CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

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

ENGINES OR PUMPS

F01 MACHINES OR ENGINES IN GENERAL; ENGINE PLANTS IN GENERAL; STEAM ENGINES

F01P COOLING OF MACHINES OR ENGINES IN GENERAL; COOLING OF INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINES (arrangements in connection with cooling of propulsion units in vehicles <u>B60K 11/00</u>; heat-transfer, heat-exchange or heat-storage materials <u>C09K 5/00</u>; {cooling of gas-turbine engines <u>F02C 7/12</u>}; heat exchange in general, radiators <u>F28</u>)

NOTES

- 1. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:
 - "air" also includes other gaseous cooling fluids;
 - "liquid cooling" also includes cooling where liquid is used as the heat transferring fluid between parts to be cooled and the air, e.g. using radiators;
 - "air cooling" means direct air cooling and thus excludes indirect air cooling occurring in liquid cooling systems as explained herefore;
 - "cooling-air" includes directly or indirectly acting cooling-air.
- 2. Attention is drawn to the notes preceding class <u>F01</u>, especially as regards Note (3).
- 3. Cooling by lubricant is classified in subclass <u>F01M</u> when the lubrication aspect predominates and in subclass <u>F01P</u> when the cooling aspect predominates.

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.

Air cooling; Liquid cooling (propelling cooling-air or liquid coolants		2003/021	{Cooling cylinders}
<u>F01P 5/00</u> ; controlling supply or circulation of coolants <u>F01P 7/00</u> ;		2003/022	• • {combined with air cooling}
cylinders, pistons, valves, fuel injectors, sparking-plugs, or other		2003/024	{Cooling cylinder heads}
engine or machine parts, modified to facilitate cooling, see the		2003/025	• • • {combined with air cooling}
relevant class	es for such parts)	2003/027	• • {Cooling cylinders and cylinder heads in parallel}
1/00	Air cooling	2003/028	• • {Cooling cylinders and cylinder heads in series}
2001/005	• {Cooling engine rooms}	3/04	. Liquid-to-air heat-exchangers combined with, or
1/02	Arrangements for cooling cylinders or cylinder		arranged on, cylinders or cylinder heads
1/02	heads, e.g. ducting cooling-air from its pressure	3/06	Arrangements for cooling pistons
	source to cylinders or along cylinders	3/08	Cooling of piston exterior only, e.g. by jets
2001/023	• • {Cooling cylinders (<u>F01P 2003/022</u> takes	3/10	Cooling by flow of coolant through pistons
	precedence)}	3/12	Arrangements for cooling other engine or machine
2001/026	• • {Cooling cylinder heads (F01P 2003/025 takes		parts
	precedence)}	3/14	for cooling intake or exhaust valves
1/04	Arrangements for cooling pistons	3/16	 for cooling fuel injectors or sparking-plugs
1/06	Arrangements for cooling other engine or machine	3/18	Arrangements or mounting of liquid-to-air heat-
	parts		exchangers (such arrangements on cylinders or
1/08	for cooling intake or exhaust valves		cylinder heads <u>F01P 3/04</u> ; relative to vehicles
1/10	for cooling fuel injectors or sparking-plugs		<u>B60K 11/04</u>)
2/00	Timula collina	2003/182	• • {with multiple heat-exchangers}
3/00	Liquid cooling	2003/185	{arranged in parallel}
2003/001	• {Cooling liquid}	2003/187	{arranged in series}
2003/003	• • {having boiling-point higher than 100°C}	3/20	 Cooling circuits not specific to a single part of
2003/005	• {the liquid being fuel}		engine or machine (<u>F01P 3/22</u> takes precedence)
2003/006	• {the liquid being oil}	3/202	• • {for outboard marine engines}
2003/008	• {the liquid being water and oil}	3/205	· · · {Flushing}
3/02	 Arrangements for cooling cylinders or cylinder heads 	3/207	• • {liquid-to-liquid heat-exchanging relative to marine vessels}

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Air cooling; Liquid cooling F01P

3/22	 characterised by evaporation and condensation of coolant in closed cycles (other cooling by 	7/087	• • • • {actuated directly by deformation of a thermostatic device}
	evaporation F01P 9/02); characterised by the coolant reaching higher temperatures than normal	7/088	• • • • {actuated in response to driving speed, e.g. by centrifugal devices}
3/2207	atmospheric boiling-point . {characterised by the coolant reaching	7/10	by throttling amount of air flowing through liquid-to-air heat exchangers
3/2207	temperatures higher than the normal atmospheric	7/12	by thermostatic control
	boiling point}	7/12	•
2003/2214	{Condensers}	2007/143	the coolant being liquid{using restrictions}
	• • {of the horizontal type}		_ ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` `
	• • {of the upflow type}	2007/146	{using valves}
	{of the downflow type}	7/16	• by thermostatic control
2003/2242	{Steam-to-steam condensers}	7/161	• • · {by bypassing pumps}
2003/225	{Steam-to-liquid condensers}	7/162	• • • {by cutting in and out of pumps}
2003/2257	{Rotating condensers}	7/164	• • · {by varying pump speed}
2003/2257	{Separators}	7/165	{characterised by systems with two or more
3/2271	{Closed cycles with separator and liquid return}	7/1/7	loops}
2003/2278	{Closed cycles with separator and riquid return? {Heat pipes}	7/167	• • • {by adjusting the pre-set temperature according
3/2285			to engine parameters, e.g. engine load, engine
	• (Closed cycles with condenser and feed pump)	2007/169	speed}
2003/2292	• • {with thermostatically controlled by-pass}	2007/168	• • • {By varying the cooling capacity of a liquid-to- air heat-exchanger}
Pumping coo	ling-air or liquid coolants; Controlling circulation or		an neat-exchanger}
supply of coo		9/00	Cooling having pertinent characteristics not
			provided for in, or of interest apart from, groups
5/00	Pumping cooling-air or liquid coolants (controlling		F01P 1/00 - F01P 7/00 (profiting from waste heat of
	circulation or supply of coolants by influencing drive		combustion-engine cooling <u>F02G 5/00</u>)
5.400	of pumps <u>F01P 7/00</u>)	2009/005	• {Cooling with melting solids}
5/02	• Pumping cooling-air; Arrangements of cooling-air	9/02	• Cooling by evaporation, e.g. by spraying water on
2005/025	pumps, e.g. fans or blowers		to cylinders (evaporation and condensation of liquid
2005/025	• • {using two or more air pumps}		coolant in closed cycles <u>F01P 3/22</u> {; evaporation
5/04	• Pump-driving arrangements		or evaporation apparatus for physical or chemical
5/043	• • • {Pump reversing arrangements}		purposes, e.g. evaporation of liquids for gas phase reactions <u>B01B 1/005</u> })
2005/046	• • • {with electrical pump drive}	9/04	 by simultaneous or alternative use of direct air-
5/06	Guiding or ducting air to, or from, ducted fans	9/04	cooling and liquid cooling (F01P 9/02 takes
5/08	• Use of engine exhaust gases for pumping cooling-		precedence)
5/10	air	9/06	 by use of refrigerating apparatus, e.g. of compressor
5/10	Pumping liquid coolant; Arrangements of coolant pumps	2,00	or absorber type
2005/105	pumps (Heing two or more numps)		••
5/12	{Using two or more pumps} Pump-driving arrangements	11/00	Component parts, details, or accessories not
			provided for in, or of interest apart from, groups
2005/125	{Driving auxiliary pumps electrically}	11/02	<u>F01P 1/00</u> - <u>F01P 9/00</u>
5/14	 Safety means against, or active at, failure of coolant-pumps drives, e.g. shutting engine down; 	11/02	• Liquid-coolant {filling}, overflow, venting, or
	Means for indicating functioning of coolant pumps		draining devices (automatic draining during freezing
	weans for indicating functioning of coolant pumps	11/0204	conditions <u>F01P 11/20</u>) {Filling}
7/00	Controlling of coolant flow		
7/02	 the coolant being cooling-air 	11/0209 11/0214	 {Closure caps} {Mounting}
7/023	• • {Cowlings for airplane engines}		
7/026	• • {Thermostatic control}	2011/0219 2011/0223	{using bayonet connections} {Decoration}
7/04	by varying pump speed, e.g. by changing pump-		
	drive gear ratio		{Sealing}
7/042	• • • {using fluid couplings (couplings or clutches of		(with a second solution)
	this type per se $F16D 35/00$)	11/0238	• • • { with overpressure valves or vent valves }
7/044	• • • {using hydraulic drives}		(Sofety Leaking against applied)
7/046	• • { using mechanical drives }	11/0247	{Safety; Locking against opening}
7/048	• • {using electrical drives}		• • • • {Venting before opening}
7/06	• • by varying blade pitch		• • • • {with theft preventing means}
7/08	• • by cutting in or out of pumps		{activated by temperature}
7/081	• • { using clutches, e.g. electro-magnetic or		activated by pressure
	induction clutches}	2011/02/1	Semi-permeable, e.g. using Gore-Tex c
7/082	• • • {using friction clutches}	11/0077	fibres {
7/084	• • • • {actuated electromagnetically}	11/0276	• {Draining or purging}
7/085	• • • • {actuated by fluid pressure}	11/028	{Deaeration devices}
		11/0285	• • {Venting devices}

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11/029	• • {Expansion reservoirs}
11/0295	• • {Condensers for radiators}
11/04	Arrangements of liquid pipes or hoses
11/06	• Cleaning (in general <u>B08B</u>); Combating corrosion
	(in general <u>C23F</u>)
2011/061	• • {Cleaning or combating corrosion using filters}
2011/063	• • {Cleaning (F01P 2011/061 takes precedence)}
2011/065	• • {Flushing}
2011/066	• • {Combating corrosion (F01P 2011/061 takes
	precedence)}
2011/068	{chemically}
11/08	• Arrangements of lubricant coolers (in lubrication
	apparatus <u>F01M</u>)
11/10	. Guiding or ducting cooling-air, to, or from, liquid-
	to-air heat exchangers
11/12	 Filtering, cooling, or silencing cooling-air
11/14	 Indicating devices; Other safety devices
11/16	• concerning coolant temperature (F01P 11/20
	takes precedence)
11/18	concerning coolant pressure, coolant flow, or
	liquid-coolant level
11/20	• concerning atmospheric freezing conditions, e.g.
	automatically draining or heating during frosty
	weather
2011/205	• • {using heat-accumulators}

2023/00	Signal processing; Details thereof
2023/08	. Microprocessor; Microcomputer

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2025/00	Measuring
2025/04	. Pressure
2025/06	for determining flow
2025/08	. Temperature
2025/12	Cabin temperature
2025/13	Ambient temperature
2025/30	Engine incoming fluid temperature
2025/31	Cylinder temperature
2025/32	Engine outcoming fluid temperature
2025/33	Cylinder head temperature
2025/34	Heat exchanger incoming fluid temperature
2025/36	Heat exchanger mixed fluid temperature
2025/40	Oil temperature
2025/42	Intake manifold temperature
2025/44	Outlet manifold temperature
2025/46	Engine parts temperature
2025/48	Engine room temperature
2025/50	using two or more temperature sensors
2025/52	Heat exchanger temperature
2025/60	Operating parameters
2025/62	Load
2025/64	Number of revolutions
2025/66	Vehicle speed
2025/70	. Level
2025/80	Concentration anti-freeze
2031/00	Fail safe

ı	coolants	
	2031/16	 using melting materials
	2031/18	 Detecting fluid leaks
	2031/20	 Warning devices
	2031/22	 using warning lamps
	2031/24	 for freezing
	2031/30	• Cooling after the engine is stopped
	2031/32	Deblocking of damaged thermostat
	2031/34	. Limping home
	2031/36	Failure of coolant pump
	2037/00	Controlling
	2037/02	• starting
	2050/00	Applications
	2050/02	Marine engines
	2050/04	using direct cooling
	2050/06	using liquid-to-liquid heat exchangers
	2050/08	Engine room
	2050/10	Z-type engine
	2050/12	. Outboard engine
	2050/16	. Motor-cycles
	2050/20	Aircraft engines
	2050/22	• Motor-cars
	2050/24	Hybrid vehicles
	2050/30	Circuit boards
	2060/00	Cooling circuits using auxiliaries
	2060/02	. Intercooler
	2060/04	Lubricant cooler
	2060/045	• • for transmissions
	2060/06	. Retarder
	2060/08	Cabin heater
	2060/10	• Fuel manifold
	2060/12	Turbo charger
	2060/14	. Condenser
	2060/16	Outlet manifold
	2060/18	. Heater
	2060/185	for alternators or generators
	2070/00	Details
	2070/02	• using shape memory alloys
	2070/04	using electrical heating elements
	2070/06	• Using intake pressure as actuating fluid

2060/185	• • for alternators or generators
2070/00	Details
2070/02	 using shape memory alloys
2070/04	 using electrical heating elements
2070/06	Using intake pressure as actuating fluid
2070/08	Using lubricant pressure as actuating fluid
2070/10	using electrical or electromechanical means
2070/30	Rotating radiators
2070/32	Ring-shaped heat exchangers
2070/50	 mounting fans to heat-exchangers
2070/52	 mounting heat-exchangers

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