

# CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

## F MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; LIGHTING; HEATING; WEAPONS; BLASTING (NOTE omitted)

### ENGINES OR PUMPS

#### F03 MACHINES OR ENGINES FOR LIQUIDS; WIND, SPRING, OR WEIGHT MOTORS; PRODUCING MECHANICAL POWER OR A REACTIVE PROPULSIVE THRUST, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

#### F03B MACHINES OR ENGINES FOR LIQUIDS (positive-displacement engines for liquid [F03C](#); machines for liquids and gases [F01](#); positive-displacement machines for liquids [F04](#), rotary fluid gearing of the hydrokinetic type [F16H 41/00](#))

##### NOTES

1. Attention is drawn to the notes preceding Class [F01](#), especially as regards the definition of "reaction type".
2. This subclass comprises:
  - engines, other than of positive-displacement type, driven by liquids;
  - machines, other than of positive-displacement type, for liquids.

##### 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.

#### Non-positive-displacement machines or engines characterised by specified type, e.g. water turbines (adaptations of machines or engines for special use [F03B 13/00](#); controlling [F03B 15/00](#))

##### **1/00 Engines of impulse type, i.e. turbines with jets of high-velocity liquid impinging on blades or like rotors, e.g. Pelton wheels; Parts or details peculiar thereto**

- 1/02 . Buckets; Bucket-carrying rotors
- 1/04 . Nozzles (in general [B05B](#)); Nozzle-carrying members

##### **3/00 Machines or engines of reaction type; Parts or details peculiar thereto**

- 3/02 . with radial flow at high-pressure side and axial flow at low-pressure side of rotors, e.g. Francis turbines {rotors per se [F03B 3/125](#)}
- 3/04 . with substantially axial flow throughout rotors, e.g. propeller turbines {rotors per se [F03B 3/126](#)}
- 3/06 . . with adjustable blades, e.g. Kaplan turbines {rotors per se [F03B 3/14](#)}
- 3/08 . with pressure-velocity transformation exclusively in rotors
- 3/10 . characterised by having means for functioning alternatively as pumps or turbines {starting [F03B 15/005](#)}
- 3/103 . . {the same wheel acting as turbine wheel and as pump wheel}
- 3/106 . . {the turbine wheel and the pumps wheel being mounted in adjacent positions on the same shaft in a single casing}
- 3/12 . Blades; Blade-carrying rotors
- 3/121 . . {Blades, their form or construction}
- 3/123 . . . {specially designed as adjustable blades, e.g. for Kaplan-type turbines}

- 3/125 . . {Rotors for radial flow at high-pressure side and axial flow at low-pressure side, e.g. for Francis-type turbines}

- 3/126 . . {Rotors for essentially axial flow, e.g. for propeller turbines (with adjustable blades [F03B 3/14](#))}

- 3/128 . . {Mounting, demounting}

- 3/14 . . Rotors having adjustable blades {(blade form or construction [F03B 3/123](#))}

- 3/145 . . . {Mechanisms for adjusting the blades (if the regulation aspect is preponderant, see [F03B 15/00](#) and subgroups)}

- 3/16 . Stators

- 3/18 . . Stator blades; Guide conduits or vanes, e.g. adjustable {(conduits in dams or the like [F03B 13/08](#); arrangement of valves [F03B 11/004](#))}

- 3/183 . . . {Adjustable vanes, e.g. wicket gates}

- 3/186 . . . {Spiral or volute casings}

##### **5/00 Machines or engines characterised by non-bladed rotors, e.g. serrated, using friction**

##### **7/00 Water wheels {(of swinging flap type [F03B 17/06](#))}**

- 7/003 . {with buckets receiving the liquid}

- 7/006 . {of the endless-chain type}

##### **9/00 Endless-chain machines or engines**

- 9/005 . {with buckets receiving the liquid}

##### **11/00 Parts or details not provided for in, or of interest apart from, the preceding groups (controlling [F03B 15/00](#), {e.g. wear-protection couplings, between turbine and generator}**

- 11/002 . {Injecting air or other fluid ([F03D 80/40](#), [F03B 11/04](#), [F03B 15/00](#) take precedence)}

- 11/004 . {Valve arrangements (F03B 3/10 takes precedence; adjustable wicket gates F03B 3/183; valves in general F16K)}
- 11/006 . {Sealing arrangements (F03B 3/14, F03B 3/183, F03B 13/083 takes precedence; sealings in general F16J)}
- 11/008 . {Measuring or testing arrangements (in general G01)}
- 11/02 . Casings {(spiral or volute casings F03B 3/186)}
- 11/025 . . {Covers}
- 11/04 . for diminishing cavitation or vibration, e.g. balancing
- 11/06 . Bearing arrangements
- 11/063 . . {Arrangements for balancing axial thrust}
- 11/066 . . . {in vertical axis machines}
- 11/08 . for removing foreign matter, e.g. mud
- 13/00 Adaptations of machines or engines for special use; Combinations of machines or engines with driving or driven apparatus (if the apparatus aspects are predominant, see the relevant subclasses for such apparatus, e.g. H02K 7/18); Power stations or aggregates (incorporating only machines or engines of positive-displacement type F03C; hydraulic engineering aspects E02B; {combinations with wind energy converters F03D 9/008})**
- 13/02 . Adaptations for drilling wells
- 13/04 . Adaptations for use in dentistry {for driving tools or the like having relatively small outer diameter, e.g. pipe cleaning tools}
- 13/06 . Stations or aggregates of water-storage type, {e.g. comprising a turbine and a pump}(turbines characterised by having means for functioning alternatively as pumps F03B 3/10)
- 13/08 . Machine or engine aggregates in dams or the like; Conduits therefor {, e.g. diffusers (bulb groups F03B 13/105)}
- 13/083 . . {The generator rotor being mounted as turbine rotor rim}
- 13/086 . . {Plants characterised by the use of siphons; their regulation (siphon weirs E02B 7/18; siphons in general F04F 10/00)}
- 13/10 . Submerged units incorporating electric generators or motors
- 13/105 . . {Bulb groups}
- 13/12 . characterised by using wave or tide energy
- 13/14 . . using wave energy
- 13/141 . . . {with a static energy collector}
- 13/142 . . . . {which creates an oscillating water column}
- 13/144 . . . . {which lifts water above sea level}
- 13/145 . . . . . {for immediate use in an energy converter}
- 13/147 . . . . . {for later use}
- 13/148 . . . {using the static pressure increase due to the wave}
- 13/16 . . . using the relative movement between a wave-operated member, {i.e. a "wom"} and another member, {i.e. a reaction member or "rem"}
- 13/18 . . . . where the other member, {i.e. rem} is fixed, at least at one point, with respect to the sea bed or shore
- 13/1805 . . . . . {and the wom is hinged to the rem}
- 13/181 . . . . . {for limited rotation}
- 13/1815 . . . . . . {with an up-and-down movement}
- 13/182 . . . . . {with a to-and-fro movement}
- 13/1825 . . . . . {for 360° rotation}
- 13/183 . . . . . {of a turbine-like wom}
- 13/1835 . . . . . {of an endless-belt type wom}
- 13/184 . . . . . {of a water-wheel type wom}
- 13/1845 . . . . . {and the wom slides relative to the rem}
- 13/185 . . . . . {not vertically}
- 13/1855 . . . . . {where the connection between wom and conversion system takes tension and compression (F03B 13/187, F03B 13/1875 take precedence)}
- 13/186 . . . . . {the connection being of the rack-and-pinion type}
- 13/1865 . . . . . {where the connection between wom and conversion system takes tension only (F03B 13/187, F03B 13/1875 take precedence)}
- 13/187 . . . . . {and the wom directly actuates the piston of a pump}
- 13/1875 . . . . . {and the wom is the piston or the cylinder in a pump}
- 13/188 . . . . . {and the wom is flexible or deformable}
- 13/1885 . . . . . {and the wom is tied to the rem}
- 13/189 . . . . . {acting directly on the piston of a pump}
- 13/1895 . . . . . {where the tie is a tension/compression member}
- 13/20 . . . . wherein both members {, i.e. wom and rem} are movable relative to the sea bed or shore
- 13/22 . . . using the flow of water resulting from wave movements to drive a motor or turbine {(F03B 13/144 takes precedence)}
- 13/24 . . . to produce a flow of air, e.g. to drive an air turbine {(F03B 13/142 takes precedence)}
- 13/26 . . using tide energy
- 13/262 . . . {using the relative movement between a tide-operated member and another member}
- 13/264 . . . {using the horizontal flow of water resulting from tide movement}
- 13/266 . . . {to compress air}
- 13/268 . . . {making use of a dam}
- 15/00 Controlling (controlling in general G05 ; regulation of plants characterised by the use of siphons F03B 13/086)}**
- 15/005 . {Starting, also of pump-turbines}
- 15/02 . by varying liquid flow
- 15/04 . . of turbines (rotors having adjustable blades F03B 3/06, F03B 3/14; adjustable guide vanes F03B 3/18; specially adapted for turbines with jets of high-velocity liquid impinging on bladed or like rotors F03B 15/20)
- 15/06 . . . Regulating, i.e. acting automatically
- 15/08 . . . . by speed, e.g. by measuring electric frequency or liquid flow
- 15/10 . . . . . without retroactive action
- 15/12 . . . . . with retroactive action
- 15/14 . . . . . by or of water level
- 15/16 . . . . . by power output
- 15/18 . . . . . for safety purposes, e.g. preventing overspeed
- 15/20 . . specially adapted for turbines with jets of high-velocity liquid impinging on bladed or like rotors (nozzles F03B 1/04)

- 15/22 . . . for safety purposes
- 17/00 Other machines or engines**
- 17/005 . {Installations wherein the liquid circulates in a closed loop ([F03B 13/06 takes precedence](#)); Alleged [perpetua mobilia](#) of this or similar kind ([perpetua mobilia using hydrostatic thrust or buoyancy F03B 17/04](#))}
- 17/02 . using hydrostatic thrust
- 17/025 . . {and reciprocating motion}
- 17/04 . . Alleged [perpetua mobilia](#) {(with closed loop circulation or similar [F03B 17/005](#))}
- 17/06 . using liquid flow {with predominantly kinetic energy conversion}, e.g. of swinging-flap type {, "run-of-river", "ultra-low head" ([F03B 13/264 takes precedence](#))}
- 17/061 . . {with rotation axis substantially in flow direction}
- 17/062 . . {with rotation axis substantially at right angle to flow direction}
- 17/063 . . . {the flow engaging parts having no movement relative to the rotor during its rotation}
- 17/064 . . . . {and a rotor of the endless-chain type}
- 17/065 . . . {the flow engaging parts having a cyclic movement relative to the rotor during its rotation}
- 17/066 . . . . {and a rotor of the endless-chain type}
- 17/067 . . . . {the cyclic relative movement being positively coupled to the movement of rotation}
- 17/068 . . . . . {and a rotor of the endless-chain type}