

SECTION G — PHYSICS

G08 SIGNALLING

G08C TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS FOR MEASURED VALUES, CONTROL OR SIMILAR SIGNALS (fluid pressure transmission systems F15B; mechanical means for transferring the output of a sensing member into a different variable G01D 5/00; mechanical control systems G05G) [4]

Subclass index

TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS IN GENERAL

Electric; non-electric.....19/00, 23/00

SYSTEMS FOR TRANSMITTING THE POSITION OF AN OBJECT.....21/00

ARRANGEMENTS CHARACTERISED BY THE METHOD OF TRANSMISSION

Multiplex; use of a wireless electrical link.....15/00, 17/00

PROCESSING SIGNALS

Differentiating, delaying.....13/00

MONITORING, PREVENTING OR CORRECTING ERRORS.....25/00

13/00	Arrangements for influencing the relationship between signals at input and output, e.g. differentiating, delaying	19/20	• • • operating on dynamo-electric devices, e.g. step motor
13/02	• to yield a signal which is a function of two or more signals, e.g. sum, product	19/22	• • by varying the duration of individual pulses
		19/24	• • using time shift of pulses
		19/26	• • by varying pulse repetition frequency
		19/28	• • using pulse code
15/00	Arrangements characterised by the use of multiplexing for the transmission of a plurality of signals over a common path	19/30	• in which transmission is by selection of one or more conductors or channels from a plurality of conductors or channels (G08C 19/38 takes precedence)
15/02	• simultaneously, i.e. using frequency division	19/32	• • of one conductor or channel
15/04	• • the signals being modulated on carrier frequencies	19/34	• • of a combination of conductors or channels
15/06	• successively, i.e. using time division	19/36	• using optical means to convert the input signal
15/08	• • the signals being represented by amplitude of current or voltage in transmission link	19/38	• using dynamo-electric devices (operated by pulses G08C 19/20)
15/10	• • the signals being represented by frequencies or phase of current or voltage in transmission link	19/40	• • of which only the rotor or the stator carries a winding to which a signal is applied, e.g. using step motor
15/12	• • the signals being represented by pulse characteristics in transmission link	19/42	• • • having three stator poles
		19/44	• • • having more than three stator poles
17/00	Arrangements for transmitting signals characterised by the use of a wireless electrical link [6]	19/46	• • of which both rotor and stator carry windings (having squirrel-cage rotor G08C 19/40)
17/02	• using a radio link [6]	19/48	• • • being of the type with a three-phase stator and a rotor fed by constant-frequency ac, e.g. selsyn, magclip
17/04	• using magnetically coupled devices [6]		
17/06	• using capacity coupling [6]		
19/00	Electric signal transmission systems (G08C 17/00 takes precedence)	21/00	Systems for transmitting the position of an object with respect to a predetermined reference system, e.g. tele-autographic system [5]
19/02	• in which the signal transmitted is magnitude of current or voltage (G08C 19/36, G08C 19/38 take precedence)	23/00	Non-electric signal transmission systems, e.g. optical systems
19/04	• • using variable resistance	23/02	• using acoustic waves [6]
19/06	• • using variable inductance	23/04	• using light waves, e.g. infra-red [6]
19/08	• • • differentially influencing two coils	23/06	• • through light guides, e.g. optical fibres [6]
19/10	• • using variable capacitance		
19/12	• in which the signal transmitted is frequency or phase of ac	25/00	Arrangements for preventing or correcting errors; Monitoring arrangements
19/14	• • using combination of fixed frequencies	25/02	• by signalling back from receiving station to transmitting station
19/16	• in which transmission is by pulses		
19/18	• • using a variable number of pulses in a train		

G08C

- 25/04 • by recording transmitted signals