SECTION G — PHYSICS

G05 CONTROLLING; REGULATING

Note(s)

- 1. This class <u>covers</u> methods, systems, and apparatus for controlling, in general.
- 2. Attention is drawn to the Notes following the title of section G, especially as regards the definition of the term "variable".

G05B CONTROL OR REGULATING SYSTEMS IN GENERAL; FUNCTIONAL ELEMENTS OF SUCH SYSTEMS; MONITORING OR TESTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUCH SYSTEMS OR ELEMENTS (fluid-pressure actuators or systems acting by means of fluids in general F15B; valves <u>per se</u> F16K; characterised by mechanical features only G05G; sensitive elements, <u>see</u> the appropriate subclasses, e.g. G12B, subclasses of G01, H01; correcting units, <u>see</u> the appropriate subclasses, e.g. H02K)

Note(s) [7]

- 1. This subclass <u>covers</u> features of control systems or elements for regulating specific variables, which are clearly more generally applicable.
- 2. This subclass <u>does not cover</u>:
 - a. systems for controlling or regulating non-electric variables in general, which are covered by subclass G05D;
 - b. systems for regulating electric or magnetic variables in general, which are covered by subclass G05F;
 - c. systems specially adapted for the control of particular machines or apparatus provided for in a single other subclass, which are classified in the relevant subclass for such machines or apparatus, provided that there is specific provision for control or regulation relevant to the special adaptation. Otherwise, classification is made in the most appropriate place in this subclass.
- 3. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:
 - "automatic controller" means a system, circuit, or device in which a signal from the detecting element is compared with a signal
 representing the desired value and which operates in such a way as to reduce the deviation. The automatic controller generally does
 not include the sensitive element, i.e. that element which measures the value of the condition to be corrected, or the correcting
 element, i.e. that element which adjusts the condition to be corrected;
 - "electric" includes "electromechanical", "electrohydraulic" or "electropneumatic".
- 4. In this subclass, details of specific control systems are classified in the group relevant to the system, if not otherwise provided for.

Subclass index

CONTROL SYSTEMS	
Adaptive	13/00
Controlled by computer	15/00
Involving the use of models or simulators	17/00
Controlled by programme	19/00
Involving sampling	
Open-loop automatic control systems not otherwise provided for	24/00
SYSTEM DETAILS	
Comparing elements	1/00
Anti-hunting arrangements	5/00
Internal feedback arrangements	6/00
Obtaining smooth engagement or disengagement of automatic control	7/00
Safety arrangements	9/00
Automatic controllers	11/00
TESTING, MONITORING	23/00
SUBJECT MATTER NOT PROVIDED FOR IN OTHER GROUPS OF THIS SUBCLASS	

1/00 Comparing elements, i.e. elements for effecting comparison directly or indirectly between a desired value and existing or anticipated values (comparing phase or frequency of two electric signals H03D 13/00) [1, 2006.01]

1/01 • electric [1, 2, 2006.01]

1/02 • • for comparing analogue signals [2, 2006.01]

• • for comparing digital signals [2, 2006.01]

with sensing of the position of the pointer of a measuring instrument [1, 2006.01]

1/06 • • • continuous sensing **[1, 2006.01]**1/08 • • • stepwise sensing **[1, 2006.01]**

1/11 • fluidic [2, 2006.01]

5/00 Anti-hunting arrangements [1, 2006.01]

5/01 • electric [1, 2006.01]

2

5/04	• fluidic [2, 2006.01]	11/52	• • in which the output signal represents a discontinuous function of the deviation from
6/00	Internal feedback arrangements for obtaining		the desired value, i.e. discontinuous
	particular characteristics, e.g. proportional, integral, differential (in automatic controllers	44754	controllers [1, 2006.01]
	G05B 11/00) [1, 2006.01]	11/54	• • • Two-step controllers, e.g. with on/off
6/02	• electric [1, 2006.01]	11/50	action [1, 2006.01]
6/05	• fluidic [2, 2006.01]	11/56	• • • Multi-step controllers [1, 2006.01]
0/03	mutaic [2, 2000.01]	11/58	• • with inputs from more than one sensing element;
7/00	Arrangements for obtaining smooth engagement or		with outputs to more than one correcting element [1, 2006.01]
	disengagement of automatic control [1, 2006.01]	11/60	• hydraulic only [1, 2006.01]
7/02	• electric [2, 2006.01]	11/00	• Hydraune omy [1, 2000.01]
7/04	• fluidic [2, 2006.01]	13/00	Adaptive control systems, i.e. systems automatically
9/00	Safety arrangements (G05B 7/00 takes precedence; safety arrangements in programme-control systems G05B 19/048, G05B 19/406; safety valves F16K 17/00;		adjusting themselves to have a performance which is optimum according to some preassigned criterion (G05B 19/00 takes precedence; machine learning G06N 20/00) [1, 3, 2006.01]
	emergency protective circuit arrangements in general	13/02	• electric [1, 2006.01]
	H02H) [1, 2006.01]	13/04	 involving the use of models or
9/02	• electric [1, 2006.01]	1370.	simulators [3, 2006.01]
9/03	 with multiple-channel loop, i.e. redundant control 		,
	systems [2, 2006.01]	15/00	Systems controlled by a computer (G05B 13/00,
9/05	• fluidic [2, 2006.01]		G05B 19/00 take precedence; automatic controllers with particular characteristics G05B 11/00; computers per se
11/00	Automatic controllers (G05B 13/00 takes		G06) [1, 3, 2006.01]
	precedence) [1, 2006.01]	15/02	• electric [1, 2006.01]
11/01	• electric [1, 2006.01]		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
11/06	 in which the output signal represents a continuous 	17/00	Systems involving the use of models or simulators of
	function of the deviation from the desired value, i.e. continuous controllers (G05B 11/26 takes		said systems (G05B 13/00, G05B 15/00, G05B 19/00 take precedence; analogue computers for specific
	precedence) [1, 2006.01]		processes, systems or devices, e.g. simulators,
11/10	• • • the signal transmitted being dc [1, 2006.01]	17/02	G06G 7/48) [1, 3, 2006.01] • electric [1, 2006.01]
11/12	 the signal transmitted being modulated on an ac carrier [1, 2006.01] 		
11/14	in which the output signal represents a	19/00	Programme-control systems (specific applications, <u>see</u>
	discontinuous function of the deviation from the		the relevant places, e.g. A47L 15/46; clocks with
	desired value, i.e. discontinuous controllers		attached or built-in means operating any device at a preselected time interval G04C 23/00; marking or
	(G05B 11/26 takes precedence) [1, 2006.01]		sensing record carriers with digital information G06K;
11/16	• • Two-step controllers, e.g. with on/off action [1, 2006.01]		information storage G11; time or time-programme
11/18	• • • Multi-step controllers [1, 2006.01]		switches which automatically terminate their operation
11/26	 in which the output signal is a pulse- 		after the programme is completed H01H 43/00) [1, 2006.01]
11/20	train [1, 2006.01]	19/02	• electric [1, 2006.01]
11/28	using pulse-height modulation; using pulse-	19/02	Programme control other than numerical control,
,	width modulation [1, 2006.01]	13/04	i.e. in sequence controllers or logic controllers
11/30	• • using pulse-frequency modulation [1, 2006.01]		(G05B 19/418 takes precedence; numerical control
11/32	 with inputs from more than one sensing element; 		G05B 19/18) [1, 2006.01]
	with outputs to more than one correcting element [1, 2006.01]	19/042	• • using digital processors (G05B 19/05 takes precedence) [6, 2006.01]
11/36	with provision for obtaining particular	19/045	• • using logic state machines, consisting only of a
11/50	characteristics, e.g. proportional, integral,	13/043	memory or a programmable logic device
	differential [1, 2006.01]		containing the logic for the controlled machine
11/38	 for obtaining a proportional 		and in which the state of its outputs is
	characteristic [1, 2006.01]		dependent on the state of its inputs or part of its
11/40	• • for obtaining an integral		own output states, e.g. binary decision
	characteristic [1, 2006.01]		controllers, finite state controllers [6, 2006.01]
11/42	 for obtaining a characteristic which is both 	19/048	• • • Monitoring; Safety [6, 2006.01]
	proportional and time-dependent, e.g. P. I., P. I. D. [1, 2006.01]	19/05	• • • Programmable logic controllers, e.g. simulating logic interconnections of signals according to
11/44	• pneumatic only [1, 2006.01]		ladder diagrams or function charts [5, 2006.01]
11/46	 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 	19/06	• • using cams, discs, rods, drums, or the like
11/48	• • with auxiliary power [1, 2006.01]		(mechanical programme-control apparatus
11/50	• • • in which the output signal represents a	10/05	G05G 21/00) [1, 2006.01]
	continuous function of the deviation from the	19/07	 • where the programme is defined in the fixed connection of electrical elements, e.g.
	desired value, i.e. continuous		potentiometers, counters,
	controllers [1, 2006.01]		transistors [6, 2006.01]
			£-/ 1

19/08	• • using plugboards, cross-bar distributors, matrix switches, or the like [1, 2006.01]	19/4067 • • • • Restoring data or position after power failure or other interruption [6, 2006.01]
19/10	• • • using selector switches [1, 2006.01]	19/4068 • • • Verifying part programme on screen, by
19/12	• • • using record carriers [1, 2006.01]	drawing or other means [6, 2006.01]
19/14	• • • using punched cards or tapes [1, 2006.01]	19/4069 • • • • Simulating machining process on screen (G05B 19/4068 takes
19/16	• • • using magnetic record carriers [1, 2006.01]	precedence) [6, 2006.01]
19/18	Numerical control (NC), i.e. automatically	19/408 • • • characterised by data handling or data format,
	operating machines, in particular machine tools, e.g. in a manufacturing environment, so as to	e.g. reading, buffering or conversion of
	execute positioning, movement or co-ordinated	data [6, 2006.01]
	operations by means of programme data in	19/409 • • • characterised by using manual data input (MDI)
	numerical form (G05B 19/418 takes	or by using control panel, e.g. controlling
	precedence) [1, 6, 2006.01]	functions with the panel; characterised by
19/19	• • • characterised by positioning or contouring	control panel details, by setting parameters (G05B 19/408, G05B 19/4093 take
	control systems, e.g. to control position from one programmed point to another or to control	precedence) [6, 2006.01]
	movement along a programmed continuous	19/4093 • • • characterised by part programming, e.g. entry
	path [3, 6, 2006.01]	of geometrical information as taken from a
		technical drawing, combining this with
	Note(s) [6]	machining and material information to obtain
	In this group, the measuring system for an axis is used	control information, named part programme, for the NC machine [6, 2006.01]
	to measure the displacement along that axis. This measurement is used as position-feedback in the servo-	19/4097 • • • characterised by using design data to control
	control system.	NC machines, e.g. CAD/CAM (G05B 19/4093
19/21	• • • using an incremental digital measuring	takes precedence; CAD in general
	device [3, 2006.01]	G06F 30/00) [6, 2006.01]
19/23	• • • • for point-to-point control [3, 2006.01]	19/4099 • • • • Surface or curve machining, making 3D objects, e.g. desktop
19/25	• • • • for continuous-path control [3, 2006.01]	manufacturing [6, 2006.01]
19/27	• • • using an absolute digital measuring device [3, 2006.01]	19/41 • • • characterised by interpolation, e.g. the
19/29	• • • • for point-to-point control [3, 2006.01]	computation of intermediate points between
19/31	• • • • • for continuous-path control [3, 2006.01]	programmed end points to define the path to be
19/33	• • • using an analogue measuring	followed and the rate of travel along that path
	device [3, 2006.01]	(G05B 19/25, G05B 19/31, G05B 19/37, G05B 19/39, G05B 19/40 take
19/35	• • • • for point-to-point control [3, 2006.01]	precedence) [3, 6, 2006.01]
19/37	• • • • for continuous-path control [3, 2006.01]	19/4103 • • • Digital interpolation [6, 2006.01]
19/39	 • • using a combination of the means covered 	19/4105 • • • • Analog interpolation [6, 2006.01]
	by at least two of the preceding groups	19/414 • • • Structure of the control system, e.g. common
	G05B 19/21, G05B 19/27 and G05B 19/33 [3, 2006.01]	controller or multiprocessor systems, interface
19/40	• • • • Open loop systems, e.g. using stepping	to servo, programmable interface controller [6, 2006.01]
15/ 10	motor [1, 3, 2006.01]	19/4155 • • • characterised by programme execution, i.e. part
19/401	• • characterised by control arrangements for	programme or machine function execution, e.g.
	measuring, e.g. calibration and initialisation,	selection of a programme [6, 2006.01]
	measuring workpiece for machining purposes	19/416 • • • characterised by control of velocity,
10/402	(G05B 19/19 takes precedence) [6, 2006.01]	acceleration or deceleration (G05B 19/19 takes
19/402	 characterised by control arrangements for positioning, e.g. centring a tool relative to a 	precedence) [6, 2006.01]
	hole in the workpiece, additional detection	 19/418 • Total factory control, i.e. centrally controlling a plurality of machines, e.g. direct or distributed
	means to correct position (G05B 19/19 takes	numerical control (DNC), flexible manufacturing
	precedence) [6, 2006.01]	systems (FMS), integrated manufacturing systems
19/404	 characterised by control arrangements for 	(IMS), computer integrated manufacturing
	compensation, e.g. for backlash, overshoot, tool	(CIM) [6, 2006.01]
	offset, tool wear, temperature, machine construction errors, load, inertia (G05B 19/19,	19/42 • Recording and playback systems, i.e. in which the
	G05B 19/41 take precedence) [6, 2006.01]	programme is recorded from a cycle of operations, e.g. the cycle of operations being manually
19/406	• • characterised by monitoring or safety	controlled, after which this record is played back
	(G05B 19/19 takes precedence) [6, 2006.01]	on the same machine [1, 2006.01]
19/4061	1 • • • Avoiding collision or forbidden	19/421 • • • Teaching successive positions by mechanical
10 / 100	zones [6, 2006.01]	means, e.g. by mechanically-coupled
19/4062	2 • • • Monitoring servoloop, e.g. overload of servomotor, loss of feedback or	handwheels to position tool head or end effector (G05B 19/423 takes
	reference [6, 2006.01]	precedence) [6, 2006.01]
19/4063	3 • • • • Monitoring general control system	19/423 • • Teaching successive positions by walk-through,
	(G05B 19/4062 takes	i.e. the tool head or end effector being grasped
	precedence) [6, 2006.01]	and guided directly, with or without servo-
19/4065	Monitoring tool breakage, life or	assistance, to follow a path [6, 2006.01]

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condition **[6, 2006.01]**

19/425	• • • Teaching successive positions by numerical control, i.e. commands being entered to control	21/02	• electric [1, 2006.01]
	the positioning servo of the tool head or end effector [6, 2006.01]	23/00	Testing or monitoring of control systems or parts thereof (monitoring of programme-control systems
19/427	• • Teaching successive positions by tracking the	23/02	G05B 19/048, G05B 19/406) [1, 2006.01]
	position of a joystick or handle to control the positioning servo of the tool head, master-slave	23/02	• Electric testing or monitoring [1, 2006.01]
	control (G05B 19/423 takes precedence) [6, 2006.01]	24/00	Open-loop automatic control systems not otherwise provided for [2, 2006.01]
19/43	• fluidic [3, 2006.01]	24/02	• electric [2, 2006.01]
19/44	• • pneumatic [1, 3, 2006.01]	24/04	• fluidic [2, 2006.01]
19/46	• • hydraulic [3, 2006.01]	99/00	Subject matter not provided for in other groups of
21/00	Systems involving sampling of the variable controlled (G05B 13/00-G05B 19/00 take precedence; transmission systems for measured values G08C;		this subclass [2006.01]

G05D SYSTEMS FOR CONTROLLING OR REGULATING NON-ELECTRIC VARIABLES (for continuous casting of metals B22D 11/16; valves per se F16K; sensing non-electric variables, see the relevant subclasses of G01; for regulating electric or magnetic variables G05F)

Note(s) [7, 2006.01]

- This subclass does not cover features of general applicability to regulating systems, e.g. anti-hunting arrangements, which are covered by subclass G05B.
- In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:

electronic switching or gating H03K 17/00) [1, 2006.01]

- "systems" includes self-contained devices such as speed governors, pressure regulators.
- 3. Control systems specially adapted for particular apparatus, machines or processes are classified in the subclasses for the apparatus, machines or processes, provided that there is specific provision for control or regulation relevant to the special adaptation, either at a detailed level, e.g. A21B 1/40: "for regulating temperature in bakers' ovens", or at a general level, e.g. B23K 9/095: "for automatic control of welding parameters in arc welding". Otherwise, classification is made in the most appropriate place in this subclass.

Subclass	<u>index</u>		
OSCILLA CONTRO CONTRO VARIABI CONTRO SIMULTA	OL OF: SPEED OR ACCELERATION; FORCE; PRESSURE; PO'ATIONS	L OR PHY	
1/00	Control of position, course, altitude, or attitude of land, water, air, or space vehicles, e.g. automatic pilot (radio navigation systems or analogous systems using other waves G01S) [1, 2006.01]	3/12 3/14 3/16	 using feedback [3, 2006.01] using an analogue comparing device [3, 2006.01] whose output amplitude can only take a number of dispatch values (COED 2/10 takes)
1/02	• Control of position or course in two dimensions [1, 2, 2006.01, 2020.01]	2/10	of discrete values (G05D 3/18 takes precedence) [3, 2006.01]
1/03	 using near-field transmission systems, e.g. inductive-loop type [1, 2006.01] 	3/18 3/20	• delivering a series of pulses [3, 2006.01]• using a digital comparing device [3, 2006.01]
1/04	Control of altitude or depth [1, 2006.01]	5/00	Control of dimensions of material [1, 2006.01]
1/06	• • Rate of change of altitude or depth [1, 2006.01]	5/02	• of thickness, e.g. of rolled material [1, 2006.01]
1/08	 Control of attitude, i.e. control of roll, pitch, or yaw [1, 2006.01] 	5/03	• • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01]
1/10	 Simultaneous control of position or course in three dimensions (G05D 1/12 takes precedence) [1, 2006.01] 	5/04 5/06	 of the size of items, e.g. of particles [1, 2006.01] characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01]
1/12	• Target-seeking control [1, 2006.01]		
3/00	Control of position or direction (G05D 1/00 takes precedence; for numerical control	7/00	Control of flow (level control G05D 9/00; ratio control G05D 11/00; weighing apparatus G01G) [1, 2006.01]
	precedence, for numerical control	7/01	 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01]

7/03

• with auxiliary non-electric power [1, 2, 2006.01]

3/10

G05B 19/18) [1, 2006.01]

• without using feedback [3, 2006.01]

The control of the speed of a shart is converted into fluid pressure variations of spring daranties of physical quantities and fluid-pressure variations of physical quantities into fluid-pressure variations physical quantities into fluid-pressure variations physical quantities into fluid-pressure variatin physical quantities into fluid-pressure variations physical qua	means [1, 2006.01] Level control, e.g. controlling quantity of material stored in vessel [1, 2006.01] 9/02 • without auxiliary power [1, 2, 2006.01] 13/32 • without auxiliary non-electric power [1, 2, 2006.01] 11/00 Control of flow ratio (control of chemical or physico-chemical variables, e.g. pH-value, G05D 21/00; hundify control G05D 22/00; control of viscosity G05D 24/00 [1, 3, 2006.01] 11/03 • Controll of flow ratio (control of chemical or physico-chemical variables, e.g. pH-value, G05D 21/00; hundify control G05D 22/00; control of viscosity G05D 24/00 [1, 3, 2006.01] 11/03 • Controlling ratio of two or more flows of fluid or fluent material [1, 2006.01] 11/03 • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 11/04 • by sensing weight of individual components, e.g., grawmetric procedure [1, 2006.01] 11/06 • by sensing density of mixture, e.g. using aerometer [1, 2006.01] 11/07 • by sensing concentration of mixture, e.g. by measuring pH-value [1, 3, 2006.01] 11/10 • by sensing moisture of non-aqueous liquids [1, 2006.01] 11/11 • Controlling mixing ratio of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing with temperature of a mixture of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of devices [1, 2006.01]	the speed of a shaft is converted into fluid pressure (transducers converting variations of physical quantities into fluid-pressure variations F15B 500 [1, 2006.01] 13/32 - using a pump [1, 2006.01] 13/34 - with auxiliary non-electric power (fluid-pressure converters F15B 300) [1, 2006.01] 13/36 - using regulating devices with proportional band, i.e. P. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] 13/37 - using regulating devices with proportional band, i.e. P. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] 13/38 - involving centrifugal governors of fly-weight type [1, 2006.01] 13/40 - involving fluid governors of fluid or upon flui	7/06	characterised by the use of electric	13/30	Governors characterised by fluid features in which
Level control, e.g. controlling quantity of material Store Internation International Internation Internation Internation Internation Internation Internation Internation Internation International Internation Internation Internation International I	Sevel control, e.g. controlling quantity of material strong in vessel [1, 2006.01] 9/02 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/32 with auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/34 with auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/35 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/36 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/42 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/42 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/45 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/46 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/47 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/48 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/49 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/40 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/49 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 13/49 without auxiliary power [1, 200	quantities into fluid-pressure variations 906.61] 13/32 • · using a pump [1, 2006.01] 13/34 • with auxiliary non-electric power (fluid-pressure converters F158 300) [1, 206.01] 13/36 • using regulating devices with proportional band, i.e. P. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] 13/37 • using regulating devices with proportional band, i.e. P. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] 13/38 • involving centrifugal governors of fly-weight type [1, 2006.01] 13/39 • involving centrifugal governors of pump type [1, 2006.01] 13/40 • involving fluid governors of flow-controller type, i.e. the width of liquid flow being controlled by fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/41 • involving fluid governors of flow-controller type, i.e. the width of liquid flow being controlled by fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/41 • involving fluid governors of flow-controller type, i.e. the width of liquid flow being controlled by fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/42 • involving fluid governors of flow-controller type, i.e. the width of liquid flow being controlled by fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/41 • involving fluid governors of flow-controller type, i.e. the width of liquid flow being controlled by fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/42 • involving fluid governors of flow-controller type, i.e. the width of liquid flow being controlled by fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/45 • involving fluid governors of flow-controller type, i.e. the width of liquid flow being controlled by fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/46 • involving fluid governors of flow-controller type, i.e. the width of liquid flow being controlled by fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/47 • involving fluid governors of flow-controller type, i.e. the width of liquid flow being controlled by fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/48 • involving fluid governors of flow-controller type, i.e. the width of liquid flow being controlled by fluid flow being co	7,00	<u> </u>	13730	the speed of a shaft is converted into fluid pressure
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11/102 Section of the control of more flows of third of their material [1, 2006.01] 11/103 Section without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 11/104 Section of the s	11/02 • Controlling ratio of two or more flows of fluid or fluent material [1, 2006.01] 11/03 • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 11/04 • vith auxiliary non-electric power [1, 2, 2006.01] 11/06 • vith sensing weight of individual components, e.g. gravimetric procedure [1, 2006.01] 11/06 • vith sensing density of mixture, e.g. using aerometer [1, 2006.01] 11/08 • vith sensing concentration of mixture, e.g. by measuring pH-value [1, 3, 2006.01] 11/10 • vith sensing concentration of mixture, e.g. by measuring pH-value [1, 3, 2006.01] 11/11 • vith sy sensing wiscosity of mixture [1, 2006.01] 11/12 • vith sy sensing viscosity of mixture [1, 2006.01] 11/13 • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] 11/16 • Controlling mixing ratio of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different viscosities [1, 2006.01] 13/00 Control of linear speed; Control of angular speed; Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter Hott. 7/00] [1, 2006.01] 13/04 • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] 13/05 • Details [1, 2006.01] 13/06 • Details [1, 2006.01] 13/07 • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] 13/10 • Centrol genomers with flyweights [1, 2006.01] 13/11 • Details [1, 2006.01] 13/12 • Details [1, 2006.01] 13/13 • Flyweights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] 13/16 • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] 13/18 • counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/20 • counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/20 • counterbalanced by spider springs acting upon	13/42 • • involving fluid governors of flow-controller type, i.e. the width of liquid flow being controlled by fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/44 • • involving fluid governors of governors of get type [1, 2006.01] 13/44 • • involving fluid governors of jet type [1, 2006.01] 13/45 • involving residence with proportional band and integral action, i.e. P.I. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] 13/46 • involving resident governors of get type [1, 2006.01] 13/47 • involving resident governors of get type [1, 2006.01] 13/48 • involving resident governors of get type [1, 2006.01] 13/49 • involving resident governors of get type [1, 2006.01] 13/40 • involving resident governors of get type [1, 2006.01] 13/50 • involving resident ged governors of get type [1, 2006.01] 13/51 • involving resident ged governors of get type [1, 2006.01] 13/52 • using regulating devices with proportional band and derivative action, i.e. P.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] 13/53 • involving centrifugal governors of fly-weight type exerting an acceleratory effect [1, 2006.01] 13/54 • involving resident ged governors of fly-weight ged governors of fly-weight ged governors of fly-weight ged governors of get type [1, 2006.01] 13/55 • involving resident ged governors of fly-weight ged governors of get governors of g			13/40	
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11/04 • ' with auxiliary non-electric power [I, 2, 2006.01] 11/06 • ' by sensing weight of individual components, e.g. gravimetric procedure [I, 2006.01] 11/08 • ' by sensing density of mixture, e.g. using aerometer [I, 2006.01] 11/10 • ' by sensing density of mixture, e.g. by measuring pH-value [I, 3, 2006.01] 11/10 • ' by sensing moisture of non-aqueous [iquids II, 2006.01] 11/11 • ' by sensing moisture of non-aqueous [iquids II, 2006.01] 11/12 • ' by sensing weight of individual components of the characterised by the use of electric means [I, 2006.01] 11/13 • Controlling mixing ratio of fluids having different emperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different sorting a mixture of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different sorting a promoter (sprichosola) 13/00 Control of linear speed; Control of angular speed; Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter Hold. 7/00) [I, 2006.01] 13/04 • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [I, 2006.01] 13/08 • without auxiliary prover [I, 2006.01] 13/08 • vindout auxiliary prover [I, 2006.01] 13/10 • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [I, 2006.01] 13/10 • Providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors (I, 2006.01] 13/14 • Providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [I, 2006.01] 13/16 • Prints [I, 2006.01] 13/17 • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [I, 2006.01] 13/18 • Control of acceleration by equipment for limits, e.g. equipment for limits, e.g. equipment for limits, e.g. equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [I, 2006.01] 13/14 • Prints [I, 2006.01] 13/15 • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [I, 2006.01] 13/16 • Control of metabanced by pide springs acting unon the articulated riser [I, 2006.01] 13/17 • Control of providing for exprises acting unon the articulated riser [I, 2006.01] 13/18 • Control of flui	11/035 · with auxiliary non-electric power [1, 2, 2006.01] 11/04 · · by sensing weight of individual components, e.g. gravimetric procedure [1, 2006.01] 11/06 · · by sensing density of mixture, e.g. using aerometer [1, 2006.01] 11/08 · · by sensing density of mixture, e.g. by measuring pH-value [1, 3, 2006.01] 11/10 · · · by sensing moisture of non-aqueous liquids [1, 2006.01] 11/12 · · by sensing moisture of non-aqueous liquids [1, 2006.01] 11/13 · characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] 11/16 · Controlling mixing ratio of fluids having different temperatures, e.g. by sensing the temperature of a mixture of fluids having different viscosities [1, 2006.01] 13/00 Control of linear speed; Control of angular speed; Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] 13/04 · providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] 13/06 · providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] 13/07 · Centrifugal governors with fly- weights [1, 2006.01] 13/10 · Centrifugal governors with fly- weights [1, 2006.01] 13/14 · · · Fly-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] 13/16 · · · Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] 13/18 · · · counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/20 · · counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/20 · · counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/20 · · counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] 13/20 · · counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01]	13/44 • • • involving fluid governors of jet vype [1, 2006.01] 13/46 • • involving fluid governors of jet vype [1, 2006.01] 13/46 • • involving devices with proportional band and integral action, i.e. P.I. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] 13/48 • • involving connecting means for superimposing a proportional regulating device and an integral regulating device with proportional band and derivative action, i.e. P.D. regulating device and an integral regulating device and an integral regulating device with proportional band and derivative action, i.e. P.D. regulating device and an accelerator of fluids having different by sensing the temperature of a laving different laving device and an acceleration englating device with proportional band and derivative action, i.e. P.D. regulating device and an integral regulating device with proportional band and derivative action, i.e. P.D. regulating device and an acceleration englating device	11/03			
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appliances acting simultaneously upon the riser, e.g. with both spring force and fluid pressure, with both spring force and electromagnetic 16/04 • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01]	13/24 • • • counterbalanced by two or more different	cting simultaneously upon the riser, the spring force and fluid pressure F16F 7/00) [1, 2006.01]	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] • providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • Fly-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] • counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] • counterbalanced by spider springs acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01]	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01	regulating device and an acceleration- regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] Control of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g.
e.g. with both spring force and fluid pressure, with both spring force and electromagnetic 16/04 • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01]	appliances acting simultaneously upon the ricer	th spring force and fluid pressure	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] • providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • Ply-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] • counterbalanced by spider springs acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01] • counterbalanced by fluid pressure acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01]	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01	regulating device and an acceleration- regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] Control of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature,
with both spring force and electromagnetic 16/04 • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01]	e g with both spring force and fluid pressure	opinio rotee unu muu pressure, 40/04 (3	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] • providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • Ply-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] • counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] • counterbalanced by fluid pressure acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01] • counterbalanced by two or more different	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01	regulating device and an acceleration- regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] Control of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature, overloading, unbalance (vibration-dampers
forms (4, 2000, 04). The sensing element being a flexible member	with both spring force and electromagnetic	ring force and electromagnetic 16/04 • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01]	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] • providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • Ply-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] • counterbalanced by spider springs acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01] • counterbalanced by fluid pressure acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01] • counterbalanced by two or more different appliances acting simultaneously upon the riser,	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01 16/00 16/02	regulating device and an acceleration- regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] Control of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature, overloading, unbalance (vibration-dampers F16F 7/00) [1, 2006.01]
violding to procesure and disphragm hollows	violding to proc		13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] • providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • Ply-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by fluid pressure acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by two or more different appliances acting simultaneously upon the riser, e.g. with both spring force and fluid pressure, with both spring force and electromagnetic	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01 16/00 16/02	regulating device and an acceleration- regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] Control of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature, overloading, unbalance (vibration-dampers F16F 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01]
13/20 • • • With provision for inodulating the degree of		riolding to proceure a gliophrogm bollows	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22 13/24	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] • providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • Ply-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by spider springs acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by two or more different appliances acting simultaneously upon the riser, e.g. with both spring force and fluid pressure, with both spring force and electromagnetic force [1, 2006.01]	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01 16/00 16/02	regulating device and an acceleration- regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] Control of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature, overloading, unbalance (vibration-dampers F16F 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • the sensing element being a flexible member
non-uniformity of speed [1 2006 01]		on for modulating the degree of yielding to pressure, e.g. diaphragm, bellows,	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22 13/24	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] • providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • Ply-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by spider springs acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by two or more different appliances acting simultaneously upon the riser, e.g. with both spring force and fluid pressure, with both spring force and electromagnetic force [1, 2006.01] • With provision for modulating the degree of	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01 16/00 16/02	regulating device and an acceleration- regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] Control of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature, overloading, unbalance (vibration-dampers F16F 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • the sensing element being a flexible member yielding to pressure, e.g. diaphragm, bellows,
16/09 Control of liquid processor [1, 2006 01]	non-uniformity of speed [1, 2006.01]	on for modulating the degree of hity of speed [1, 2006.01] 16/09 16/09 16/09 16/09 16/09 16/09 16/09 16/09 16/09 16/09 16/09 16/09 16/09	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22 13/24	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] • providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • Ply-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by fluid pressure acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by two or more different appliances acting simultaneously upon the riser, e.g. with both spring force and fluid pressure, with both spring force and electromagnetic force [1, 2006.01] • With provision for modulating the degree of non-uniformity of speed [1, 2006.01]	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01 16/00 16/02	regulating device and an acceleration- regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] Control of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature, overloading, unbalance (vibration-dampers F16F 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • the sensing element being a flexible member yielding to pressure, e.g. diaphragm, bellows, capsule [1, 2006.01]
13/28 • • • With provision for performing braking effects in case of increased speed [1, 2006.01] 13/28 • • • Control of liquid pressure [1, 2006.01] 16/10 • • the sensing element being a piston or	non-uniformity of speed [1, 2006.01] 13/28 • • • with provision for performing braking effects in case of increased speed [1, 2006.01] 16/08 • • Control of lie 16/10 • • the sensing elen	on for modulating the degree of hity of speed [1, 2006.01] and for performing braking effects in leased speed [1, 2006.01] are speed [1,	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22 13/24	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] Details [1, 2006.01] providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] Petails [1, 2006.01]	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01 16/00 16/02	regulating device and an acceleration-regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] • Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature, overloading, unbalance (vibration-dampers F16F 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • the sensing element being a flexible member yielding to pressure, e.g. diaphragm, bellows, capsule [1, 2006.01] • Control of liquid pressure [1, 2006.01]
13/20 • • • With provision for inodulating the degree of		riolding to proceure a gliophrogm bollows	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22 13/24	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] • providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • Ply-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by spider springs acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by two or more different appliances acting simultaneously upon the riser, e.g. with both spring force and fluid pressure, with both spring force and electromagnetic force [1, 2006.01]	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01 16/00 16/02	regulating device and an acceleration- regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] Control of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature, overloading, unbalance (vibration-dampers F16F 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • the sensing element being a flexible member
non-uniformity of speed [1, 2006 01]		on for modulating the degree of yielding to pressure, e.g. diaphragm, bellows,	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22 13/24	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] • providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • Ply-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by spider springs acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by two or more different appliances acting simultaneously upon the riser, e.g. with both spring force and fluid pressure, with both spring force and electromagnetic force [1, 2006.01] • With provision for modulating the degree of	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01 16/00 16/02	regulating device and an acceleration- regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] Control of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature, overloading, unbalance (vibration-dampers F16F 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • the sensing element being a flexible member yielding to pressure, e.g. diaphragm, bellows,
16/09 Control of liquid processor [1, 2006.01]	non-uniformity of speed [1, 2006.01]	on for modulating the degree of hity of speed [1, 2006.01] yielding to pressure, e.g. diaphragm, bellows, capsule [1, 2006.01]	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22 13/24	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] • providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] • Details [1, 2006.01] • Ply-weights; Mountings thereof; Adjusting equipment for limits, e.g. temporarily [1, 2006.01] • Risers; Transmission gear therefor; Restoring mechanisms therefor [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by spider springs acting immediately upon the fly-weights [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by fluid pressure acting upon the articulated riser [1, 2006.01] • Counterbalanced by two or more different appliances acting simultaneously upon the riser, e.g. with both spring force and fluid pressure, with both spring force and electromagnetic force [1, 2006.01] • With provision for modulating the degree of non-uniformity of speed [1, 2006.01]	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01 16/00 16/02	regulating device and an acceleration- regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] Control of fluid pressure [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature, overloading, unbalance (vibration-dampers F16F 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • the sensing element being a flexible member yielding to pressure, e.g. diaphragm, bellows, capsule [1, 2006.01]
13/28 • • • With provision for performing braking effects in	non-uniformity of speed [1, 2006.01] 13/28 • • • with provision for performing braking effects in case of increased speed [1, 2006.01] 16/08 • • Control of lie 16/10 • • the sensing elen	on for modulating the degree of hity of speed [1, 2006.01] and for performing braking effects in leased speed [1, 2006.01] are speed [1,	13/02 13/04 13/06 13/08 13/10 13/12 13/14 13/16 13/18 13/20 13/22 13/24	Control of acceleration or deceleration, e.g. of a prime mover (synchronising telegraph receiver and transmitter H04L 7/00) [1, 2006.01] Details [1, 2006.01] providing for emergency tripping of an engine in case of exceeding maximum speed [1, 2006.01] providing for damping of erratic vibrations in governors [1, 2006.01] without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] Centrifugal governors with flyweights [1, 2006.01] Petails [1, 2006.01]	13/60 13/62 13/64 13/66 15/00 15/01 16/00 16/02	regulating device and an acceleration-regulating device [1, 2006.01] • using regulating devices with proportional band, derivative, and integral action, i.e. P.I.D. regulating devices [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means, e.g. use of a tachometric dynamo, use of a transducer converting an electric value into a displacement [1, 2006.01] • Compensating the speed difference between engines meshing by a differential gearing or the speed difference between a controlling shaft and a controlled shaft [1, 2006.01] • Governor units providing for co-operation with control dependent upon a variable other than speed [1, 2006.01] • Control of mechanical force or stress; Control of mechanical pressure [1, 2006.01] • characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] • Modifications to reduce the effects of instability, e.g. due to vibrations, friction, abnormal temperature, overloading, unbalance (vibration-dampers F16F 7/00) [1, 2006.01] • without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] • the sensing element being a flexible member yielding to pressure, e.g. diaphragm, bellows, capsule [1, 2006.01] • Control of liquid pressure [1, 2006.01]

16/12	• the sensing element being a float [1, 2006.01]	23/22	• • • the sensing element being a
16/14	• with auxiliary non-electric power [1, 2, 2006.01]		thermocouple [1, 2006.01]
16/16	• derived from the controlled fluid [1, 2006.01]	23/24	• • • the sensing element having a resistance varying
16/18	• derived from an external source [1, 2006.01]		with temperature, e.g. thermistor [1, 2006.01]
16/20	 characterised by the use of electric 	23/26	 the sensing element having a permeability
	means [1, 2006.01]		varying with temperature [1, 2006.01]
		23/27	 with sensing element responsive to
17/00	Control of torque; Control of mechanical		radiation [1, 2006.01]
	power [1, 2006.01]	23/275	 with sensing element expanding, contracting, or
17/02	characterised by the use of electric		fusing in response to changes of
	means [1, 2006.01]	00/00	temperature [1, 2006.01]
19/00	Control of mechanical oscillations, e.g. of amplitude,	23/30	Automatic controllers with an auxiliary heating
13/00	of frequency, of phase [1, 2006.01]		device affecting the sensing element, e.g. for
19/02	• characterised by the use of electric		anticipating change of temperature (automatic controllers in general and not restricted to control
13/02	means [1, 2006.01]		of temperature G05B) [1, 2006.01]
		23/32	• • • with provision for adjustment of the effect of
21/00	Control of chemical or physico-chemical variables,	25/52	the auxiliary heating device, e.g. as a function
	e.g. pH-value [1, 3, 2006.01]		of time [1, 2006.01]
21/02	 characterised by the use of electric 		
	means [1, 2006.01]	24/00	Control of viscosity [1, 2006.01]
22/00	Control of humidity [1, 2, 2006 01]	24/02	 characterised by the use of electric
22/00	Control of humidity [1, 2, 2006.01]		means [1, 2006.01]
22/02	 characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] 	25/00	Control of light, e.g. intensity, colour, phase
	incuis [1, 2000.01]	23/00	(mechanically operable parts of lighting devices for the
23/00	Control of temperature (automatic switching		control of light F21V; optical devices or arrangements
	arrangements for electric heating apparatus		using movable or deformable elements for controlling
	H05B 1/02) [1, 2006.01]		light independent of the light source G02B 26/00;
23/01	 without auxiliary power [1, 2006.01] 		devices or arrangements, the optical operation of which
23/02	 with sensing element expanding and contracting in 		is modified by changing the optical properties of the
	response to changes of temperature (G05D 23/13		medium of the devices or arrangements for the control
	takes precedence) [1, 2006.01]		of light, circuit arrangements specially adapted therefor,
23/08	• • with bimetallic element (arrangement of valves		control of light by electro-magnetic waves, electrons or
	and flow lines specially adapted for mixing	25/02	other elementary particles G02F 1/00) [1, 4, 2006.01]
22/40	fluid F16K 11/00) [1, 2006.01]	25/02	 characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01]
23/10	• • • with snap-action elements (for valves		means [1, 2000.01]
22/12	F16K 31/56) [1, 2006.01]	27/00	Simultaneous control of variables covered by two or
23/12	• with sensing element responsive to pressure or		more of main groups G05D 1/00-
22/12	volume changes in a confined fluid [1, 2006.01]		G05D 25/00 [1, 2006.01]
23/13	 by varying the mixing ratio of two fluids having different temperatures [1, 2006.01] 	27/02	 characterised by the use of electric
22/105	 with auxiliary non-electric power [1, 2, 2006.01] 		means [1, 2006.01]
23/185	*	20 / 00	
23/19	 characterised by the use of electric means [1, 2006.01] 	29/00	Simultaneous control of electric and non-electric
23/20	 with sensing elements having variation of electric 		variables [1, 2006.01]
23/20	or magnetic properties with change of temperature	99/00	Subject matter not provided for in other groups of
	(G05D 23/13 takes precedence) [1, 2006.01]	33700	this subclass [2006.01]
	(3332 25/15 takes precedence) [1, 200001]		

SYSTEMS FOR REGULATING ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC VARIABLES (regulating the timing or recurrence frequency of pulses in radar or radio navigation systems G01S; regulation of current or voltage, specially adapted for use in electronic time-pieces G04G 19/02; closed-loop systems for regulating non-electric variables by electric means G05D; regulating power supply of digital computers G06F 1/26; for obtaining desired operating characteristics of electromagnets with armatures H01F 7/18; regulating electric power distribution networks H02J; regulating the charging of batteries H02J 7/00; regulating of the output of static converters, e.g. switching regulators, H02M; regulation of the output of electric generators H02N, H02P 9/00; controlling transformers, reactors or choke coils H02P 13/00; regulating frequency response, gain, maximum output, amplitude or bandwidth of amplifiers H03G; regulating tuning of resonant circuits H03J; controlling generators of electronic oscillations or pulses H03L; regulating characteristics of transmission lines H04B; controlling electric light sources H05B 39/04, H05B 41/36, H05B 45/10, H05B 45/20, H05B 47/10; electric control of X-ray apparatus H05G 1/30) [4, 5]

Note(s) [4]

- 1. This subclass <u>covers</u>:
 - · systems only;
 - use of hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical, and electrical motors for varying electric characteristics of devices which restore the quantity regulated;
 - the combination of static converters and current or voltage regulators, if the essential characteristic resides in the combination.

2. This subclass <u>does not cover</u> elements <u>per se</u>, which are covered by the relevant subclasses.

1/00	Automatic systems in which deviations of an electric	1/45 • • • • being controlled rectifiers in series with
	quantity from one or more predetermined values are	the load [3, 2006.01]
	detected at the output of the system and fed back to a	1/455 • • • • with phase control [3, 2006.01]
	device within the system to restore the detected quantity to its predetermined value or values, i.e.	1/46 • wherein the variable actually regulated by the final
	retroactive systems [1, 2006.01]	control device is dc (G05F 1/625 takes precedence) [1, 4, 2006.01]
1/02	Regulating electric characteristics of arcs	1/52 • • using discharge tubes in series with the load as
	(arrangements for feeding or moving of electrodes for spot or seam welding or cutting B23K 9/12;	final control devices [1, 2006.01]
	arrangements for feeding electrodes for electric heating or electric lighting H05B 7/109, H05B 31/18;	1/54 • • • additionally controlled by the unregulated supply [1, 2006.01]
	automatic control of power for heating by discharge	1/56 • • using semiconductor devices in series with the load as final control devices [1, 2006.01]
1/04	H05B 7/148) [1, 2, 2006.01] • by means of saturable magnetic	1/563 • • • including two stages of regulation, at least
	devices [1, 2006.01]	one of which is output level responsive, e.g. coarse and fine regulation [4, 2006.01]
1/06	• • by means of discharge tubes [1, 2006.01]	1/565 • • • sensing a condition of the system or its load
1/08	• by means of semiconductor devices [1, 2006.01]	in addition to means responsive to deviations
1/10	• Regulating voltage or current (G05F 1/02 takes precedence; for electric railways	in the output of the system, e.g. current, voltage, power factor (G05F 1/563 takes
1/10	B60M 3/02) [1, 2006.01]	precedence) [4, 2006.01]
1/12	 wherein the variable is actually regulated by the final control device is ac (G05F 1/625 takes 	1/567 • • • • for temperature
	precedence) [1, 4, 2006.01]	compensation [4, 2006.01]
1/13	using ferroresonant transformers as final	1/569 • • • • for protection [4, 2006.01]
	control devices [4, 2006.01]	1/571 • • • • • with overvoltage detector [4, 2006.01]
1/14	 using tap transformers or tap changing 	1/573 • • • • with overcurrent detector [4, 2006.01]
	inductors as final control	1/575 • • • characterised by the feedback circuit [4, 2006.01]
	devices [1, 4, 2006.01]	1/577 • • • for plural loads [4, 2006.01]
1/147	• • • with motor driven tap switch [4, 2006.01]	1/585 • • • • providing voltages of opposite
1/153	• • • • controlled by discharge tubes or semiconductor devices [4, 2006.01]	polarities [4, 2006.01]
1/16	• • • combined with discharge tubes or semiconductor devices [1, 2006.01]	1/59 • • • including plural semiconductor devices as final control devices for a single load [4, 2006.01]
1/20	• • • • semiconductor devices only [1, 2006.01]	1/595 • • • • semiconductor devices connected in
1/22	 combined with separate magnetic control 	series [4, 2006.01]
	devices having a controllable degree of saturation [1, 2006.01]	1/607 • • using discharge tubes in parallel with the load as final control devices [3, 2006.01]
1/24	 using bucking or boosting transformers as final control devices [1, 2006.01] 	1/61 • • • including two stages of regulation, at least one of which is output level
1/247	• • • with motor in control circuit [4, 2006.01]	responsive [4, 2006.01]
1/253	• • • the transformers including plural windings in series between source and load (G05F 1/247	1/613 • • • using semiconductor devices in parallel with
	takes precedence) [4, 2006.01]	the load as final control devices [3, 2006.01] 1/614 • • • including two stages of regulation, at least
1/26	• • • combined with discharge tubes or semiconductor devices [1, 2006.01]	one of which is output level
1/30	• • • • semiconductor devices only [1, 2006.01]	responsive [4, 2006.01]
1/32	using magnetic devices having a controllable degree of saturation as final control	1/618 • • • using semiconductor devices in series and in parallel with the load as final control
	devices [1, 2006.01]	devices [4, 2006.01] 1/62 • • using bucking or boosting dc
1/325	• • • with specific core structure, e.g. gap, aperture, slot, permanent	sources [1, 2006.01]
4 (00	magnet [4, 2006.01]	1/625 • wherein it is irrelevant whether the variable actually regulated is ac or dc [4, 2006.01]
1/33	• • • with plural windings through which current to be controlled is conducted [4, 2006.01]	1/63 • • using variable impedances in series with the load as final control devices [4, 2006.01]
1/335 1/34	on different cores [4, 2006.01]combined with discharge tubes or	1/635 • • • being Hall effect devices, magnetoresistors or thermistors [4, 2006.01]
	semiconductor devices [1, 2006.01]	1/644 • • • being pressure-sensitive
1/38	• • • • semiconductor devices only [1, 2006.01]	resistors [4, 2006.01]
1/40	 using discharge tubes or semiconductor devices as final control devices [1, 2006.01] 	1/648 • • • being plural resistors among which a selection is made [4, 2006.01]
1/42	• • • discharge tubes only [1, 2006.01]	1/652 • • • using variable impedances in parallel with the
1/44	• • • semiconductor devices only [1, 2006.01]	load as final control devices [4, 2006.01]
1/445	• • • • being transistors in series with the load [3, 2006.01]	

1/656	 using variable impedances in series and in parallel with the load as final control devices [4, 2006.01] 	3/24	• • • • • • wherein the transistors are of the field-effect type only (G05F 3/26, G05F 3/30 take
1/66	• Regulating electric power [1, 2006.01]		precedence) [4, 2006.01]
1/67	 to the maximum power available from a generator, 	3/26	• • • • • Current mirrors [4, 2006.01]
1/70	e.g. from solar cell [4, 2006.01]Regulating power factor; Regulating reactive current	3/28	• • • • • • combined with a non-linear current amplifier [4, 2006.01]
	or power [3, 2006.01]	3/30	• • • • • • Regulators using the difference between the base-emitter voltages of
3/00	Non-retroactive systems for regulating electric variables by using an uncontrolled element, or an uncontrolled combination of elements, such element or such combination having self-regulating		two bipolar transistors operating at different current densities (G05F 3/26 takes precedence) [4, 2006.01]
	properties [1, 2006.01]	5/00	Systems for regulating electric variables by detecting
3/02	 Regulating voltage or current [1, 2006.01] 		deviations in the electric input to the system and
3/04	 wherein the variable is ac [1, 2006.01] 		thereby controlling a device within the system to
3/06	 using combinations of saturated and 		obtain a regulated output [1, 2006.01]
	unsaturated inductive devices, e.g. combined with resonant circuit [1, 2006.01]	5/02	Phase controlled switching using electronic tubes or three or more terminal semiconductive
3/08	 wherein the variable is dc [1, 2006.01] 		devices [4, 2006.01]
3/10	• • using uncontrolled devices with non-linear characteristics [1, 4, 2006.01]	5/04	 using a transformer or inductor as the final control device [4, 2006.01]
3/12	• • • • being glow discharge tubes [1, 2006.01]	5/06	• • saturable [4, 2006.01]
3/16	• • • • being semiconductor devices [3, 2006.01]	5/08	 using a linearly acting final control
3/18	• • • • using Zener diodes [3, 2006.01]		device [4, 2006.01]
3/20	• • • • using diode-transistor combinations	7/00	Regulating magnetic variables (details of apparatus for
3,20	(G05F 3/18 takes precedence) [3, 2006.01]	7/00	measuring magnetic variables involving magnetic resonance G01R 33/28) [1, 5, 2006.01]
3/22	• • • • • • wherein the transistors are of the bipolar type only (G05F 3/26, G05F 3/30 take precedence) [4, 2006.01]		

G05G CONTROL DEVICES OR SYSTEMS INSOFAR AS CHARACTERISED BY MECHANICAL FEATURES ONLY ("Bowden" or like mechanisms F16C 1/10; gearings or mechanisms not peculiar to this purpose F16H; speed changing or reversing mechanisms for gearings conveying rotary motion F16H 59/00-F16H 63/00)

Note(s) [6, 7]

- 1. This subclass <u>covers</u>:
 - members of general applicability for mechanical control;
 - mechanical systems for moving members to one or more definite settings.
- 2. Systems peculiar to the control of particular machines or apparatus provided for in a single other class are classified in the relevant class for such machines or apparatus.

Subclass index

MANUALLY-ACTUATED CONTROL MECHANISMS, ONE OR MORE CONTROLLING MEMBERS	
ACTUATING ONE OR MORE CONTROLLED MEMBERS	.7/00, 9/00, 11/00, 13/00
AUTOMATIC MOVEMENT-INITIATING DEVICES; TRIP MECHANISMS	.15/00, 17/00
SERVO-MECHANISMS	. 19/00
PROGRAMME-CONTROL DEVICES	.21/00
LOCKING MEANS, LIMITING MEANS; POSITIONING MEANS	.5/00, 23/00
COMPONENT PARTS	. 1/00, 3/00, 25/00

1/00 Controlling members, e.g. knobs or handles; Assemblies or arrangements thereof; Indicating position of controlling members (joysticks G05G 9/04; steering wheels for motor vehicles B62D) [1, 2006.01, 2008.04]

Note(s) [2008.04]

In this group, the first place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the first appropriate place.

Arrangements of two or more controlling members with respect to one another (double foot control, e.g. for instruction vehicles G05G 1/34; mounting units comprising an assembly with two or more pedals G05G 1/36) [2008.04]

- 1/015 Arrangements for indicating the position of a controlling member (means for continuously detecting pedal position G05G 1/38; means for detecting position through tactile feedback G05G 5/03) [2008.04]
- Controlling members for hand-actuation by linear movement, e.g. push buttons [1, 7, 2006.01]
- Controlling members for hand-actuation by pivoting movement, e.g. levers [1, 7, 2006.01]
- 1/06 • Details of their grip parts **[1, 7, 2006.01]**
- Controlling members for hand-actuation by rotary movement, e.g. hand wheels [1, 7, 2006.01]
- 1/10 Details, e.g. of discs, knobs, wheels or handles **[1, 2006.01]**
- 1/12 • Means for securing the members on rotatable spindles or the like [1, 2006.01]
- 1/30 Controlling members actuated by foot [2008.04]
- 1/32 • with means to prevent injury **[2008.04]**
- 1/323 • means disconnecting the connection between pedal and controlled member, e.g. by breaking or bending the connecting rod [2008.04]
- 1/327 • means disconnecting the pedal from its hinge or support, e.g. by breaking or bending the support [2008.04]
- 1/34 Double foot controls, e.g. for instruction vehicles [2008.04]
- Mounting units comprising an assembly of two or more pedals, e.g. for facilitating mounting [2008.04]
- 1/38 • comprising means to continuously detect pedal position [2008.04]
- 1/40 • adjustable **[2008.04]**
- 1/405 • infinitely adjustable **[2008.04]**
- 1/42 non-pivoting, e.g. sliding [2008.04]
- 1/44 • pivoting [2008.04]
- 1/445 • about a central fulcrum **[2008.04]**
- 1/46 Means, e.g. links, for connecting the pedal to the controlled unit [2008.04]
- 1/48 Non-slip pedal treads; Pedal extensions or attachments characterised by mechanical features only [2008.04]
- 1/483 • Non-slip treads **[2008.04]**
- 1/487 • Pedal extensions **[2008.04]**
- 1/50 Manufacturing of pedals; Pedals characterised by the material used [2008.04]
- Controlling members specially adapted for actuation by other parts of the human body than hand or foot [2008.04]
- Controlling members specially adapted for actuation by auxiliary operating members or extensions;
 Operating members or extensions therefor (pedal extensions G05G 1/487) [2008.04]
- 1/56 Controlling members specially adapted for actuation by keys, screwdrivers or like tools [2008.04]
- 1/58 Rests or guides for relevant parts of the operator's body [2008.04]
- 1/60 • Foot rests or foot guides **[2008.04]**
- 1/62 Arm rests [2008.04]
- 3/00 Controlled members (gear shifter yokes F16H 63/32);
 Assemblies or arrangements thereof (interlocking of controlled members G05G 5/08) [1, 7, 2006.01]

- 5/00 Means for preventing, limiting or returning the movements of parts of a control mechanism, e.g. locking controlling member (G05G 17/00 takes precedence) [1, 5, 2006.01]
- Means preventing undesired movements of a controlling member which can be moved in two or more separate steps or ways, e.g. restricting to a stepwise movement or to a particular sequence of movements (G05G 5/28 takes precedence) [1, 2006.01]
- Means for enhancing the operator's awareness of the arrival of the controlling member at a command or datum position; Providing feel, e.g. means for creating a counterforce (arrangements for indicating the position of the controlling member G05G 1/015) [5, 2006.01, 2008.04]
- 5/04 Stops for limiting movement of members, e.g. adjustable stop (G05G 5/03, G05G 5/05, G05G 5/28 take precedence) [1, 5, 2006.01]
- Means for returning or tending to return controlling members to an inoperative or neutral position, e.g. by providing return springs or resilient end-stops (G05G 5/28 takes precedence) [5, 2006.01]
- for holding members in one or a limited number of definite positions only (G05G 5/03, G05G 5/05, G05G 5/28 take precedence) [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 5/08 Interlocking of members, e.g. locking a member in a particular position before or during the movement of another member [1, 2006.01]
- for holding members in an indefinite number of positions, e.g. by a toothed quadrant (G05G 5/28 takes precedence) [1, 5, 2006.01]
- 5/14 by locking a member with respect to a fixed quadrant, rod, or the like **[1, 2006.01]**
- 5/16 • by friction **[1, 2006.01]**
- 5/18 • by positive interengagement, e.g. by a pawl **[1, 2006.01]**
- 5/20 • by locking a quadrant, rod, or the like carried by the member [1, 2006.01]
- 5/22 • by friction [1, 2006.01]
- 5/24 • by positive interengagement, e.g. by a pawl **[1, 2006.01]**
- 5/26 • by other means than a quadrant, rod, or the like [1, 2006.01]
- for preventing unauthorised access to the controlling member or its movement to a command position [5, 2006.01]
- 7/00 Manually-actuated control mechanisms provided with one single controlling member co-operating with one single controlled member; Details thereof (controlling members G05G 1/00) [1, 2006.01]
- 7/02 characterised by special provisions for conveying or converting motion, or for acting at a distance [1, 2006.01]
- altering the ratio of motion or force between controlling member and controlled member as a function of the position of the controlling member [1, 2006.01]
- in which repeated movement of the controlling member produces increments of movement of the controlled member (G05G 7/08 takes precedence) [1, 2006.01]
- in which repeated movement of the controlling member moves the controlled member through a cycle of distinct positions [1, 2006.01]
- 7/10 specially adapted for remote control (G05G 7/04-G05G 7/08 take precedence) [1, 2006.01]

specially adapted for actuating a member on a system 13/00 Manually-actuated control mechanisms provided 7/12 in motion with respect to the controlling member, e.g. with two or more controlling members and also two on a rotating shaft **[1, 2006.01]** or more controlled members (interlocking G05G 5/08) [1, 2006.01] 7/14characterised by means for delaying initiation of, or making more gradual throughout, the movement of 13/02 with separate controlling members for preselection the controlled member in response to a given input and shifting of controlled members [1, 2006.01] from the controlling member, e.g. by providing lost Mechanical devices for initiating a movement 15/00 motion in the command train [1, 2006.01] automatically due to a specific cause [1, 2006.01] 7/16 Special provisions for reducing the effect of slight relative movement between supports of the 15/02 due to alteration of the sense of movement of a member [1, 2006.01] mechanism, e.g. resulting from resilient mounting of a controlled mechanism [1, 2006.01] 15/04 due to distance or angle travelled by a member [1, 2006.01] 9/00 Manually-actuated control mechanisms provided due to the speed of rotation or of bodily movement of 15/06 with one single controlling member co-operating a member, e.g. passing an upper or lower limit with two or more controlled members, e.g. thereof (speedometers G01P) [1, 2006.01] selectively, simultaneously [1, 2006.01] 15/08 due to the load or torque on a member, e.g. if 9/02 the controlling member being movable in different exceeding a predetermined value thereof [1, 2006.01] independent ways, movement in each individual way actuating one controlled member only [1, 2006.01] 17/00 Mechanical devices for moving a member after being in which movement in two or more ways can 9/04 released; Trip or release mechanisms characterised occur simultaneously [1, 2006.01] thereby [1, 2006.01] the controlling member being movable by hand 9/047 19/00 Servo-mechanisms with follow-up action, e.g. about orthogonal axes, e.g. occurring in steps [1, 2006.01] joysticks [5, 2006.01] the controlling member comprising a 9/053 21/00 Mechanical apparatus for control of a series of ball [5, 2006.01] operations, i.e. programme control, e.g. involving a 9/06 the controlled members being actuated successively **set of cams** (G05G 5/02 takes precedence) **[1, 2006.01]** by repeated movement of the controlling member [1, 2006.01] 23/00 Means for ensuring the correct positioning of parts 9/08 the controlled members being actuated successively of control mechanisms, e.g. for taking-up by progressive movement of the controlling play [1, 2006.01] member [1, 2006.01] 23/02 • self-adjusting [1, 2006.01] with preselection and subsequent movement of each 9/10 controlled member by movement of the controlling 25/00 Other details, features or accessories of control

11/00 Manually-actuated control mechanisms provided with two or more controlling members co-operating with one single controlled member [1, 2006.01]

gate [1, 2006.01]

member in two different ways, e.g. guided by a shift

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mechanisms, e.g. supporting intermediate members

· Inhibiting the generation or transmission of

Sealing against entry of dust, weather or the

elastically [1, 2006.01]

noise [5, 2006.01]

like **[5, 2006.01]**

25/02

25/04