

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

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

G08C

- 25/04
- by recording transmitted signals