CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

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

ENGINES OR PUMPS

F04 POSITIVE - DISPLACEMENT MACHINES FOR LIQUIDS; PUMPS FOR LIQUIDS OR ELASTIC FLUIDS

(NOTE omitted)

F04D NON-POSITIVE-DISPLACEMENT PUMPS (engine fuel-injection pumps <u>F02M</u>; ion pumps <u>H01J 41/12</u>; electrodynamic pumps <u>H02K 44/02</u>)

NOTES

- 1. This subclass <u>covers</u> non-positive-displacement pumps for liquids, for elastic fluids, or for liquids and elastic fluids whether rotary or not having pure rotation.
- 2. This subclass <u>does not cover</u> combinations of non-positive-displacement pumps with other pumps, which are covered by subclass <u>F04B</u>, except that the use of such other pumps for priming or boosting non-positive-displacement is covered by this subclass.
- 3. Attention is drawn to the Notes preceding class F01, especially as regards the definition of "pump".

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.

<u>Pumping liquids</u> , or <u>liquids</u> and <u>elastic fluids</u> , by rotary <u>pumps</u> (pumping liquids and elastic fluids at the same time <u>F04D 31/00</u>)		5/006 5/007	 {the stages being axially offset}. {Details of the inlet or outlet}
1/00	Radial-flow pumps, e.g. centrifugal pumps; Helico- centrifugal pumps (adapted for pumping specific fluids F04D 7/00; priming or boosting F04D 9/00)	5/008 7/00	• • {Details of the stator, e.g. channel shape} Pumps adapted for handling specific fluids, e.g. by
1/003	• {Having contrarotating parts}		selection of specific materials for pumps or pump parts (F04D 11/005, F04D 29/22 take precedence)
1/006	• {double suction pumps}	7/02	• of centrifugal type
1/02	 having non-centrifugal stages, e.g. centripetal 	7/04	• the fluids being viscous or non-homogenous
1/025	• • {Comprising axial and radial stages}	7/045	• • • {with means for comminuting, mixing stirring
1/04	Helico-centrifugal pumps		or otherwise treating}
1/06	• Multi-stage pumps (<u>F04D 1/02</u> , <u>F04D 13/10</u> take precedence)	7/06	• • the fluids being hot or corrosive, e.g. liquid metals
1/063	• • {of the vertically split casing type}	7/065	{for liquid metal}
1/066	• • • {the casing consisting of a plurality of annuli bolted together}	7/08	the fluids being radioactive
1/08	the stages being situated concentrically	9/00	Priming; Preventing vapour lock
1/10	• • with means for changing the flow-path through	9/001	• {Preventing vapour lock (<u>F04D 9/041</u> takes precedence)}
1/12	the stages, e.g. series-parallel, e.g. side loads • Pumps with scoops or like paring members	9/002	• • {by means in the very pump (<u>F04D 9/041</u> takes precedence)}
	protruding in the fluid circulating in a bowl	9/003	• • { separating and removing the vapour }
1/14	 Pumps raising fluids by centrifugal force within a conical rotary bowl with vertical axis 	9/004	• {Priming of not self-priming pumps}
	conical fotary bowl with vertical axis	9/005	• • {by adducting or recycling liquid (<u>F04D 9/006</u>
3/00	Axial-flow pumps (priming or boosting F04D 9/00)		takes precedence)}
3/005	• {with a conventional single stage rotor}	9/006	• • {by venting gas or using gas valves}
3/02	• of screw type	9/007	• {Preventing loss of prime, siphon breakers (stopping of pumps <u>F04D 15/02</u>)}
5/00	Pumps with circumferential or transverse flow	9/008	• {by means in the suction mouth, e.g. foot valves}
	{(control thereof <u>F04D 15/005</u>)}	9/02	Self-priming pumps
5/001	• {Shear force pumps}	9/04	• using priming pumps; using booster pumps to
5/002	• {Regenerative pumps (for elastic fluids F04D 23/008)}		prevent vapour-lock
5/003	• { of multistage type}	9/041	• • {the priming pump having evacuating action
5/005	. {of multistage type} {the stages being radially offset}		$(\underline{\text{F04D 9/043}} \text{ and } \underline{\text{F04D 9/06}} \text{ take precedence})\}$
3/003	• • • (the stages being radially offset)		

9/042	• • • {and means for rendering its in operative}	13/14	the pumps being all of centrifugal type
9/043	 {the priming pump being hand operated or of the reciprocating type} 	13/16	{(deviation valves <u>F04D 15/0016</u>)} with storage reservoirs
9/044	• • {Means for rendering the priming pump	15/00	<u>-</u>
	inoperative}	15/00	Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or systems
9/045	• • • {the means being liquid level sensors}	15/0005	
9/046	• • • { the means being floats }		• {by using valves}
9/047	• • • {the means being flow sensors}	15/0011	• • {by-pass valves}
9/048	• • • {the means being outlet pressure sensors}	15/0016	• • {mixing-reversing- or deviation valves}
9/049	• • {by operator interventions}	15/0022	• • {throttling valves or valves varying the pump
9/06	. of jet type		inlet opening or the outlet opening}
9/065	{the driving fluid being a gas or vapour, e.g.	15/0027	• {Varying behaviour or the very pump
9/003	exhaust of a combustion engine}		(<u>F04D 15/0055</u> and <u>F04D 29/46</u> take precedence)}
	exhaust of a combustion engine;	15/0033	• • {By-passing by increasing clearance between
11/00	Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps		impeller and its casing}
	(pumping installations or systems <u>F04D 13/00</u>)	15/0038	• • {by varying the effective cross-sectional area of
11/005	• {Swash-type impeller pumps}		flow through the rotor}
10100	~	15/0044	• • {by introducing a gas}
13/00	Pumping installations or systems (controlling	15/005	• • {the pumps being of the circumferential flow
	<u>F04D 15/00</u>)		type}
13/02	 Units comprising pumps and their driving means 	15/0055	• {Rotors with adjustable blades}
13/021	• • {containing a coupling}	15/0061	• • {responsive to temperature}
13/022	• • {a coupling allowing slip, e.g. torque	15/0066	• {by changing the speed, e.g. of the driving engine}
	converter}	15/0072	• {Installation or systems with two or more pumps,
13/023	• • • { for reducing start torque }	10,0072	wherein the flow path through the stages can be
13/024	• • • {a magnetic coupling}		changed, e.g. series-parallel}
13/025	• • • • {Details of the can separating the pump and	15/0077	• {Safety measures (<u>F04D 15/02</u> takes precedence)}
	drive area}	15/0083	• (Protection against sudden pressure change, e.g.
13/026	{Details of the bearings}	15/0005	check valves}
13/027	{Details of the magnetic circuit}	15/0088	• {Testing machines}
13/028	• • {the driving means being a planetary gear}	15/0094	• {Testing machines} • {Indicators of rotational movement}
13/04	the pump being fluid driven	15/00/4	Stopping of pumps, or operating valves, on
13/043	• • • {the pump wheel carrying the fluid driving	13/02	occurrence of unwanted conditions
15/015	means}	15/0209	• • {responsive to a condition of the working fluid
13/046	• • • {the fluid driving means being a hydraulic	13/0209	(F04D 15/029 takes precedence)
13/040	motor of the positive displacement type}	15/0210	the contract of the contract o
13/06	the pump being electrically driven	15/0218	• • • (the condition being a liquid level or a lack of
13/0606	{Canned motor pumps}	15/0227	liquid supply}
13/0613	{Special connection between the rotor	15/0227	{Lack of liquid level being detected using a
13/0013	compartments}	15/0226	flow transducer}
13/062	• • • {pressure compensation between motor- and	15/0236	{Lack of liquid level being detected by
13/002	pump- compartment}		analysing the parameters of the electric drive,
13/0626		15/02/15	e.g. current or power consumption}
	{Details of the can}	15/0245	• • {responsive to a condition of the pump}
13/0633	{Details of the bearings}	15/0254	• • • {the condition being speed or load}
13/064	{Details of the magnetic circuit}	15/0263	• • • {the condition being temperature, ingress of
13/0646	• • • {the hollow pump or motor shaft being the		humidity or leakage}
	conduit for the working fluid}	15/0272	• • • {the condition being wear or a position}
13/0653	• • • {the motor being flooded}	15/0281	• • {responsive to a condition not otherwise provided
13/066	• • • {Floating-units}		for}
13/0666	• • • {the motor being of the plane gap type}	15/029	• • {for pumps operating in parallel}
13/0673	• • {the motor being of the inside-out type}		
13/068	• • {Battery powered}	Pumping elas	stic fluids by rotary pumps
13/0686	• • • {Mechanical details of the pump control unit	17/00	Radial-flow pumps, e.g. centrifugal pumps; Helico-
	(pump control <u>F04D 15/00</u>)}		centrifugal pumps (F04D 21/00 takes precedence)
13/0693	• • {Details or arrangements of the wiring}	17/02	having non-centrifugal stages, e.g. centripetal
13/08	for submerged use	17/025	{comprising axial flow and radial flow stages}
13/083	{and protected by a gas-bell}	17/023	. of transverse-flow type
13/086	{the pump and drive motor are both	17/04	Helico-centrifugal pumps
	submerged}	17/08	Centrifugal pumps
13/10	adapted for use in mining bore holes		
13/12	. Combinations of two or more pumps (combinations	17/10	for compressing or evacuating
- · 	with priming pumps or booster pumps to counteract	17/105	• • {with double suction}
	vapour-lock <u>F04D 9/04</u>)	17/12	Multi-stage pumps
	•		

17/122	{the individual rotor discs being, one for	25/028	• • {the driving means being a planetary gear}
	each stage, on a common shaft and axially	25/04	the pump being fluid-driven {(pumps driven
	spaced, e.g. conventional centrifugal multi-		by exhaust gases <u>F02B 37/00</u> , <u>F02B 39/00</u> ;
	stage compressors}		turbochargers <u>F02C 6/12</u>)}
17/125	• • • • { the casing being vertically split }	25/045	• • • {the pump wheel carrying the fluid driving
17/127	• • • { with radially spaced stages, e.g. for		means, e.g. turbine blades}
	contrarotating type}	25/06	• the pump being electrically driven (F04D 25/08
17/14	with means for changing the flow-path		takes precedence)
	through the stages, e.g. series-parallel, e.g.	25/0606	• • • {the electric motor being specially adapted for
17/16	side-loads, (surge control <u>F04D 27/02</u>) • for displacing without appreciable compression	25/0612	integration in the pump}
17/161	Shear force pumps	25/0613	• • • • {the electric motor being of the inside-out type, i.e. the rotor is arranged radially outside
17/161	 {Shear force pumps} {Double suction pumps}		a central stator}
17/162	{Multi-stage fans, e.g. for vacuum cleaners}	25/062	{Details of the bearings}
17/165	{Axial entry and discharge}	25/0626	{Details of the lubrication}
17/167	{Operating by means of fibrous or porous	25/0633	{Details of the magnetic circuit}
17/107	elements (suction filters F04D 29/701), e.g.	25/064	{Details of the rotor}
	with sponge rotors}	25/0646	{Details of the stator}
17/168	• • • {Pumps specially adapted to produce a	25/0653	• • • { the motor having a plane air gap, e.g. disc-
	vacuum}		type}
17/18	characterised by use of centrifugal force of	25/066	{Linear Motors}
	liquids entrained in pumps {(, e.g. by means	25/0666	• • • • {a sensor is integrated into the pump/motor
	of an auxiliary liquid; fluid ring compressors		design}
	<u>F04C 19/00</u>)}	25/0673	• • • {Battery powered}
19/00	Axial-flow pumps (F04D 21/00 takes precedence;	25/068	• • • {Mechanical details of the pump control unit
	{pump comprising axial flow and radial flow stages		(pump control details <u>F04D 27/00</u>)}
	F04D 17/025})	25/0686	• • • {specially adapted for submerged use}
19/002	• {Axial flow fans}	25/0693	• • • {Details or arrangements of the wiring}
19/005	• • {reversible fans}	25/08	• the working fluid being air, e.g. for ventilation
19/007	• {multistage fans}	25/082	• • • {the unit having provision for cooling the
19/02	Multi-stage pumps	22/004	motor}
19/022	• • {with concentric rows of vanes;}	25/084	{hand fans}
19/024	• • {with contrarotating parts}	25/086	• • • {hand operated}
19/026	• • { with a plurality of shafts rotating at different	25/088	{Ceiling fans}
	speeds (<u>F04D 19/022</u> takes precedence)}	25/10	 the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air
19/028	• • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages}	25/105	• • • {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g.
19/04	specially adapted to the production of a high	23/103	oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary
10/042	vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps		motion and oscillating motion F16H)}
19/042	{Turbomolecular vacuum pumps}	25/12	the unit being adapted for mounting in
19/044	• • {Holweck-type pumps}		apertures
19/046	 {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} 	25/14	and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed
19/048	• • {comprising magnetic bearings}		when not in use
17/040	• • • (comprising magnetic ocarings)	25/16	• Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing
21/00	Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids		two or more separate gas flows}
23/00	Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps	25/163	{driven by a common gearing arrangement}
20,00	(pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00)	25/166	• • {using fans}
23/001	• {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for	27/00	Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping
	handling specific elastic fluids}		installations or pumping systems specially adapted
23/003	• • {of radial-flow type}		for elastic fluids
23/005	• • {of axial-flow type}	27/001	• {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of
23/006	• {Creating a pulsating flow}		flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g.
23/008	• {Regenerative pumps (for liquids or for liquids and		condition monitoring}
	elastic fluids <u>F04D 5/002</u>)}	27/002	• {by varying geometry within the pumps, e.g. by
25/00	Pumping installations or systems (controlling	27/002	adjusting vanes}
20,00	F04D 27/00)	27/003	• {by throttling (<u>F04D 27/002</u> takes precedence)}
25/02	Units comprising pumps and their driving means	27/004	• {by varying driving speed}
25/022	• • {comprising a yielding coupling, e.g. hydraulic (a	27/005	 {by changing flow path between different stages or between a plurality of compressors; Load
25/024	magnetic coupling F04D 25/026)} • • {the driving means being assisted by a power	27/006	distribution between compressors}
25/024	magnetic coupling F04D 25/026)}	27/006 27/007	distribution between compressors} • {by influencing fluid temperatures}
25/024 25/026	magnetic coupling F04D 25/026)} {the driving means being assisted by a power	27/006 27/007	distribution between compressors}

27/008	• {Stop safety or alarm devices, e.g. stop-and-go	29/05	Shafts or bearings, or assemblies thereof, specially
27/000	control; Disposition of check-valves}	27/03	adapted for elastic fluid pumps
27/009	• {by bleeding, by passing or recycling fluid}	29/051	Axial thrust balancing
27/02	• Surge control {(surge detection F04D 27/001)}	29/0513	• • • {hydrostatic; hydrodynamic thrust bearings}
27/0207	{by bleeding, bypassing or recycling fluids	29/0516	• • {balancing pistons}
	(influencing the boundary layer by an	29/052	• Axially shiftable rotors (F04D 29/051 takes
	uncontrolled bleeding of the working fluid		precedence {; control by creating a by-pass
	F04D 29/681)}		<u>F04D 27/0246</u> })
27/0215	• • • {Arrangements therefor, e.g. bleed or by-pass	29/053	• • Shafts
	valves}	29/054	• • Arrangements for joining or assembling shafts
27/0223	{Control schemes therefor}	29/056	Bearings
27/023	{Details or means for fluid extraction}	29/0563	• • • {Bearings cartridges}
27/0238	{Details or means for fluid reinjection}	29/0566	• • • {Ceramic bearing designs}
27/0246	• • {by varying geometry within the pumps, e.g. by	29/057	hydrostatic; hydrodynamic
27/0252	adjusting vanes}	29/058	magnetic; electromagnetic
27/0253	 • {by throttling (<u>F04D 27/0246</u> takes precedence)} • {by varying driving speed} 	29/059	Roller bearings
27/0261 27/0269	 {by changing driving speed} {by changing flow path between different stages	29/06	• Lubrication {(F04D 13/0606, F04D 13/0646,
21/0209	or between a plurality of compressors; load	20/071	<u>F04D 13/0653</u> take precedence)}
	distribution between compressors}	29/061	• • {especially adapted for liquid pumps}
27/0276	 • {by influencing fluid temperature} 	29/063	• specially adapted for elastic fluid pumps
27/0284	(Conjoint control of two or more different)	29/08	• Sealings
-1,, -1	functions}	29/083	• • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}
27/0292	• • {Stop safety or alarm devices, e.g. stop-and-go	29/086	• • {especially adapted for liquid pumps}
	control; Disposition of check-valves}	29/10	. Shaft sealings
20/00	Dataila commonant nauta ou accessories (mashina	29/102	• • (especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps)
29/00	Details, component parts, or accessories (machine elements in general <u>F16</u>)	29/104	• • • • {the sealing fluid being other than the working fluid or being the working fluid
29/002	• {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}		treated}
29/002	• {Especially adapted for elastic fluid pullips} • {Decorative aspects, i.e. features which have no	29/106	• • · · {especially adapted for liquid pumps}
27/003	effect on the functioning of the pump}	29/108	• • • (especially adapted for inquite paintps) • • • • (the sealing fluid being other than the
29/007	• {especially adapted for liquid pumps}	2,7100	working liquid or being the working liquid
29/02	Selection of particular materials (for handling)		treated}
	specific liquids <u>F04D 7/00</u> { <u>F04D 23/001</u> })	29/12	using sealing-rings
29/023	• • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}	29/122	• • • { especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps }
29/026	• • {especially adapted for liquid pumps}	29/124	• • • • { with special means for adducting cooling
29/04	 Shafts or bearings, or assemblies thereof (specially 		or sealing fluid}
	adapted for elastic fluid pumps F04D 29/05)	29/126	• • • {especially adapted for liquid pumps}
29/0405	• • {joining shafts, e.g. rigid couplings, quill shafts}	29/128	• • • • { with special means for adducting cooling
	<u>WARNING</u>	20/14	or sealing fluid}
	The group <u>F04D 29/0405</u> is no longer used	29/14	• • • operative only when pump is inoperative
	for the classification of new documents as	29/143	• • • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}
	from July 1st, 2007. The backlog of this	29/146	• • • {especially adapted for liquid pumps}
	group is being continuously reclassified to	29/16 29/161	between pressure and suction sides{especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}
	F04D 29/044 and F04D 29/054	29/161	• • • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pullips} • • • • {of a centrifugal flow wheel}
20/041	A mind alternate had a main a	29/162	{of a centifugal now wheel}
29/041	. Axial thrust balancing	29/165	• • {or an axial flow wheel} • • {especially adapted for liquid pumps}
29/0413 29/0416	• • {hydrostatic; hydrodynamic thrust bearings}	29/167	• • · · (especially adapted for inquid pumps) • • · · · {of a centrifugal flow wheel}
29/0416	 {balancing pistons}. Axially shiftable rotors (F04D 29/041 takes	29/167	{of a centifugat now wheel}
29/042	precedence {; control by creating a by-pass	29/18	• Rotors (specially for elastic fluids <u>F04D 29/26</u>)
	F04D 15/0027})	29/181	• • {Axial flow rotors (F04D 29/185 take
29/043	Shafts	2,7101	precedence)}
29/044	Arrangements for joining or assembling shafts	29/183	{Semi axial flow rotors}
29/046	. Bearings	29/185	• • {Rotors consisting of a plurality of wheels}
29/0462	• • {Bearing cartridges}	29/186	• • {Shaftless rotors (F04D 13/024 takes
29/0465	{Ceramic bearing designs}		precedence)}
29/0467	{Spherical bearings}	29/188	• • {specially for regenerative pumps}
29/047	hydrostatic; hydrodynamic	29/20	Mounting rotors on shafts
29/0473	• • • {for radial pumps}	29/22	• • specially for centrifugal pumps
29/0476	{for axial pumps}	29/2205	• • • {Conventional flow pattern (<u>F04D 29/18</u> takes
29/048	magnetic; electromagnetic		precedence)}
29/049	Roller bearings	29/2211	• • • {More than one set of flow passages}

29/2216	• • • • {Shape, geometry (<u>F04D 29/2211</u> takes	29/362 {during rotation}
	precedence)}	29/364 {The blades having only a
29/2222	{Construction and assembly (<u>F04D 29/2211</u>	predetermined number of possible
20/2225	takes precedence)}	positions}
29/2227	{for special materials}	29/366 {Adjustment by interaction of inertion
29/2233	• • • • {entirely open or stamped from one sheet}	and lift}
29/2238	• • • {Special flow patterns (<u>F04D 11/005</u> takes	29/368 {Adjustment by differences of temperature}
20/2244	precedence)}	29/38 Blades {(for axial flow compressors
29/2244	{Free vortex}	F04D 29/324)}
29/225	• • • {Channel wheels, e.g. one blade or one flow channel}	29/382 {Flexible blades}
29/2255	• • • • {flow-channels with a special cross-section	29/384 {characterised by form}
29/2233	contour, e.g. ejecting, throttling or diffusing	29/386 {Skewed blades}
	effect}	29/388 {characterised by construction}
29/2261	• • { with special measures }	29/40 . Casings; Connections of working fluid {(bleed or
29/2266	• • • {for sealing or thrust balance (F04D 29/04	by-pass valves F04D 15/0011, F04D 27/0215)}
2772200	and F04D 29/16 take precedence)}	29/403 • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}
29/2272	• • • {for influencing flow or boundary layer}	29/406 • {especially adapted for liquid pumps}
29/2277	• • • • {for increasing NPSH or dealing with liquids	29/42 for radial or helico-centrifugal pumps
	near boiling-point}	29/4206 {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}
29/2283	{for reverse pumping action}	29/4213 {suction ports}
29/2288	• • • {for comminuting, mixing or separating}	29/422 {Discharge tongues (<u>F04D 17/04</u> takes
29/2294	{for protection, e.g. against abrasion}	precedence)}
29/24	· · · Vanes	29/4226 {Fan casings}
29/242	• • • {Geometry, shape}	29/4233 {with volutes extending mainly in axial or
29/245	{for special effects}	radially inward direction}
29/247	• • • {elastic or self-adjusting}	29/424 {Double entry casings}
29/26	Rotors specially for elastic fluids	29/4246 {comprising more than one outlet}
29/263	• • {mounting fan or blower rotors on shafts}	29/4253 {with axial entry and discharge}
29/266	• • {mounting compressor rotors on shafts}	29/426 {especially adapted for liquid pumps}
29/28	• for centrifugal or helico-centrifugal pumps {for	29/4266 {made of sheet metal}
	radial-flow or helico-centrifugal pumps}	29/4273 • • • { suction eyes }
29/281	• • • {for fans or blowers}	29/428 {Discharge tongues (<u>F04D 17/04</u> takes
29/282	{the leading edge of each vane being	precedence)}
	substantially parallel to the rotation axis}	29/4286 {inside lining, e.g. rubber}
29/283	• • • • {rotors of the squirrel-cage type}	29/4293 {Details of fluid inlet or outlet}
29/284	• • • {for compressors}	29/44 Fluid-guiding means, e.g. diffusers
29/285	{the compressor wheel comprising a pair of	29/441 {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}
	rotatable bladed hub portions axially aligned	29/442 {rotating diffusers}
	and clamped together}	29/444 {Bladed diffusers}
29/286	• • • {multi-stage rotors}	29/445 {especially adapted for liquid pumps}
29/287	• • { with adjusting means }	29/447 {rotating diffusers}
29/288	• • • {Part of the wheel having an ejecting effect,	29/448 {bladed diffusers}
	e.g. being bladeless diffuser}	29/46 adjustable
29/289	• • • {having provision against erosion or for dust-	29/462 {especially adapted for elastic fluid
	separation}	pumps}
29/30	· · · Vanes	29/464 {adjusting flow cross-section, otherwise
29/305	{Flexible vanes}	than by using adjustable stator blades}
29/32	for axial flow pumps	29/466 {especially adapted for liquid fluid
29/321	• • • {for axial flow compressors}	pumps}
29/322	{Blade mountings}	29/468 {adjusting flow cross-section, otherwise
29/323	{adjustable}	than by using adjustable stator blades}
29/324	{Blades}	29/48 for unidirectional fluid flow in reversible
29/325	• • • {for axial flow fans (blade mountings <u>F04D 29/34</u> , blades <u>F04D 29/38</u>)}	<pre>pumps {(rotors for reverse action F04D 29/2283)}</pre>
29/326	• • • {comprising a rotating shroud}	29/483 {especially adapted for elastic fluid
29/327	• • • { with non identical blades }	pumps}
29/328	• • • { with unequal distribution of blades around	29/486 {especially adapted for liquid pumps}
	the hub}	29/50 for reversing fluid flow {(rotors for reverse
29/329	{Details of the hub}	action <u>F04D 29/2283</u>)}
29/34	• • • Blade mountings {(for axial flow compressors F04D 29/322)}	29/503 {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}
29/36	• • • adjustable {(flexible blades <u>F04D 29/382</u>)}	29/506 {especially adapted for liquid pumps}

29/52	• • for axial pumps	29/64	of axial pumps
29/522	• • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}	29/642	• • • {by adjusting the clearances between rotary and
29/524	• • • { shiftable members for obturating part of the	20/644	stationary parts}
29/526	flow path} {Details of the casing section radially	29/644 29/646	 {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps} {Mounting or removal of fans}
29/320	opposing blade tips (ducts <u>F04D 29/545</u>)}	29/648	
29/528	• • {especially adapted for liquid pumps}		 {especially adapted for liquid pumps}. Combating cavitation, whirls, noise, vibration
29/54	· · · {especially adapted for figure pumps} · · · Fluid-guiding means, e.g. diffusers	29/66	or the like (gas-flow silencers for machines or
29/541	{Specially adapted for elastic fluid pumps		engines in general <u>F01N</u>); Balancing (surge control
27/341	(<u>F04D 29/56</u> takes precedence)}		F04D 27/02)
29/542	• • • • • {Bladed diffusers (fixing blades to stators	29/661	• • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}
20/511	<u>F01D 9/042</u>)}	29/662	• • • {Balancing of rotors (compensating imbalance
29/544	{Blade shapes}	20/662	G01M 1/36)} • • {Sound attenuation}
29/545	{Ducts}	29/663 29/664	 {sound attenuation} {by means of sound absorbing material}
29/547	{having a special shape in order to influence fluid flow}	29/665	 {by means of sound absorbing material} {by means of resonance chambers or
29/548	{Specially adapted for liquid pumps	29/003	interference}
29/56	(F04D 29/56 takes precedence)} adjustable	29/666	• • {by means of rotor construction or layout, e.g. unequal distribution of blades or vanes}
29/563	{specially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}	29/667	• • • {by influencing the flow pattern, e.g.
29/566	• • • • {specially adapted for liquid pumps}	2)/00/	suppression of turbulence}
29/58	• Cooling (of machines or engines in general <u>F01P</u>);	29/668	• • • {damping or preventing mechanical vibrations}
29/30	Heating; Diminishing heat transfer {(for the motor	29/669	• • {especially adapted for liquid pumps (F04D 29/18
	of air-pump units <u>F04D 25/082</u> ; cooling of shafts or	27,007	takes precedence)}
	bearings F04D 29/04)}	29/68	• by influencing boundary layers {(by bleeding
29/5806	• • {Cooling the drive system}		elastic fluid <u>F04D 27/0215</u>)}
29/5813	• • {Cooling the control unit}	29/681	• • • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}
29/582	• • {specially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}	29/682	• • • {by fluid extraction}
29/5826	• • • {Cooling at least part of the working fluid in a	29/684	• • • {by fluid injection}
	heat exchanger}	29/685	{Inducing localised fluid recirculation in the
29/5833	• • • • {flow schemes and regulation thereto}		stator-rotor interface}
29/584	• • • {cooling or heating the machine	29/687	• • • {Plasma actuators therefore}
	(<u>F04D 29/5846</u> , <u>F04D 29/5853</u> take	29/688	• • • {especially adapted for liquid pumps}
	precedence)}	29/70	 Suction grids; Strainers; Dust separation; Cleaning
29/5846	• • • {cooling by injection}	29/701	• • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}
29/5853	• • • {heat insulation or conduction}	29/703	• • • {specially for fans, e.g. fan guards}
29/586	• • {specially adapted for liquid pumps}	29/705	• • • {Adding liquids}
29/5866	• • • {Cooling at last part of the working fluid in a	29/706	{Humidity separation}
20/5972	heat exchanger}	29/708	• • {specially for liquid pumps}
29/5873	• • • {flow schemes and regulation thereto}	Other nen r	oositive-displacement pumps
29/588	• • • {cooling or heating the machine (F04D 29/5886, F04D 29/5893 take	31/00	Pumping liquids and elastic fluids at the same time
	precedence)}	31/00	i uniping nequius and elastic nuius at the same time
29/5886	• • • {cooling by injection}	33/00	Non-positive-displacement pumps with other than
29/5893	• • • {heat insulation or conduction}		pure rotation, e.g. of oscillating type (<u>F04D 35/00</u>
29/60	Mounting; Assembling; Disassembling		takes precedence; hand-held fans A45B)
20/404	$\{(\underline{\text{F04D }13/10} \text{ takes precedence})\}$	35/00	Pumps producing waves in liquids, i.e. wave-
29/601	• • {specially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}	22,00	producers (for bath tubs A47K 3/10)
29/602	{Mounting in cavities}		•
29/603	• • • {means for positioning from outside}		
29/604	• • • • {means for removing without depressurising the cavity}		
29/605	• • {specially adapted for liquid pumps}		
29/606	• • • {Mounting in cavities}		
29/607	• • • { means for positioning from outside}		
29/608	• • • • {means for removing without depressurizing the cavity}		
29/62	of radial or helico-centrifugal pumps		
29/622	{Adjusting the clearances between rotary and		
	stationary parts}		
29/624	• • • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}		
29/626	• • • • {Mounting or removal of fans}		
29/628	• • { especially adapted for liquid pumps }		