CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

PHYSICS G

(NOTES omitted)

INSTRUMENTS

G01 **MEASURING; TESTING**

(NOTES omitted)

TESTING STATIC OR DYNAMIC BALANCE OF MACHINES OR STRUCTURES; G01M TESTING OF STRUCTURES OR APPARATUS, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

NOTE

Attention is drawn to the Note following the title of Class G01.

WARNINGS

- 1. The following IPC groups are not in the CPC scheme. The subject matter for these IPC groups is classified in the following CPC groups: G01M 1/38
- covered by G01M 1/14 and G01M 1/30 and subgroups 2. 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.

1/00	Testing static or dynamic balance of machines or structures
1/02	. Details of balancing machines or devices
1/04	Adaptation of bearing support assemblies for
	receiving the body to be tested
1/045	• • { the body being a vehicle wheel }
1/06	• Adaptation of drive assemblies for receiving the body to be tested
1/08	• Instruments for indicating directly the magnitude and phase of the imbalance
1/10	• Determining the moment of inertia
1/12	• Static balancing; Determining position of centre of gravity (by determining imbalance <u>G01M 1/14</u>)
1/122	• • {Determining position of centre of gravity}
1/125	• • • {of aircraft}
1/127	•••• {during the flight}
1/14	• Determining imbalance (G01M 1/30 takes
	precedence)
1/16	• • by oscillating or rotating the body to be tested
1/18	and running the body down from a speed greater than normal
1/20	• • • and applying external forces compensating forces due to imbalance
1/22	• • and converting vibrations due to imbalance into electric variables
1/225	• • • { for vehicle wheels (in situ $G01M 1/28$) }
1/24	Performing balancing on elastic shafts, e.g. for crankshafts
1/26	• • • with special adaptations for marking, e.g. by drilling
1/28	• • • with special adaptations for determining imbalance of the body <u>in situ</u> , e.g. of vehicle wheels
1/30	Compensating imbalance
1/32	• • by adding material to the body to be tested, e.g.
	by correcting-weights
1/323	• • • {using balancing liquid}

1/326 1/34 1/36 1/365	 . {the body being a vehicle wheel} . by removing material from the body to be tested, e.g. from the tread of tyres . by adjusting position of masses built-in the body to be tested . {using balancing liquid}
2/00	
3/00 3/002	<pre>Investigating fluid-tightness of structures . {by using thermal means}</pre>
3/002	 {by using merman means} {using pigs or moles (<u>G01M 3/246, G01M 3/2823</u>
5/005	take precedence)
3/007	• {Leak detector calibration, standard leaks
	(G01M 3/207 takes precedence)}
3/02	• by using fluid or vacuum
3/022	• • {Test plugs for closing off the end of a pipe}
3/025	• • {Details with respect to the testing of engines or
	engine parts}
3/027	• • {Details with respect to the testing of elastic
2/04	elements, e.g. gloves, condoms}
3/04	• by detecting the presence of fluid at the leakage point
3/042	• • {by using materials which expand, contract,
	disintegrate, or decompose in contact with a
	fluid (<u>G01M 3/12</u> takes precedence)}
3/045	• • • { with electrical detection means }
3/047	•••• {with photo-electrical detection means,
	e.g. using optical fibres}
3/06	• • • by observing bubbles in a liquid pool
3/08	• • • • for pipes, cables or tubes; for pipe joints or
2/091	seals; for valves; {for welds}
3/081 3/083	• • • • {for cables}
3/085	 {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals (G01M 3/088)
5/065	takes precedence)}
3/086	• • • • {for valves}
3/088	\ldots {for welds}
3/10	• • • • for containers, e.g. radiators

G01M

3/103	• • • • {for flexible or elastic containers}
3/106	•••• {for radiators}
3/12	 by observing elastic covers or coatings, e.g. soapy water
3/14	for pipes, cables or tubes; for pipe joints or
	seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers,
	e.g. radiators}
3/141	• • • • {for cables}
3/142	• • • • • {for tubes}
3/143	•••• {for pipe joints or seals}
3/144	\ldots {for values}
3/145	•••• {for welds}
3/146	• • • • {for containers, e.g. radiators}
3/147	•••••• {for flexible or elastic containers}
3/148	••••• {for radiators}
3/16	using electric detection means ({ <u>G01M 3/045</u> ,}
	<u>G01M 3/06, G01M 3/12, G01M 3/20,</u>
	<u>G01M 3/24</u> , <u>G01M 3/26</u> take precedence)
3/165	• • • {by means of cables or similar elongated
	devices, e.g. tapes}
3/18	for pipes, cables or tubes; for pipe joints or
	seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers,
	e.g. radiators}
3/181	{for cables}
3/182	• • • • • {for tubes}
3/183	• • • • { for pipe joints or seals }
3/184	• • • • {for valves}
3/185	• • • • {for welds}
3/186	• • • • • {for containers, e.g. radiators}
3/187	••••• {for flexible or elastic containers}
3/188	••••• {for radiators}
3/20	• • • using special tracer materials, e.g. dye,
	fluorescent material, radioactive material
3/202	{using mass spectrometer detection systems}
3/205	{Accessories or associated equipment;
2/207	Pump constructions}
3/207 3/22	• • • • {calibration arrangements}
1/2/2	
5/22	• • • • for pipes, cables or tubes; for pipe joints or
3/22	seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers,
	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}</pre>
3/221	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables}</pre>
3/221 3/222	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes}</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals}</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals} {for valves} {for welds}</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals} {for valves} {for welds} {for containers, e.g. radiators}</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals} {for valves} {for welds} {for containers, e.g. radiators} {for flexible or elastic containers}</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals} {for valves} {for welds} {for containers, e.g. radiators} {for flexible or elastic containers} {for radiators}</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals} {for valves} {for valves} {for containers, e.g. radiators} {for flexible or elastic containers} {for radiators} {removably mounted in a test cell}</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/24	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes} {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals} {for valves} {for valves} {for ontainers, e.g. radiators} {for flexible or elastic containers} {for radiators} {for radiators} {removably mounted in a test cell} using infrasonic, sonic, or ultrasonic vibrations</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/224 3/224	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes} {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals} {for valves} {for valves} {for ontainers, e.g. radiators} {for flexible or elastic containers} {for flexible or elastic containers} {for radiators} {for radiators} {for radiators, sonic, or ultrasonic vibrations {for pipes}</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/24	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes} {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals} {for valves} {for valves} {for ontainers, e.g. radiators} {for flexible or elastic containers} {for flexible or elastic containers} {for radiators} {for radiators} {for radiators} {for pipes} {using pigs or probes travelling in the</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/24 3/243 3/246	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/224 3/224	<pre>seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}</pre>
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/24 3/243 3/246 3/26	 seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/24 3/243 3/246	 seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals} {for valves} {for ontainers, e.g. radiators} {for flexible or elastic containers} {for radiators} {for radiators} {for pipes} {for pipes} {using pigs or probes travelling in the pipe} by measuring rate of loss or gain of fluid, e.g. by pressure-responsive devices, by flow detectors for pipes, cables or tubes; for pipe joints or
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/24 3/229 3/24 3/243 3/246 3/26 3/28	 seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators} {for cables} {for tubes} {for pipe joints or seals} {for valves} {for ontainers, e.g. radiators} {for flexible or elastic containers} {for radiators} {for radiators} {for radiators} {for pipes} {for pipes} {using pigs or probes travelling in the pipe} by measuring rate of loss or gain of fluid, e.g. by pressure-responsive devices, by flow detectors for pipes, cables or tubes; for pipe joints or seals; for valves {; for welds}
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/24 3/243 3/246 3/26	 seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/24 3/243 3/243 3/246 3/26 3/28 3/2807	 seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/24 3/243 3/243 3/246 3/26 3/28 3/2807 3/2815	 seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/24 3/243 3/243 3/246 3/26 3/28 3/2807 3/2815 3/2823	 seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}
3/221 3/222 3/223 3/224 3/225 3/226 3/227 3/228 3/229 3/24 3/243 3/243 3/246 3/26 3/28 3/2807 3/2815	 seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}

3/2846	
5/2640	• • • {for tubes ($\underline{G01M 3/30}$ takes precedence)}
3/2853	• • • • { for pipe joints or seals (G01M 3/30 takes
	precedence)}
3/2861	• • • • { for pipe sections by testing its exterior
5/2001	surface}
2/29/0	,
3/2869	{for seals not incorporated in a pipe joint}
3/2876	• • • {for valves ($\underline{G01M \ 3/30}$ takes precedence)}
3/2884	• • • • {for welds ($\underline{G01M \ 3/30}$ takes precedence)}
3/2892	• • • • { for underground fuel dispensing systems
	(<u>G01M 3/30</u> takes precedence)}
3/30	using progressive displacement of one fluid
	by another
3/32	• • • for containers, e.g. radiators
3/3209	• • • {Details, e.g. container closure devices}
3/3218	• • • • {for flexible or elastic containers}
3/3227	{for radiators}
3/3236	• • • {by monitoring the interior space of the containers}
2/22/5	,
3/3245	{using a level monitoring device
	(<u>G01M 3/3272</u> takes precedence)}
3/3254	••••• {using a flow detector ($\underline{G01M 3/3245}$,
	<u>G01M 3/3272</u> take precedence)}
3/3263	•••• {using a differential pressure detector
	(<u>G01M 3/3245</u> , <u>G01M 3/3272</u> take
	precedence)}
3/3272	•••• {for verifying the internal pressure of
	closed containers}
3/3281	• • • • {removably mounted in a test cell}
3/329	•••• {for verifying the internal pressure of
	closed containers}
3/34	• • • by testing the possibility of maintaining the
	vacuum in containers, e.g. in can-testing
	machines
3/36	by detecting change in dimensions of the structure
3/36	• • by detecting change in dimensions of the structure being tested
3/36 3/363	
	being tested
	being tested• {the structure being removably mounted in a test cell}
3/363	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being
3/363	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested }
3/363 3/366 3/38	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (<u>G01M 3/02</u> takes precedence)
3/363 3/366	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (<u>G01M 3/02</u> takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges
3/363 3/366 3/38	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (<u>G01M 3/02</u> takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g.
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (<u>G01M 3/02</u> takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (<u>G01M 9/00</u>
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence)
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (<u>G01M 3/02</u> takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (<u>G01M 9/00</u>
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence)
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) • { of bridges }
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00 5/0008 5/0016	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) • { of bridges } • { of aircraft wings or blades }
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00 5/0008 5/0016	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) • { of bridges } • { of aircraft wings or blades } • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) }
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00 5/0008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033	 being tested . { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } . { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } . by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) . by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) . {of bridges } . {of aircraft wings or blades } . {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) } . {by determining damage, crack or wear }
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00 5/0008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033 5/0041	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) • { of bridges } • { of aircraft wings or blades } • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) } • { by determining damage, crack or wear } • { by determining deflection or stress }
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00 5/0008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) • { of bridges } • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) } • { by determining damage, crack or wear } • { by determining deflection or stress } • { by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00 5/0008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033 5/0041 5/005	 being tested . {the structure being removably mounted in a test cell} . {by isolating only a part of the structure being tested} by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) {of bridges} {of aircraft wings or blades} {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence)} {by determining damage, crack or wear} {by determining deflection or stress} {by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches or portable test systems}
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00 5/0008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033 5/0041	 being tested . {the structure being removably mounted in a test cell} . {by isolating only a part of the structure being tested} by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) {of bridges} {of aircraft wings or blades} {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence)} {by determining deflection or stress} {by determining deflection or stress} {by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches or portable test systems} {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00 5/008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033 5/0041 5/005 5/0058	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) • { of bridges } • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) } • { by determining deflection or stress } • { by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches or portable test systems } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways }
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00 5/0008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033 5/0041 5/005	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) • { of bridges } • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) } • { by determining deflection or stress } • { by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches or portable test systems } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways }
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/000 5/0008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033 5/0041 5/005 5/0058 5/0066	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (<u>G01M 3/02</u> takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (<u>G01M 9/00</u> takes precedence) • {of bridges } • {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (<u>G01M 5/0058</u> takes precedence)} • {by determining damage, crack or wear} • {by determining deflection or stress} • • {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (<u>G01M 5/0058</u> takes precedence)} • {by determining damage, crack or wear} • {by determining deflection or stress} • • {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways} • • {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (<u>by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches or portable test systems</u>} • • {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways} • • {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways}
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/00 5/008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033 5/0041 5/005 5/0058	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) • { of bridges } • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) } • { by determining damage, crack or wear } • { by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches or portable test systems } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • { by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches or railways } • { by exciting or detecting vibration or acceleration (vibration testing of structures G01M 7/00) } • { by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/000 5/0008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033 5/0041 5/005 5/0058 5/0066	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) • { of bridges } • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) } • { by determining deflection or stress } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) } • { by determining damage, crack or wear } • { by determining deflection or stress } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways }
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/000 5/0008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033 5/0041 5/005 5/0058 5/0058 5/0066 5/0075	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) • { of bridges } • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) } • { by determining damage, crack or wear } • { by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches or portable test systems } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G1M 5/0058 takes precedence) }
3/363 3/366 3/38 3/40 5/000 5/0008 5/0016 5/0025 5/0033 5/0041 5/005 5/0058 5/0066	 being tested • { the structure being removably mounted in a test cell } • { by isolating only a part of the structure being tested } • by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence) • by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence) • { of bridges } • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) } • { by determining deflection or stress } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence) } • { by determining damage, crack or wear } • { by determining deflection or stress } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways } • • { of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways }

G01M

5/0091	• {by using electromagnetic excitation or detection}	11/062	• • • {using an indicator mounted on the head-light}
7/00	Vibration-testing of structures; Shock-testing of	11/064	• • {by using camera or other imaging system for the light analysis}
7/00	structures (<u>G01M 9/00</u> takes precedence)	11/065	• • • • {details about the image analysis}
7/02 7/022	 Vibration-testing {by means of a shake table} {Vibration control arrangements, e.g. for 	11/067	• • {Details of the vehicle positioning system, e.g. by using a laser}
7/025	generating random vibrations}• {Measuring arrangements}	11/068	• • • {with part of the measurements done from
7/025	Specimen mounting arrangements, e.g. table	11/00	inside the vehicle }
7/04	head adapters}Monodirectional test stands	11/08	 Testing mechanical properties {(<u>G01M 11/005</u> takes precedence)}
7/045	• • {in a circular direction}	11/081	• {by using a contact-less detection method, i.e. with a camera}
7/06	• • Multidirectional test stands	11/083	• {by using an optical fiber in contact with the
7/08	. Shock-testing	11/065	device under test [DUT]}
9/00	Aerodynamic testing; Arrangements in or on wind tunnels	11/085	• • { the optical fiber being on or near the surface of the DUT }
9/02	• Wind tunnels	11/086	{Details about the embedment of the optical
9/02 9/04	• • Details		fiber within the DUT}
9/04 9/06	 Details Measuring arrangements specially adapted for aerodynamic testing 	11/088	• • {of optical fibres; Mechanical features associated with the optical testing of optical fibres}
9/062	• {Wind tunnel balances; Holding devices	11/30	• {Testing of optical devices, constituted by fibre
<i>)</i> /00 2	combined with measuring arrangements}		optics or optical waveguides}
9/065	• • {dealing with flow}	11/31	• • {with a light emitter and a light receiver being
9/067	• • {visualisation}		disposed at the same side of a fibre or waveguide
9/08	Aerodynamic models	11/2100	end-face, e.g. reflectometers}
10/00	Hydrodynamic testing; Arrangements in or on	11/3109	• • {Reflectometers detecting the back-scattered light in the time-domain, e.g. OTDR}
10/00	ship-testing tanks or water tunnels	11/3118	• • • {using coded light-pulse sequences}
	sinp-testing tanks of water tunnels	11/3110	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
11/00	Testing of optical apparatus; Testing structures by optical methods not otherwise provided for		source }
11/005	• {Testing of reflective surfaces, e.g. mirrors}	11/3136	• • • • {for testing of multiple fibers}
11/02	• Testing optical properties	11/3145	• • • • {Details of the optoelectronics or data
11/0207	• {Details of measuring devices}	11/2154	analysis}
11/0214	• • {Details of devices holding the object to be	11/3154	•••• {Details of the opto-mechanical connection, e.g. connector or repeater}
11/0001	tested}	11/3163	• • • • {by measuring dispersion}
11/0221	• {by determining the optical axis or position of lenses}	11/3172	• • • {Reflectometers detecting the back-scattered light in the frequency-domain, e.g. OFDR,
11/0228	• • {by measuring refractive power}		FMCW, heterodyne detection}
11/0235	• • • {by measuring multiple properties of lenses,	11/3181	{Reflectometers dealing with polarisation}
11/0242	automatic lens meters}• {by measuring geometrical properties or	11/319	••• {Reflectometers using stimulated back-scatter, e.g. Raman or fibre amplifiers}
	aberrations}	11/33	• • {with a light emitter being disposed at one fibre
11/025	• • • {by determining the shape of the object to be tested (measuring contours or curvatures by		or waveguide end-face, and a light receiver at the other end-face}
11/0255	optical means <u>G01B 11/24</u>)}	11/331	• • • {by using interferometer}
11/0257	• • {by analyzing the image formed by the object to be tested}	11/332	 • {using discrete input signals (<u>G01M 11/333</u> takes precedence)}
11/0264	• • • {by using targets or reference patterns}	11/333	• • • {using modulated input signals}
11/0271	• • • {by using interferometric methods}	11/334	• • • • {with light chopping means}
11/0278	• • • {Detecting defects of the object to be tested,	11/335	• • { using two or more input wavelengths }
	e.g. scratches or dust (investigating the presence of flaws or contamination on	11/336	• • {by measuring polarization mode dispersion [PMD]}
11/0285	 materials by optical means <u>G01N 21/88</u>)} • {by measuring material or chromatic transmission 	11/337	• • {by measuring polarization dependent loss [PDL]}
11/0292	 properties (<u>G01M 11/0292</u> takes precedence)} • {of objectives by measuring the optical 	11/338	• • {by measuring dispersion other than PMD, e.g. chromatic dispersion}
11/04	modulation transfer function (photometry <u>G01J</u>)}	11/35	• {in which light is transversely coupled into or out
11/04	• Optical benches therefor		of the fibre or waveguide, e.g. using integrating
11/06	• Testing the alignment of vehicle headlight devices	11/37	 spheres (<u>G01M 11/31</u> takes precedence)} (in which light is projected perpendicularly to the
11/061	• • • {Details of the mechanical construction of the light measuring system (<u>G01M 11/064</u> takes precedence)}	11/3/	axis of the fibre or waveguide for monitoring a section thereof}

G01M

11/39	• • {in which light is projected from both sides of the fiber or waveguide end-face}
13/00	Testing of machine parts
13/003	• Machine valves (testing valves for fluid tightness <u>G01M 3/00</u>)
13/005	Sealing rings
13/02	Gearings; Transmission mechanisms
13/021	• • Gearings
13/022	• • Power-transmitting couplings or clutches
13/023	• Power-transmitting endless elements, e.g. belts or
	chains
13/025	• Test-benches with rotational drive means and loading means; Load or drive simulation
13/026	• • Test-benches of the mechanical closed-loop type, i.e. having a gear system constituting a closed-loop in combination with the object
13/027	 under test Test-benches with force-applying means, e.g.
15/02/	loading of drive shafts along several directions
13/028	Acoustic or vibration analysis
13/04	• Bearings
13/045	Acoustic or vibration analysis
15/00 15/02	Testing of engines . Details or accessories of testing apparatus
15/04	• Testing internal-combustion engines
	NOTE
	Group $G01M 15/05$ takes precedence over groups { $G01M 15/042$ and } G01M 15/06 - $G01M 15/12$.
15/042	• {by monitoring a single specific parameter not covered by groups <u>G01M 15/06</u> - <u>G01M 15/12</u> }
15/044	• • {by monitoring power, e.g. by operating the engine with one of the ignitions interrupted; by using acceleration tests}
15/046	 . {by monitoring revolutions (for detecting misfire <u>G01M 15/11)</u>}
15/048	• • {by monitoring temperature}
15/05	• • by combined monitoring of two or more different engine parameters
15/06	• • by monitoring positions of pistons or cranks
15/08	• by monitoring pressure in cylinders
15/09	• • by monitoring pressure in fluid ducts, e.g. in lubrication or cooling parts
15/10	 by monitoring exhaust gases {or combustion flame}
15/102	• • • {by monitoring exhaust gases}
15/104	• • • {using oxygen or lambda-sensors
	(testing catalytic converters <u>F01N 3/18,</u> <u>F01N 11/007</u>)}
15/106	• • • {using pressure sensors}
15/108	• • • {using optical methods}
15/11	• • by detecting misfire
15/12	• • by monitoring vibrations
15/14	• Testing gas-turbine engines or jet-propulsion engines
17/00	Testing of vehicles (testing fluid tightness <u>G01M 3/00</u> ; testing elastic properties of bodies or chassis, e.g. torsion-testing, <u>G01M 5/00</u> ; testing alignment of vehicle headlight devices <u>G01M 11/06</u> ; testing of engines <u>G01M 15/00</u>)

17/007	• Wheeled or endless-tracked vehicles (<u>G01M 17/08</u> takes precedence)
17/0072	• {the wheels of the vehicle co-operating with rotatable rolls (<u>G01M 17/022</u> , <u>G01M 17/045</u> , <u>G01M 17/065</u> take precedence)}
17/0074	• • • {Details, e.g. roller construction, vehicle restraining devices}
17/0076	• • • {Two-wheeled vehicles}
17/0078	• • {Shock-testing of vehicles}
17/013	. Wheels
17/02	Tyres
17/021	• • {Tyre supporting devices, e.g. chucks (for balancing <u>G01M 1/04</u>)}
17/022	• • { the tyre co-operating with rotatable rolls }
17/024	• • • {combined with tyre surface correcting or marking means}
17/025	• • • {using infrasonic, sonic or ultrasonic vibrations}
17/027	 • { using light, e.g. infrared, ultraviolet or holographic techniques }
17/028	• • • {using X-rays}
17/03	Endless-tracks
17/04	. Suspension or damping
17/045	• • • {the vehicle wheels co-operating with rotatable rollers}
17/06	Steering behaviour; Rolling behaviour
17/065	• • • {the vehicle wheels co-operating with rotatable rolls}
17/08	Railway vehicles
17/10	• • Suspensions, axles or wheels
99/00	Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass
99/001	• {Testing of furniture, e.g. seats or mattresses}
99/002	• {Thermal testing (flaw detection <u>G01N 25/72</u>)}
99/004	• {Testing the effects of speed or acceleration}
99/005	• {Testing of complete machines, e.g. washing-
	machines or mobile phones (testing of machine parts <u>G01M 13/00</u> ; testing of electric apparatus or components <u>G01R 31/50</u>)}
	<u>NOTE</u>
	{This group <u>covers</u> mechanical testing of complete machines.}
99/007	• {by applying a load, e.g. for resistance or wear testing (<u>G01M 99/001</u> takes precedence; testing the elasticity of structures <u>G01M 5/00</u>)}
99/008	• {by doing functionality tests}