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.

Pumping liquids, or liquids and elastic fluids, by rotary pumps (pumping liquids and elastic fluids at the same time F04D 31/00)		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 (F04D 9/006
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		
	inoperative}	15/00	Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or systems
9/045	• • {the means being liquid level sensors}	15/0005	• {by using valves}
9/046	• • • {the means being floats}	15/0003	• {by-pass valves}
9/047	• • • {the means being flow sensors}		
9/048	• • • {the means being outlet pressure sensors}	15/0016 15/0022	• • {mixing-reversing- or deviation valves}
9/049	• • • {by operator interventions}	13/0022	 • {throttling valves or valves varying the pump inlet opening or the outlet opening}
9/06	• of jet type	15/0027	• {Varying behaviour or the very pump
9/065	• • • {the driving fluid being a gas or vapour, e.g. exhaust of a combustion engine}		(<u>F04D 15/0055</u> and <u>F04D 29/46</u> take precedence)}
		15/0033	• • {By-passing by increasing clearance between
11/00	Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps	4.7/0.000	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}	15/0044	flow through the rotor}
13/00	Pumping installations or systems (controlling	15/0044	• • {by introducing a gas}
	F04D 15/00)	15/005	 {the pumps being of the circumferential flow 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}		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}		check valves}
13/027	• • • {Details of the magnetic circuit}	15/0088	• {Testing machines}
13/028	• • {the driving means being a planetary gear}	15/0094	• {Indicators of rotational movement}
13/04	• • the pump being fluid driven	15/02	 Stopping of pumps, or operating valves, on
13/043	• • {the pump wheel carrying the fluid driving means}	15/0200	occurrence of unwanted conditions
13/046	• • • {the fluid driving means being a hydraulic	15/0209	• • {responsive to a condition of the working fluid (F04D 15/029 takes precedence)}
13/040	motor of the positive displacement type}	15/0218	
13/06	the pump being electrically driven	13/0216	 • { the condition being a liquid level or a lack of liquid supply }
13/0606	{Canned motor pumps}	15/0227	{Lack of liquid level being detected using a
13/0613	{Special connection between the rotor	13/0227	flow transducer}
15/0015	compartments}	15/0236	{Lack of liquid level being detected by
13/062	• • • {pressure compensation between motor- and	13/0230	analysing the parameters of the electric drive,
10,002	pump- compartment}		e.g. current or power consumption}
13/0626	{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	10,0200	humidity or leakage}
15/0010	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}	10,0201	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 ela	stic fluids by rotary pumps
13/0686	{Mechanical details of the pump control unit	17/00	D. P. 161
13/0000	(pump control <u>F04D 15/00</u>)}	17/00	Radial-flow pumps, e.g. centrifugal pumps; Helico- 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}	17/04	• of transverse-flow type
13/086	• • • • {the pump and drive motor are both	17/06	. Helico-centrifugal pumps
	submerged}	17/08	Centrifugal pumps
13/10	• • • adapted for use in mining bore holes	17/10	• • for compressing or evacuating
13/12	• Combinations of two or more pumps (combinations	17/105	• • • {with double suction}
	with priming pumps or booster pumps to counteract	17/12	Multi-stage pumps
	vapour-lock F04D 9/04)		·

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 F02C 6/12)}
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
	side-loads, (surge control F04D 27/02)		integration in the pump}
17/16	for displacing without appreciable compression	25/0613	• • • • { the electric motor being of the inside-out
17/161	{Shear force pumps}		type, i.e. the rotor is arranged radially outside
17/162	• • • {Double suction pumps}		a central stator}
17/164	• • • {Botton states parages} • • • {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}
17/163	{Operating by means of fibrous or porous	25/0633	{Details of the magnetic circuit}
1//10/	elements (suction filters F04D 29/701), e.g.	25/0633	{Details of the magnetic eneutr}
	with sponge rotors}	25/0646	
17/168			{Details of the stator}
1//108	• • {Pumps specially adapted to produce a vacuum}	25/0653	• • • • {the motor having a plane air gap, e.g. disc-
17/10		25/0	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
19/007	Multi-stage pumps		motor}
19/02	. With concentric rows of vanes;}	25/084	• • {hand fans}
	• • RWITH CONCENTIFIC TOWS OF VARIES: }		
		25/086	
19/024	• • {with contrarotating parts}	25/086 25/088	{hand operated}
	• { with contrarotating parts }• { with a plurality of shafts rotating at different	25/088	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans}
19/024 19/026	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} 		 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically
19/024 19/026 19/028	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} 	25/088 25/10	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air
19/024 19/026	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high 	25/088	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g.
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps 	25/088 25/10	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042	 {with contrarotating parts} {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} 	25/088 25/10 25/105	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)}
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • {Holweck-type pumps} 	25/088 25/10	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042	 {with contrarotating parts} {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • {Holweck-type pumps} 	25/088 25/10 25/105	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • {Holweck-type pumps} • {Combinations of two or more different types 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12 25/14	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048	 {with contrarotating parts} {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} {Holweck-type pumps} {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} {comprising magnetic bearings} 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • {Holweck-type pumps} • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows}
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Holweck-type pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement}
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Holweck-type pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows}
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Holweck-type pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans}
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Holweck-type pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Holweck-type pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Holweck-type pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • • {of axial-flow type} 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids . {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005 23/006	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Holweck-type pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • • {of axial-flow type} • {Creating a pulsating flow} 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids . {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g.
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Holweck-type pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • • {of axial-flow type} • {Creating a pulsating flow} • {Regenerative pumps (for liquids or for liquids and 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids . {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g. condition monitoring}
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005 23/006	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Holweck-type pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • • {of axial-flow type} • {Creating a pulsating flow} 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g. condition monitoring} . {by varying geometry within the pumps, e.g. by
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005 23/006	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Holweck-type pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • • {of axial-flow type} • {Creating a pulsating flow} • {Regenerative pumps (for liquids or for liquids and 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00 27/001	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g. condition monitoring} {by varying geometry within the pumps, e.g. by adjusting vanes}
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005 23/006 23/008	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • {of axial-flow type} • {Creating a pulsating flow} • {Regenerative pumps (for liquids or for liquids and elastic fluids F04D 5/002)} 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00 27/001 27/002 27/003	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g. condition monitoring} {by varying geometry within the pumps, e.g. by adjusting vanes} {by throttling (F04D 27/002 takes precedence)}
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005 23/006 23/008	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • • {of axial-flow type} • {Creating a pulsating flow} • {Regenerative pumps (for liquids or for liquids and elastic fluids F04D 5/002)} Pumping installations or systems (controlling F04D 27/00) 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00 27/001 27/002 27/003 27/004	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} {driven by a common gearing arrangement} {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids . {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g. condition monitoring} . {by varying geometry within the pumps, e.g. by adjusting vanes} . {by throttling (F04D 27/002 takes precedence)} . {by varying driving speed}
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005 23/006 23/008 25/00	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • • {of axial-flow type} • {Creating a pulsating flow} • {Regenerative pumps (for liquids or for liquids and elastic fluids F04D 5/002)} Pumping installations or systems (controlling F04D 27/00) • Units comprising pumps and their driving means 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00 27/001 27/002 27/003	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids . {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g. condition monitoring} . {by varying geometry within the pumps, e.g. by adjusting vanes} . {by throttling (F04D 27/002 takes precedence)} . {by varying driving speed} . {by changing flow path between different stages
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005 23/006 23/008	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {Comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • • {of axial-flow type} • {Creating a pulsating flow} • {Regenerative pumps (for liquids or for liquids and elastic fluids F04D 5/002)} Pumping installations or systems (controlling F04D 27/00) • Units comprising pumps and their driving means • {comprising a yielding coupling, e.g. hydraulic (a 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00 27/001 27/002 27/003 27/004	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids . {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g. condition monitoring} . {by varying geometry within the pumps, e.g. by adjusting vanes} . {by throttling (F04D 27/002 takes precedence)} . {by varying driving speed} . {by changing flow path between different stages or between a plurality of compressors; Load
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005 23/006 23/008 25/00	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {Comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • • {of axial-flow type} • {Creating a pulsating flow} • {Regenerative pumps (for liquids or for liquids and elastic fluids F04D 5/002)} Pumping installations or systems (controlling F04D 27/00) • Units comprising pumps and their driving means • {comprising a yielding coupling, e.g. hydraulic (a magnetic coupling F04D 25/026)} 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00 27/001 27/002 27/003 27/004 27/005	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids . {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g. condition monitoring} . {by varying geometry within the pumps, e.g. by adjusting vanes} . {by throttling (F04D 27/002 takes precedence)} . {by changing flow path between different stages or between a plurality of compressors; Load distribution between compressors}
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005 23/006 23/008 25/00	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {Comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • {of axial-flow type} • {Creating a pulsating flow} • {Regenerative pumps (for liquids or for liquids and elastic fluids F04D 5/002)} Pumping installations or systems (controlling F04D 27/00) • Units comprising pumps and their driving means • {comprising a yielding coupling, e.g. hydraulic (a magnetic coupling F04D 25/026)} • {the driving means being assisted by a power 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00 27/001 27/002 27/003 27/004 27/005	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g. condition monitoring} {by varying geometry within the pumps, e.g. by adjusting vanes} {by throttling (F04D 27/002 takes precedence)} {by varying driving speed} {by changing flow path between different stages or between a plurality of compressors; Load distribution between compressors} {by influencing fluid temperatures}
19/024 19/026 19/028 19/04 19/042 19/044 19/046 19/048 21/00 23/00 23/001 23/003 23/005 23/006 23/008 25/00	 • {with contrarotating parts} • {with a plurality of shafts rotating at different speeds (F04D 19/022 takes precedence)} • {Layout of fluid flow through the stages} • specially adapted to the production of a high vacuum, e.g. molecular pumps • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Turbomolecular vacuum pumps} • • {Combinations of two or more different types of pumps} • • {Comprising magnetic bearings} Pump involving supersonic speed of pumped fluids Other rotary non-positive-displacement pumps (pumping installations or systems F04D 25/00) • {Pumps adapted for conveying materials or for handling specific elastic fluids} • • {of radial-flow type} • • {of axial-flow type} • {Creating a pulsating flow} • {Regenerative pumps (for liquids or for liquids and elastic fluids F04D 5/002)} Pumping installations or systems (controlling F04D 27/00) • Units comprising pumps and their driving means • {comprising a yielding coupling, e.g. hydraulic (a magnetic coupling F04D 25/026)} 	25/088 25/10 25/105 25/105 25/12 25/14 25/16 25/163 25/166 27/00 27/001 27/002 27/003 27/004 27/005	 {hand operated} {Ceiling fans} the unit having provisions for automatically changing direction of output air {by changing rotor axis direction, e.g. oscillating fans (interconnecting rotary motion and oscillating motion F16H)} the unit being adapted for mounting in apertures and having shutters, e.g. automatically closed when not in use . Combinations of two or more pumps {; Producing two or more separate gas flows} . {driven by a common gearing arrangement} . {using fans} Control, e.g. regulation, of pumps, pumping installations or pumping systems specially adapted for elastic fluids {Testing thereof; Determination or simulation of flow characteristics; Stall or surge detection, e.g. condition monitoring} {by varying geometry within the pumps, e.g. by adjusting vanes} {by throttling (F04D 27/002 takes precedence)} {by changing flow path between different stages or between a plurality of compressors; Load distribution between compressors}

27/000		20/05	
27/008	 {Stop safety or alarm devices, e.g. stop-and-go control; Disposition of check-valves} 	 Shafts or bearings, or assemblies the adapted for elastic fluid pumps 	iereof, specially
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 tl	nrust bearings}
27/0207	• • {by bleeding, bypassing or recycling fluids	29/0516 {balancing pistons}	ζ,
	(influencing the boundary layer by an	29/052 . Axially shiftable rotors (F04D 2	9/051 takes
	uncontrolled bleeding of the working fluid	precedence {; control by creating	
	F04D 29/681)}	F04D 27/0246})	5 m of Pass
27/0215	{Arrangements therefor, e.g. bleed or by-pass	29/053 • Shafts	
	valves}	29/054 Arrangements for joining or a	ssembling shafts
27/0223	{Control schemes therefor}	29/056 • Bearings	ssemoning shares
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	
	adjusting vanes}	29/058 magnetic; electromagnetic	
27/0253	• • {by throttling (F04D 27/0246 takes precedence)}	29/059 Roller bearings	
27/0261	• • {by varying driving speed}	29/06 • Lubrication { (F04D 13/0606, F04I	7 12/06/16
27/0269	• • {by changing flow path between different stages	F04D 13/0653 take precedence)	<u>J 13/0040</u> ,
	or between a plurality of compressors; load	29/061 • {especially adapted for liquid pu	impe)
	distribution between compressors}	29/063 • Specially adapted for elastic fluid	* *
27/0276	• • {by influencing fluid temperature}		ı pumps
27/0284	• • {Conjoint control of two or more different	29/08 • Sealings	.1
	functions}	29/083 • • {especially adapted for elastic fl	
27/0292	{Stop safety or alarm devices, e.g. stop-and-go	29/086 • • {especially adapted for liquid pu	imps }
	control; Disposition of check-valves}	29/10 Shaft sealings	<i>a</i>
•0.400		29/102 {especially adapted for elastic	
29/00	Details, component parts, or accessories (machine	29/104 {the sealing fluid being other	
	elements in general <u>F16</u>)	working fluid or being the v	vorking fluid
29/002	• {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}	treated}	
29/005	• {Decorative aspects, i.e. features which have no	29/106 {especially adapted for liquid	
20/007	effect on the functioning of the pump}	29/108 {the sealing fluid being other	
29/007	• {especially adapted for liquid pumps}	working liquid or being the treated}	working nquid
29/02	• Selection of particular materials (for handling	29/12 using sealing-rings	
20/022	specific liquids <u>F04D 7/00</u> { <u>F04D 23/001</u> })	29/12 {especially adapted for elas	tia fluid mumma)
29/023	• • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}	29/124 {especially adapted for eras	
29/026	• • {especially adapted for liquid pumps}	or sealing fluid}	dducting coomig
29/04	Shafts or bearings, or assemblies thereof (specially adopted for election fluid number FOAD 20/05)	29/126 {especially adapted for liqu	id numne l
20/0405	adapted for elastic fluid pumps <u>F04D 29/05</u>)	29/128 {especially adapted for fique 29/128 {with special means for a	
29/0405	• • {joining shafts, e.g. rigid couplings, quill shafts}	or sealing fluid}	ducting cooming
	WARNING	29/14 operative only when pump is:	inoperative
	The group <u>F04D 29/0405</u> is no longer used	29/143 {especially adapted for elas	-
	for the classification of new documents as	29/146 {especially adapted for liqu	
	from July 1st, 2007. The backlog of this	29/16 between pressure and suction side	
	group is being continuously reclassified to	29/161 ••• Setween pressure and suction sic	
	F04D 29/044 and F04D 29/054	29/162 {especially adapted for elastic	
20/041	A 114 (1 1 1 1	· ·	1 }
29/041	. Axial thrust balancing	29/164 { of an axial flow wheel} 29/165 { especially adapted for liquid	numne l
29/0413	• • • {hydrostatic; hydrodynamic thrust bearings}		
29/0416	• • · {balancing pistons}	29/167 {of a centrifugal flow whee	1}
29/042	• Axially shiftable rotors (<u>F04D 29/041</u> takes	29/168 {of an axial flow wheel}	E04D 20/26
	precedence {; control by creating a by-pass	29/18 • Rotors (specially for elastic fluids	
20/042	F04D 15/0027})	29/181 • • {Axial flow rotors (<u>F04D 29/18</u> :	<u>s</u> take
29/043	. Shafts	precedence)}	
29/044	Arrangements for joining or assembling shafts	29/183 {Semi axial flow rotors}	of who -1-)
29/046	. Bearings	29/185 •• {Rotors consisting of a plurality	
29/0462	• • • {Bearing cartridges}	29/186 • • {Shaftless rotors (<u>F04D 13/024</u> precedence)}	akes
29/0465	{Ceramic bearing designs}	precedence)})
29/0467	{Spherical bearings}	29/188 • • {specially for regenerative pump	JS }
29/047	hydrostatic; hydrodynamic	29/20 Mounting rotors on shafts	
29/0473	· · · · {for radial pumps}	29/22 specially for centrifugal pumps	E04D 20/10 / 1
29/0476	• • • {for axial pumps}	29/2205 {Conventional flow pattern (F	<u>04D 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 unbalance
29/544	{Blade shapes}	20/662	G01M 1/36)} • • {Sound attenuation}
29/545	{Ducts}	29/663	
29/547	{having a special shape in order to influence fluid flow}	29/664	• • • {by means of sound absorbing material}
29/548	{Specially adapted for liquid pumps	29/665	• • • {by means of resonance chambers or interference}
20/56	(<u>F04D 29/56</u> takes precedence)}	29/666	• • {by means of rotor construction or layout, e.g. unequal distribution of blades or vanes}
29/56 29/563	adjustable	29/667	• • • {by influencing the flow pattern, e.g.
	• • • • {specially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}	29/007	suppression of turbulence}
29/566	• • • (specially adapted for liquid pumps)	29/668	• • • {damping or preventing mechanical vibrations}
29/58	 Cooling (of machines or engines in general <u>F01P</u>); Heating; Diminishing heat transfer {(for the motor 	29/669	• • • (damping of preventing incenanical violations) • • • (especially adapted for liquid pumps (F04D 29/18)
	of air-pump units <u>F04D 25/082</u> ; cooling of shafts or	2)/00)	takes precedence)}
	bearings <u>F04D 29/04</u>)}	29/68	 by influencing boundary layers {(by bleeding
29/5806	• • {Cooling the drive system}	27/00	elastic fluid <u>F04D 27/0215</u>)}
29/5813	• • {Cooling the control unit}	29/681	• • • {especially adapted for elastic fluid pumps}
29/582	 {cooling the control time} {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}
27/3020	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}
	heat exchanger}	29/708	• • {specially for liquid pumps}
29/5873	• • • {flow schemes and regulation thereto}		
29/588	• • • {cooling or heating the machine (F04D 29/5886, F04D 29/5893 take	_	oositive-displacement pumps
	precedence)}	31/00	Pumping liquids and elastic fluids 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}		r
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	• • • {industrial of femoral of family . • • {especially adapted for liquid pumps}		
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