

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

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

ENGINES OR PUMPS

F01 MACHINES OR ENGINES IN GENERAL (combustion engines [F02](#); machines for liquids [F03](#), [F04](#)); ENGINE PLANTS IN GENERAL; STEAM ENGINES

F01K STEAM ENGINE PLANTS; STEAM ACCUMULATORS; ENGINE PLANTS NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR; ENGINES USING SPECIAL WORKING FLUIDS OR CYCLES (gas-turbine or jet-propulsion plants [F02](#); nuclear power plants, engine arrangements therein [G21D](#))

NOTE

Attention is drawn to the notes preceding class [F01](#), especially as regards the definitions of "steam" and "special vapour".

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|----------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| 1/00 | Steam accumulators (use of accumulators in steam engine plants F01K 3/00) | 3/14 | • having both steam accumulator and heater, e.g. superheating accumulator (steam superheaters per se F22G) |
| 1/02 | • for storing steam otherwise than in a liquid | 3/16 | • • Mutual arrangement of accumulator and heater |
| 1/04 | • for storing steam in a liquid, e.g. Ruth's type (in alkali to increase steam pressure F22B 1/20) | 3/18 | • having heaters (having both steam accumulator and heater F01K 3/14; steam heaters per se F22) |
| 1/06 | • • Internal fittings facilitating steam distribution, steam formation, or circulation (acting during charging or discharging F01K 1/08; fittings facilitating circulation through multiple accumulators F01K 1/14) | 3/181 | • • {using nuclear heat (F01K 3/26 takes precedence)} |
| 1/08 | • Charging or discharging of accumulators with steam (peculiar to multiple accumulators F01K 1/12) | 3/183 | • • • {one heater being a fired superheater} |
| 1/10 | • specially adapted for superheated steam | 3/185 | • • {using waste heat from outside the plant (F02G 5/00 takes precedence)} |
| 1/12 | • Multiple accumulators; Charging, discharging or control specially adapted therefor | 3/186 | • • {using electric heat} |
| 1/14 | • • Circulation | 3/188 | • • {using heat from a specified chemical reaction} |
| 1/16 | • Other safety or control means | 3/20 | • • with heating by combustion gases of main boiler |
| 1/18 | • • for steam pressure | 3/205 | • • • {more than one circuit being heated by one boiler} |
| 1/20 | • Other steam-accumulator parts, details, or accessories | 3/22 | • • • Controlling, e.g. starting, stopping (F01K 7/00 , F01K 13/02 take precedence) |
| Steam engine plants | | 3/24 | • • with heating by separately-fired heaters |
| 3/00 | Plants characterised by the use of steam or heat accumulators, or intermediate steam heaters, therein (regenerating exhaust steam F01K 19/00) | 3/242 | • • • {delivering steam to a common mains} |
| 3/002 | • {Steam conversion} | 3/245 | • • • {delivering steam at different pressure levels (F01K 3/247 takes precedence)} |
| 3/004 | • {Accumulation in the liquid branch of the circuit} | 3/247 | • • • {one heater being an incinerator} |
| 3/006 | • {Accumulators and steam compressors} | 3/26 | • • with heating by steam |
| 3/008 | • {Use of steam accumulators of the Ruth type for storing steam in water; Regulating thereof (Ruth accumulators per se F01K 1/04)} | 3/262 | • • • {by means of heat exchangers} |
| 3/02 | • Use of accumulators and specific engine types; Control thereof | 3/265 | • • • • {using live steam for superheating or reheating} |
| 3/04 | • • the engine being of multiple-inlet-pressure type | 3/267 | • • • {by mixing with steam, e.g. LOFFLER-boiler} |
| 3/06 | • the engine being of extraction or non-condensing type {(F01K 3/004 takes precedence)} | 5/00 | Plants characterised by use of means for storing steam in an alkali to increase steam pressure, e.g. of Honigmann or Koenemann type |
| 3/08 | • Use of accumulators and the plant being specially adapted for a specific use | 5/02 | • used in regenerative installation |
| 3/10 | • • for vehicle drive, e.g. for accumulator locomotives | | |
| 3/12 | • having two or more accumulators | | |

7/00	Steam engine plants characterised by the use of specific types of engine (F01K 3/02 takes precedence); Plants or engines characterised by their use of special steam systems, cycles or processes (reciprocating-piston engines using uniflow principle F01B 17/04); Control means specially adapted for such systems, cycles or processes; Use of withdrawn or exhaust steam for feed-water heating	9/003	• {condenser cooling circuits}
		9/006	• {Vacuum-breakers}
		9/02	• Arrangements or modifications of condensate or air pumps
		9/023	• • {Control thereof}
		9/026	• • {Returning condensate by capillarity}
		9/04	• with dump valves to by-pass stages
7/02	• the engines being of multiple-expansion type (the engines being only of turbine type F01K 7/16; the engines using steam of critical or supercritical pressure F01K 7/32; the engines being of extraction or non-condensing type F01K 7/34)	11/00	Plants characterised by the engines being structurally combined with boilers or condensers
		11/02	• the engines being turbines
		11/04	• the boilers or condensers being rotated in use
7/025	• • {Consecutive expansion in a turbine or a positive displacement engine}	13/00	General layout or general methods of operation of complete plants
7/04	• • Control means specially adapted therefor	13/003	• {Arrangements for measuring or testing (in general G01)}
7/06	• the engines being of multiple-inlet-pressure type (F01K 7/02 takes precedence; the engines being only of turbine type F01K 7/16; the engines using steam of critical or over-critical pressure F01K 7/32; the engines being of extraction or non-condensing type F01K 7/34)	13/006	• {Auxiliaries or details not otherwise provided for}
		13/02	• Controlling, e.g. stopping or starting
		13/025	• • {Cooling the interior by injection during idling or stand-by}
7/08	• • Control means specially adapted therefor	15/00	Adaptations of plants for special use (F01K 7/02 takes precedence)}
7/10	• characterised by the engine exhaust pressure (the engines being only of turbine type F01K 7/16; the engines using steam of critical or over-critical pressure F01K 7/32; the engines being of extraction or non-condensing type F01K 7/34)	15/02	• for driving vehicles, e.g. locomotives (arrangements in vehicles, see the relevant vehicle classes)
		15/025	• • {the vehicle being a steam locomotive}
		15/04	• • the vehicles being waterborne vessels
		15/045	• • • {Control thereof (F01K 3/22, F01K 7/00, F01K 13/02 take precedence)}
7/12	• • of condensing type	17/00	Using steam or condensate extracted or exhausted from steam engine plant (for heating feed-water F01K 7/34; returning condensate to boiler F22D {F01K 7/36 takes precedence})
7/14	• • • Control means specially adapted therefor	17/005	• {by means of a heat pump (heat pumps systems per se F25B)}
7/16	• the engines being only of turbine type (the engines using steam of critical or supercritical pressure F01K 7/32; the engines being of extraction or non-condensing type F01K 7/34)	17/02	• for heating purposes, e.g. industrial, domestic (F01K 17/06 takes precedence; domestic- or space-heating systems, e.g. central-heating systems, in general F24D 1/00, F24D 3/00, F24D 9/00)
7/165	• • {Controlling means specially adapted therefor}	17/025	• • {in combination with at least one gas turbine, e.g. a combustion gas turbine}
7/18	• • the turbine being of multiple-inlet-pressure type	17/04	• for specific purposes other than heating (F01K 17/06 takes precedence)
7/20	• • • Control means specially adapted therefor	17/06	• Returning energy of steam, in exchanged form, to process, e.g. use of exhaust steam for drying solid fuel or plant
7/22	• • the turbines having inter-stage steam heating	19/00	Regenerating or otherwise treating steam exhausted from steam engine plant (F01K 3/006 takes precedence) plants characterised by use of means for storing steam in an alkali to increase steam pressure F01K 5/00; returning condensate to boiler F22D)
7/223	• • • {Inter-stage moisture separation}	19/02	• Regenerating by compression
7/226	• • • {Inter-stage steam injection}	19/04	• • in combination with cooling or heating
7/24	• • • Control or safety means specially adapted therefor	19/06	• • in engine cylinder
7/26	• • the turbines having inter-stage steam accumulation	19/08	• • compression done by injection apparatus, jet blower, or the like
7/28	• • • Control means specially adapted therefor	19/10	• Cooling exhaust steam other than by condenser; Rendering exhaust steam invisible
7/30	• • the turbines using exhaust steam only	21/00	Steam engine plants not otherwise provided for
7/32	• the engines using steam of critical or supercritical pressure	21/005	• {using mixtures of liquid and steam or evaporation of a liquid by expansion}
7/34	• the engines being of extraction or non-condensing type; Use of steam for feed-water heating (feed-water heaters in general F22D)		
7/345	• • {Control or safety-means particular thereto}		
7/36	• • the engines being of positive-displacement type		
7/38	• • the engines being of turbine type		
7/40	• • Use of two or more feed-water heaters in series		
7/42	• • Use of desuperheaters for feed-water heating		
7/44	• • Use of steam for feed-water heating and another purpose		
9/00	Plants characterised by condensers arranged or modified to co-operate with the engines (by condensers structurally combined with engines F01K 11/00; steam condensers per se F28B) (F01K 23/04 takes precedence)		

- 21/02 . with steam-generation in engine-cylinders
- 21/04 . using mixtures of steam and gas; Plants generating or heating steam by bringing water or steam into direct contact with hot gas ([F01K 25/005](#), [F02B 47/02](#) take precedence; injecting water or steam into a gas turbine plant [F02C 3/305](#); direct-contact steam generators in general [F22B](#))
- 21/042 . . {pure steam being expanded in a motor somewhere in the plant ([F01K 21/045](#) takes precedence)}
- 21/045 . . {Introducing gas and steam separately into the motor, e.g. admission to a single rotor through separate nozzles}
- 21/047 . . {having at least one combustion gas turbine}
- 21/06 . Treating live steam, other than thermodynamically, e.g. for fighting deposits in engine
- 23/00 Plants characterised by more than one engine delivering power external to the plant, the engines being driven by different fluids**
- 23/02 . the engine cycles being thermally coupled
- 23/04 . . condensation heat from one cycle heating the fluid in another cycle
- 23/06 . . combustion heat from one cycle heating the fluid in another cycle
- 23/061 . . . {with combustion in a fluidised bed (plants with a fluidised-bed combustor comprising only gas-turbines [F02C 3/205](#); fluidised-bed apparatus per se [B01J 8/18](#); fluidised-bed combustors [F23C 10/00](#); fluidised-bed steam-boilers [F22B 31/0007](#))}
- 23/062 {the combustion bed being pressurised (pressurised fluid bed combustion per se [F23C 10/16](#))}
- 23/064 . . . {in combination with an industrial process, e.g. chemical, metallurgical (particularly adapted for a specific process see the relevant classes)}
- 23/065 . . . {the combustion taking place in an internal combustion piston engine, e.g. a diesel engine}
- 23/067 . . . {the combustion heat coming from a gasification or pyrolysis process, e.g. coal gasification (gas turbines with fuel gasifiers [F02C 3/28](#))}
- 23/068 {in combination with an oxygen producing plant, e.g. an air separation plant}
- 23/08 . . . with working fluid of one cycle heating the fluid in another cycle
- 23/10 . . . with exhaust fluid of one cycle heating the fluid in another cycle ([F01K 17/025](#) takes precedence)
- 23/101 {Regulating means specially adapted therefor ([F01K 23/105](#), [F01K 23/108](#) take precedence)}
- 23/103 {with afterburner in exhaust boiler}
- 23/105 {Regulating means specially adapted therefor}
- 23/106 {with water evaporated or preheated at different pressures in exhaust boiler}
- 23/108 {Regulating means specially adapted therefor}
- 23/12 . the engines being mechanically coupled ([F01K 23/02](#) takes precedence)
- 23/14 . . including at least one combustion engine
- 23/16 . . all the engines being turbines ([F01K 23/14](#) takes precedence)
- 23/18 . characterised by adaptation for specific use
- 25/00 Plants or engines characterised by use of special working fluids, not otherwise provided for; Plants operating in closed cycles and not otherwise provided for**
- 25/005 . {the working fluid being steam, created by combustion of hydrogen with oxygen}
- 25/02 . the fluid remaining in the liquid phase
- 25/04 . the fluid being in different phases, e.g. foamed
- 25/06 . using mixtures of different fluids (plants using mixtures of steam and gas [F01K 21/04](#))
- 25/065 . . {with an absorption fluid remaining at least partly in the liquid state, e.g. water for ammonia ([F01K 5/00](#) takes precedence)}
- 25/08 . using special vapours
- 25/085 . . {the vapour being sulfur}
- 25/10 . . the vapours being cold, e.g. ammonia, carbon dioxide, ether
- 25/103 . . . {Carbon dioxide ([F01K 25/065](#) takes precedence)}
- 25/106 . . . {Ammonia ([F01K 25/065](#) takes precedence)}
- 25/12 . . the vapours being metallic, e.g. mercury
- 25/14 . . using industrial or other waste gases
- 27/00 Plants for converting heat or fluid energy into mechanical energy, not otherwise provided for**
- 27/005 . {by means of hydraulic motors}
- 27/02 . Plants modified to use their waste heat, other than that of exhaust, e.g. engine-friction heat