

## SECTION G — PHYSICS

### G08 SIGNALLING

#### G08B SIGNALLING OR CALLING SYSTEMS; ORDER TELEGRAPHS; ALARM SYSTEMS

##### Note(s)

1. This subclass covers also means for identifying or incapacitating burglars or the like.
2. This subclass does not cover:
  - the mere provision of an audible or visible signalling device on measuring or switching apparatus;
  - alarm systems for indicating that a specific variable has exceeded, or fallen below, a predetermined value, which are covered by the relevant subclasses of class G01 for the measurement of that variable.
  - alarms for specific processes or types of machines or apparatus, which are covered by the relevant subclasses for the processes, machines, or apparatus.
3. In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
  - "systems" may cover also devices peculiar thereto.

##### Subclass index

##### SIGNALLING OR CALLING SYSTEMS

Characterised by the transmission of the signal.....1/00

Characterised by the nature of the indication: audible; visible; tactile; combined.....3/00, 5/00, 6/00, 7/00

ORDER TELEGRAPHS.....9/00

##### ALARM SYSTEMS

Responsive to an unspecified condition.....23/00

Responsive to two or more different conditions.....19/00

Responsive to one specified condition: intrusion; fire; other.....13/00, 15/00, 17/00, 21/00

With transmission from or to a central station.....25/00, 26/00, 27/00

Predictive alarm systems.....31/00

CHECKING, MONITORING.....29/00

#### **1/00 Systems for signalling characterised solely by the form of transmission of the signal**

- 1/02 • using only mechanical transmission
- 1/04 • using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission
- 1/06 • • hydraulic only
- 1/08 • using electric transmission

#### **3/00 Audible signalling systems; Audible personal calling systems**

- 3/02 • using only mechanical transmission
- 3/06 • using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission
- 3/10 • using electric transmission; using electromagnetic transmission
- 3/14 • using explosives

#### **5/00 Visible signalling systems, e.g. personal calling systems, remote indication of seats occupied**

- 5/02 • using only mechanical transmission
- 5/06 • using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission
- 5/14 • • with indicator element moving about a pivot, e.g. hinged flap or rotating vane
- 5/16 • • • with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element
- 5/18 • • with indicator element moving rectilinearly

- 5/20 • • • with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element

- 5/22 • using electric transmission; using electromagnetic transmission

- 5/24 • • with indicator element moving about a pivot, e.g. hinged flap or rotating vane

- 5/26 • • • with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element

- 5/28 • • • with hinged flap or arm

- 5/30 • • • with rotating or oscillating members, e.g. vanes

- 5/32 • • with indicator element moving rectilinearly

- 5/34 • • • with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element

- 5/36 • • using visible light sources

- 5/38 • • • using flashing light

- 5/40 • using smoke, fire or coloured gases

#### **6/00 Tactile signalling systems, e.g. personal calling systems [6]**

#### **7/00 Signalling systems according to more than one of groups G08B 3/00-G08B 6/00; Personal calling systems according to more than one of groups G08B 3/00-G08B 6/00**

- 7/02 • using mechanical transmission

- 7/04 • using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission

- 7/06 • using electric transmission
- 7/08 • using explosives
- 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**
  - 9/02 • Details
  - 9/04 • • Means for recording operation of the apparatus
  - 9/06 • • Means for indicating disagreement between orders given and those carried out
  - 9/08 • mechanical
  - 9/10 • • using ratchet
  - 9/12 • • using rotary shaft
  - 9/14 • hydraulic; pneumatic
  - 9/16 • • using ratchet
  - 9/18 • • by varying displacement of the fluid
  - 9/20 • • by varying pressure of the fluid
- 13/00 Burglar, theft or intruder alarms**
  - 13/02 • Mechanical actuation
  - 13/04 • • by breaking of glass
  - 13/06 • • by tampering with fastening
  - 13/08 • • by opening, e.g. of door, of window, of drawer, of shutter, of curtain, of blind
  - 13/10 • • by pressure on floors, floor coverings, stair treads, counters, or tills
  - 13/12 • • by the breaking or disturbance of stretched cords or wires
  - 13/14 • • by lifting or attempted removal of hand-portable articles
  - 13/16 • Actuation by interference with mechanical vibrations in air or other fluid
  - 13/18 • Actuation by interference with heat, light, or radiation of shorter wavelength; Actuation by intruding sources of heat, light, or radiation of shorter wavelength
  - 13/181 • • using active radiation detection systems [5]
  - 13/183 • • • by interruption of a radiation beam or barrier [5]
  - 13/184 • • • • using radiation reflectors [5]
  - 13/186 • • • • using light guides, e.g. optical fibres [5]
  - 13/187 • • • by interference of a radiation field [5]
  - 13/189 • • using passive radiation detection systems [5]
  - 13/19 • • • using infra-red-radiation detection systems [5]
  - 13/191 • • • • using pyroelectric sensor means [5]
  - 13/193 • • • • using focusing means [5]
  - 13/194 • • • using image scanning and comparing systems [5]
  - 13/196 • • • • using television cameras [5]
  - 13/20 • Actuation by change of fluid pressure
  - 13/22 • Electrical actuation
  - 13/24 • • by interference with electromagnetic field distribution
  - 13/26 • • by proximity of an intruder causing variation in capacitance or inductance of a circuit
- 15/00 Identifying, scaring or incapacitating burglars, thieves or intruders, e.g. by explosives**
  - 15/02 • with smoke, gas, or coloured or odorous powder or liquid
- 17/00 Fire alarms; Alarms responsive to explosion**
  - 17/02 • Mechanical actuation of the alarm, e.g. by the breaking of a wire
  - 17/04 • Hydraulic or pneumatic actuation of the alarm, e.g. by change of fluid pressure
  - 17/06 • Electric actuation of the alarm, e.g. using a thermally-operated switch
  - 17/08 • Actuation involving the use of explosive means
  - 17/10 • Actuation by presence of smoke or gases
  - 17/103 • • using a light emitting and receiving device [5]
  - 17/107 • • • for detecting light-scattering due to smoke [5]
  - 17/11 • • using an ionisation chamber for detecting smoke or gas [5]
  - 17/113 • • • Constructional details [5]
  - 17/117 • • by using a detection device for specific gases, e.g. combustion products, produced by the fire (G08B 17/103, G08B 17/11 take precedence) [5]
  - 17/12 • Actuation by presence of radiation or particles, e.g. of infra-red radiation or of ions
- 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**
  - 19/02 • Alarm responsive to formation or anticipated formation of ice
- 21/00 Alarms responsive to a single specified undesired or abnormal condition and not otherwise provided for**
  - 21/02 • Alarms for ensuring the safety of persons [7]
  - 21/04 • • responsive to non-activity, e.g. of elderly persons (G08B 21/06 takes precedence) [7]
  - 21/06 • • indicating a condition of sleep, e.g. anti-dozing alarms [7]
  - 21/08 • • responsive to the presence of persons in a body of water, e.g. a swimming pool; responsive to an abnormal condition of a body of water [7]
  - 21/10 • • responsive to calamitous events, e.g. tornados or earthquakes [7]
  - 21/12 • • responsive to undesired emission of substances, e.g. pollution alarms [7]
  - 21/14 • • • Toxic gas alarms (G08B 21/16 takes precedence) [7]
  - 21/16 • • • Combustible gas alarms [7]
  - 21/18 • Status alarms (G08B 21/02 takes precedence) [7]
  - 21/20 • • responsive to moisture [7]
  - 21/22 • • responsive to presence or absence of persons [7]
  - 21/24 • • Reminder alarms, e.g. anti-loss alarms [7]
- 23/00 Alarms responsive to unspecified undesired or abnormal conditions**
- 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**
  - 25/01 • characterised by the transmission medium [5]
  - 25/04 • • using a single signalling line, e.g. in a closed loop [5]
  - 25/06 • • using power transmission lines [5]
  - 25/08 • • using communication transmission lines [5]
  - 25/10 • • using wireless transmission systems [5]
  - 25/12 • Manually actuated calamity alarm transmitting arrangements [5]
  - 25/14 • Central alarm receiver or annunciator arrangements [5]
- 26/00 Alarm systems in which substations are interrogated in succession by a central station**

27/00	<b>Alarm systems in which the alarm condition is signalled from a central station to a plurality of substations</b>	29/18	• Prevention or correction of operating errors (G08B 29/02, G08B 29/12 take precedence) [5]
29/00	<b>Checking or monitoring of signalling or alarm systems; Prevention or correction of operating errors, e.g. preventing unauthorised operation</b>	29/20	• • Calibration, including self-calibrating arrangements [5]
29/02	• Monitoring continuously signalling or alarm systems [5]	29/22	• • • Provisions facilitating manual calibration, e.g. input or output provisions for testing; Holding of intermittent values to permit measurement [5]
29/04	• • Monitoring of the detection circuits [5]	29/24	• • • Self-calibration, e.g. compensating for environmental drift or ageing of components [5]
29/06	• • Monitoring of the line circuits, e.g. signalling of line faults [5]	29/26	• • • • by updating and storing reference thresholds [5]
29/08	• • • Signalling of tampering with the line circuit [5]	29/28	• • • • by changing the gain of an amplifier [5]
29/10	• • Monitoring of the annunciator circuits [5]	31/00	<b>Predictive alarm systems characterised by extrapolation or other computation using updated historic data [5]</b>
29/12	• Checking intermittently signalling or alarm systems [5]		
29/14	• • checking the detection circuits [5]		
29/16	• Security signalling or alarm systems, e.g. redundant systems [5]		