

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G21C NUCLEAR REACTORS (analogue computers therefor [G06G 7/54](#); fusion reactors, hybrid fission-fusion reactors [G21B](#); nuclear explosives [G21J](#))

WARNING

The following IPC groups are not used in the CPC scheme:

[G21C 1/01](#)

covered by

all other groups of [G21C](#)

[G21C 19/33](#)

covered by

all other subgroups of [G21C 19/34](#)

1/00	Reactors	1/30	Subcritical reactors; {Experimental reactors with exception of swimming-pool reactors or zero-energy reactors}
1/02	Fast fission reactors, i.e. reactors not using a moderator; {Metal cooled reactors; Fast breeders}	1/303	{Experimental and irradiation arrangements inside the reactor (irradiation loops G21C 1/306 ; material testing by neutrons G01N 23/005)}
1/022	{Characterised by the concept and properties of the core}	1/306	{Irradiation loops}
1/024	{where the core is divided in zones with fuel and zones with breeding material}	1/32	Integral reactors, i.e. reactors wherein parts functionally associated with the reactor but not essential to the reaction, e.g. heat exchangers, are disposed inside the enclosure with the core (G21C 1/02 - G21C 1/30 take precedence)
1/026	{Reactors not needing refueling, i.e. reactors of the type breed-and-burn, e.g. travelling or deflagration wave reactors or seed-blanket reactors}	1/322	{wherein the heat exchanger is disposed above the core}
1/028	{cooled by a pressurised coolant (cooling arrangements G21C 15/00)}	1/324	{wherein the heat exchanger is disposed beneath the core}
1/03	cooled by a coolant not essentially pressurised, e.g. pool-type reactors	1/326	{wherein the heat exchanger is disposed next to or beside the core}
1/04	Thermal reactors; {Epithermal reactors}	1/328	{wherein the prime mover is also disposed in the vessel}
1/06	Heterogeneous reactors, i.e. in which fuel and moderator are separated	3/00	Reactor fuel elements and their assemblies; Selection of substances for use as reactor fuel elements
1/07	Pebble-bed reactors; Reactors with granular fuel	3/02	Fuel elements {(manufacture thereof G21C 21/02)}
1/08	moderator being highly pressurised, e.g. boiling water reactor, integral super-heat reactor, pressurised water reactor (G21C 1/22 takes precedence)	3/04	Constructional details
1/082	{Reactors where the coolant is overheated}	3/041	{Means for removal of gases from fuel elements}
1/084	{Boiling water reactors}	3/042	{Fuel elements comprising casings with a mass of granular fuel with coolant passages through them}
1/086	{Pressurised water reactors}	3/044	{Fuel elements with porous or capillary structure}
2001/088	{Inherently safe boiling water reactors}	2003/045	{Pellets}
1/09	Pressure regulating arrangements, i.e. pressurisers	2003/047	{Pellet-clad interaction}
1/10	moderator and coolant being different or separated	2003/048	{Shape of pellets}
1/12	moderator being solid, e.g. Magnox reactor {gas-graphite reactor}	3/06	Casings; Jackets
1/14	moderator being substantially not pressurised, e.g. swimming-pool reactor (G21C 1/22 takes precedence)	3/07	characterised by their material, e.g. alloys
1/16	moderator and coolant being different or separated, e.g. sodium-graphite reactor {sodium-heavy water reactor, organic coolant-heavy water reactor}	3/08	provided with external means to promote heat-transfer, e.g. fins, baffles
1/18	coolant being pressurised	3/10	End closures; {Means for tight mounting therefor}
1/20	moderator being liquid, e.g. pressure-tube reactor {also the construction of the pressure-tubes}	3/105	{Flattened end-closures}
1/22	using liquid or gaseous fuel	3/12	Means forming part of the element for locating it within the reactor core {(means not forming part of the element G21C 5/06)}
1/24	Homogeneous reactors, i.e. in which the fuel and moderator present an effectively homogeneous medium to the neutrons	3/14	Means forming part of the element for inserting it into, or removing it from, the core; Means for coupling adjacent elements, {e.g. to form a stringer}
1/26	Single-region reactors	3/16	Details of the construction within the casing
1/28	Two-region reactors		

3/17	. . . . Means for storage or immobilisation of gases in fuel elements	3/3424	. . . . {Fabrication of spacer grids}
3/18	. . . . Internal spacers or other non-active material within the casing, e.g. compensating for expansion of fuel rods or for compensating excess reactivity (interlayers G21C 3/20)	2003/3432	. . . . {Grids designed to influence the coolant, i.e. coolant mixing function}
3/20	. . . . with coating on fuel or on inside of casing; with non-active interlayer between casing and active material {with multiple casings or multiple active layers}	3/344	. . . . formed of assembled tubular elements
3/22	. . with fissile or breeder material in contact with coolant	3/348	. . . . formed of assembled non-intersecting strips
3/24	. . with fissile or breeder material in fluid form within a non-active casing	3/352	. . . . formed of assembled intersecting strips
3/26	. . with fissile or breeder material in powder form within a non-active casing	3/356	. . . . being provided with fuel element supporting members
3/28	. . with fissile or breeder material in solid form within a non-active casing	3/3563	. . . . . {Supporting members formed only by deformations in the strips}
3/30	. Assemblies of a number of fuel elements in the form of a rigid unit	3/3566	. . . . . {Supporting members formed only of elements fixed on the strips}
3/32	. . Bundles of parallel pin-, rod-, or tube-shaped fuel elements	3/36	. . Assemblies of plate-shaped fuel elements or coaxial tubes
3/3206	. . . {Means associated with the fuel bundle for filtering the coolant, e.g. nozzles, grids}	3/38	. Fuel units consisting of a single fuel element in a supporting sleeve {or in another supporting element}
3/3213	. . . {Means for the storage or removal of fission gases (means for the storage of fission gases in the elements G21C 3/16 ; means for the removal of fission gases from elements G21C 3/04)}	3/40	. Structural combination of fuel element with thermoelectric element for direct production of electric energy from fission heat (for temperature measurement G21C 17/10) {or with another arrangement for direct production of electric energy, e.g. a thermionic device (combination with thermoelements for temperature measurements G21C 17/102)}
3/322	. . . Means to influence the coolant flow through or around the bundles	3/42	. Selection of substances for use as reactor fuel
2003/3225	. . . . {by waterrods}	3/44	. . Fluid or fluent reactor fuel
3/324	. . . Coats or envelopes for the bundles	3/46	. . . Aqueous compositions
3/3245	. . . . {made of moderator material}	3/48	. . . . True or colloidal solutions of the active constituent
3/326	. . . comprising fuel elements of different composition; comprising, in addition to the fuel elements, other pin-, rod-, or tube-shaped elements, e.g. control rods, grid support rods, fertile rods, poison rods or dummy rods	3/50	. . . . Suspensions of the active constituent; Slurries
2003/3262	. . . . . {Enrichment distribution in zones}	3/52	. . . Liquid metal compositions
2003/3265	. . . . . {Radial distribution}	3/54	. . . Fused salt, oxide or hydroxide compositions
2003/3267	. . . . . {Axial distribution}	3/56	. . . Gaseous compositions; Suspensions in a gaseous carrier
3/328	. . . . Relative disposition of the elements in the bundle lattice	3/58	. . Solid reactor fuel {Pellets made of fissile material}
3/33	. . . Supporting or hanging of elements in the bundle (spacer grids G21C 3/34); Means forming part of the bundle for inserting it into, or removing it from, the core; Means for coupling adjacent bundles	3/60	. . . Metallic fuel; Intermetallic dispersions
3/3305	. . . . {Lower nozzle}	3/62	. . . Ceramic fuel
3/331	. . . . {Comprising hold-down means, e.g. springs}	3/623	. . . . {Oxide fuels}
3/3315	. . . . {Upper nozzle}	3/626	. . . . {Coated fuel particles}
3/332	. . . Supports for spacer grids	3/64	. . . . Ceramic dispersion fuel, e.g. cermet
3/334	. . . Assembling {, maintenance or repair of} the bundles {(assembling, maintenance or repair of other reactor components G21C 19/207)}	5/00	Moderator or core structure; Selection of materials for use as moderator
3/335	. . . Exchanging elements in irradiated bundles	5/02	. Details
3/336	. . . Spacer elements for fuel rods in the bundle (spacer grids G21C 3/34)	5/04	. . Spatial arrangements allowing for Wigner growth
3/338	. . . . Helicoidal spacer elements	5/06	. . Means for locating or supporting fuel elements {(means forming part of the element G21C 3/12)}
3/34	. . . Spacer grids	5/08	. . Means for preventing undesired asymmetric expansion of the complete structure; { Stretching devices, pins }
3/3408	. . . . {Compact spacer grids, e.g. made of a plate or a blade}	5/10	. . Means for supporting the complete structure {(arrangements for supporting vessels and core-structures G21C 13/024)}
3/3416	. . . . {Spacer grids formed by metallic wires, e.g. springs}	5/12	. characterised by composition, e.g. the moderator containing additional substances which ensure improved heat resistance of the moderator {(purification of fluid moderators during the operation of the reactor G21C 19/30)}
		5/123	. . {Moderators made of organic materials}

5/126	. . {Carbonic moderators (carbon and graphite in general C01B 31/00 ; refractory carbon-bulbs C04B 35/00 ; carbon electrodes C25B)}	9/002	. {against Na- or Ka- reactions}
5/14	. characterised by shape	9/004	. Pressure suppression
5/16	. . Shape of its constituent parts	9/008	. . by rupture-discs or -diaphragms
5/18	. characterised by the provision of more than one active zone	9/012	. . by thermal accumulation or by steam condensation, e.g. ice condensers
5/20	. . wherein one zone contains fissile material and another zone contains breeder material	9/016	. Core catchers
5/22	. . wherein one zone is a superheating zone	9/02	. Means for effecting very rapid reduction of the reactivity factor under fault conditions, e.g. reactor fuse; {Control elements having arrangements activated in an emergency} (control elements per se G21C 7/00)
7/00	Control of nuclear reaction	9/022	. . {Reactor fuses}
7/005	. {Flux flattening}	9/024	. . {Rupture diaphragms}
7/02	. by using self-regulating properties of reactor materials, {e.g. Doppler effect} (arrangements that involve temperature stability G21C 7/32)	9/027	. . by fast movement of a solid, e.g. pebbles
7/04	. . of burnable poisons (burnable poisons in fuel rods G21C 3/326)	9/033	. . by an absorbent fluid
7/06	. by application of neutron-absorbing material, i.e. material with absorption cross-section very much in excess of reflection cross-section	9/04	. Means for suppressing fires {Earthquake protection}
7/08	. . by displacement of solid control elements, e.g. control rods	9/06	. . Means for preventing accumulation of explosives gases, e.g. recombiners
7/10	. . . Construction of control elements	11/00	Shielding structurally associated with the reactor
7/103	. . . . Control assemblies containing one or more absorbants as well as other elements, e.g. fuel or moderator elements	11/02	. Biological shielding (in general G21F) {Neutron or gamma shielding}
7/107	. . . . Control elements adapted for pebble-bed reactors	11/022	. . {inside the reactor vessel}
7/11	. . . . Deformable control elements, e.g. flexible, telescopic, articulated	11/024	. . . {structurally combined with the casing}
7/113	. . . . Control elements made of flat elements; Control elements having cruciform cross-section	11/026	. . {in apertures or channels through a wall}
7/117	. . . . Clusters of control rods; Spider construction	11/028	. . {characterised by the form or by the material}
7/12	. . . Means for moving control elements to desired position (dropping rods in an emergency G21C 9/02)	11/04	. . on waterborne craft
7/14	. . . . Mechanical drive arrangements	11/06	. Reflecting shields, i.e. for minimising loss of neutrons
7/16	. . . . Hydraulic or pneumatic drive	11/08	. Thermal shields; Thermal linings, i.e. for dissipating heat from gamma radiation which would otherwise heat an outer biological shield {Thermal insulation}
7/18	. . . Means for obtaining differential movement of control elements	11/081	. . {consisting of a non-metallic layer of insulating material}
7/20	. . . Disposition of shock-absorbing devices (shock-absorbers in general F16F) {Braking arrangements}	11/083	. . {consisting of one or more metallic layers}
7/22	. . by displacement of a fluid or fluent neutron-absorbing material, {e.g. by adding neutron-absorbing material to the coolant}	11/085	. . . {consisting exclusively of several metallic layers}
7/24	. . Selection of substances for use as neutron-absorbing material	11/086	. . {consisting of a combination of non-metallic and metallic layers, e.g. metal-sand-metal-concrete}
7/26	. by displacement of the moderator or parts thereof {by changing the moderator concentration}	11/088	. . {consisting of a stagnant or a circulating fluid}
7/27	. . Spectral shift control	13/00	Pressure vessels; Containment vessels;
7/28	. by displacement of the reflector or parts thereof		Containment in general (for chemical or physical processes B01J 3/00 ; pressure vessels in general F16J 12/00)
7/30	. by displacement of the reactor fuel or fuel elements	13/02	. Details
7/32	. by varying flow of coolant through the core {by adjusting the coolant or moderator temperature}	13/022	. . {Ventilating arrangements}
7/34	. by utilisation of a primary neutron source	13/024	. . Supporting constructions for pressure vessels or containment vessels
7/36	. Control circuits	13/028	. . Seals, e.g. for pressure vessels or containment vessels
9/00	Emergency protection arrangements structurally associated with the reactor {, e.g. safety valves provided with pressure equalisation devices} (emergency cooling arrangements G21C 15/18)	13/0285	. . . {for container apertures}
9/001	. {against explosions, e.g. blast shields}	13/032	. . Joints between tubes and vessel walls, e.g. taking into account thermal stresses
		13/036	. . . the tube passing through the vessel wall, i.e. continuing on both sides of the wall
		13/04	. . Arrangements for expansion and contraction
		13/06	. . Sealing-plugs (for pressure vessels in general F16J 13/00)
		2013/063	. . . {Seals for closures or for rotatable closures}
		13/067	. . . for tubes, e.g. standpipes; Locking devices for plugs
		13/0675	. . . . {Seals for the plugs}

13/073	. . . Closures for reactor-vessels, e.g. rotatable	17/013	. . Inspection vehicles
13/0735	. . . . {Seals for closures or for rotatable closures}	17/017	. Inspection or maintenance of pipe-lines or tubes in nuclear installations
13/08	. Vessels characterised by the material; Selection of materials for pressure vessels	17/02	. Devices or arrangements for monitoring coolant or moderator
13/087	. . Metallic vessels	17/021	. . {Solid moderators testing, e.g. graphite}
13/0875	. . . {Tube-type vessels, e.g. for not essentially pressurised coolants}	17/022	. . for monitoring liquid coolants or moderators
13/093	. . Concrete vessels	17/0225	. . . {Chemical surface treatment, e.g. corrosion (corrosion prevention in presence of water from scale removal or by modification of the properties of the liquid C02F 5/00 ; inhibiting corrosion by adding corrosion inhibitors C23F 11/00)}
13/0933	. . . {made of prestressed concrete}	17/025	. . . for monitoring liquid metal coolants {(molten metal sampling in general G01N 1/125)}
13/0936	. . . . {Particulars concerning prestressing devices and cables}	17/0255	. . . . {Liquid metal leaks detection (detecting leaks in pipe-line systems in general F17D 5/00)}
13/10	. Means for preventing contamination in the event of leakage, {e.g. double wall}	17/028	. . for monitoring gaseous coolants
15/00	Cooling arrangements within the pressure vessel containing the core; Selection of specific coolants	17/032	. . Reactor-coolant flow measuring or monitoring {(measuring volume or mass flow in general G01F)}
15/02	. Arrangements or disposition of passages in which heat is transferred to the coolant; {Coolant flow control devices (G21C 19/04 takes precedence; coolant flow control through fuel assemblies, e.g. flow restrictors G21C 3/322)}	17/035	. . Moderator- or coolant-level detecting devices {(indicating or measuring liquid level in general G01F 23/00)}
15/04	. . from fissile or breeder material {(G21C 3/32 takes precedence)}	17/038	. . Boiling detection in moderator or coolant
15/06	. . . in fuel elements	17/04	. . Detecting burst slugs
15/08	. . from moderating material	17/041	. . . {characterised by systems for checking the coolant channels, e.g. matrix systems}
15/10	. . from reflector or thermal shield	17/042	. . . {Devices for selective sampling, e.g. valves, shutters, rotatable selector valves}
15/12	. . from pressure vessel; from containment vessel	17/044	. . . {Detectors and metering devices for the detection of fission products}
15/14	. . from headers; from joints in ducts	17/045	. . . . {Precipitation chambers}
15/16	. comprising means for separating liquid and steam (separating in general B01D ; steam traps F16D)	17/047	. . . . {Detection and metering circuits}
15/18	. Emergency cooling arrangements; Removing shut-down heat	17/048	. . . {characterised by a special construction of fuel elements, e.g. by a confined "tracer"}
15/182	. . {comprising powered means, e.g. pumps}	17/06	. Devices or arrangements for monitoring or testing fuel or fuel elements outside the reactor core, e.g. for burn-up, for contamination (G21C 17/08 , G21C 17/10 take precedence; detecting leaking fuel elements during reactor operation G21C 17/04)
2015/185	. . . {using energy stored in reactor system}	17/063	. . {Burn-up control (G21C 17/066 takes precedence)}
2015/187	. . . {using energy from the electric grid}	17/066	. . {Control of spherical elements}
15/20	. Partitions or thermal insulation between fuel channel and moderator	17/07	. . Leak testing
15/22	. Structural association of coolant tubes with headers (joints of tubes in general F16L)	17/08	. Structural combination of reactor core or moderator structure with viewing means, e.g. with television camera, periscope, window
15/24	. Promoting flow of the coolant (electrodynamic pumps H02K 44/02)	17/10	. Structural combination of fuel element, control rod, reactor core, or moderator structure with sensitive instruments, e.g. for measuring radioactivity, strain
15/243	. . for liquids	17/102	. . {the sensitive element being part of a fuel element or a fuel assembly (structural combination with a thermoelectric element for direct production of electrical energy G21C 3/40)}
15/247	. . . for liquid metals	17/104	. . Measuring reactivity
15/25	. . . using jet pumps	17/108	. . Measuring reactor flux
15/253	. . for gases, e.g. blowers	17/112	. . Measuring temperature
15/257	. . using heat-pipes {(in general F28D , F28F)}	17/116	. . Passages or insulators, e.g. for electric cables
15/26	. . by convection, e.g. using chimneys, using divergent channels	17/12	. . Sensitive element forming part of control element
15/28	. Selection of specific coolants (if serving as the moderator G21C 5/12 ; compositions per se C09K 5/00 ; {organic coolants G21C 5/123 }); {Additions to the reactor coolants, e.g. against moderator corrosion (purification and regeneration of the reactor coolants G21C 19/30)}	17/14	. Period meters
17/00	Monitoring; Testing (measuring in general G01); {Maintaining}		
17/001	. {Mechanical simulators (electrical or magnetic simulators G06G 7/54)}		
17/002	. {Detection of leaks (by testing the coolant or the moderator G21C 17/04)}		
17/003	. Remote inspection of vessels, e.g. pressure vessels		
17/007	. . Inspection of the outer surfaces of vessels		
17/01	. . Inspection of the inner surfaces of vessels		

19/00	Arrangements for treating, for handling, or for facilitating the handling of, fuel or other materials which are used within the reactor, e.g. within its pressure vessel	19/307	. . . specially adapted for liquids (decontamination of liquids G21F 9/04)
19/02	. Details of handling arrangements	19/31	. . . . for molten metals
19/04	. . Means for controlling flow of coolant over objects being handled; Means for controlling flow of coolant through channel being serviced, {e.g. for preventing "blow-out" }	19/313	. . . . . using cold traps
		19/317	. . . Recombination devices for radiolytic dissociation products
19/06	. . Magazines for holding fuel elements or control elements	19/32	. Apparatus for removing radioactive objects or materials from the reactor discharge area, e.g. to a storage place; Apparatus for handling radioactive objects or materials within a storage place or removing them therefrom (disposal of waste material G21F 9/00)
19/065	. . . { Rotatable magazines }	19/34	. Apparatus or processes for dismantling nuclear fuel, e.g. before reprocessing; { Apparatus or processes for dismantling strings of spent fuel elements } (shielded cells G21F 7/00)
19/07	. . . Storage racks; Storage pools	19/36	. . Mechanical means only
19/08	. . Means for heating fuel elements before introduction into the core; Means for heating or cooling fuel elements after removal from the core	19/365	. . . Removing cannings or casings from fuel
19/10	. . Lifting devices or pulling devices adapted for co-operation with fuel elements or with control elements (manipulators B25J)	19/37	. . . . by separating into pieces both the canning or the casing and the fuel element, e.g. by cutting or shearing
19/105	. . . with grasping or spreading coupling elements	19/375	. . . Compacting devices, e.g. for fuel assemblies
19/11	. . . with revolving coupling elements, e.g. socket coupling	19/38	. . Chemical means only
19/115	. . . with latching devices and ball couplings	19/40	. Arrangements for preventing occurrence of critical conditions, e.g. during storage
19/12	. . Arrangements for exerting direct hydraulic or pneumatic force on fuel element or on control element	19/42	. Reprocessing of irradiated fuel
19/14	. characterised by their adaptation for use with horizontal channels in the reactor core	19/44	. . of irradiated solid fuel
19/16	. Articulated or telescopic chutes or tubes for connection to channels in the reactor core	19/46	. . . Aqueous processes, {e.g. by using organic extraction means, including the regeneration of these means }
19/18	. Apparatus for bringing fuel elements to the reactor charge area, e.g. from a storage place	19/48	. . . Non-aqueous processes
19/19	. Reactor parts specifically adapted to facilitate handling, e.g. to facilitate charging or discharging of fuel elements	19/50	. . of irradiated fluid fuel, {e.g. regeneration of fuels while the reactor is in operation }
19/20	. Arrangements for introducing objects into the pressure vessel; Arrangements for handling objects within the pressure vessel; Arrangements for removing objects from the pressure vessel	21/00	Apparatus or processes specially adapted to the manufacture of reactors or parts thereof (in general section B, e.g. B23)
19/202	. . { Arrangements for handling ball-form, i.e. pebble fuel }	21/02	. Manufacture of fuel elements or breeder elements contained in non-active casings
19/205	. . { Interchanging of fuel elements in the core, i.e. fuel shuffling }	21/04	. . by vibrational compaction or tamping {of fuel in the jacket}
19/207	. . { Assembling, maintenance or repair of reactor components (G21C 3/334 takes precedence) }	21/06	. . by { rotatable } swaging {of the jacket around the fuel}
19/22	. . Arrangements for obtaining access to the interior of a pressure vessel whilst the reactor is operating	21/08	. . by a slip-fit cladding process {by crimping the jacket around the fuel }
19/24	. . . by using an auxiliary vessel which is temporarily sealed to the pressure vessel	21/10	. . by extrusion, drawing, or stretching {by rolling, e.g. "picture frame" technique }
19/26	. Arrangements for removing jammed or damaged fuel elements or control elements; Arrangements for moving broken parts thereof	21/12	. . by hydrostatic or thermo-pneumatic canning {in general by pressing without lengthening, e.g. explosive coating }
19/28	. Arrangements for introducing fluent material into the reactor core; Arrangements for removing fluent material from the reactor core (pumping coolant G21D)	21/14	. . by plating {the fuel} in a fluid
19/30	. . with continuous purification of circulating fluent material, e.g. by extraction of fission products { deterioration or corrosion products, impurities, e.g. by cold traps (purification of circulating fluid fuels G21C 19/50; separation in general B01D) }	21/16	. . by casting or dipping techniques
19/303	. . . specially adapted for gases (decontamination of gases G21F 9/02)	21/18	. Manufacture of control elements covered by group G21C 7/00
		23/00	Adaptations of reactors to facilitate experimentation or irradiation