

## G01B

### MEASURING LENGTH, THICKNESS OR SIMILAR LINEAR DIMENSIONS; MEASURING ANGLES; MEASURING AREAS; MEASURING IRREGULARITIES OF SURFACES OR CONTOURS

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Instruments and methods for measuring:

- linear dimensions of objects such as length, thickness, width, height, depth, diameter, coordinates of points of objects, distance or clearance between spaced objects or spaced apertures;
- angles or tapers;
- alignment of axes;
- areas;
- contours, curvatures or profiles;
- roughness or irregularities of surfaces;
- deformation in a solid.

Methods of measuring geometrical parameters of objects (e.g. shape or surface configuration, measurement of volume, coordinates, height, length, width, thickness, contours, surface roughness or evenness, diameters, roundness, eccentricity, angles, alignment, deformation, displacement), devices for carrying out these methods and related calibration aspects.

Classification within [G01B](#) into the main groups is to a large extent based on the underlying measurement principle:

Optical	<a href="#">G01B 11/00</a>
Using fluid	<a href="#">G01B 13/00</a>
Use of radiation	<a href="#">G01B 15/00</a>
Use of subsonic, sonic, ultrasonic vibrations	<a href="#">G01B 17/00</a>
If no particular measurement principle prevails or if more than one of the above-mentioned underlying measurement principles equally apply	<a href="#">G01B 21/00</a>
Mechanical	<a href="#">G01B 3/00</a> , <a href="#">G01B 5/00</a>
Electric or magnetic	<a href="#">G01B 7/00</a>

An exception is [G01B 1/00](#), where documents should be classified which have aspects related to the material selected for the geometrical parameter measuring instrument.

Another exception is [G01B 9/00](#), which is a hardware group mainly containing interferometers. Only when a distance or displacement measurement is concerned (or a related measurement, such as an orientation measurement based on distance measurements to various locations on the object), then an interferometer should be classified in [G01B 9/00](#).

Small, hand-held mechanical devices (such as those available in hardware stores) are classified in [G01B 3/00](#), whereas large mechanical set-ups (industrial machines, such as coordinate measuring machines) are classified in [G01B 5/00](#).

To further support the user in consulting the main groups of this subclass, the following table summarises the properties of the electromagnetic spectrum together with the potentially relevant main groups.

<b>Electromagnetic spectrum</b>				<b>Main groups</b>
Radiation	Wavelength (m)	Frequency (Hz)	Energy (eV)	
Gamma rays	< 0.01 nm	> 30 EHz	> 124 keV	<a href="#">G01B 15/00</a>
X-rays	0.01 nm – 10 nm	30 EHz – 30 PHz	124 keV – 124 eV	<a href="#">G01B 15/00</a>
Extreme Ultraviolet [EUV]	10 nm – 100 nm	30 PHz – 3 PHz	124 eV – 12.4 eV	<a href="#">G01B 9/00</a> , <a href="#">G01B 11/00</a> , <a href="#">G01B 15/00</a>
Ultraviolet	100 nm – 390 nm	3 PHz – 770 THz	12.4 eV – 3.2 eV	<a href="#">G01B 9/00</a> , <a href="#">G01B 11/00</a>
Visible light	390 nm – 750 nm	770 THz – 400 THz	3.2 eV – 1.7 eV	<a href="#">G01B 9/00</a> , <a href="#">G01B 11/00</a>
Infrared	750 nm – 100 µm	400 THz – 3 THz	1.7 eV – 12.4 meV	<a href="#">G01B 9/00</a> , <a href="#">G01B 11/00</a>
Sub-millimetre wave (i.e. terahertz wave or waveband within Infrared)	100 µm - 1 mm	3 THz - 300 GHz	12.4 meV – 1.24 meV	<a href="#">G01B 9/00</a> , <a href="#">G01B 11/00</a> , <a href="#">G01B 15/00</a>
Microwave	1 mm – 1 m	300 GHz – 300 MHz	1.24 meV – 1.24 µeV	<a href="#">G01B 15/00</a>
Radio	1 m – 100 km	300 MHz – 3 kHz	1.24 µeV – 12.4 peV	<a href="#">G01B 7/00</a> , <a href="#">G01B 15/00</a>

### Relationships with other classification places

Only documents with the emphasis on details of the actual geometrical measurement method, measurement apparatus and/or calibration aspects are to be classified in [G01B](#). Documents covering devices or methods which themselves do not belong in [G01B](#), but which use or incorporate geometrical measuring devices or steps should normally not be classified in [G01B](#), but rather in the respective field of their application. A drill, for example, in combination with a device for measuring the distance from the drill to the object being drilled should not be classified as a distance measuring device, as long as the actual way of distance measuring is not presented as the invention. Similarly, a document about a machine for sorting articles according to their diameter should not be classified with diameter determination as long as details of the diameter determination are not the invention.

If investigating or analysing an object is concerned (e.g. determination of material properties or defect analysis for quality control purposes), then [G01N](#) has to be considered for classification.

If testing an object or apparatus is concerned, then [G01M](#) has to be considered for classification.

The general subject matters of measuring linear dimensions, distances, or angles is covered by several subclasses besides [G01B](#):

[G01C](#): measuring distances, levels, or bearings; surveying; navigation; gyroscopic instruments; photogrammetry or videogrammetry.

[G01S](#): radio direction finding; radio navigation; determining distance or velocity by use of radio waves; locating or presence detecting by use of the reflection or reradiation of radio waves; analogous arrangements using other waves.

## Relationships with other classification places

When propagation effects of waves are relevant for such measurements [G01S](#) is in general the appropriate subclass.

For measuring ground distance between points in geodesy, surveying, and navigation [G01C](#) is the appropriate subclass when no radio waves are used or when propagation effects of waves other than radio waves are not relevant.

## References

### Application-oriented references

*Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:*

Measuring human body, see the relevant places, where such exist, e.g.	<a href="#">A41H 1/00</a> , <a href="#">A43D 1/02</a> , <a href="#">A61B 5/103</a>
Measuring appliances combined with walking-sticks	<a href="#">A45B 3/08</a>
Measuring methods or devices specially adapted for metal-rolling mills	<a href="#">B21B 38/00</a>
Measuring, gauging or adjusting equipment for machines for working metal or other material	<a href="#">B23B 25/06</a>
Measuring or gauging equipment specially adapted for grinding or polishing operations	<a href="#">B24B 33/06</a> , <a href="#">B24B 49/00</a>
Combinations of measuring devices with writing-implements	<a href="#">B43K 29/08</a>
Devices for metering predetermined lengths of running material	<a href="#">B65H 61/00</a>
Measuring devices for spinning or twisting machines	<a href="#">D01H 13/32</a>
Measuring devices for determining the length of threads in sewing machines	<a href="#">D05B 45/00</a>
Devices for checking, measuring, recording existing surfacing of roads or like structures, e.g. profilographs	<a href="#">E01C 23/01</a>
Measuring diameter of boreholes or wells	<a href="#">E21B 47/08</a>
Geodetical, nautical or aeronautical measuring, surveying, rangefinding	<a href="#">G01C</a>
Photogrammetry or videogrammetry	<a href="#">G01C 11/00</a>
Investigating or analysing particle size, investigating or analysing surface area of porous material	<a href="#">G01N 15/00</a>
Radio direction-finding, determining distance or velocity by use of propagation effects, e.g. Doppler effect, propagation time, of radio waves, analogous arrangements using other waves	<a href="#">G01S</a>
Measuring length or roll diameter of film in cameras or projectors	<a href="#">G03B 1/60</a>
Methods or arrangements for converting the position of a manually-operated writing or tracing member into an electrical signal	<a href="#">G06K 11/00</a>
Measuring elapsed travel of recording medium in recording or playback equipment, sensing diameter of record in autochange gramophones	<a href="#">G11B</a>
Means structurally associated with electric rotary current collectors for indicating brush wear	<a href="#">H01R 39/58</a>
Indicating consumption of electrodes in arc lamps	<a href="#">H05B 31/34</a>

**Informative references**

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Human body, dentistry	<a href="#">A61B</a> , <a href="#">A61C</a>
Ball games	<a href="#">A63B</a>
Sorting according to dimensions	<a href="#">B07</a>
Gears	<a href="#">B23F</a>
Machine tools	<a href="#">B23Q</a>
Robotics	<a href="#">B25J</a>
Writing, drawing	<a href="#">B43K</a> , <a href="#">B43L</a>
Vehicles	<a href="#">B60</a> , <a href="#">B61</a>
Micromechanical devices (MEMS)	<a href="#">B81B</a> , <a href="#">B81C</a>
Nanotechnology	<a href="#">B82B</a> , <a href="#">B82Y</a>
Yarns	<a href="#">D01H</a>
Marking textile materials; Marking in combination with metering or inspection	<a href="#">D06H 1/00</a>
Paper webs, currency	<a href="#">D21F</a> , <a href="#">G07D 7/00</a>
Building	<a href="#">E04D</a> , <a href="#">E04F</a> , <a href="#">E04G</a>
Measuring in boreholes or wells	<a href="#">E21B 47/00</a>
Turbines	<a href="#">F01D</a>
Bearings	<a href="#">F16C</a>
Pigs, moles	<a href="#">F16L 55/00</a>
Range finders, inclinometers, photogrammetry, surveying, gyroscopes	<a href="#">G01C 3/00</a> , <a href="#">G01C 9/00</a> , <a href="#">G01C 11/00</a> , <a href="#">G01C 13/00</a> , <a href="#">G01C 15/00</a> , <a href="#">G01C 19/00</a>
Transducers not specially adapted for a specific variable	<a href="#">G01D 5/00</a>
Measuring volume flow or level of fluids or fluent solid material	<a href="#">G01F</a>
Methods or apparatus for determining the capacity of containers or cavities, or the volume of solid bodies	<a href="#">G01F 17/00</a>
Spectroscopy	<a href="#">G01J</a>
Measuring force, stress, torque, pressure	<a href="#">G01L</a>
Measuring force or stress, in general	<a href="#">G01L 1/00</a>
Testing static or dynamic balance of machines or structures; Testing structures or apparatus not otherwise provided for	<a href="#">G01M</a>
Investigating/analysing	<a href="#">G01N</a>
Optical coherence tomography (OCT)	<a href="#">G01N 21/00</a> , <a href="#">A61B 3/00</a> , <a href="#">A61B 5/00</a>
Speed, acceleration	<a href="#">G01P</a>
Investigating or analysing surface structures in atomic ranges using scanning-probe techniques	<a href="#">G01Q</a>
Measuring electric or magnetic variables	<a href="#">G01R</a>
Trackers	<a href="#">G01S</a>

Radio direction-finding, determining distance or velocity and locating or detecting by use of radio waves	<a href="#">G01S</a>
Geophysical measuring	<a href="#">G01V</a>
Optical elements	<a href="#">G02B</a>
Scales (e.g. Vernier)	<a href="#">G02B 27/00</a> , <a href="#">G06G 1/00</a> , <a href="#">G01D 5/00</a> , <a href="#">G01D 13/00</a>
Spectacle frames	<a href="#">G02C 13/00</a>
Cameras	<a href="#">G03B</a> , <a href="#">H04N</a>
Lithography (including interferometric stage position measurement)	<a href="#">G03F 7/00</a>
Holography	<a href="#">G03H</a>
Combination of measuring devices with means for controlling or regulating	<a href="#">G05</a>
Numerical control	<a href="#">G05B 19/00</a>
Joysticks	<a href="#">G05G 9/00</a>
Computer input devices (such as mice, touch pads)	<a href="#">G06F 3/00</a>
Hand-manipulated analogue computing devices	<a href="#">G06G 1/00</a>
Commerce	<a href="#">G06Q</a>
Image analysis	<a href="#">G06T 7/00</a>
Electron/ion microscopes	<a href="#">H01J 37/00</a>
Wafers and semiconductors	<a href="#">H01L 21/00</a> , <a href="#">H01L 31/00</a>
Interferometer aspects not relating to distance or displacement measurements (e.g. signal modulation)	<a href="#">H04B 10/00</a> , <a href="#">H04L 27/00</a> , <a href="#">G02F 1/00</a>

### Special rules of classification

In this subclass, the groups are distinguished by the technique of measurement which is of major importance. Thus the mere application of other techniques or means for giving a final indication does not affect the classification.

Machines operated on similar principles to the hand-held devices specified in this subclass are classified with these devices.

One or more [G01B 3/00](#) breakdown Indexing Codes should be given when information is concerned which is more detailed than the corresponding [G01B 3/00](#) or when assigning a [G01B 3/00](#) is not appropriate (i.e. in cases where the geometrical measurement information is only of additional nature).

At least one [G01B 2210/00](#) Indexing Code is compulsory for wheel alignment ([G01B 2210/10](#)), calliper-like sensors ([G01B 2210/40](#)) as well as in the following cases:

Using chromatic effects to achieve wavelength-dependent depth resolution	<a href="#">G01B 2210/50</a>
Combining partially overlapping images to an overall image	<a href="#">G01B 2210/52</a>
Measuring geometric parameters of semiconductor structures, such as for example profile, critical dimensions (CD) or trench depth	<a href="#">G01B 2210/56</a>
Wireless transmission of information between a sensor or probe and a control or evaluation unit	<a href="#">G01B 2210/58</a>
Unique sensor ID to enable sensors to be recognised and appropriate amplification or error compensation or calibration curves etc. to be used (e.g. by resistor value across connector terminals)	<a href="#">G01B 2210/60</a>

## Glossary of terms

*In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:*

Propagation effects	are relevant if the outcome of a measurement depends on the actual value of a physical quantity characterising the propagation of the wave, i.e. its wavelength, frequency, velocity, or phase. The mere presence or direction of a wave are not considered a propagation effect or to contribute to a propagation effect. To put it in another way, propagation effects are irrelevant, if the radiation may be looked upon as a beam of radiation whose wave nature can be ignored. Examples of measurements where propagation effects are relevant include, e.g. measurements of propagation time, phase difference, phase delay, measurements using the Doppler effect or interference.
Measuring areas	quantifying, by measurement, the size of areas (not: the act of measuring in certain spatial regions or the spatial regions where measurements are taken)
Irregularities of surfaces	smaller-scale surface textures
Contour	envelope-like description of (part of) the shape of an object

## Synonyms and Keywords

*In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:*

CMM	Coordinate Measuring Machine
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*In patent documents, the following words/expressions are often used as synonyms:*

- "warp", "warpage", "waviness" and "evenness"

## G01B 1/00

### Measuring instruments characterised by the selection of material therefor

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Sensors which are characterised only or in part by the material from which they are made.

## G01B 3/00

### Measuring instruments characterised by the use of mechanical techniques

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Small, hand-held mechanical devices, such as those available in retail stores.

Machines operating on similar principles to the hand-held devices specified in this group are also classified here with these devices. For example, arrangements for controlling a measuring force are classified in [G01B 3/008](#), even if they are not hand-held.

## References

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of mechanical means, usually (aspects of) large mechanical set-ups (industrial machines, such as coordinate measuring machines)	<a href="#">G01B 5/00</a>
Marking or setting out work	<a href="#">B25H 7/00</a>
Straightedges, triangles	<a href="#">B43L 7/00</a>
Winding/unwinding	<a href="#">B65H</a>
Devices of general interest specially adapted or mounted for storing and repeatedly paying-out and re-storing lengths of material	<a href="#">B65H 75/34</a>
Templates for mounting doors or windows	<a href="#">E04F 21/0007</a>
Protractors for use in geodesy	<a href="#">G01C 1/00</a>

### Special rules of classification

One or more [G01B 3/00](#) Indexing Codes should only be given when information is concerned which is more detailed than the corresponding [G01B 3/00](#) or when assigning a [G01B 3/00](#) is not appropriate (i.e. in cases where the geometrical measurement information is only of additional nature).

## G01B 5/00

### Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of mechanical techniques

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Large mechanical set-ups, such as industrial machines or coordinate measuring machines, and aspects of the large mechanical set-ups.

## References

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Instruments as specified in the subgroups and characterised by the use of mechanical measuring means, usually small, hand-held mechanical devices, such as those available in hardware stores.	<a href="#">G01B 3/00</a>
Machine tools, probe magazines	<a href="#">B23Q</a>
Robotics, manipulators	<a href="#">B25J</a>
Supports in general	<a href="#">F16M 11/00</a>

### Special rules of classification

At least one [G01B 2210/00](#) Indexing Code has to be given when [G01B 5/255](#) is given.

[G01B 5/0011](#), [G01B 5/0018](#), [G01B 5/0023](#), [G01B 5/0025](#), [G01B 5/003](#), [G01B 5/0035](#) and [G01B 5/0037](#) also contain methods and devices other than mechanical methods and devices.

[G01B 5/0035](#) also contains measurements of plants. Measuring of logs is not included.

[G01B 5/016](#) covers constructional details of contacts, which are meant to refer to the actual switch contacts within the probe head (not: the probe tip for contacting an object to be measured).

[G01B 5/255](#) also contains vehicle frame and ride height measurement.

When classifying in this group at least one [G01B 2210/00](#) Indexing Code has to be given.

## G01B 5/26

for measuring areas, e.g. planimeters

### References

#### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Integrators in general	<a href="#">G06G</a>
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## G01B 7/00

Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of electric or magnetic techniques

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Electric, magnetic and electro-magnetic (e.g. using eddy-currents) measuring principles. Frequencies up to approximately 100 MHz.

### References

#### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Measuring thickness during the manufacture of coatings	<a href="#">C23C 14/54</a>
Angle or position sensing	<a href="#">G01D</a>
Measuring electric or magnetic variables	<a href="#">G01R</a>
Radio direction-finding, determining distance or velocity and locating or detecting by use of radio waves	<a href="#">G01S</a>
Electric or magnetic detecting or prospecting	<a href="#">G01V 3/00</a>
Manufacture of piezoelectric or electrostrictive resonators for obtaining desired frequency	<a href="#">H03H</a>

### Special rules of classification

At least one [G01B 2210/00](#) Indexing Code has to be given when [G01B 7/315](#) is given.

[G01B 7/001](#) and [G01B 7/002](#) concern measuring heads which are not for coordinate measuring machines, whereas [G01B 7/012](#) is for heads for coordinate measuring machines.

[G01B 7/003](#) and [G01B 7/30](#) should not be assigned to linear and rotary encoders or transducers, respectively. Encoders and transducers are in [G01D](#).

[G01B 7/016](#) covers constructional details of contacts, which are meant to refer to the actual switch contacts within the probe head (not: the probe tip for contacting an object to be measured).



If "height" is specifically mentioned as parameter being measured, then [G01B 7/082](#) and [G01B 7/102](#) take precedence over [G01B 7/023](#).

[G01B 7/315](#) also contains vehicle frame and ride height measurement.

When classifying in this group at least one [G01B 2210/00](#) Indexing Code has to be given.

With roughness or irregularity ([G01B 7/34](#)) smaller-scale surface textures are meant, whereas with evenness ([G01B 7/345](#)) a larger-scale surface structure is meant.

## **G01B 7/32**

### **for measuring areas**

#### **References**

##### **Informative references**

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Integrators in general	<a href="#">G06G</a>
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## **G01B 9/00**

### **Measuring instruments characterised by the use of optical techniques**

#### **Definition statement**

*This place covers:*

Interferometers, measuring microscopes, optical projection comparators and goniometers for measuring angles between surfaces.

#### **References**

##### **Informative references**

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Arrangements for measuring particular parameters other than displacement	<a href="#">G01B 11/00</a>
Interferometers for medical use	<a href="#">A61B</a>
Diffraction gratings in sensors for measuring physical entities	<a href="#">G01D 5/38</a>
Interferometers for spectral analysis	<a href="#">G01J 9/00</a>
Interferometers for optical coherence tomography	<a href="#">G01N 21/4795</a>
Microscopes in general	<a href="#">G02B 21/00</a>
Telescopes in general	<a href="#">G02B 23/00</a>
Interferometers for lithography	<a href="#">G03F 7/00</a> , <a href="#">G03F 9/00</a>
Holography in general	<a href="#">G03H</a>

#### **Special rules of classification**

When classifying in [G01B 9/10](#), also [G01B 11/26](#) has to be considered for classification.

## G01B 9/02

### Interferometers

#### References

##### *Application-oriented references*

Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Apparatus for testing the eyes; Instruments for examining the eyes	<a href="#">A61B 3/00</a>
Fabry-Perot interferometers	<a href="#">G01J 3/26</a>
Interferometric spectrometry	<a href="#">G01J 3/45</a>
Using interferometric methods to measure optical phase difference, determine degree of coherence or measure optical wavelength	<a href="#">G01J 9/02</a>
Investigating or analysing materials using interferometric methods involving refractivity or phase-affecting properties	<a href="#">G01N 21/45</a>
Interference filters	<a href="#">G02B 5/28</a>
Devices for the control of the intensity, phase, polarisation or colour, by interference	<a href="#">G02F 1/21</a>
Depth or shape recovery in image analysis from laser ranging, e.g. using interferometry	<a href="#">G06T 7/521</a>

##### *Informative references*

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Transducers not specially adapted for a specific variable, using optical means with attenuation or whole or partial obturation of beams of light detected by photocells, by influencing the transmission properties of an optical fibre	<a href="#">G01D 5/353</a>
Systems measuring distance only of a target using transmission of continuous electromagnetic waves other than radio waves, whether unmodulated, amplitude-, phase- or frequency-modulated, with phase comparison between the received signal and the contemporaneously transmitted signal	<a href="#">G01S 17/36</a>

## G01B 11/00

### Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of optical techniques

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Optical measuring principles operating between far infrared (inclusive) and ultraviolet (inclusive), e.g. for volume measurement.

#### References

##### *Informative references*

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Instruments of the types covered by group <a href="#">G01B 9/00</a> per se	<a href="#">G01B 9/00</a>
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Investigating, analysing materials by the use of optical means	<a href="#">G01N 21/00</a>
Image analysis for depth or shape recovery	<a href="#">G06T 7/50</a>

### Special rules of classification

At least one [G01B 2210/00](#) Indexing Code has to be given when [G01B 11/275](#) or [G01B 11/2755](#) is given.

"Pose" measurements (i.e. position plus orientation) go into [G01B 11/002](#).

[G01B 11/0625](#) - [G01B 11/0683](#) should be given when the pertinent measurement principle applies, even when the object being measured is not a coating ([G01B 11/0616](#)), but, for example, a pipe wall.

[G01B 11/26](#) should not be assigned to encoders or transducers, which are in [G01D](#).

[G01B 11/275](#) and [G01B 11/2755](#) also contain vehicle frame and ride height measurement. When classifying in this group at least one [G01B 2210/00](#) Indexing Code has to be given.

The expressions "using interferometry" [G01B 11/0675](#), "by interferometric means" in [G01B 11/161](#) and "using interferometry" in [G01B 11/2441](#) are meant to refer to using an interferometric measurement arrangement, i.e. with a measurement and reference path that combine into one path to a detector (not: measuring interfering reflections from different reflectors within an object being measured). To be used if no emphasis on particular interferometer details.

[G01B 11/0658](#) contains measurement of emissivity or reradiation, which is meant to cover fluorescence and Raman scattering.

[G01B 11/0666](#) is meant to cover measuring thickness by exciting an object with a laser beam that generates an ultrasonic beam into the object. Reflections of the ultrasonic beam are then analysed, often using an interferometer.

[G01B 11/165](#) contains deformation measurement by means of a grating deformed by the object. This is meant to refer to a grating being arranged on the object and its optical properties being measured as a function of deformation of the object (not: fiber Bragg gratings in general).

[G01B 11/18](#) contains Bragg gratings in general being used for measuring deformation.

The expression "contours or curvatures" in [G01B 11/24](#) is meant to refer to an envelope-like description of the shape or part of the shape of an object.

## G01B 11/28

### for measuring areas

### References

#### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Integrators in general	<a href="#">G06G</a>
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## G01B 13/00

### Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of fluids

#### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Measuring principles using fluids.

#### References

##### *Informative references*

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Volume measurement	<a href="#">G01F 17/00</a>
Lithography	<a href="#">G03F 7/00</a> , <a href="#">G03F 9/00</a>
Pressure regulation	<a href="#">G05D 16/00</a>

#### Special rules of classification

At least one [G01B 2210/00](#) Indexing Code has to be given when [G01B 13/195](#) is given.

The expression "contours or curvatures" in [G01B 13/16](#) is meant to refer to an envelope-like description of the shape or part of the shape of an object.

When classifying in [G01B 13/195](#) at least one [G01B 2210/00](#) Indexing Code has to be given

With roughness or irregularity ([G01B 13/22](#)) smaller-scale surface textures are meant.

#### Glossary of terms

*In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:*

Fluid	liquid or gas
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## G01B 13/20

### for measuring areas, e.g. pneumatic planimeters

#### References

##### *Informative references*

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Integrators in general	<a href="#">G06G</a>
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## G01B 15/00

**Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of electromagnetic waves or particle radiation, e.g. by the use of microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays or electrons (characterised by the use of optical techniques [G01B 9/00](#), [G01B 11/00](#))**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Measuring principles using wave or particle radiation, such as e<sup>-</sup> (beta), e<sup>+</sup> (positron), gamma, X-ray, neutron, radar, microwaves, millimeter waves. Anything from about 100 MHz to far infrared as well as with a frequency higher than ultraviolet.

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover:*

Measuring arrangements by optical means	<a href="#">G01B 9/00</a> , <a href="#">G01B 11/00</a>
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#### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Measuring arrangements by acoustic vibrations	<a href="#">G01B 17/00</a>
Investigating, analysing	<a href="#">G01N 23/00</a>
Scanning electron microscopes	<a href="#">G01Q 30/00</a>
Radar	<a href="#">G01S</a>
Electron microscopes	<a href="#">H01J 37/00</a>

### Special rules of classification

In case of measuring a distance or clearance between spaced objects or apertures, [G01B 15/00](#) as well as [G01B 7/14](#) should be assigned.

The expression "contours or curvatures" in [G01B 15/04](#) is meant to refer to an envelope-like description of the shape or part of the shape of an object.

## G01B 17/00

**Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of infrasonic, sonic or ultrasonic vibrations**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Measuring principles using acoustic energy, e.g. for short range distance measurement.

## References

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Measuring object thickness (e.g. pipe wall) by exciting an object with a laser beam that generates an ultrasonic beam into the object. Reflections of the ultrasonic beam are then analysed, often using an interferometer	<a href="#">G01B 11/0666</a>
Investigating, analysing materials by the use of subsonic, sonic or ultrasonic vibrations	<a href="#">G01N 29/00</a>
Sonar or long range distance measurements	<a href="#">G01S 15/00</a>

## Special rules of classification

The expression "contours or curvatures" in [G01B 17/06](#) is meant to refer to an envelope-like description of the shape or part of the shape of an object.

## G01B 21/00

**Measuring arrangements or details thereof, where the measuring technique is not covered by the other groups of this subclass, unspecified or not relevant**

### Definition statement

*This place covers:*

Measurements based on unspecified measurement principles or on principles covered by two or more of groups [G01B 3/00](#) - [G01B 17/00](#).

## References

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Machine tools	<a href="#">B23Q</a>
Unwinding or rewinding apparatus incorporating length measuring devices	<a href="#">B65H 16/02</a> , <a href="#">B65H 2511/11</a>
Internal diameters of boreholes or wells	<a href="#">E21B 47/08</a>
Numerical control	<a href="#">G05B 19/00</a>
Digital computing, data processing	<a href="#">G06F 17/00</a>
Three-dimensional modelling	<a href="#">G06T 17/00</a>

## Special rules of classification

At least one [G01B 2210/00](#) Indexing Code has to be given when [G01B 21/26](#) is given.

[G01B 21/04](#) covers processing of measurement data, e.g. outlier processing.

[G01B 21/042](#) covers calibration and calibration artifacts, which are meant as artifacts and methods used or applied before actual measurement of the workpiece.

[G01B 21/045](#) covers correction of measurements, which is meant as artifacts and methods used or applied during or after actual measurement of the workpiece.

When classifying in [G01B 21/26](#) at least one [G01B 2210/00](#) Indexing Code has to be given.

## **G01B 21/28**

**for measuring areas**

### **References**

#### ***Informative references***

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Integrators in general	<a href="#">G06G</a>
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