

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

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

ENGINES OR PUMPS

F02 COMBUSTION ENGINES (cyclically operating valves therefor, lubricating, exhausting, or silencing engines [F01](#)); HOT-GAS OR COMBUSTION-PRODUCT ENGINE PLANTS

F02C GAS-TURBINE PLANTS; AIR INTAKES FOR JET-PROPULSION PLANTS; CONTROLLING FUEL SUPPLY IN AIR-BREATHING JET-PROPULSION PLANTS (construction of turbines [F01D](#); jet-propulsion plants [F02K](#); construction of compressors or fans [F04](#); gas-turbine combustion chambers [F23R](#); using gas turbines in compression refrigeration plants [F25B 11/00](#); using gas-turbine plants in vehicles, see the relevant vehicle classes)

NOTES

1. This subclass covers:
 - combustion product or hot gas turbine plants;
 - internal combustion turbines or turbine plants;
 - turbine plants in which the working fluid is an unheated, pressurised gas.
2. This subclass does not cover:
 - steam turbine plants, which are covered by subclass [F01K](#);
 - special vapour plants, which are covered by subclass [F01K](#).
 - { combined cycle plants, which are covered by subclass [F01K 23/00](#) }
3. In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:
 - "gas-turbine plants" covers all the subject matter of Note (1) above and covers also features of jet-propulsion plants common to gas-turbine plants.
4. Attention is drawn to the Notes preceding class [F01](#).

1/00	Gas-turbine plants characterised by the use of hot gases or unheated pressurised gases, as the working fluid (by the use of combustion products F02C 3/00, F02C 5/00)	3/05	. . . the compressor and the turbine being of the radial flow type
1/002	. {using an auxiliary fluid}	3/055	. . the compressor being of the positive-displacement type
1/005	. . {being recirculated}	3/06	. . the compressor comprising only axial stages (F02C 3/10 takes precedence)
1/007	. {combination of cycles}	3/062	. . . {the turbine being of the radial-flow type}
1/02	. the working fluid being an unheated pressurised gas	3/064	. . . {the compressor having concentric stages}
1/04	. the working fluid being heated indirectly {(in a fluidised-bed combustor F02C 3/205)}	3/067	. . . having counter-rotating rotors (F02C 3/073 takes precedence)
1/05	. . characterised by the type or source of heat, e.g. using nuclear or solar energy	3/073	. . . the compressor and turbine stages being concentric
1/06	. . . using reheated exhaust gas (F02C 1/08 takes precedence)	3/08	. . the compressor comprising at least one radial stage (F02C 3/10 takes precedence)
1/08	. . Semi-closed cycles	3/085	. . . {the turbine being of the radial-flow type (radial-radial) (F02C 3/05 takes precedence)}
1/10	. . Closed cycles	3/09	. . . of the centripetal type
1/105	. . . {construction; details}	3/10	. . with another turbine driving an output shaft but not driving the compressor
3/00	Gas-turbine plants characterised by the use of combustion products as the working fluid (generated by intermittent combustion F02C 5/00)	3/103	. . . {the compressor being of the centrifugal type}
3/02	. using exhaust-gas pressure in a pressure exchanger to compress combustion-air (pressure exchangers per se F04F 13/00)	3/107	. . with two or more rotors connected by power transmission
3/04	. having a turbine driving a compressor (power transmission arrangements F02C 7/36 ; control of working fluid flow F02C 9/16)	3/113	. . . with variable power transmission between rotors
3/045	. . having compressor and turbine passages in a single rotor-module (F02C 3/073 takes precedence)	3/13	. . having variable working fluid interconnections between turbines or compressors or stages of different rotors {(controlling flow ratio between different flows of multi-flow jet-propulsion plant, e.g. ducted fan F02K 3/075)}

- 3/14 . characterised by the arrangement of the combustion chamber in the plant ([combustion chambers per se F23R](#); [F02C 3/205](#) takes precedence)
- 3/145 . . {the combustion chamber being in the reverse flow-type}
- 3/16 . . the combustion chambers being formed at least partly in the turbine rotor {or in an other rotating part of the plant}
- 3/165 . . . {the combustion chamber contributes to the driving force by creating reactive thrust}
- 3/20 . using a special fuel, oxidant, or dilution fluid to generate the combustion products
- 3/205 . . {in a fluidised-bed combustor (in combination with a steam cycle see [F01K 23/061](#); fluidised-bed apparatus in general [B01J 8/18](#); fluidised-bed combustors in general [F23C 10/00](#))}
- 3/22 . . the fuel or oxidant being gaseous at standard temperature and pressure ([F02C 3/28](#) takes precedence)
- 3/24 . . the fuel or oxidant being liquid at standard temperature and pressure
- 3/26 . . the fuel or oxidant being solid or pulverulent, e.g. in slurry or suspension
- 3/28 . . . using a separate gas producer for gasifying the fuel before combustion
- 3/30 . . Adding water, steam or other fluids {for influencing combustion, e.g. to obtain cleaner exhaust gases ([F02C 7/141](#), [F02C 7/30](#), [F01D 21/00](#), [F01K 21/04](#), [F23D 11/10](#) take precedence)}
- 3/305 . . . {Increasing the power, speed, torque or efficiency of a gas turbine or the thrust of a turbojet engine by injecting or adding water, steam or other fluids ([F01K 21/04](#) takes precedence)}
- 3/32 . Inducing air flow by fluid jet, e.g. ejector action
- 3/34 . with recycling of part of the working fluid, i.e. semi-closed cycles with combustion products in the closed part of the cycle
- 3/36 . Open cycles
- 3/365 . . {a part of the compressed air being burned, the other part being heated indirectly (in a fluidised-bed combustor [F02C 3/205](#))}
- 5/00 Gas-turbine plants characterised by the working fluid being generated by intermittent combustion**
- 5/02 . characterised by the arrangement of the combustion chamber in the chamber in the plant ([combustion chambers per se F23R](#))
- 5/04 . . the combustion chambers being formed at least partly in the turbine rotor
- 5/06 . the working fluid being generated in an internal-combustion gas generated of the positive-displacement type having essentially no mechanical power output (internal-combustion engines with prolonged expansion using exhaust gas turbines [F02B](#))
- 5/08 . . the gas generator being of the free-piston type
- 5/10 . the working fluid forming a resonating or oscillating gas column, i.e. the combustion chambers having no positively actuated valves, e.g. using Helmholtz effect
- 5/11 . . using valveless combustion chambers
- 5/12 . the combustion chambers having inlet or outlet valves, e.g. Holzwarth gas-turbine plants
- 6/00 Plural gas-turbine plants; Combinations of gas-turbine plants with other apparatus (aspects predominantly concerning such apparatus, see the relevant classes for the apparatus); Adaptations of gas-turbine plants for special use**
- 6/003 . {Gas-turbine plants with heaters between turbine stages}
- 6/006 . {Open cycle gas-turbine in which the working fluid is expanded to a pressure below the atmospheric pressure and then compressed to atmospheric pressure}
- 6/02 . Plural gas-turbine plants having a common power output
- 6/04 . Gas-turbine plants providing heated or pressurised working fluid for other apparatus, e.g. without mechanical power output ([F02C 6/18](#) takes precedence {; for a fluidised-bed combustor [F02C 3/205](#))}
- 6/06 . . providing compressed gas ([F02C 6/10](#) takes precedence)
- 6/08 . . . the gas being bled from the gas-turbine compressor
- 6/10 . . supplying working fluid to a user, e.g. a chemical process, which returns working fluid to a turbine of the plant
- 6/12 . . . Turbochargers, i.e. plants for augmenting mechanical power output of internal-combustion piston engines by increase of charge pressure
- 6/14 . Gas-turbine plants having means for storing energy, e.g. for meeting peak loads
- 6/16 . . for storing compressed air
- 6/18 . using the waste heat of gas-turbine plants outside the plants themselves, e.g. gas-turbine power heat plants (using waste heat as source of energy for refrigeration plants [F25B 27/02](#); using the waste heat of a gasturbine for steam generation or in a steam cycle see [F01K 23/10](#))
- 6/20 . Adaptations of gas-turbine plants for driving vehicles
- 6/203 . . {the vehicles being waterborne vessels}
- 6/206 . . {the vehicles being airscrew driven}
- 7/00 Features, components parts, details or accessories, not provided for in, or of interest apart form groups [F02C 1/00](#) - [F02C 6/00](#); Air intakes for jet-propulsion plants (controlling [F02C 9/00](#))**
- 7/04 . Air intakes for gas-turbine plants or jet-propulsion plants
- 7/042 . . having variable geometry
- 7/045 . . having provisions for noise suppression
- 7/047 . . Heating to prevent icing
- 7/05 . . having provisions for obviating the penetration of damaging objects or particles
- 7/052 . . . with dust-separation devices
- 7/055 . . . with intake grids, screens or guards
- 7/057 . . Control or regulation (conjointly with fuel supply control [F02C 9/50](#), with nozzle area control [F02K 1/16](#))
- 7/06 . Arrangements of bearings (bearings [F16C](#)); Lubricating ({of turbo machines [F01D 25/18](#); of machines or} engines in general [F01M](#))
- 7/08 . Heating air supply before combustion, e.g. by exhaust gases
- 7/10 . . by means of regenerative heat-exchangers

- 7/105 . . . of the rotary type ([rotary heat exchangers per se F28D](#))
- 7/12 . Cooling of plants ([of component parts, see the relevant subclasses, e.g. F01D](#); [cooling of engines in general F01P](#))
- 7/125 . . {by partial arc admission of the working fluid or by intermittent admission of working and cooling fluid}
- 7/14 . . of fluids in the plant {, e.g. lubricant or fuel ([F02C 7/185 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/141 . . . of working fluid
- 7/143 before or between the compressor stages
- 7/1435 {by water injection}
- 7/16 . . characterised by cooling medium
- 7/18 . . . the medium being gaseous, e.g. air {([F02C 7/125 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/185 {Cooling means for reducing the temperature of the cooling air or gas}
- 7/20 . Mounting or supporting of plant; Accommodating heat expansion or creep
- 7/22 . Fuel supply systems
- 7/222 . . {Fuel flow conduits, e.g. manifolds}
- 7/224 . . Heating fuel before feeding to the burner
- 7/228 . . Dividing fuel between various burners
- 7/232 . . Fuel valves {([control of fuel supply by means of fuel metering valves F02C 9/263](#))}; Draining valves or systems ([valves in general F16K](#))
- 7/236 . . Fuel delivery systems comprising two or more pumps
- 7/2365 . . . {comprising an air supply system for the atomisation of fuel}
- 7/24 . Heat or noise insulation ([air intakes having provisions for noise suppression F02C 7/045](#); [turbine exhaust heads, chambers, or the like F01D 25/30](#); [silencing nozzles of jet-propulsion plants F02K 1/00](#))
- 7/25 . . Fire protection or prevention ([in general A62](#))
- 7/26 . Starting; Ignition
- 7/262 . . Restarting after flame-out
- 7/264 . . Ignition
- 7/266 . . . Electric ([sparking plugs H01T](#))
- 7/268 . . Starting drives for the rotor {, [acting directly on the rotor of the gas turbine to be started](#)}
- 7/27 . . . Fluid drives ([turbine starters F02C 7/277](#))
- 7/272 generated by cartridges
- 7/275 . . . Mechanical drives
- 7/277 the starter being a {separate} turbine
- 7/28 . Arrangement of seals
- 7/30 . Preventing corrosion {or unwanted deposits} in gas-swept spaces
- 7/32 . Arrangement, mounting, or driving, of auxiliaries
- 7/36 . Power transmission arrangements between the different shafts of the gas turbine plant, or between the gas-turbine plant and the power user {([F02C 3/107 - F02C 3/13](#) and) [F02C 7/32 take precedence](#); [couplings for transmitting rotation F16D](#); [gearing in general F16H](#)}
- 9/00 **Controlling gas-turbine plants; Controlling fuel supply in air-breathing jet-propulsion plants** ([controlling air intakes F02C 7/057](#); [controlling turbines F01D](#); [controlling compressors F04D 27/00](#); [controlling in general G05](#))
- 9/16 . Control of working fluid flow ([F02C 9/48 takes precedence](#); [control of air-intake flow F02C 7/057](#))
- 9/18 . . by bleeding, bypassing or acting on variable working fluid interconnections between turbines or compressors or their stages {([F02C 3/113 takes precedence](#))}
- 9/20 . . by throttling; by adjusting vanes
- 9/22 . . . by adjusting turbine vanes
- 9/24 . . Control of the pressure level in closed cycles
- 9/26 . Control of fuel supply ([F02C 9/48 takes precedence](#); [fuel valves F02C 7/232](#))
- 9/263 . . {by means of fuel metering valves}
- 9/266 . . {specially adapted for gas turbines with intermittent fuel injection}
- 9/28 . . Regulating systems responsive to plant or ambient parameters, e.g. temperature, pressure, rotor speed ([F02C 9/30 - F02C 9/38, F02C 9/44 take precedence](#))
- 9/285 . . . {Mechanical command devices linked to the throttle lever}
- 9/30 . . characterised by variable fuel pump output
- 9/32 . . characterised by throttling of fuel ([F02C 9/38 takes precedence](#))
- 9/34 . . . Joint control of separate flows to main and auxiliary burners
- 9/36 . . characterised by returning of fuel to sump ([F02C 9/38 takes precedence](#))
- 9/38 . . characterised by throttling and returning of fuel to sump
- 9/40 . . specially adapted to the use of a special fuel or a plurality of fuels
- 9/42 . . specially adapted for the control of two or more plants simultaneously
- 9/44 . . responsive to the speed of aircraft, e.g. Mach number control, optimisation of fuel consumption
- 9/46 . . Emergency fuel control
- 9/48 . Control of fuel supply conjointly with another control of the plant ([with nozzle section control F02K 1/17](#))
- 9/50 . . with control of working fluid flow
- 9/52 . . . by bleeding or by-passing the working fluid
- 9/54 . . . by throttling the working fluid, by adjusting vanes
- 9/56 . . with power transmission control
- 9/58 . . . with control of a variable-pitch propeller