

SECTION H — ELECTRICITY

H02 GENERATION, CONVERSION, OR DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC POWER

H02N ELECTRIC MACHINES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

Note(s)

- This subclass covers:
 - electrostatic generators, motors, clutches, or holding devices;
 - other non-dynamo-electric generators or motors;
 - holding or levitation devices using magnetic attraction or repulsion;
 - arrangements for starting, regulating, braking, or otherwise controlling such machines unless in conjoint operation with a second machine.
- Attention is drawn to the Notes following the titles of class B81 and subclass B81B relating to "micro-structural devices" and "micro-structural systems".
- Specific provision for generators, motors, or other means for converting between electric and other forms of energy also exists in other subclasses, e.g. in subclasses H01L, H01M, H02K, H04R.

Subclass index

GENERATORS, MOTORS

With electrostatic effect.....	1/00
Generators using thermal ionisation and removal of charge; electric motors using thermal effects.....	3/00, 10/00
Others.....	11/00

ELECTRIC MACHINES IN GENERAL USING PIEZO-ELECTRIC EFFECT, ELECTROSTRICTION

OR MAGNETOSTRICTION.....2/00

ELECTROSTATIC CLUTCHES OR HOLDING DEVICES.....13/00

MAGNETIC HOLDING OR LEVITATING DEVICES.....15/00

SUBJECT MATTER NOT PROVIDED FOR IN OTHER GROUPS OF THIS SUBCLASS.....99/00

1/00 Electrostatic generators or motors using a solid moving electrostatic charge carrier

- 1/04 • Friction generators
- 1/06 • Influence generators
- 1/08 • • with conductive charge carrier, i.e. capacitor machines
- 1/10 • • with non-conductive charge carrier
- 1/12 • • • in the form of a conveyor belt, e.g. van de Graaff machine

2/00 Electric machines in general using piezo-electric effect, electrostriction or magnetostriction (generating mechanical vibrations in general B06B; piezo-electric, electrostrictive or magnetostrictive elements in general H01L 41/00) [4]

- 2/02 • producing linear motion, e.g. actuators; Linear positioners [6]
- 2/04 • • Constructional details [6]
- 2/06 • • Drive circuits; Control arrangements [6]
- 2/08 • • using travelling waves, e.g. linear motors [6]
- 2/10 • producing rotary motion, e.g. rotary motors [6]
- 2/12 • • Constructional details [6]
- 2/14 • • Drive circuits; Control arrangements [6]
- 2/16 • • using travelling waves [6]
- 2/18 • producing electrical output from mechanical input, e.g. generators (for measurement devices G01) [6]

3/00 Generators in which thermal or kinetic energy is converted into electrical energy by ionisation of a fluid and removal of the charge therefrom (discharge tubes functioning as thermionic generators H01J 45/00) [3]

10/00 Electric motors using thermal effects [3]

11/00 Generators or motors not provided for elsewhere; Alleged perpetua mobilia obtained by electric or magnetic means (by hydrostatic pressure F03B 17/04; by dynamo-electric means H02K 53/00)

13/00 Clutches or holding devices using electrostatic attraction, e.g. using Johnson-Rahbek effect

15/00	Holding or levitation devices using magnetic attraction or repulsion, not otherwise provided for (electric or magnetic devices for holding work on machine tools B23Q 3/15; sliding or levitation devices for railway systems B61B 13/08; material handling devices associated with conveyors incorporating devices with electrostatic or magnetic grippers B65G 47/92; separating thin or filamentary articles from piles using magnetic force B65H 3/16; delivering thin or filamentary articles from magnetic holders by air blast or suction B65H 29/24; bearings using magnetic or electric supporting means F16C 32/04; relieving bearing loads using magnetic means F16C 39/06; magnets H01F 7/00; dynamo-electric clutches or brakes H02K 49/00) [3]
15/02	• by Foucault currents [3]
15/04	• Repulsion by the Meissner effect (superconductors or hyperconductors in general H01L 39/00) [3]
99/00	Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass [2006.01]