

## SECTION F — MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; LIGHTING; HEATING; WEAPONS; BLASTING

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

**F01C ROTARY-PISTON OR OSCILLATING-PISTON MACHINES OR ENGINES** (combustion engines F02; internal-combustion aspects F02B 53/00, F02B 55/00; machines for liquids F03, F04)

#### Note(s)

1. This subclass covers:
  - rotary-piston or oscillating-piston engines for elastic fluids, e.g. steam;
  - rotary-piston or oscillating-piston engines for liquids and elastic fluids;
  - rotary-piston or oscillating-piston machines for elastic fluids;
  - rotary-piston or oscillating-piston machines for liquids and elastic fluids.
2. In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:
  - "rotary-piston machine" includes the German expressions "Drehkolbenmaschinen", "Kreiskolbenmaschinen", and "Umlaufkolbenmaschinen".
3. Attention is drawn to the Notes preceding class F01, especially as regards the definitions of "rotary-piston machine", "oscillating-piston machine", "rotary piston", "co-operating members", "movement of co-operating members", "teeth or tooth-equivalents" and "internal-axis".

#### Subclass index

##### MACHINES OR ENGINES

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**1/00 Rotary-piston machines or engines** (with axes of co-operating members non-parallel F01C 3/00; with the working-chamber walls at least partly resiliently deformable F01C 5/00; with fluid ring or the like F01C 7/00; rotary-piston machines or engines in which the working fluid is exclusively displaced by, or exclusively displaces, one or more reciprocating pistons F01B 13/00)

#### Note(s)

Group F01C 1/30 takes precedence over groups F01C 1/02-F01C 1/24.

- 1/02 • of arcuate-engagement type, i.e. with circular translatory movement of co-operating members, each member having the same number of teeth or tooth-equivalents
- 1/04 • • of internal-axis type
- 1/06 • • of other than internal-axis type (F01C 1/063 takes precedence)
- 1/063 • • with coaxially-mounted members having continuously-changing circumferential spacing between them [3]
- 1/067 • • • having cam-and-follower type drive [3]
- 1/07 • • • having crankshaft-and-connecting-rod type drive [3]
- 1/073 • • • having pawl-and-ratchet type drive [3]

- 1/077 • • • having toothed-gearing type drive [3]
- 1/08 • of intermeshing-engagement type, i.e. with engagement of co-operating members similar to that of toothed gearing
- 1/10 • • of internal-axis type with the outer member having more teeth or tooth-equivalents, e.g. rollers, than the inner member
- 1/107 • • • with helical teeth [3]
- 1/113 • • • the inner member carrying rollers intermeshing with the outer member [3]
- 1/12 • • of other than internal-axis type
- 1/14 • • • with toothed rotary pistons
- 1/16 • • • with helical teeth, e.g. chevron-shaped, screw type
- 1/18 • • • with similar tooth forms (F01C 1/16 takes precedence)
- 1/20 • • • with dissimilar tooth forms (F01C 1/16 takes precedence)
- 1/22 • of internal-axis type with equidirectional movement of co-operating members at the points of engagement, or with one of the co-operating members being stationary, the inner member having more teeth or tooth-equivalents than the outer member

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- 1/24 • of counter-engagement type, i.e. the movement of co-operating members at the points of engagement being in opposite directions
- 1/26 • • of internal-axis type
- 1/28 • • of other than internal-axis type
- 1/30 • having the characteristics covered by two or more of groups F01C 1/02, F01C 1/08, F01C 1/22, F01C 1/24 or having the characteristics covered by one of these groups together with some other type of movement between co-operating members
- 1/32 • • having both the movement defined in group F01C 1/02 and relative reciprocation between the co-operating members
- 1/324 • • • with vanes hinged to the inner member and reciprocating with respect to the outer member [3]
- 1/328 • • • • and hinged to the outer member [3]
- 1/332 • • • with vanes hinged to the outer member and reciprocating with respect to the inner member [3]
- 1/336 • • • • and hinged to the inner member [3]
- 1/34 • • having the movement defined in group F01C 1/08 or F01C 1/22 and relative reciprocation between the co-operating members
- 1/344 • • • with vanes reciprocating with respect to the inner member [3]
- 1/348 • • • • the vanes positively engaging, with circumferential play, an outer rotatable member [3]
- 1/352 • • • • the vanes being pivoted on the axis of the outer member [3]
- 1/356 • • • with vanes reciprocating with respect to the outer member [3]
- 1/36 • • having both the movements defined in groups F01C 1/22 and F01C 1/24
- 1/38 • • having the movement defined in group F01C 1/02 and having a hinged member (F01C 1/32 takes precedence) [3]
- 1/39 • • • with vanes hinged to the inner as well as to the outer member [3]
- 1/40 • • having the movement defined in group F01C 1/08 or F01C 1/22 and having a hinged member
- 1/44 • • • with vanes hinged to the inner member [3]
- 1/46 • • • with vanes hinged to the outer member [3]

### **3/00 Rotary-piston machines or engines with non-parallel axes of movement of co-operating members** (with the working-chamber walls being at least partly resiliently deformable F01C 5/00)

- 3/02 • the axes being arranged at an angle of 90°
- 3/04 • • with axially-sliding vanes
- 3/06 • the axes being arranged otherwise than at an angle of 90°
- 3/08 • • of intermeshing-engagement type, i.e. with engagement of co-operating members similar to that of toothed gearing

### **5/00 Rotary-piston machines or engines with the working-chamber walls at least partly resiliently deformable**

- 5/02 • the resiliently-deformable wall being part of the inner member, e.g. of a rotary piston
- 5/04 • the resiliently-deformable wall being part of the outer member, e.g. of a housing
- 5/06 • the resiliently-deformable wall being a separate member
- 5/08 • • of tubular form, e.g. hose

### **7/00 Rotary-piston machines or engines with fluid ring or the like**

### **9/00 Oscillating-piston machines or engines**

### **11/00 Combinations of two or more machines or engines, each being of rotary-piston or oscillating-piston type** (F01C 13/00 takes precedence; combinations of two or more pumps F04; fluid gearing F16H)

### **13/00 Adaptations of machines or engines for special use; Combinations of engines with devices driven thereby** (aspects predominantly concerning driven devices, see the relevant classes for these devices)

- 13/02 • for driving hand-held tools or the like
- 13/04 • for driving pumps or compressors

### **17/00 Arrangements for drive of co-operating members, e.g. for rotary piston and casing**

- 17/02 • of toothed-gearing type (F01C 1/077 takes precedence) [3]
- 17/04 • of cam-and-follower type (F01C 1/067 takes precedence) [3]
- 17/06 • using cranks, universal joints, or similar elements (F01C 1/07 takes precedence) [3]

### **19/00 Sealing arrangements in rotary-piston machines or engines** (sealings in general F16J)

- 19/02 • Radially-movable sealings for working fluids
- 19/04 • • of rigid material
- 19/06 • • of resilient material
- 19/08 • Axially-movable sealings for working fluids
- 19/10 • Sealings for working fluids between radially and axially movable parts
- 19/12 • for other than working fluid

### **20/00 Control of, monitoring of, or safety arrangements for, machines or engines [2006.01]**

- 20/02 • specially adapted for several machines or engines connected in series or in parallel [2006.01]
- 20/04 • specially adapted for reversible machines or engines [2006.01]
- 20/06 • specially adapted for stopping, starting, idling or no-load operation [2006.01]
- 20/08 • characterised by varying the rotational speed [2006.01]
- 20/10 • characterised by changing the positions of the inlet or outlet openings with respect to the working chamber [2006.01]
- 20/12 • • using sliding valves [2006.01]
- 20/14 • • using rotating valves [2006.01]
- 20/16 • • using lift valves [2006.01]
- 20/18 • characterised by varying the volume of the working chamber (by changing the positions of inlet or outlet openings F01C 20/10) [2006.01]
- 20/20 • • by changing the form of the inner or outer contour of the working chamber [2006.01]
- 20/22 • • by changing the eccentricity between cooperating members [2006.01]
- 20/24 • characterised by using valves regulating pressure or flow rate, e.g. discharge valves (F01C 20/10 takes precedence) [2006.01]
- 20/26 • • using bypass channels [2006.01]
- 20/28 • Safety arrangements; Monitoring [2006.01]

### **21/00 Component parts, details, or accessories, not provided for in groups F01C 1/00-F01C 20/00**

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|-------|--|-------|--|
| 21/02 | • Arrangements of bearings (bearing constructions F16C)  | 21/08 | • Rotary pistons (reciprocating pistons in general F16J)   |
| 21/04 | • Lubrication (of machines or engines in general F01M)   | 21/10 | • Outer members for co-operation with rotary pistons; Casings (casings for rotary engines or machines in general F16M)               |
| 21/06 | • Heating; Cooling (of machines or engines in general F01P); Heat insulation (heat insulation in general F16L) | 21/18 | • Arrangements for admission or discharge of the working fluid, e.g. constructional features of the inlet or outlet <b>[2006.01]</b> |