

# CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

**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](#).

<b>1/00</b>	<b>Gas-turbine plants characterised by the use of hot gases or unheated pressurised gases, as the working fluid (by the use of combustion product <a href="#">F02C 3/00</a>, <a href="#">F02C 5/00</a>)</b>	3/067	. . . having counter-rotating rotors ( <a href="#">F02C 3/073</a> takes precedence)
1/002	. {using an auxiliary fluid}	3/073	. . . the compressor and turbine stages being concentric
1/005	. . {being recirculated}	3/08	. . the compressor comprising at least one radial stage ( <a href="#">F02C 3/10</a> takes precedence)
1/007	. {combination of cycles}	3/085	. . . {the turbine being of the radial-flow type (radial-radial) ( <a href="#">F02C 3/05</a> takes precedence)}
1/02	. the working fluid being an unheated pressurised gas	3/09	. . . of the centripetal type
1/04	. the working fluid being heated indirectly {(in a fluidised-bed combustor <a href="#">F02C 3/205</a> )}	3/10	. . with another turbine driving an output shaft but not driving the compressor
1/05	. . characterised by the type or source of heat, e.g. using nuclear or solar energy	3/103	. . . {the compressor being of the centrifugal type}
1/06	. . . using reheated exhaust gas ( <a href="#">F02C 1/08</a> takes precedence)	3/107	. . with two or more rotors connected by power transmission
1/08	. . Semi-closed cycles	3/113	. . . with variable power transmission between rotors
1/10	. . Closed cycles	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 <a href="#">F02K 3/075</a> )}
1/105	. . . {construction; details}		
<b>3/00</b>	<b>Gas-turbine plants characterised by the use of combustion products as the working fluid (generated by intermittent combustion <a href="#">F02C 5/00</a>)</b>	3/14	. characterised by the arrangement of the combustion chamber in the plant (combustion chambers <u>per se</u> <a href="#">F23R</a> ; <a href="#">F02C 3/205</a> takes precedence)
3/02	. using exhaust-gas pressure in a pressure exchanger to compress combustion-air (pressure exchangers <u>per se</u> <a href="#">F04F 13/00</a> )	3/145	. . {the combustion chamber being in the reverse flow-type}
3/04	. having a turbine driving a compressor (power transmission arrangements <a href="#">F02C 7/36</a> ; control of working fluid flow <a href="#">F02C 9/16</a> )	3/16	. . the combustion chambers being formed at least partly in the turbine rotor {or in an other rotating part of the plant}
3/045	. . having compressor and turbine passages in a single rotor-module ( <a href="#">F02C 3/073</a> takes precedence)	3/165	. . . {the combustion chamber contributes to the driving force by creating reactive thrust}
3/05	. . . the compressor and the turbine being of the radial flow type	3/20	. using a special fuel, oxidant, or dilution fluid to generate the combustion products
3/055	. . the compressor being of the positive-displacement type	3/205	. . {in a fluidised-bed combustor (in combination with a steam cycle see <a href="#">F01K 23/061</a> ; fluidised-bed apparatus in general <a href="#">B01J 8/18</a> ; fluidised-bed combustors in general <a href="#">F23C 10/00</a> )}
3/06	. . the compressor comprising only axial stages ( <a href="#">F02C 3/10</a> takes precedence)		
3/062	. . . {the turbine being of the radial-flow type}		
3/064	. . . {the compressor having concentric stages}		

- 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