

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, 2006.01]	5/16	• • • with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element [1, 2006.01]
1/02	• using only mechanical transmission [1, 2006.01]		
1/04	• using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission [1, 2006.01]	5/18	• • with indicator element moving rectilinearly [1, 2006.01]
1/06	• • hydraulic only [1, 2006.01]	5/20	• • • with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element [1, 2006.01]
1/08	• using electric transmission [1, 2006.01]		
3/00	Audible signalling systems; Audible personal calling systems [1, 2006.01]	5/22	• using electric transmission; using electromagnetic transmission [1, 2006.01]
3/02	• using only mechanical transmission [1, 2006.01]	5/24	• • with indicator element moving about a pivot, e.g. hinged flap or rotating vane [1, 2006.01]
3/06	• using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission [1, 2006.01]	5/26	• • • with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element [1, 2006.01]
3/10	• using electric transmission; using electromagnetic transmission [1, 2006.01]	5/28	• • • with hinged flap or arm [1, 2006.01]
3/14	• using explosives [1, 2006.01]	5/30	• • • with rotating or oscillating members, e.g. vanes [1, 2006.01]
5/00	Visible signalling systems, e.g. personal calling systems, remote indication of seats occupied [1, 2006.01]	5/32	• • with indicator element moving rectilinearly [1, 2006.01]
5/02	• using only mechanical transmission [1, 2006.01]	5/34	• • • with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element [1, 2006.01]
5/06	• using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission [1, 2006.01]		
5/14	• • with indicator element moving about a pivot, e.g. hinged flap or rotating vane [1, 2006.01]	5/36	• • using visible light sources [1, 2006.01]
		5/38	• • • using flashing light [1, 2006.01]
		5/40	• using smoke, fire or coloured gases [1, 2006.01]

6/00	Tactile signalling systems, e.g. personal calling systems [6, 2006.01]	13/22	• Electrical actuation [1, 2006.01]
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 [1, 2006.01]	13/24	• • by interference with electromagnetic field distribution [1, 2006.01]
7/02	• using mechanical transmission [1, 2006.01]	13/26	• • by proximity of an intruder causing variation in capacitance or inductance of a circuit [1, 2006.01]
7/04	• using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission [1, 2006.01]	15/00	Identifying, scaring or incapacitating burglars, thieves or intruders, e.g. by explosives [1, 2006.01]
7/06	• using electric transmission [1, 2006.01]	15/02	• with smoke, gas, or coloured or odorous powder or liquid [1, 2006.01]
7/08	• using explosives [1, 2006.01]	17/00	Fire alarms; Alarms responsive to explosion [1, 2006.01]
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 [1, 2006.01]	17/02	• Mechanical actuation of the alarm, e.g. by the breaking of a wire [1, 2006.01]
9/02	• Details [1, 2006.01]	17/04	• Hydraulic or pneumatic actuation of the alarm, e.g. by change of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01]
9/04	• • Means for recording operation of the apparatus [1, 2006.01]	17/06	• Electric actuation of the alarm, e.g. using a thermally-operated switch [1, 2006.01]
9/06	• • Means for indicating disagreement between orders given and those carried out [1, 2006.01]	17/08	• Actuation involving the use of explosive means [1, 2006.01]
9/08	• mechanical [1, 2006.01]	17/10	• Actuation by presence of smoke or gases [1, 2006.01]
9/10	• • using ratchet [1, 2006.01]	17/103	• • using a light emitting and receiving device [5, 2006.01]
9/12	• • using rotary shaft [1, 2006.01]	17/107	• • • for detecting light-scattering due to smoke [5, 2006.01]
9/14	• hydraulic; pneumatic [1, 2006.01]	17/11	• • using an ionisation chamber for detecting smoke or gas [5, 2006.01]
9/16	• • using ratchet [1, 2006.01]	17/113	• • • Constructional details [5, 2006.01]
9/18	• • by varying displacement of the fluid [1, 2006.01]	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, 2006.01]
9/20	• • by varying pressure of the fluid [1, 2006.01]	17/12	• Actuation by presence of radiation or particles, e.g. of infra-red radiation or of ions [1, 2006.01]
13/00	Burglar, theft or intruder alarms [1, 2006.01]	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 [1, 2006.01]
13/02	• Mechanical actuation [1, 2006.01]	19/02	• Alarm responsive to formation or anticipated formation of ice [1, 2006.01]
13/04	• • by breaking of glass [1, 2006.01]	21/00	Alarms responsive to a single specified undesired or abnormal condition and not otherwise provided for [1, 2006.01]
13/06	• • by tampering with fastening [1, 2006.01]	21/02	• Alarms for ensuring the safety of persons [7, 2006.01]
13/08	• • by opening, e.g. of door, of window, of drawer, of shutter, of curtain, of blind [1, 2006.01]	21/04	• • responsive to non-activity, e.g. of elderly persons (G08B 21/06 takes precedence) [7, 2006.01]
13/10	• • by pressure on floors, floor coverings, stair treads, counters, or tills [1, 2006.01]	21/06	• • indicating a condition of sleep, e.g. anti-dozing alarms [7, 2006.01]
13/12	• • by the breaking or disturbance of stretched cords or wires [1, 2006.01]	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, 2006.01]
13/14	• • by lifting or attempted removal of hand-portable articles [1, 2006.01]	21/10	• • responsive to calamitous events, e.g. tornados or earthquakes [7, 2006.01]
13/16	• Actuation by interference with mechanical vibrations in air or other fluid [1, 2006.01]	21/12	• • responsive to undesired emission of substances, e.g. pollution alarms [7, 2006.01]
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 [1, 2006.01]	21/14	• • • Toxic gas alarms (G08B 21/16 takes precedence) [7, 2006.01]
13/181	• • using active radiation detection systems [5, 2006.01]	21/16	• • • Combustible gas alarms [7, 2006.01]
13/183	• • • by interruption of a radiation beam or barrier [5, 2006.01]	21/18	• Status alarms (G08B 21/02 takes precedence) [7, 2006.01]
13/184	• • • • using radiation reflectors [5, 2006.01]	21/20	• • responsive to moisture [7, 2006.01]
13/186	• • • • using light guides, e.g. optical fibres [5, 2006.01]	21/22	• • responsive to presence or absence of persons [7, 2006.01]
13/187	• • • by interference of a radiation field [5, 2006.01]		
13/189	• • using passive radiation detection systems [5, 2006.01]		
13/19	• • • using infra-red-radiation detection systems [5, 2006.01]		
13/191	• • • • using pyroelectric sensor means [5, 2006.01]		
13/193	• • • • using focusing means [5, 2006.01]		
13/194	• • • using image scanning and comparing systems [5, 2006.01]		
13/196	• • • • using television cameras [5, 2006.01]		
13/20	• Actuation by change of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01]		

21/24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Reminder alarms, e.g. anti-loss alarms [7, 2006.01] 	29/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Monitoring of the detection circuits [5, 2006.01]
23/00	Alarms responsive to unspecified undesired or abnormal conditions [1, 2006.01]	29/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Monitoring of the line circuits, e.g. signalling of line faults [5, 2006.01]
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 [1, 2006.01]	29/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • Signalling of tampering with the line circuit [5, 2006.01]
25/01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • characterised by the transmission medium [5, 2006.01] 	29/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Monitoring of the annunciator circuits [5, 2006.01]
25/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • using a single signalling line, e.g. in a closed loop [5, 2006.01] 	29/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking intermittently signalling or alarm systems [5, 2006.01]
25/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • using power transmission lines [5, 2006.01] 	29/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • checking the detection circuits [5, 2006.01]
25/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • using communication transmission lines [5, 2006.01] 	29/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security signalling or alarm systems, e.g. redundant systems [5, 2006.01]
25/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • using wireless transmission systems [5, 2006.01] 	29/18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention or correction of operating errors (G08B 29/02, G08B 29/12 take precedence) [5, 2006.01]
25/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manually actuated calamity alarm transmitting arrangements [5, 2006.01] 	29/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Calibration, including self-calibrating arrangements [5, 2006.01]
25/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central alarm receiver or annunciator arrangements [5, 2006.01] 	29/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • Provisions facilitating manual calibration, e.g. input or output provisions for testing; Holding of intermittent values to permit measurement [5, 2006.01]
26/00	Alarm systems in which substations are interrogated in succession by a central station [1, 2006.01]	29/24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • Self-calibration, e.g. compensating for environmental drift or ageing of components [5, 2006.01]
27/00	Alarm systems in which the alarm condition is signalled from a central station to a plurality of substations [1, 2006.01]	29/26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • by updating and storing reference thresholds [5, 2006.01]
29/00	Checking or monitoring of signalling or alarm systems; Prevention or correction of operating errors, e.g. preventing unauthorised operation [1, 2006.01]	29/28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • by changing the gain of an amplifier [5, 2006.01]
29/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring continuously signalling or alarm systems [5, 2006.01] 	31/00	Predictive alarm systems characterised by extrapolation or other computation using updated historic data [5, 2006.01]