

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G PHYSICS

(NOTES omitted)

INSTRUMENTS

G08 SIGNALLING

G08B SIGNALLING OR CALLING SYSTEMS; ORDER TELEGRAPHS; ALARM SYSTEMS

NOTES

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

WARNING

In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

1/00	Systems for signalling characterised solely by the form of transmission of the signal	3/1075	. . . . {Paging racks}
1/02	. using only mechanical transmission	3/1083	. . . . {Pager locating systems}
1/04	. using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission	3/1091	. . . . {Group calling}
1/06	. . hydraulic only	3/14	. using explosives
1/08	. using electric transmission {; transformation of alarm signals to electrical signals from a different medium, e.g. transmission of an electric alarm signal upon detection of an audible alarm signal}	5/00	Visible signalling systems, e.g. personal calling systems, remote indication of seats occupied
2001/085	. . {Partner search devices}	5/002	. {Distress signalling devices, e.g. rescue balloons (vehicle optical signalling for indicating emergencies B60Q 1/52)}
3/00	Audible signalling systems; Audible personal calling systems	5/004	. {Reflective safety signalling devices attached on persons}
3/02	. using only mechanical transmission	5/006	. {Portable traffic signalling devices (G08B 5/004 takes precedence; emergency signalling devices to be placed on roads or vehicles B60Q 7/00)}
3/06	. using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission	5/008	. {Traffic signalling mirrors}
3/10	. using electric transmission; using electromagnetic transmission	5/02	. using only mechanical transmission
3/1008	. . {Personal calling arrangements or devices, i.e. paging systems (selective calling systems and call receivers H04W 84/00 , H04W 68/00)}	5/06	. using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission
3/1016	. . . {using wireless transmission (calling systems using transmission by inductive loop H04B 5/00)}	5/14	. . with indicator element moving about a pivot, e.g. hinged flap or rotating vane
3/1025	. . . . {Paging receivers with audible signalling details}	5/16	. . . with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element
3/1033	. . . . . {with voice message alert}	5/18	. . with indicator element moving rectilinearly
3/1041	. . . . . {with alternative alert, e.g. remote or silent alert}	5/20	. . . with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element
3/105	. . . . . {with call or message storage means}	5/22	. using electric transmission; using electromagnetic transmission
3/1058	. . . . . {Pager holders or housings (casings for electric apparatus H05K 5/00)}	5/221	. . {Local indication of seats occupied in a facility, e.g. in a theatre}
3/1066	. . . . . {with other provisions not elsewhere provided for, e.g. turn-off protection}	5/222	. . {Personal calling arrangements or devices, i.e. paging systems (selective calling systems and call receivers H04W 84/00 , H04W 68/00)}
		5/223	. . . {using wireless transmission}

5/224	. . . . {Paging receivers with visible signalling details}	13/08	. . by opening, e.g. of door, of window, of drawer, of shutter, of curtain, of blind
5/225	. . . . . {Display details}	13/10	. . by pressure on floors, floor coverings, stair treads, counters, or tills
5/226	. . . . . {with alphanumeric or graphic display means}	13/12	. . by the breaking or disturbance of stretched cords or wires
5/227	. . . . . {with call or message storage means}	13/122	. . . {for a perimeter fence (features peculiar to electrified fences A01K 3/00)}
5/228	. . . . . {combined with other devices having a different main function, e.g. watches}	13/124	. . . . {with the breaking or disturbance being optically detected, e.g. optical fibers in the perimeter fence}
5/229	. . . . . {with other provisions not elsewhere provided for}	13/126	. . . {for a housing, e.g. a box, a safe, or a room}
5/24	. . with indicator element moving about a pivot, e.g. hinged flap or rotating vane	13/128	. . . . {the housing being an electronic circuit unit, e.g. memory or CPU chip (protecting computer components in secure or tamper resistant housings G06F 21/86 ; protecting computer input devices, e.g. keyboards G06F 21/83)}
5/26	. . . with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element	13/14	. . by lifting or attempted removal of hand-portable articles
5/28	. . . with hinged flap or arm	13/1409	. . . {for removal detection of electrical appliances by detecting their physical disconnection from an electrical system, e.g. using a switch incorporated in the plug connector}
5/30	. . . with rotating or oscillating members, e.g. vanes	13/1418	. . . . {Removal detected by failure in electrical connection between the appliance and a control centre, home control panel or a power supply}
5/32	. . with indicator element moving rectilinearly	13/1427	. . . {with transmitter-receiver for distance detection}
5/34	. . . with reset means necessitating a separate operation to return the indicator element		NOTE
5/36	. . using visible light sources		Details thereof are further classified in the subgroups of G08B 21/0202
5/38	. . . using flashing light		
5/40	. using smoke, fire or coloured gases		
6/00	Tactile signalling systems, e.g. personal calling systems		
7/00	Signalling systems according to more than one of groups G08B 3/00 - G08B 6/00; Personal calling systems according to more than one of groups G08B 3/00 - G08B 6/00		
7/02	. using mechanical transmission		
7/04	. using hydraulic transmission; using pneumatic transmission		
7/06	. using electric transmission {, e.g. involving audible and visible signalling through the use of sound and light sources}	13/1436	. . . {with motion detection}
7/062	. . {indicating emergency exits}	13/1445	. . . {with detection of interference with a cable tethering an article, e.g. alarm activated by detecting detachment of article, breaking or stretching of cable (furniture, e.g. shelves for displaying merchandise, incorporating tethers to prevent theft A47F 7/024 , A47F 5/0861)}
7/064	. . {indicating houses needing emergency help, e.g. with a flashing light or sound}	13/1454	. . . . {Circuit arrangements thereof}
7/066	. . {guiding along a path, e.g. evacuation path lighting strip}	13/1463	. . . . {Physical arrangements, e.g. housings (devices to prevent theft or loss of purses, luggage or hand carried bags A45C 13/18)}
7/068	. . {calling personnel in a restaurant, e.g. waiter call}	13/1472	. . . {with force or weight detection}
7/08	. using explosives	13/1481	. . . {with optical detection}
9/00	Order telegraph apparatus, i.e. means for transmitting one of a finite number of different orders at the discretion of the user, e.g. bridge to engine room orders in ships	13/149	. . . {with electric, magnetic, capacitive switch actuation}
9/02	. Details	13/16	. Actuation by interference with mechanical vibrations in air or other fluid
9/04	. . Means for recording operation of the apparatus	13/1609	. . {using active vibration detection systems}
9/06	. . Means for indicating disagreement between orders given and those carried out	13/1618	. . . {using ultrasonic detection means}
9/08	. mechanical	13/1627	. . . . {using Doppler shift detection circuits}
9/10	. . using ratchet	13/1636	. . . . {using pulse-type detection circuits}
9/12	. . using rotary shaft	13/1645	. . . {using ultrasonic detection means and other detection means, e.g. microwave or infrared radiation}
9/14	. hydraulic; pneumatic	13/1654	. . {using passive vibration detection systems}
9/16	. . using ratchet	13/1663	. . . {using seismic sensing means}
9/18	. . by varying displacement of the fluid	13/1672	. . . {using sonic detecting means, e.g. a microphone operating in the audio frequency range}
9/20	. . by varying pressure of the fluid		
13/00	Burglar, theft or intruder alarms		
13/02	. Mechanical actuation		
13/04	. . by breaking of glass		
13/06	. . by tampering with fastening		

- 13/1681 . . . {using infrasonic detecting means, e.g. a microphone operating below the audible frequency range}
- 13/169 . . . {using cable transducer means}
- 13/18 . Actuation by interference with heat, light, or radiation of shorter wavelength; Actuation by intruding sources of heat, light, or radiation of shorter wavelength
- 13/181 . . using active radiation detection systems
- 13/183 . . . by interruption of a radiation beam or barrier
- 13/184 using radiation reflectors
- 13/186 using light guides, e.g. optical fibres
- 13/187 . . . by interference of a radiation field
- 13/189 . . using passive radiation detection systems
- 13/1895 . . . {using light change detection systems (G08B 13/194 takes precedence)}
- 13/19 . . . using infrared-radiation detection systems {(G08B 13/194 takes precedence)}
- 13/191 using pyroelectric sensor means
- 13/193 using focusing means
- 13/194 . . . using image scanning and comparing systems
- 13/196 using television cameras
- 13/19602 {Image analysis to detect motion of the intruder, e.g. by frame subtraction}
- 13/19604 {involving reference image or background adaptation with time to compensate for changing conditions, e.g. reference image update on detection of light level change}
- 13/19606 {Discriminating between target movement or movement in an area of interest and other non-signicative movements, e.g. target movements induced by camera shake or movements of pets, falling leaves, rotating fan}
- 13/19608 {Tracking movement of a target, e.g. by detecting an object predefined as a target, using target direction and or velocity to predict its new position}
- 13/1961 {Movement detection not involving frame subtraction, e.g. motion detection on the basis of luminance changes in the image}
- 13/19613 {Recognition of a predetermined image pattern or behaviour pattern indicating theft or intrusion}
- 13/19615 {wherein said pattern is defined by the user}
- 13/19617 {Surveillance camera constructional details}
- 13/19619 {Details of casing}
- 13/19621 {Portable camera}
- 13/19623 {Arrangements allowing camera linear motion, e.g. camera moving along a rail cable or track}
- 13/19626 {optical details, e.g. lenses, mirrors or multiple lenses}
- 13/19628 {of wide angled cameras and camera groups, e.g. omni-directional cameras, fish eye, single units having multiple cameras achieving a wide angle view}
- 13/1963 {Arrangements allowing camera rotation to change view, e.g. pivoting camera, pan-tilt and zoom [PTZ]}
- 13/19632 {Camera support structures, e.g. attachment means, poles}
- 13/19634 {Electrical details of the system, e.g. component blocks for carrying out specific functions}
- 13/19636 {pertaining to the camera}
- 13/19639 {Details of the system layout}
- 13/19641 {Multiple cameras having overlapping views on a single scene}
- 13/19643 {wherein the cameras play different roles, e.g. different resolution, different camera type, master-slave camera}
- 13/19645 {Multiple cameras, each having view on one of a plurality of scenes, e.g. multiple cameras for multi-room surveillance or for tracking an object by view hand-over}
- 13/19647 {Systems specially adapted for intrusion detection in or around a vehicle}
- 13/1965 {the vehicle being an aircraft}
- 13/19652 {Systems using zones in a single scene defined for different treatment, e.g. outer zone gives pre-alarm, inner zone gives alarm}
- 13/19654 {Details concerning communication with a camera}
- 13/19656 {Network used to communicate with a camera, e.g. WAN, LAN, Internet}
- 13/19658 {Telephone systems used to communicate with a camera, e.g. PSTN, GSM, POTS}
- 13/1966 {Wireless systems, other than telephone systems, used to communicate with a camera}
- 13/19663 {Surveillance related processing done local to the camera}
- 13/19665 {Details related to the storage of video surveillance data (television signal recording H04N 5/76)}
- 13/19667 {Details related to data compression, encryption or encoding, e.g. resolution modes for reducing data volume to lower transmission bandwidth or memory requirements}
- 13/19669 {Event triggers storage or change of storage policy}
- 13/19671 {Addition of non-video data, i.e. metadata, to video stream}
- 13/19673 {Addition of time stamp, i.e. time metadata, to video stream}
- 13/19676 {Temporary storage, e.g. cyclic memory, buffer storage on pre-alarm}
- 13/19678 {User interface}
- 13/1968 {Interfaces for setting up or customising the system}
- 13/19682 {Graphic User Interface [GUI] presenting system data to the user, e.g. information on a screen helping a user interacting with an alarm system}
- 13/19684 {Portable terminal, e.g. mobile phone, used for viewing video remotely}
- 13/19686 {Interfaces masking personal details for privacy, e.g. blurring faces, vehicle license plates}

- 13/19689 {Remote control of cameras, e.g. remote orientation or image zooming control for a PTZ camera}
- 13/19691 {Signalling events for better perception by user, e.g. indicating alarms by making display brighter, adding text, creating a sound}
- 13/19693 {using multiple video sources viewed on a single or compound screen}
- 13/19695 {Arrangements wherein non-video detectors start video recording or forwarding but do not generate an alarm themselves}
- 13/19697 {Arrangements wherein non-video detectors generate an alarm themselves}
- 13/20 . Actuation by change of fluid pressure
- 13/22 . Electrical actuation
- 13/24 . . by interference with electromagnetic field distribution
- 13/2402 . . . {Electronic Article Surveillance [EAS], i.e. systems using tags for detecting removal of a tagged item from a secure area, e.g. tags for detecting shoplifting ([mechanical aspects of the tags, e.g. related to locking E05B 73/0017](#); [RFID readers G06K 7/00](#); [RFID tags G06K 19/00](#); [access control systems G07C 9/00](#); [anti-theft control in point of sale systems G07G 3/003](#); [security seals G09F 3/03](#))}
- 13/2405 {characterised by the tag technology used}
- 13/2408 {using ferromagnetic tags}
- 13/2411 {Tag deactivation}
- 13/2414 {using inductive tags}
- 13/2417 {having a radio frequency identification chip}
- 13/242 {Tag deactivation}
- 13/2422 {using acoustic or microwave tags}
- 13/2425 {Tag deactivation}
- 13/2428 {Tag details}
- 13/2431 {Tag circuit details}
- 13/2434 {Tag housing and attachment details}
- 13/2437 {Tag layered structure, processes for making layered tags}
- 13/244 {Tag manufacturing, e.g. continuous manufacturing processes}
- 13/2442 {Tag materials and material properties thereof, e.g. magnetic material details}
- 13/2445 {Tag integrated into item to be protected, e.g. source tagging}
- 13/2448 {Tag with at least dual detection means, e.g. combined inductive and ferromagnetic tags, dual frequencies within a single technology, tampering detection or signalling means on the tag}
- 13/2451 {Specific applications combined with EAS}
- 13/2454 {Checking of authorisation of a person accessing tagged items in an EAS system}
- 13/2457 {Lending systems using EAS tags wherein the tags are reusable, e.g. they can be activated and deactivated more than once, e.g. for a library}
- 13/246 {Check out systems combined with EAS, e.g. price information stored on EAS tag ([anti-theft systems in point of sale systems G07G 3/003](#))}
- 13/2462 {Asset location systems combined with EAS ([inventory, tracking, logistic G06Q 10/00](#); [entrance control systems G07C 9/00](#))}
- 13/2465 {Aspects related to the EAS system, e.g. system components other than tags}
- 13/2468 {Antenna in system and the related signal processing}
- 13/2471 {Antenna signal processing by receiver or emitter}
- 13/2474 {Antenna or antenna activator geometry, arrangement or layout ([loop antennae H01Q 1/22](#))}
- 13/2477 {Antenna or antenna activator circuit}
- 13/248 {EAS system combined with another detection technology, e.g. dual EAS and video or other presence detection system}
- 13/2482 {EAS methods, e.g. description of flow chart of the detection procedure}
- 13/2485 {Simultaneous detection of multiple EAS tags}
- 13/2488 {Timing issues, e.g. synchronising measures to avoid signal collision, with multiple emitters or a single emitter and receiver}
- 13/2491 {Intrusion detection systems, i.e. where the body of an intruder causes the interference with the electromagnetic field}
- 13/2494 {by interference with electro-magnetic field distribution combined with other electrical sensor means, e.g. microwave detectors combined with other sensor means}
- 13/2497 {using transmission lines, e.g. cable}
- 13/26 . . by proximity of an intruder causing variation in capacitance or inductance of a circuit
- 15/00 Identifying, scaring or incapacitating burglars, thieves or intruders, e.g. by explosives**
- 15/001 . {Concealed systems, e.g. disguised alarm systems to make covert systems}
- 15/002 . {with occupancy simulation}
- 15/004 . {using portable personal devices ([hand-held or body-worn self-defence devices using repellent gases or chemicals F41H 9/10](#))}
- 15/005 . {by electric shock}
- 15/007 . {by trapping}
- 15/008 . {by simulating the existence of a security system, e.g. a mock video camera to scare thieves}
- 15/02 . with smoke, gas, or coloured or odorous powder or liquid
- 17/00 Fire alarms; Alarms responsive to explosion**
- 17/005 . {for forest fires, e.g. detecting fires spread over a large or outdoors area ([fire fighting forest fires A62C 3/02](#))}
- 17/02 . Mechanical actuation of the alarm, e.g. by the breaking of a wire
- 17/04 . Hydraulic or pneumatic actuation of the alarm, e.g. by change of fluid pressure
- 17/06 . Electric actuation of the alarm, e.g. using a thermally-operated switch

17/08	• Actuation involving the use of explosive means	21/0252	• • • • {System arrangements wherein the child unit emits, i.e. the child unit incorporates the emitter}
17/10	• Actuation by presence of smoke or gases {, e.g. automatic alarm devices for analysing flowing fluid materials by the use of optical means}	21/0255	• • • • {System arrangements wherein the parent unit emits, i.e. the parent unit incorporates the emitter}
17/103	• • using a light emitting and receiving device	21/0258	• • • • {System arrangements wherein both parent and child units can emit and receive}
17/107	• • • for detecting light-scattering due to smoke	21/0261	• • • {System arrangements wherein the object is to detect trespassing over a fixed physical boundary, e.g. the end of a garden}
17/11	• • using an ionisation chamber for detecting smoke or gas	21/0263	• • • {System arrangements wherein the object is to detect the direction in which child or item is located}
17/113	• • • Constructional details	21/0266	• • • {System arrangements wherein the object is to detect the exact distance between parent and child or surveyor and item}
17/117	• • by using a detection device for specific gases, e.g. combustion products, produced by the fire (G08B 17/103, G08B 17/11 take precedence)	21/0269	• • • {System arrangements wherein the object is to detect the exact location of child or item using a navigation satellite system, e.g. GPS}
17/12	• Actuation by presence of radiation or particles, e.g. of infrared radiation or of ions	21/0272	• • • {System arrangements wherein the object is to detect exact location of child or item using triangulation other than GPS}
17/125	• • {by using a video camera to detect fire or smoke}	21/0275	• • • {Electronic Article Surveillance [EAS] tag technology used for parent or child unit, e.g. same transmission technology, magnetic tag, RF tag, RFID}
19/00	Alarms responsive to two or more different undesired or abnormal conditions, e.g. burglary and fire, abnormal temperature and abnormal rate of flow	21/0277	• • • {Communication between units on a local network, e.g. Bluetooth, piconet, zigbee, Wireless Personal Area Networks [WPAN]}
19/005	• {combined burglary and fire alarm systems}	21/028	• • • {Communication between parent and child units via remote transmission means, e.g. satellite network}
19/02	• Alarm responsive to formation or anticipated formation of ice	21/0283	• • • • {via a telephone network, e.g. cellular GSM}
21/00	Alarms responsive to a single specified undesired or abnormal condition and not otherwise provided for	21/0286	• • • {Tampering or removal detection of the child unit from child or article}
21/02	• Alarms for ensuring the safety of persons	21/0288	• • • {Attachment of child unit to child/article}
21/0202	• • {Child monitoring systems using a transmitter-receiver system carried by the parent and the child}	21/0291	• • • {Housing and user interface of child unit}
21/0205	• • • {Specific application combined with child monitoring using a transmitter-receiver system}	21/0294	• • • {Display details on parent unit}
21/0208	• • • • {Combination with audio or video communication, e.g. combination with "baby phone" function}	21/0297	• • {Robbery alarms, e.g. hold-up alarms, bag snatching alarms}
21/0211	• • • • {Combination with medical sensor, e.g. for measuring heart rate, temperature}	21/04	• • responsive to non-activity, e.g. of elderly persons (G08B 21/06 takes precedence)
21/0213	• • • • {System disabling if a separation threshold is exceeded (disabling electrical appliances in case of unplugging G08B 13/1409)}	21/0407	• • • {based on behaviour analysis}
21/0216	• • • {Alarm cancellation after generation}	21/0415	• • • • {detecting absence of activity per se}
21/0219	• • • {Circuit arrangements}	21/0423	• • • • {detecting deviation from an expected pattern of behaviour or schedule}
21/0222	• • • {Message structure or message content, e.g. message protocol}	21/043	• • • • {detecting an emergency event, e.g. a fall}
21/0225	• • • {Monitoring making use of different thresholds, e.g. for different alarm levels}	21/0438	• • • {Sensor means for detecting}
21/0227	• • • {System arrangements with a plurality of child units}	21/0446	• • • • {worn on the body to detect changes of posture, e.g. a fall, inclination, acceleration, gait}
21/023	• • • {Power management, e.g. system sleep and wake up provisions}	21/0453	• • • • {worn on the body to detect health condition by physiological monitoring, e.g. electrocardiogram, temperature, breathing (detecting, measuring or recording for diagnostic purposes A61B 5/00)}
21/0233	• • • {System arrangements with pre-alarms, e.g. when a first distance is exceeded}	21/0461	• • • • {integrated or attached to an item closely associated with the person but not worn by the person, e.g. chair, walking stick, bed sensor}
21/0236	• • • {Threshold setting}	21/0469	• • • • {Presence detectors to detect unsafe condition, e.g. infrared sensor, microphone (G08B 21/0476 takes precedence)}
21/0238	• • • {adding new units to the system}		
21/0241	• • • {Data exchange details, e.g. data protocol}		
21/0244	• • • • {System arrangements wherein the alarm criteria uses signal delay or phase shift}		
21/0247	• • • • {System arrangements wherein the alarm criteria uses signal strength}		
21/025	• • • • {System arrangements wherein the alarm criteria uses absence of reply signal after an elapsed time}		

21/0476	. . . . {Cameras to detect unsafe condition, e.g. video cameras}	25/007	. {Details of data content structure of message packets; data protocols}
21/0484	. . . . {Arrangements monitoring consumption of a utility or use of an appliance which consumes a utility to detect unsafe condition, e.g. metering of water, gas or electricity, use of taps, toilet flush, gas stove or electric kettle}	25/008	. {Alarm setting and unsetting, i.e. arming or disarming of the security system}
21/0492	. . . . {Sensor dual technology, i.e. two or more technologies collaborate to extract unsafe condition, e.g. video tracking and RFID tracking}	25/009	. {Signalling of the alarm condition to a substation whose identity is signalled to a central station, e.g. relaying alarm signals in order to extend communication range}
21/06	. . indicating a condition of sleep, e.g. anti-dozing alarms	25/01	. characterised by the transmission medium
21/08	. . responsive to the presence of persons in a body of water, e.g. a swimming pool; responsive to an abnormal condition of a body of water	25/012	. . {using recorded signals, e.g. speech (G08B 25/08 takes precedence)}
21/082	. . . {by monitoring electrical characteristics of the water}	25/014	. . {Alarm signalling to a central station with two-way communication, e.g. with signalling back}
21/084	. . . {by monitoring physical movement characteristics of the water}	25/016	. . {Personal emergency signalling and security systems (emergency non-personal manually actuated alarm activators G08B 25/12)}
21/086	. . . {by monitoring a perimeter outside the body of the water}	25/018	. . {Sensor coding by detecting magnitude of an electrical parameter, e.g. resistance}
21/088	. . . {by monitoring a device worn by the person, e.g. a bracelet attached to the swimmer}	25/04	. . using a single signalling line, e.g. in a closed loop
21/10	. . responsive to calamitous events, e.g. tornados or earthquakes	25/045	. . . {with sensing devices and central station in a closed loop, e.g. McCullough loop}
21/12	. . responsive to undesired emission of substances, e.g. pollution alarms	25/06	. . using power transmission lines
21/14	. . . Toxic gas alarms (G08B 21/16 takes precedence)	25/08	. . using communication transmission lines (G08B 13/19658 , G08B 21/0286 , G08B 25/016 take precedence)}
21/16	. . . Combustible gas alarms	25/085	. . . {using central distribution transmission lines}
21/18	. Status alarms (G08B 21/02 takes precedence)	25/10	. . using wireless transmission systems (G08B 25/009 takes precedence)}
21/182	. . {Level alarms, e.g. alarms responsive to variables exceeding a threshold}	25/12	. Manually actuated calamity alarm transmitting arrangements {emergency non-personal manually actuated alarm, activators, e.g. details of alarm push buttons mounted on an infrastructure}
21/185	. . {Electrical failure alarms}	25/14	. Central alarm receiver or annunciator arrangements
21/187	. . {Machine fault alarms}	26/00	Alarm systems in which substations are interrogated in succession by a central station
21/20	. . responsive to moisture	26/001	. {with individual interrogation of substations connected in parallel}
21/22	. . responsive to presence or absence of persons	26/002	. . {only replying the state of the sensor}
21/24	. . Reminder alarms, e.g. anti-loss alarms	26/003	. . {replying the identity and the state of the sensor}
21/245	. . . {Reminder of hygiene compliance policies, e.g. of washing hands}	26/004	. {with common interrogation of substations}
23/00	Alarms responsive to unspecified undesired or abnormal conditions	26/005	. {with substations connected in series, e.g. cascade}
25/00	Alarm systems in which the location of the alarm condition is signalled to a central station, e.g. fire or police telegraphic systems	26/006	. {with substations connected to an individual line, e.g. star configuration}
25/001	. {Alarm cancelling procedures or alarm forwarding decisions, e.g. based on absence of alarm confirmation}	26/007	. {Wireless interrogation}
25/002	. {Generating a prealarm to the central station}	26/008	. {central annunciator means of the sensed conditions, e.g. displaying or registering}
25/003	. {Address allocation methods and details}	27/00	Alarm systems in which the alarm condition is signalled from a central station to a plurality of substations
25/004	. {Alarm propagated along alternative communication path or using alternative communication medium according to a hierarchy of available ways to communicate, e.g. if Wi-Fi not available use GSM}	27/001	. {Signalling to an emergency team, e.g. firemen}
25/005	. {Alarm destination chosen according to a hierarchy of available destinations, e.g. if hospital does not answer send to police station}	27/003	. {Signalling to neighbouring houses}
25/006	. {Alarm destination chosen according to type of event, e.g. in case of fire phone the fire service, in case of medical emergency phone the ambulance}	27/005	. {with transmission via computer network}
		27/006	. {with transmission via telephone network}
		27/008	. {with transmission via TV or radio broadcast}
		29/00	Checking or monitoring of signalling or alarm systems; Prevention or correction of operating errors, e.g. preventing unauthorised operation
		29/02	. Monitoring continuously signalling or alarm systems
		29/04	. . Monitoring of the detection circuits
		29/043	. . . {of fire detection circuits}

G08B

- 29/046 . . . {prevention of tampering with detection circuits}
- 29/06 . . Monitoring of the line circuits, e.g. signalling of line faults
- 29/08 . . . Signalling of tampering with the line circuit
- 29/10 . . Monitoring of the annunciator circuits
- 29/12 . Checking intermittently signalling or alarm systems
- 29/123 . . {of line circuits}
- 29/126 . . {of annunciator circuits}
- 29/14 . . checking the detection circuits
- 29/145 . . . {of fire detection circuits}
- 29/16 . Security signalling or alarm systems, e.g. redundant systems
- 29/18 . Prevention or correction of operating errors
([G08B 29/02](#), [G08B 29/12](#) take precedence)
- 29/181 . . {due to failing power supply}
- 29/183 . . {Single detectors using dual technologies
([G08B 13/1672](#), [G08B 13/2448](#), [G08B 13/2494](#) take precedence)}
- 29/185 . . {Signal analysis techniques for reducing or preventing false alarms or for enhancing the reliability of the system}
- 29/186 . . . {Fuzzy logic; neural networks}
- 29/188 . . . {Data fusion; cooperative systems, e.g. voting among different detectors}
- 29/20 . . Calibration, including self-calibrating arrangements
- 29/22 . . . Provisions facilitating manual calibration, e.g. input or output provisions for testing; Holding of intermittent values to permit measurement
- 29/24 . . . Self-calibration, e.g. compensating for environmental drift or ageing of components
- 29/26 by updating and storing reference thresholds
- 29/28 by changing the gain of an amplifier
- 31/00 Predictive alarm systems characterised by extrapolation or other computation using updated historic data**