering of casing of electronic components	<b>G06F21/00N1T</b>

Opening or tampering of input/output devices, i.e. mouse, keyboards	<b>G06F21/00N1V1</b>
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## **G08B 13/14**

**by lifting or attempted removal of hand-portable articles [N: (devices to prevent theft or loss of purses, luggage or hand carried bags [A45C 13/18](#) )]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

This group relates to inventions in which the (attempted) physical removal of an object is detected, rather than the mere approach to an object, as is the case in [G08B 13/12](#). E.g. Whilst cutting a cable in a fence in [G08B 13/12](#) would indicate someone attempting to approach an object, cutting a cable in [G08B 13/1445](#) would indicate that a cable by which an object was tethered has been cut, making the object removable.

Important: Electronic article surveillance (EAS) tags are not classified in [G08B 13/14](#). They are classified in [G08B 13/2402](#) and the subgroups thereof.

### **Informative References**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Show stands, hangers or shelves with antitheft function.	<a href="#">A47F 5/0861</a>
Devices to prevent theft or loss of purses, luggage or hand carried bags	<a href="#">A45C 13/18</a>

## **G08B 13/1427**

**[N: with transmitter-receiver for distance detection]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

This group relates to transmitter receiver alarm systems where part of the system, e.g. the transmitter, is physically associated with an article to be protected. The technology employed is the same as that of transmitter receiver systems according to [G08B 21/0202](#) where a part of the system, e.g. the transmitter, is physically associated with a child to be protected. Transmitter receiver article theft systems must be classified in [G08B 13/1427](#),

and additionally in the appropriate subgroups of the personal safety alarms under [G08B 21/0202](#) as additional information.

## **G08B 13/1436**

**[N: with motion detection]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

The motion of a mechanism attached to a portable object is detected, not the motion of an intruder.

## **G08B 13/1445**

**[N: with detection of interference with a cable tethering an article, e.g. alarm activated by detecting detachment of article, breaking or stretching of cable (furniture, e.g. shelves for displaying merchandise, incorporating tethers to prevent theft [A47F 7/024](#), [A47F 5/0861](#) )]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

see comments to [G08B 13/14](#).

## **G08B 13/16**

**Actuation by interference with mechanical vibrations in air or other fluid**

### **Informative References**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Vehicle theft alarms	<a href="#">B60R 25/10</a>
Active positioning systems	<a href="#">G01S</a>

## **G08B 13/183**

**by interruption of a radiation beam or barrier (light barriers [G01V 8/10](#)) [N: (industrial safety devices with photocells [F16P 3/14](#) )]**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

This group relates to interruption of a radiation beam. The groups under [G01V 8/10](#) have the same structure and are useful for the search.

## Informative References

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Detecting using light barriers	<a href="#">G01V 8/10</a>
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## G08B 13/184

### using radiation reflectors

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

In [G08B 13/184](#) systems incorporate reflectors for reflecting a beam from the emitter to the receiver. The groups under [G01V 8/10](#) have the same structure and are useful for the search.

## Informative References

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Detecting using light barriers	<a href="#">G01V 8/10</a>
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## G08B 13/186

### using light guides, e.g. optical fibres

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

This group relates to protection using light guides such as optical fibres. Where the invention relates to a light guide, such as an optical fibre, incorporated into the structure of a fence for protecting an object, the classification is [G08B 13/124](#), which takes precedence over [G08B 13/186](#).

If the light guide, e.g. optical fibre, is used for the tethering an object, the correct classification is both [G08B 13/1445](#) and [G08B 13/186](#) (as additional

information is appropriate).

### Informative References

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Detecting using light barriers. single beams	<a href="#">G01V 8/16</a>
Detecting using light barriers. multi beams	<a href="#">G01V 8/24</a>

### G08B 13/19

using infra-red radiation detection systems [N: ([G08B 13/194](#) takes precedence; lighting devices activated by motion detection [F21V 23/0442](#); radiation pyrometry per se [G01J 5/00](#); controlling circuits for electric light sources activated by motion detection [H05B 37/0227](#) )]

### Informative References

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Illumination activated by motion detection	<a href="#">F21V 23/0442</a> , <a href="#">H05B 37/0227</a>
Infrared sensors. Radiation pyrometry.	<a href="#">G01J 5/08</a>

### G08B 13/193

using focusing means

### Informative References

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Radiation pyrometry. Lens details	<a href="#">G01J 1/04</a>
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### G08B 13/196

using television cameras [N: (recognition of scenes under surveillance [G06K 9/00771](#); image analysis per se [G06T 7/00](#);

television cameras [H04N 5/225](#); CCTV systems [H04N 7/18](#) ]]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

This group relates to theft or intrusion detection using video cameras. Personal safety, industrial process control, traffic surveillance, entry-exit systems, tele-presence or video conferencing systems are not classified in [G08B](#) (see the neighbouring fields of [G08B 13/00](#) above).

Many details are contemplated by the classification scheme, and they should be allocated as completely as possible. They are grouped within the following structure:

- Movement detection and image analysis
- Camera casing
- Details of the system layout
- Electrical details.
- Camera communication details
- Data storage details
- User interface details

Several specific subgroups serve as headers to help the reader separate these topics above. These header subgroups and should not be used for classification. This is indicated in the group references (“contains no documents”).

In general, a document which discloses generally known subject matter pertaining to one or more of the detailed subgroups but where the invention does not lie in the aspects covered by these subgroups should not be allocated that particular classification. If no subgroup can be appropriately allocated, then the document should be classified in [G08B 13/196](#) as invention information, and the details present in the document should be classified in the corresponding subgroups as additional information. A document where the invention clearly focuses on the topic of an existing subgroup should be given only this subgroup as invention information, further details being classified as additional information where appropriate.

### Informative References

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Mechanical details for pivoting arrangements, e.g. for cameras	<a href="#">F16M 11/12</a> , <a href="#">F16M 11/18</a>
Image content analysis	<a href="#">G06K9</a>

Recognition of humans or body parts in video images.	<a href="#">G06K 9/00362</a>
Recognition of scenes under surveillance	<a href="#">G06K 9/00771</a>
Camera calibration, e.g. determining intrinsic or extrinsic parameters	<a href="#">G06T 7/0018</a>
Motion analysis in video images	<a href="#">G06T 7/20</a>
Closed circuit television systems	<a href="#">H04N 7/18</a>

## **G08B 13/2402**

**N: Electronic Article Surveillance [EAS], i.e. systems using tags for detecting removal of a tagged item from a secure area, e.g. tags for detecting shoplifting (mechanical aspects of the tags, e.g. related to locking [E05B 73/0017](#); RFID readers [G06K 7/00](#); RFID tags [G06K 19/00](#); access control systems [G07C 9/00](#); anti-theft control in point of sale systems [G07G 3/003](#); security seals [G09F 3/03](#) )]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Electronic Article Surveillance (EAS) tags are classified in [G08B 13/2402](#) and its subgroups.

A tag in accordance with this group is an electromagnetic, non-contact marker detected by an antennae (typically a loop antenna arranged at the entrance of a shop or other building). Systems employed for the detection of theft of portable articles comprising an RF transponder communicating with a central station by a radio link are generally classified in the subgroups of [G08B 13/14](#), even though the transponder may be referred to in the document as a tag.

Systems comprising a transponder and a tag is, at the time of writing in 2011 , an active topic (e.g. a tag detected by loop antennae at exit points of a shop but also communicating with the WLAN of a shop via Wi-fi access points). These documents should be classified both in [G08B 13/1427](#) and [G08B 13/2402](#).

The classification scheme hierarchically under [G08B 13/2402](#) is detailed, and the relevant aspects of a document should be rigorously classified. Similar criteria as for [G08B 13/196](#) applies:

In general, a document which discloses generally known subject matter pertaining to one or more of the detailed subgroups of [G08B 13/2402](#), where the invention does not lie in the solution to a problem therein should not be allocated that particular classification. If no subgroup can be appropriately allocated, then the document should be classified in the header

[G08B 13/2402](#) as invention information, and the details present in the document should be classified in the corresponding subgroups as additional information.

A document where the invention clearly focuses on the topic of an existing subgroup should be given only this subgroup as invention information, further details being classified as additional information where appropriate.

Further details of subgroups

The group is structured in four main topics. The header groups for each main topic (discussed in bold here below) should NOT be used for classification, They exist rather for distinguishing the matter classified underneath. These topics are:

#### [G08B 13/2405](#)

Classification is according to the tag technology used. Documents in which the specific technology is of relevance to the problem solved should be classified here. It is noted that documents specifically disclosing RFID tags solving problems in the field of theft detection should be classified in [G08B 13/2417](#). RFID tags per se are not classified in [G08B](#). Furthermore, merely mentioning security control or surveillance as possible fields of application for an RFID tag in a document is not sufficient to warrant classifying the document in [G08B](#).

#### [G08B 13/2428](#)

The classification defines technical aspects of the tag itself.

#### [G08B 13/2451](#)

The classification defines specific applications of the tag which should only be considered if the system includes theft or intrusion detection (e.g. a system using tags storing check-out information and used for theft detection). Documents disclosing only tags used for check-out should not be classified here.

#### [G08B 13/2465](#)

The classification defines systems or elements of systems other than the tag e.g. antennae for detecting tags, devices for deactivating tags, or transmission or communication arrangements employed within the system.

### **Informative References**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Mechanisms for attaching tags to goods	<a href="#">E05B 73/0017</a>
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RFID readers	<a href="#">G06K7</a>
RFID transponders	<a href="#">G06K 19/07</a>
Control access systems, sometimes combined with EAS systems.	<a href="#">G07C9</a>
Anti theft control in POS systems	<a href="#">G07G 3/003</a>
Security seals	<a href="#">G09F 3/03</a>
Fastening or securing to goods by means of strings, straps, chains, or wires	<a href="#">G09F 3/14</a>
Tracking of shipping containers	<b>G06Q10/00D</b>
Antenna details, also for EAS interrogators	<a href="#">H01Q 7/04</a> , <a href="#">H01Q 1/22</a>
Closed circuit television systems	<a href="#">H04N 7/18</a>
Containers incorporating RFID tag.	<a href="#">B65D 2203/10</a>
Anti-theft means in containers	<a href="#">B65D 2211/00</a>
Tracking/inventory using tags	<a href="#">G06K 2017/0045</a>
Loan/reuse applications using RFID tags	<a href="#">G06K 2017/0074</a>

## **G08B 13/2491**

**[N: Intrusion detection systems, i.e. where the body of an intruder causes the interference with the electromagnetic field]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Microwave detectors for detecting intrusion.

### **Special rules of classification within this group**

If the microwave detector is combined with a further sensing technology, documents are classified in [G08B 13/2494](#).

## **G08B 15/00**

**Identifying, scaring or incapacitating burglars, thieves, or intruders, e.g. by explosives (burglar traps or the like, on safes [E05G 5/02](#); [N: devices to prevent loss of bags, trunks or travelling baskets by producing sound, piercing, gas-discharging or the like [A45C 13/24](#); alarm locks**

**[E05B 45/00](#), e.g. with detonating alarm [E05B 45/04](#) ])**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Means or measures to stop thieves, trap them or deter them from their planned activity.

### **Relationship between large subject matter areas**

Personal portable devices transmitting an alarm signal to a remote security centre should be classified in [G08B 25/016](#), not [G08B 15/004](#).

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Alarm locks with detonating alarm	<a href="#">E05B 45/04</a>
Burglar traps or the like on safes	<a href="#">E05G 5/02</a>
Devices to prevent loss of bags, trunks or travelling baskets by producing sound, piercing, gas-discharging or the like	<a href="#">A45C 13/24</a>
Hand-held or body-worn self-defence devices using repellent gases or chemical	<a href="#">F41H 9/10</a>

## **[G08B 17/00](#)**

**Fire alarms; Alarms responsive to explosion. (temperature-responsive elements [G01K](#); [N: automatic fire-extinguishing and alarm devices [A62C 35/00](#), [A62C 37/00](#); structural combination of lighting devices with smoke detectors [F21V 33/0076](#); arrangement of safety devices on stoves [F24C 7/08](#) ])**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

The generation of an alarm based on the detection of fire, smoke or particles indicating fire.

### **Relationship between large subject matter areas**

Flame detection or analysis to solve the problem of monitoring a controlled

combustion process, e.g. in order to optimise burners in a kiln ([F23N](#)).  
 Sensing elements per se, particle detectors air pollution detectors ([G01N](#)).  
 Fire fighting arrangements; e.g. extinguishers, sprinklers, safety doors ([A62C](#)).

## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

*Attention is drawn to the following groups, which may be relevant for search:*

Automatic fire-extinguishing and alarm devices	<a href="#">A62C 35/00</a> , <a href="#">A62C 37/00</a>
Fire fighting area fires or forest fires,	<a href="#">A62C 3/02</a>
Fire fighting in general	<a href="#">A62C</a>
Light scattering per se	<a href="#">G01N 21/53</a>
Radiation pyrometry	<a href="#">G01J 5/00</a>
Safety devices on stoves, cooking apparatus	<a href="#">F24C 7/087</a>
Structural combination of lighting with smoke detectors	<a href="#">F21V 33/0076</a>
Temperature responsive switches	<a href="#">H01H 37/00</a>
Temperature-responsive elements	<a href="#">G01K</a>

## Special rules of classification within this group

Where the invention disclosed in a document relates to the structure of a fire alarm system including a central station, without specifying what kind of detectors are used, the document should be classified under [G08B 25/00](#), [G08B 26/00](#), **G08B27/00OR** [G08B 29/00](#) as appropriate. In this case, the document should also be classified in the head group [G08B 17/00](#) as additional information, so that the document can be retrieved when searching for fire alarm systems.

Devices generating an alarm upon the detection of a combustible gas (i.e. before an explosion has actually taken place) and thus endangering the safety of persons, are not classified in [G08B 17/00](#) but in [G08B 21/16](#).

### [G08B 17/10](#)

The classification is used for smoke detectors other than those defined in any of the specific subgroups thereof. E.g. systems comprising aspiration ducts used for the analysis and detection of smoke or other combustion products.

### [G08B 17/103](#)

The classification is used for photoelectric smoke detectors responsive to the

obscuration (reduced transmission) of light in the presence of smoke, the detector having a light detector arranged to receive light from a light source when no smoke is present.

#### [G08B 17/107](#)

The classification is used exclusively for photoelectric smoke detectors responsive to the scattering of light in the presence of smoke, the detector having a light receiver arranged to receive light from a light source which has been scattered by smoke.

### **G08B 19/00**

**Alarms responsive to two or more different undesired or abnormal conditions, e.g. burglary and fire, abnormal temperature and abnormal rate of flow**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Combinations of the subject matter of [G08B 13/00](#) and [G08B 17/00](#).

#### **Relationship between large subject matter areas**

Weather alarms ([G01W 1/00](#)). Indications of formation of ice on aircraft ([B64D 15/20](#)).

#### **Special rules of classification within this group**

Specific details covered by subgroups of **G08B13/00OR** [G08B 17/00](#) should also be classified in those subgroups.

Fire and burglary alarms where the invention lies in [G08B 25/00](#) to [G08B 27/00](#) should not be classified here. [G08B 19/005](#) deals with a detecting unit, not a system, intended both for the detection of fire and intrusion,

Example: a video camera detecting both fire and intrusion whereby, the details of the video camera system relating to intrusion detection should also be classified in the appropriate subgroups of [G08B 13/196](#).

### **G08B 21/00**

#### [G08B 21/06](#)

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Alarms of various kinds, always exclusively in case they are not provided for

elsewhere in the entire classification scheme. This group mainly covers alarms systems responsive to situations compromising the safety of persons. Additionally the group covers some alarms indicating faults in systems or devices and for which the entire classification scheme does not provide a more specific entry. It is important that classification under [G08B 21/00](#) is carried out in accordance with the following rules in order to maintain the usefulness of the group for search purposes.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Alarm devices for indicating persons falling over board	<a href="#">B63C 9/0005</a>
Anti-dozing alarms for vehicle drivers	<a href="#">B60K 28/06</a> <a href="#">A61B 5/18</a>
Checking timed patrols	<a href="#">G07C 1/20</a>
Detecting, measuring or recording for diagnostic purposes	<a href="#">A61B 5/00</a>
Detection of biological contaminants	<a href="#">G01N 2015/0088</a>
Devices signalling that patients are leaving their beds	<b>A61G12/00A</b>
Diapers with wetness sensors and indicators	<a href="#">A61F 13/42</a>
Electrical disconnection protective circuits for electric machines, also with operator alerts.	<a href="#">H02H 3/00</a> , <a href="#">H02H 3/24</a>
Elevator stopping systems in case of earthquake or other calamity.	<a href="#">B66B 5/027</a>
House arrest systems	<a href="#">G07C 9/00111</a>
Measuring and indicating liquid levels in container	<a href="#">G01F 23/00</a>
Measuring quality of medical staff	<b>G06F19/00M5S</b>
Passenger detection in vehicles	<a href="#">B60N 2/00</a>
Recognising scenes under surveillance, e.g. with Markovian modelling of the scene activity)	<a href="#">G06K 9/00771</a>
Seismology	<a href="#">G01V 1/00</a>
Telemedicine, also with devices carried by patients	<b>G06F19/00M3F</b>
Absence or presence of persons in vehicles.	<a href="#">B60N 2/002</a>
Checking timed patrols e.g. of night security personnel	<a href="#">G07C 1/20</a>

House arrest systems	<a href="#">G07C 9/00111</a>
Industrial safety in conjunction with the operation of a machine	<a href="#">F16P 3/00</a>
Alarm clocks	<a href="#">G04G</a>
Reminders for taking medicines	<a href="#">A61J 7/04</a>

## Special rules of classification within this group

Alarm systems related to a specific device or system which is found elsewhere in the classification.

An exhaustive list of examples cannot be given here, since so many specific devices, installations or systems have provisions for indicating malfunctions.

The following are not classified here e.g.: Theft, burglary or intrusion alarms ([G08B 13/00](#)), battery charge indicators ([H01M 10/00](#), [H02J 7/00](#)), over-voltage indicators ([G01R 19/00](#)), an alarm for a crane ([B66C 23/90](#)), an indicator of a fault on a fridge ([F25D 29/008](#)), or an alarm on a gas pipe ([F17D 3/01](#)).

Personal safety alarm systems not covered by the definition of [G08B 21/0202](#) are classified here. e.g. fireman in-field safety alarm. Stopping a machine on safety grounds is not here ([F16P 3/14](#), Industrial safety). Personal alarm systems (panic button) also not classified here ([G08B 25/016](#))

This subgroup contains transmitter-receiver alarm systems e.g. where a parent carries a transceiver for monitoring a child carrying another transceiver. This subgroup uses the same technology as that of [G08B 13/1427](#). If the invention relates to a specific subgroup of [G08B 21/0202](#), the document should be classified in that specific subgroup as invention information. Otherwise the class [G08B 21/0202](#) should be allocated as invention information. In both cases, the details disclosed in the document should, where possible, be classified also as additional information in the appropriate subgroups.

Details of documents classified in [G08B 13/1427](#) should be classified also as additional information in the appropriate subgroups of [G08B 21/0202](#).

Surveillance of elderly or infirm people. [G08B 21/0407](#), the (sensor) means used for detecting an emergency and [G08B 21/0438](#), the criteria for judging an emergency, constitute header groups defining the two main topics covered by this group. These should not be used for classification. Documents disclosing details of both topics should be classified under both topics.

[G08B 21/04](#) itself is only to be used if the invention does not correspond to subject-matter covered by a subgroups.

There is considerable overlap of documents classified in [G08B 21/06](#) and

those classified in [B60K 28/066](#) and [A61B 5/18](#). A complete search should therefore include all three groups.

[G08B 21/18](#) to [G08B 21/20](#)

The literal wording of the definitions of these groups is so general that it could apply to almost any technology. In order for these groups to be useful for search, and to avoid losing access to documents elsewhere, a document should only be classified in these groups if in the entire classification scheme a more appropriate classification entry cannot be found at all.

[G08B 21/22](#)

Where security or safety is compromised in dependence of the presence or absence of a person in a given area (e.g. alarm systems responsive to: the absence of a patient from a hospital bed; the absence of a parolee under house arrest from their house; the presence of a in an area in which they are not authorized to be). Documents detecting presence or absence of persons for specific applications elsewhere provided for are not to be classified here, for example detecting presence of a child in a hot car ([B60N 2/002](#)).

## **G08B 23/00**

**Alarms responsive to unspecified undesired or abnormal conditions**

## **G08B 25/00**

**Alarm systems in which the location of the alarm condition is signalled to a central station, e.g. fire or police telegraphic systems [N: (signalling systems in general [G08C](#))]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Alarm systems where a central station receives alarm information from satellite detectors or subsystems.

These groups focus on alarm systems as a whole, not merely on the point where an alarm condition is detected.

### **Relationship between large subject matter areas**

Polled alarm systems ([G08B 26/00](#)). With the exception of groups [G08B 25/001](#) to [G08B 25/009](#) (see special rules for classification below).

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Domotic systems	<a href="#">G05B 19/00</a>
Emergency calls from traffic accidents	<b>G08G1/123M2</b>
Portable communication terminals supporting an emergency service	<a href="#">H04M 1/72536</a>
Services facilitating emergency connection	<a href="#">H04W 4/22</a>
Telephonic communication systems adapted for combination with fire or burglar alarm system	<a href="#">H04M 11/04</a>

## Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Packet radio networks	<b>H04L12/56B</b>
Home automation networks	<a href="#">H04L 12/2803</a>
WLANs	<b>H04L12/28W</b>

## Special rules of classification within this group

Groups [G08B 25/001](#) to [G08B 25/009](#) relate to typical problems solved in the context of distributed alarm systems. They are relevant both to systems where the remote detector sends an alarm signal spontaneously and to systems having detectors which are polled by a central station. Documents classified in [G08B 26/00](#), but which deal with any of the problems contemplated in these groups should additionally be classified in [G08B 25/001](#) to [G08B 25/009](#) as appropriate.

### [G08B 25/001](#)

Procedures for cancelling an initiated alarm routine, e.g. cancelling an alarm routine after initiation due to: a user carrying out a cancelling action within a given time; a user failing to carry out an alarm acknowledgement or confirmation action within a given time.

### [G08B 25/002](#)

Intermediate, pre-alarm state in the system.

### [G08B 25/003](#)

Enrolment procedures for addressable elements of the alarm system.

### [G08B 25/007](#)

Documents where the content or structure of the message exchanged

between the central station (control unit) and the detectors is described in detailed or relevant for solving the problem posed.

#### [G08B 25/008](#)

Enrolment procedures for addressable elements of the alarm system.

#### [G08B 25/009](#)

An intermediate unit is used as a relay or extender of the system for communicating with the central station. Typically, nodes of the system can act both as a detector and as a repeater. The mere provision of an alarm panel that receives information from a detector and sends an alarm signal to a remote central station (e.g. the police) by telephone should not be classified here (rather on [G08B 25/08](#)), since this is typical of the way any alarm system transmits information using communication lines. [G08B 25/009](#) is rather directed to systems where sub-units transmit to other sub-units, typically using the same transmission medium that will eventually be used for communicating with the central station. (alternative: [G08B 25/009](#) is rather directed to systems where a sub-unit relays an alarm to another sub-unit, and the invention lies in the particular arrangement or way in which this is done.) As most of the documents in this group are wireless systems, this group takes precedence over [G08B 25/10](#), i.e. a document classified here should not also be classified in [G08B 25/10](#).

#### [G08B 25/016](#)

Personal alarm systems. This group differs from [G08B 15/004](#) in that it requires the alarm to be transmitted to a central station, whereas in **G08B15/00THE** the aim is to deter the attacker by scaring them (e.g. by generating a sound or spraying an irritating gas).

#### [G08B 25/018](#)

These are typically, wired alarm networks where each detector has a characteristic electric element (e.g. a resistor having a particular resistance value which is switched into the circuit when the detector is in an alarm state). The central station typically monitors one or more circuit parameters of the line (e.g. line resistance) to detect an alarm and to identify which detector has triggered the alarm.

#### [G08B 25/08](#)

This classification includes both land line telephone networks (PSTN or POTS) and mobile (cell-phone) telephone networks (the latter are not classified in [G08B 25/10](#)).

## **G08B 26/00**

**Alarm systems in which substations are interrogated in succession by a central station**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Alarm systems where a central station polls satellite detectors or subsystems.

This group focuses on the alarm system as a whole, not merely on the point where an alarm condition is detected.

## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Polling in data switching networks	<a href="#">H04L 12/403</a>
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## Special rules of classification within this group

Documents classified in [G08B 26/00](#), disclosing a polling system, but dealing with any of the problems considered in groups [G08B 25/001](#) to [G08B 25/009](#) should also be classified in those groups.

## G08B 27/00

**Alarm systems in which the alarm condition is signaled from a central station to a plurality of substations. [N: (signalling systems in general [G08C](#))]**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Alarms signalled from a central station to a plurality of remote users or subscribers, e.g. on the basis of their being in a particular geographic area for which the alarm is relevant, or on the basis of their belonging to a particular group such as a fire fighting team or parents of a particular school.

## Special rules of classification within this group

Alarms where the invention lies in transmission of alarms from a plurality of satellites to a single central station. Transmission related aspects of emergency broadcasting ([H04W](#)).

## G08B 29/00

**Checking or monitoring of signalling or alarm systems; Prevention or correction of operating errors, e.g. preventing unauthorised operation [N: arrangements for testing electric properties, arrangements for locating electric faults]**

## [G01R 31/00](#) ]

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

The continuous testing and supervision of signalling and alarm systems falling under the previous subgroups of the subclass [G08B](#). This testing and supervision is conducted for the purpose of detecting malfunctions as well as (attempted) tampering or sabotage ([G08B 29/02](#)). The periodic testing of said systems, may be manual or automated ([G08B 29/12](#)). Detecting and correcting deviations from correct functioning (e.g. due to age related drift of component characteristics, environment variations, noise or interference) may be achieved by: monitoring temporal variations in signals; evaluating signals per se; and by the provision of other checking measures (e.g. dual detectors, data fusion from two detectors).

### **Special rules of classification within this group**

A document disclosing an invention falling under the subgroup [G08B 29/00](#) does not need to be classified elsewhere according to the specific type of alarm system disclosed. In other words [G08B 29/00](#) takes precedence over other subgroups. However, where there are also details disclosed pertaining to the specific alarm system, and which would be of relevance for search, then the document should also be classified in the corresponding subgroup. E.g. a document disclosing an invention relating to detecting tampering with a smoke detector in a fire alarm system should be classified under [G08B 29/046](#) and need not be further classified under [G08B 17/00](#). However if there are particular details of the smoke detector which could be useful for search, then the document should also be classified under [G08B 17/00](#).

## [G08B 31/00](#)

### **Predictive alarm systems characterised by extrapolation or other computation using updated historic data**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Alarm systems in which the alarm is triggered as a result of analysing data to warn of a potential threat before a dangerous situation has actually developed. E.g. an alarm system making a video analysis of a crowd of people, the analysis comparing the behaviour of individuals in the crowd against a set of "normal" behaviour parameters, (walking speed, appropriateness of clothing for the weather etc.) in order to decide whether a particular individual poses a potential threat.