CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

B PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING

(NOTES omitted)

TRANSPORTING

B63 SHIPS OR OTHER WATERBORNE VESSELS; RELATED EQUIPMENT

MARINE PROPULSION OR STEERING (propulsion of air-cushion vehicles <u>B60V 1/14</u>; specially adapted for submarines, other than nuclear propulsion, <u>B63G</u>; specially adapted for torpedoes <u>F42B 19/00</u>)

NOTE

In this subclass, the indexing codes $\underline{B63B\ 2201/00}$ - $\underline{B63B\ 2241/00}$ are to be used for relevant technical information concerning particular or unusual use, materials, design, methods or means

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.

1/00	Propulsive elements directly acting on water (jet	2001/185	{Surfacing propellers, i.e. propellers
	propulsion <u>B63H 11/00</u>)		specially adapted for operation at the
2001/005	• {using Magnus effect}		water surface, with blades incompletely
1/02	 of rotary type 		submerged, or piercing the water
1/04	• • with rotation axis substantially at right angles to propulsive direction		surface from above in the course of each revolution}
2001/045	• • • {with partially immersed nutating or ondulated	1/20	Hubs; Blade connections
	disks, e.g. wobble plates}	1/22	• • • • the blades being foldable
1/06	with adjustable vanes or blades	1/24	• • • • automatically foldable or unfoldable
1/08	with cyclic adjustment	1/26	Blades
1/10	• • • • of Voith Schneider type, i.e. with blades extending axially from a disc-shaped rotary body	1/265	• • • • {each blade being constituted by a surface enclosing an empty space, e.g. forming a closed loop}
2001/105	with non-mechanical control of individual blades, e.g. electric or	1/28	• • • Other means for improving propeller efficiency
	hydraulic control}	2001/283	• • • • {Propeller hub caps with fins having a
1/12	with rotation axis substantially in propulsive direction		pitch different from pitch of propeller blades, or a helix hand opposed to the propellers' helix hand}
2001/122	• • { Single or multiple threaded helicoidal screws, or the like, comprising foils extending over a	2001/286	{Injection of gas into fluid flow to
	substantial angle; Archimedean screws}		propellers, or around propeller blades}
2001/125	• • • • { with helicoidal foils projecting from outside	1/30	• of non-rotary type
	surfaces of floating rotatable bodies, e.g. rotatable, cylindrical bodies}	1/32	 Flaps, pistons, or the like, reciprocating in propulsive direction
2001/127	• • • { with helicoidal foils projecting from inside	1/34	of endless-track type
	surfaces of rotating shrouds; Archimedean screws}	2001/342	• • • {with tracks substantially parallel to propulsive direction}
1/14	• • • Propellers (pitch changing <u>B63H 3/00</u>)	2001/344	• {having paddles mounted in fixed relation to
2001/145	{comprising blades of two or more different		tracks, or to track members}
	types, e.g. different lengths}	2001/346	• • • • {having paddles movably mounted on the
1/15	• • • having vibration damping means		track or on track members, e.g. articulated,
1/16	• • • having a shrouding ring attached to blades		or with means for cyclically controlling the
2001/165	• • • • {Hubless propellers, e.g. peripherally	2004/240	paddles' angular position or orientation}
	driven shrouds with blades projecting from the shrouds' inside surfaces}	2001/348	• • • { with tracks oriented transverse to propulsive direction}
1/18	• • • with means for diminishing cavitation, e.g.	1/36	• • swinging sideways, e.g. fishtail type
	supercavitation	1/37	Moving-wave propellers, i.e. wherein the propelling means comprise a flexible undulating

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structure

1/38	 characterised solely by flotation properties, e.g. drums 	5/125	• movably mounted with respect to hull, e.g. adjustable in direction {, e.g. podded
3/00	Propeller-blade pitch changing {(aircraft propellers B64C 11/30; rotors of turbines F01D 7/00; axial wind motors F03D 7/022; axial-flow pumps F04D 29/00)}		azimuthing thrusters}({outboard units or Z-drives <u>B63H 20/00</u> ; } movably mounted for steering purposes only, {rudders carrying propellers} <u>B63H 25/42</u>)
3/002	• {with individually adjustable blades}	5/1252	{the ability to move being conferred by gearing
2003/004	• {comprising means for locking blades in position}		in transmission between prime mover and
2003/006	• {Detecting or transmitting propeller-blade pitch angle}		propeller and the propulsion unit being other than in a "Z" configuration}
3/008	• {characterised by self-adjusting pitch, e.g. by means of springs, centrifugal forces, hydrodynamic forces}	2005/1254	thruster units arranged inboard for rotation
3/02	 actuated by control element coaxial with propeller shaft, e.g. the control element being rotary {(B63H 3/002 takes precedence, fluid actuated 	2005/1256	about vertical axis} { with mechanical power transmission to
	B63H 3/081)}	2005/1258	propellers} {with electric power transmission to
3/04	. the control element being reciprocatable	2003/1238	propellers, i.e. with integrated electric
3/06	 characterised by use of non-mechanical actuating 		propeller motors}
3/00	means, e.g. electrical (<u>B63H 3/002</u> takes	5/14	• characterised by being mounted in non-rotating
	precedence)	3/14	ducts or rings, e.g. adjustable for steering purpose
3/08	fluid		(shrouding ring attached to blades <u>B63H 1/16</u> ; jet
3/081	• • • {actuated by control element coaxial with the		propulsion <u>B63H 11/00</u>)
2,000	propeller shaft}	5/15	Nozzles, e.g. Kort-type
3/082	{the control element being axially	5/16	characterised by being mounted in recesses; with
	reciprocatable }		stationary water-guiding elements; Means to prevent fouling of the propeller, e.g. guards, cages
2003/084 2003/085	(the control element begins means for		or screens
2003/083	• • • • {the control element having means for preventing rotation together with the	5/165	• • {Propeller guards, line cutters or other means
	propeller}	3/103	for protecting propellers or rudders}
2003/087	• • {using gaseous fluids, e.g. steam or air}	5/18	• of emergency propellers, e.g. arranged at the side
2003/088	{characterised by supply of fluid actuating	2, 20	of the vessel
2003/000	medium to control element, e.g. of hydraulic fluid to actuator co-rotating with the propeller}	5/20	• • • movable from a working position to a non- working position {(movable arrangements of
3/10	 characterised by having pitch control conjoint with propulsion plant control 		propellers in general <u>B63H 5/125</u> ; outboard propulsion units in general <u>B63H 20/00</u> ;
3/12	 the pitch being adjustable only when propeller is stationary (B63H 3/002 takes precedence) 		steering or dynamic anchoring by propellers used therefore only, or by rudders carrying
5/00	Arrangements on vessels of propulsion elements	ъ	propellers <u>B63H 25/42</u>)}
2005/005	directly acting on water	Propulsion us	sing air or wind
2005/005	• {Front propulsors, i.e. propellers, paddle wheels, or the like substantially arranged ahead of the vessels' midship section}	7/00	Propulsion directly actuated on air (jet propulsion B63H 11/00)
5/02	of paddle wheels, e.g. of stern wheels	7/02	 using propellers
	of Voith Schneider type }	0.10.0	
2005/025	 for void Schieder type; movably mounted with respect to the hull, 	8/00	Sail or rigging arrangements specially adapted
5/03	e.g. having means to reposition paddle wheel		for water sports boards, e.g. for windsurfing or kitesurfing
5 (0.4	assembly, or to retract paddle or to change paddle attitude	8/10	Kite-sails; Kite-wings; Control thereof; Safety means therefor
5/04	• • with stationary water-guiding elements	8/12	Kites with inflatable closed compartments
5/07	 of propellers (forming part of outboard units {or Z-drives} <u>B63H 20/00</u>) 	8/14	• Ram-air kites, i.e. kites at least partly inflated by air entering their leading edges during use
2005/075	• • {using non-azimuthing podded propulsor units, i.e. podded units without means for rotation about	8/16	• Control arrangements, e.g. control bars or control lines
5/08	a vertical axis, e.g. rigidly connected to the hull}of more than one propeller	8/18	Arrangements for connecting the user to a kitesail; Kite-safety means, e.g. chicken loops, safety
5/10	• • • of coaxial type, e.g. of counter-rotative type		leashes or quick release mechanisms
2005/103	• • • {of co-rotative type, i.e. rotating in the same	8/20	Rigging arrangements involving masts, e.g. for
	direction, e.g. twin propellers}		windsurfing
2005/106	• {with drive shafts of second or further	8/21	Wishbones
	propellers co-axially passing through hub of	8/22	for connecting wishbones to the mast
	first propeller, e.g. counter-rotating tandem propellers with co-axial drive shafts}	8/23	• . for tensioning or trimming the clew of the sail, e.g. outhaul trimmers
		8/24	Arrangements for connecting the rigging to a board

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8/25	• • Arrangements for connecting the sail to a mast foot, e.g. downhaul tensioners or mast foot	9/1007	• • • {Trapeze systems (harnesses for windsurfers B63H 8/54, B63H 8/56)}
	extensions	9/1014	• • • • { with elastic connection to harnesses }
8/40	 Arrangements for improving or maintaining the 	9/1021	{Reefing}
	aerodynamic profile of sails, e.g. cambers, battens	9/1028	• • • • {by furling around stays}
	or foil profiles	9/1035	• • • • {by furling around or inside the mast}
8/50	. Accessories, e.g. repair kits or kite launching aids	9/1042	{by furling around or inside the boom}
8/52	Handheld cleats, cams or hooks for tensioning the	2009/105	{using drives for actuating reefing
8/54	downhaul or outhaul of a windsurfing sail Arrangements for connecting the user or the		mechanism, e.g. roll reefing drives}
	harness to the wishbone, e.g. trapeze lines or handgrips	2009/1057	• • • • {using sheaves being friction driven by endless ropes or by ropes having two free ends}
8/56	 Devices to distribute the user's load, e.g. harnesses 	2009/1064	Learning (using drums driven by winding or unwinding single ropes onto or from the
8/58	Spreader bars; Hook connection arrangements		drums}
8/70	 Arrangements for handling, stowing or transport thereof 	9/1071	• • • {Spinnaker poles or rigging, e.g. combined with spinnaker handling}
		0/1079	* ***
9/00	Marine propulsion provided directly by wind	9/1078	{Boom brakes}
	power (wind-motors driving underwater propulsive	9/1085	{Boom vangs}
9/02	elements <u>B63H 13/00</u>) using Magnus effect	9/1092	• • • {Means for stowing, or securing sails when not in use (<u>B63H 9/1021</u> takes precedence)}
9/04	 using sails or like wind-catching surfaces (sail or 	11/00	Marina manulaian karantan iata
2704	rigging arrangements specially adapted for water	11/00	Marine propulsion by water jets
	sports boards, e.g. for windsurfing or kitesurfing	2011/002	• {using Coanda effect, i.e. the tendency of fluid jets
	B63H 8/00)		to be attracted to nearby surfaces}
9/06	Types of sail; Constructional features of sails;	2011/004	• {using the eductor or injector pump principle, e.g.
9/00			jets with by-pass fluid paths}
0/061	Arrangements thereof on vessels	2011/006	• {with propulsive medium supplied from sources
9/061	Rigid sails; Aerofoil sails		external to propelled vessel, e.g. water from public
9/0615	• • • {Inflatable aerofoil sails}		water supply}
9/0621	• • • • {Rigid sails comprising one or more	2011/008	• {Arrangements of two or more jet units}
	pivotally supported panels}	11/01	 having means to prevent foreign material from
9/0628	• • • • {the panels being pivotable about		clogging fluid passage way
	horizontal axes}	11/02	the propulsive medium being ambient water
9/0635	• • • • {the panels being pivotable about vertical	11/025	• {by means of magneto-hydro-dynamic forces}
	axes}	11/023	 by means of magneto-nydro-dynamic forces; by means of pumps
9/065	Battens (for water sports board sails	2011/043	{with means for adjusting or varying pump
	B63H 8/40)	2011/043	
9/067	Sails characterised by their construction or		inlets, e.g. means for varying inlet cross section
	manufacturing process	2011/046	area}
9/0671	• • • {Moulded sails}	2011/046	• • • {comprising means for varying pump
9/0673	• • • {Flying sails, e.g. spinnakers or gennakers}		characteristics, e.g. rotary pumps with variable
9/0678	{Laminated sails}		pitch impellers, or adjustable stators}
		11/06	of reciprocating type
9/068	Sails pivotally mounted at mast tip	11/08	of rotary type
9/069	Kite-sails for vessels	2011/081	• • • { with axial flow, i.e. the axis of rotation
9/071	for use in combination with other propulsion		being parallel to the flow direction}
	means, e.g. for improved fuel economy	2011/082	• • • { with combined or mixed flow, i.e. the
9/072	Control arrangements, e.g. for launching or recovery		flow direction being a combination of centrifugal flow and non-centrifugal flow,
9/08	Connections of sails to masts, spars, or the like		e.g. centripetal or axial flow}
2009/082	• • {Booms, or the like}	2011/084	• • • {with two or more pump stages}
2009/084	• • • Gooseneck bearings, i.e. bearings for pivotal	2011/085	{white two of more pump stages} {having counter-rotating impellers}
2007/004	support of booms on masts}		
2009/086	• • • {by sliders, i.e. by shoes sliding in, or guided	2011/087	• • • {with radial flow}
2009/080	by channels, tracks or rails; for connecting	2011/088	• • • {using shear forces, e.g. disc pumps or Tesla pumps}
	luffs, leeches, battens, or the like to masts,	11/09	by means of pressure pulses applied to a
	spars or booms}		column of liquid, e.g. by ignition of an air/gas
2009/088	• • {Means for tensioning sheets, or other running		or vapour mixture
	rigging, adapted for being guided on rails, or	11/10	having means for deflecting jet or influencing
	the like mounted on deck, e.g. travellers or		cross-section thereof
	carriages with pulleys}	11/101	• • • {having means for deflecting jet into a
9/10	• • • Running rigging, e.g. reefing equipment (staying of masts <u>B63B 15/02</u>)		propulsive direction substantially parallel to the plane of the pump outlet opening}

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11/102	• • • • {the inlet opening and the outlet opening of the pump being substantially coplanar}	16/12	• • {using hand levers, cranks, pedals, or the like, e.g. water cycles, boats propelled by boat-mounted
11/103	 having means to increase efficiency of propulsive fluid, e.g. discharge pipe provided 		pedal cycles} WARNING
	with means to improve the fluid flow		
11/107	Direction control of propulsive fluid $\{(\underline{B63H\ 11/101}\ takes\ precedence)\}$		This group is no longer used for classification of new documents as from 01.01.2012.
11/11	• • • • with bucket or clamshell-type reversing means		The backlog of this group is being continuously reclassified to groups
11/113	Pivoted outlet		<u>B63H 16/16</u> - <u>B63H 16/20</u>
11/117	Pivoted vane	16/14	• • • {for propelled drive}
11/12	 the propulsive medium being steam or other gas 		
11/14	 the gas being produced by combustion 		WARNING
11/16	 the gas being produced by other chemical processes 		This group is no longer used for classification of new documents as from
13/00	Marine propulsion by wind motors driving water- engaging propulsive elements		01.01.2012. The backlog of this group is being continuously reclassified to groups B63H 16/16 - B63H 16/20
		16/16	using reciprocating pull cable, i.e. a strand- like member movable alternately backward and
15/00	Marine propulsion by use of vessel-mounted		forward
	driving mechanisms co-operating with anchored chains or the like	2016/165	• • • {comprising means for transforming oscillating movement into rotary movement, e.g. for driving propeller shafts}
16/00	Marine propulsion by muscle power	16/18	 using sliding {or pivoting} handle or pedal, i.e.
2016/005	• {used on vessels dynamically supported, or lifted	10/10	the motive force being transmitted to a propelling
	out of the water by hydrofoils}		means by means of a lever operated by the hand
16/02	• Movable thwarts; Footrests		or foot of the occupant
16/04	• Oars; Sculls; Paddles; Poles	2016/185	• • • {comprising means for transforming oscillating
2016/043	• • {Stop sleeves or collars for positioning oars in rowlocks, e.g. adjustable}		movement into rotary movement, e.g. for driving propeller shafts}
2016/046	• • {Oars for single-oar sculling, i.e. for propelling	16/20	using rotary cranking arm
	boats by swinging single stern-mounted oars from side to side; Use or arrangements thereof on boats}	2016/202	• • • {specially adapted or arranged for being actuated by the feet of the user, e.g. using
16/06	Rowlocks; Mountings therefor		bicycle-like pedals}
2016/063	Rowlocks mounted on movable support	2016/205	• • • • {making use of standard bicycles}
	structures}	2016/207	• • • • {without wheels}
16/067	Rowlocks mounted on a structure extending	19/00	Marine propulsion not otherwise provided for
16/073	beyond the gunwale of the vessel . having oar shaft restraining means	19/02	 by using energy derived from movement of ambient water, e.g. from rolling or pitching of vessels
16/08	 Other apparatus for converting muscle power into 	19/04	propelled by water current
	propulsive effort	19/06	 by discharging gas into ambient water
2016/085	• • {comprising means for transmitting muscular	19/08	 by direct engagement with water-bed or ground
	power applied in oscillatory or rotary manner to a rotary input shaft of a reversing transmission, e.g. alternatively allowing for ahead or astern	20/00	Outboard propulsion units, e.g. outboard motors or Z-drives; Arrangements thereof on vessels
	propulsion}	20/001	• {Arrangements, apparatus and methods for handling
16/10	• for bow-facing rowing		fluids used in outboard drives (for handling exhaust
16/102	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		gas B63H 20/24; for handling cooling-water
	the handgrip and the blade, e.g. a toothed		B63H 20/28; cooling outboard marine engines
	transmission}		F01P 3/202; air intakes for outboard marine engines
16/105	{the mechanism having articulated rods}	20/002	<u>F02M 35/167</u>)}
16/107	• • {by placing the fulcrum outside the segment defined by handgrip and blade}	20/002	• • {for handling lubrication liquids (in engines, e.g. outboard marine engines, <u>F01M</u>)}
	,	2020/003	• {Arrangements of two, or more outboard propulsion
		2020/005	units} • {Arrangements of two or more propellers, or the like on single outboard propulsion units}
		2020/006	like on single outboard propulsion units}
		2020/006 20/007	 • { of coaxial type, e.g. of counter-rotative type} • {Trolling propulsion units (trolling plates for
		20/007	slowing down <u>B63H 25/50</u> ; dynamo-electric machines of trolling units <u>H02K</u>)}

2020/008	• {Tools, specially adapted for maintenance, mounting, repair, or the like of outboard propulsion units, e.g. of outboard motors or Z-drives}	20/36	 Transporting or testing stands {(hand carts for transporting outboard units <u>B62B</u>; measuring torque <u>G01L 3/00</u>, measuring thrust of propellers
20/02	 Mounting of propulsion units (<u>B63H 20/08</u> takes precedence) 		G01L 5/133, testing in general G01M); Use of outboard propulsion units as pumps}; Protection of
2020/025	• • {Sealings specially adapted for mountings of outboard drive units; Arrangements thereof, e.g.	21/00	power legs {, e.g. when not in use} Use of propulsion power plant or units on vessels
20/04	for transom penetrations}		NOTE
20/04	in a well		
20/06 20/08	 on an intermediate support Means enabling movement of the position of the propulsion element, e.g. for trim, tilt or steering; 		This group comprises arrangements of propulsion power plant or units on vessels and to some extent it includes adaptations of such plant or units to
	Control of trim or tilt (initiating means for steering B63H 25/02)	2021/002	facilitate such arrangements
20/10	 Means enabling trim or tilt, or lifting of the propulsion element when an obstruction is hit; Control of trim or tilt 	2021/003	• {the power plant using fuel cells for energy supply or accumulation, e.g. for buffering photovoltaic energy}
2020/103	• • { using a flexible member for enabling or controlling tilt or lifting, e.g. a cable }	2021/006	• {the vessel being driven by hot gas positive- displacement engine plants of closed-cycle type, e.g. Stirling engines}
20/106	 • (Means enabling lifting of the propulsion element in a substantially vertical, linearly sliding movement) 	21/02	• the vessels being steam-driven (<u>B63H 21/18</u> takes precedence)
20/12	Means enabling steering	21/04	• relating to positive-displacement steam engines
20/14	Transmission between propulsion power unit and	21/06	 relating to steam turbines
	propulsion element	21/08	• relating to steam boilers
2020/145	• • {comprising means for permitting telescoping movement of components of the outboard	21/10	 relating to condensers or engine-cooling fluid heat-exchangers
	propulsion unit, e.g. telescoping movement of power leg}	21/12	• the vessels being motor-driven (<u>B63H 21/175</u> , <u>B63H 21/18</u> take precedence; {cooling circuits with
20/16	 allowing movement of the propulsion element in a horizontal plane only, e.g. for steering 		liquid-to-liquid heat-exchange relative to marine vessels <u>F01P 3/207</u> })
20/18	about a longitudinal axis, e.g. the through transom	21/14 21/16	 relating to internal-combustion engines {(of outboard type <u>B63H 20/00</u>)} relating to gas turbines
20/20	shaft (<u>B63H 20/22</u> takes precedence) • with provision for reverse drive	21/165	 by hydraulic fluid motor, i.e. wherein a liquid
20/22	allowing movement of the propulsion element about at least a horizontal axis without disconnection of the drive, e.g. using universal	21/103	under pressure is utilised to rotate the propelling means {(transmission from power plant or unit to propeller using fluid gearing per se B63H 23/26)}
	joints	21/17	by electric motor
20/24	• {Arrangements, apparatus and methods for handling	2021/171	{making use of photovoltaic energy
	exhaust gas in outboard drives, e.g.} exhaust gas		conversion, e.g. using solar panels}
	outlets {(in engines, e.g. outboard marine engines,	2021/173	• • • {making use of superconductivity}
	<u>F01N</u>)}	21/175	 the vessel being powered by land vehicle supported
20/245	• • {Exhaust gas outlets (<u>B63H 20/26</u> takes		by vessel
20/26	precedence)}	21/18	 the vessels being powered by nuclear energy
20/26	 {Exhaust gas outlets} passing through the propeller or its hub 	21/20	• the vessels being powered by combinations of
20/28	• {Arrangements, apparatus and methods for handling	2021/202	different types of propulsion units
20/20	cooling-water in outboard drives, e.g.} cooling-	2021/202 2021/205	. { of hybrid electric type} { the second power unit being of the internal
	water intakes {(cooling circuits for outboard marine engines F01P 3/202)}	2021/203	combustion engine type, or the like, e.g. a Diesel engine}
20/285	• • {Cooling-water intakes}	2021/207	• • • {the second power unit being a gas turbine}
20/30	• • {Cooling-water intakes} for flushing {(circuits for flushing outboard marine engines	21/21	• Control means for engine or transmission, specially adapted for use on marine vessels
20/32	F01P 3/205)} Housings {(air intakes for outboard engines	21/213	• • {Levers or the like for controlling the engine or the transmission, e.g. single hand control levers}
2020/27	<u>F02M 35/167</u>)}	2021/216	• • {using electric control means}
2020/323	{Gear cases}	21/22	 the propulsion power units being controlled from
2020/326	• • • {having a dividing plane substantially in plane with the axes of the transmission shafts}		exterior of engine room, e.g. from navigation bridge; Arrangements of order telegraphs
20/34	comprising stabilising fins {, foils, anticavitation	21/24	• {the vessels being small craft, e.g. racing boats}
	plates, splash plates, or rudders (rudders carrying propellers <u>B63H 25/42</u> ; rudders carrying jets <u>B63H 25/46</u>)}	21/30	 Mounting of propulsion plant or unit, e.g. for anti- vibration purposes (hull reinforcements therefor B63B 3/70)
			•

21/302 21/305	 { with active vibration damping } { with passive vibration damping }	2023/062 {comprising means for simultaneously draw or more main transmitting elements,	
2021/307	. {With passive violation damping} . {Arrangements, or mountings of propulsion	drive shafts}	c.g.
2021/307	power plant elements in modular propulsion power units, e.g. using containers}	2023/065 {having means for differentially varying speed of the main transmitting element	
21/32	Arrangements of propulsion power-unit exhaust	of the drive shafts}	is, c.g.
	uptakes; Funnels peculiar to vessels	2023/067 {the elements being formed by two or	
21/34	having exhaust-gas deflecting means	coaxial shafts, e.g. counter-rotating sha	arts}
21/36	Covers or casing arranged to protect plant or unit	23/08 . with provision for reversing drive23/10 . for transmitting drive from more than one	
21/20	from marine environment	23/10 for transmitting drive from more than one propulsion power unit	
21/38	. Apparatus or methods specially adapted for use on	23/12 allowing combined use of the propulsion	nower
	marine vessels, for handling power plant or unit liquids, e.g. lubricants, coolants, fuels or the like	units	power
	({in outboard drives <u>B63H 20/001</u> ; } lubricating or cooling machines or engines in general <u>F01</u> - <u>F04</u>)	23/14 with unidirectional drive or where reversimmaterial	ersal is
21/383	• • {for handling cooling-water (in outboard drives	23/16 characterised by provision of reverse d	rive
21/000	B63H 20/28; in machines or engines in general	23/18 for alternative use of the propulsion power	
21/386	F01P 3/00)} • • {for handling lubrication liquids (in machines or	units	.1
21/380	engines in general <u>F01M</u>)}	23/20 with separate forward and astern propuration power units, e.g. turbines	lision
23/00	Transmitting power from propulsion power	23/22 . with non-mechanical gearing	v)
	plant to propulsive elements (adaptation of	23/24 electric {(dynamo-electric machines <u>H02K</u>)	
	transmission to allow adjustment in direction of	2023/245 • • • { with two or more electric motors directl acting on a single drive shaft, e.g. plurality	
	propellers <u>B63H 5/125</u> ; transmission between wind	of electric rotors mounted on one commo	•
	motors and propulsive elements <u>B63H 13/00</u> ; in	shaft, or plurality of electric motors arran	
	outboard propulsion units <u>B63H 20/14</u> ; adaptation of transmission to allow adjustment of location of	coaxially one behind the other with rotor	
	propellers <u>B63H 20/08</u>)	coupled together}	
2023/005	• {using a drive acting on the periphery of a rotating	23/26 fluid	
2025/005	propulsive element, e.g. on a dented circumferential	23/28 • with synchronisation of propulsive elements	
	ring on a propeller, or a propeller acting as rotor of	characterised by use of clutches	
	an electric motor}	2023/305 {using fluid or semifluid as power transmitt	ting
23/02	with mechanical gearing	means}	
2023/0208	• • {by means of endless flexible members}	23/32 • Other parts	mallan
2023/0216	• • • {by means of belts, or the like}	23/321 • • {Bearings or seals specially adapted for pro shafts}	pener
2023/0225	• • • {of grooved belts, i.e. with one or more grooves in longitudinal direction of the belt}	2023/322 {Intermediate propeller shaft bearings, e.	g. with
2023/0233	• • • {of belts having a toothed contact surface,	provisions for shaft alignment}	g. With
2023/0233	or regularly spaced bosses, or hollows for	2023/323 {Bearings for coaxial propeller shafts, e.g	g. for
	slip-less or nearly slip-less meshing with	driving propellers of the counter-rotative	-
	complementary profiled contact surface of a	2023/325 • • • {Thrust bearings, i.e. axial bearings for	
	pulley}	propeller shafts}	
2023/0241	• • • {of V-belts, i.e. belts of tapered cross	23/326 {Water lubricated bearings}	
2022/025	section}	2023/327 {Sealings specially adapted for propeller	shafts
2023/025	{by means of chains}	or stern tubes} 2023/328 • • {Marine transmissions characterised by the	use of
2023/0258	{comprising gearings with variable gear ratio, other than reversing drives or trolling drives}	brakes, other than propeller shaft brakes; Br	
2023/0266	• • {comprising gearings with automatically	therefor}	ruites
2023/0200	variable gear ratio, other than continuously	23/34 . Propeller shafts; Paddle-wheel shafts; Attac	hment
	variable transmissions or trolling drives}	of propellers on shafts	
2023/0275	{comprising means for conveying rotary	2023/342 {comprising couplings, e.g. resilient coup	plings;
	motion with continuously variable gear ratio,	Couplings therefor}	
	e.g. continuously variable transmissions using	2023/344 {comprising flexible shafts members}	
2022/0202	endless flexible members}	2023/346 {comprising hollow shaft members}	
2023/0283	{using gears having orbital motion}	2023/348 { with turning or inching gear, i.e. with m	
2023/0291	{Trolling gears, i.e. mechanical power	for slowly rotating, or for angularly posit of shafts or propulsive elements mounted	
	transmissions comprising controlled slip clutches, e.g. for low speed propulsion}	thereon}	ı
23/04	• the main transmitting element, e.g. shaft, being	23/35 Shaft braking or locking, i.e. means to slo	ow
_2, 5 !	substantially vertical	or stop the rotation of the propeller shaft	
23/06	for transmitting drive from a single propulsion	prevent the shaft from initial rotation	
	power unit	23/36 Shaft tubes	

25/00	Steering; Slowing-down otherwise than by use of propulsive elements (using movably-installed	2025/388	• • { with varying angle of attack over the height of the rudder blade, e.g. twisted rudders}
	outboard propulsion units <u>B63H 20/00</u>); Dynamic	25/40	using Magnus effect
	anchoring, i.e. positioning vessels by means of main or auxiliary propulsive elements	25/42	• Steering or dynamic anchoring by propulsive elements (by jets B63H 25/46); Steering or dynamic
2025/005	• {Steering specially adapted for towing trains, tug- barge systems, or the like; Equipment or accessories therefor}		anchoring by propellers used therefor only; Steering or dynamic anchoring by rudders carrying propellers
25/02	 Initiating means for steering {, for slowing down, otherwise than by use of propulsive elements, or for dynamic anchoring} 	2025/425	• • {Propulsive elements, other than jets, substantially used for steering or dynamic anchoring only, with means for retracting, or
2025/022	• • {Steering wheels; Posts for steering wheels}		otherwise moving to a rest position outside the
2025/024	• • {Handle-bars; Posts for supporting handle-bars,	25/44	water flow around the hull}
2025/026	e.g. adjustable posts} {using multi-axis control levers, or the like.	25/44	Steering or slowing-down by extensible flaps or the like
2023/020	• • {using multi-axis control levers, or the like, e.g. joysticks, wherein at least one degree of freedom is employed for steering, slowing down, or dynamic anchoring}	25/46	Steering or dynamic anchoring by jets {or by rudders carrying jets (steering or dynamic anchoring by deflecting or directing main propulsion jets
2025/028	• • {using remote control means, e.g. wireless		<u>B63H 11/00</u>)}
	control; Equipment or accessories therefor}	2025/465	• • {Jets or thrusters substantially used for steering
25/04	automatic, e.g. reacting to compass		or dynamic anchoring only, with means for
2025/045	• • • {making use of satellite radio beacon positioning systems, e.g. the Global Positioning	25/48	retracting, or otherwise moving to a rest position outside the water flow around the hull} • Steering or slowing-down by deflection of propeller
25/06	System [GPS]} Steering by rudders (by rudders carrying propellers	23/40	slipstream otherwise than by rudder
25,00	B63H 25/42)	25/50	. Slowing-down means not otherwise provided for
2025/063	{Arrangements of rudders forward of the	25/52	• Parts for steering not otherwise provided for
	propeller position, e.g. of backing rudders; Arrangements of rudders on the forebody of the hull; Steering gear therefor}		
2025/066	{Arrangements of two or more rudders; Steering		
27/00	gear therefor}		
25/08	Steering gear		
25/10	with mechanical transmission		
25/12	• • • with fluid transmission		
25/14	power assisted; power driven, i.e. using steering engine		
25/16	with alternative muscle or power operated steering		
25/18	Transmitting of movement of initiating means to steering engine		
25/20	by mechanical means		
25/22	by fluid means		
25/24	by electrical means		
25/26	Steering engines		
25/28	of fluid type		
25/30	hydraulic		
25/32	steam		
25/34	Transmitting of movement of engine to rudder, e.g. using quadrants, brakes		
25/36	Rudder-position indicators		
25/38	Rudders		
25/381	• • { with flaps}		
25/382	• • • {movable otherwise than for steering purposes; Changing geometry}		
25/383	• • • { with deflecting means able to reverse the water stream direction}		
2025/384	• • • { with means for retracting or lifting }		
2025/385	• • • • {by pivoting}		
2025/386	• • • • {by sliding, e.g. telescopic}		
2025/387	• • • {comprising two or more rigidly interconnected mutually spaced blades pivotable about a		
	common rudder shaft, e.g. parallel twin blades mounted on a pivotable supporting frame}		