

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

F23 COMBUSTION APPARATUS; COMBUSTION PROCESSES

F23R GENERATING COMBUSTION PRODUCTS OF HIGH PRESSURE OR HIGH VELOCITY, e.g. GAS-TURBINE COMBUSTION CHAMBERS (fluidised bed combustion apparatus specially adapted for operation at superatmospheric pressures F23C 10/16)

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| <p>3/00 Continuous combustion chambers using liquid or gaseous fuel [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/02 • characterised by the air-flow or gas-flow configuration (reverse-flow combustion chambers F23R 3/54; cyclone or vortex type combustion chambers F23R 3/58) [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/04 • • Air inlet arrangements [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/06 • • • Arrangement of apertures along the flame tube [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/08 • • • • between annular flame tube sections, e.g. flame tubes with telescopic sections [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/10 • • • • for primary air (F23R 3/06 takes precedence) [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/12 • • • • inducing a vortex [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/14 • • • • • by using swirl vanes [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/16 • • with devices inside the flame tube or the combustion chamber to influence the air or gas flow [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/18 • • • Flame stabilising means, e.g. flame holders for after-burners of jet-propulsion plants [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/20 • • • • incorporating fuel injection means [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/22 • • • • movable, e.g. to an inoperative position; adjustable, e.g. self-adjusting [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/24 • • • • of the fluid-screen type [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/26 • • Controlling the air flow [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/28 • characterised by the fuel supply [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/30 • • comprising fuel prevapourising devices [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/32 • • • being tubular [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/34 • • Feeding into different combustion zones [3, 2006.01]</p> | <p>3/36 • • Supply of different fuels [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/38 • • comprising rotary fuel injection means [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/40 • characterised by the use of catalytic means [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/42 • characterised by the arrangement or form of the flame tubes or combustion chambers [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/44 • • Combustion chambers comprising a tubular flame tube within a tubular casing (reverse-flow combustion chambers F23R 3/54) [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/46 • • Combustion chambers comprising an annular arrangement of flame tubes within a common annular casing or within individual casings [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/48 • • • Flame tube interconnectors, e.g. cross-over tubes [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/50 • • Combustion chambers comprising an annular flame tube within an annular casing (toroidal combustion chambers F23R 3/52) [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/52 • • Toroidal combustion chambers [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/54 • • Reverse-flow combustion chambers [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/56 • • Combustion chambers having rotary flame tubes [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/58 • • Cyclone or vortex type combustion chambers [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>3/60 • • Support structures; Attaching or mounting means [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>5/00 Continuous combustion chambers using solid or pulverulent fuel [3, 2006.01]</p> <p>7/00 Intermittent or explosive combustion chambers [3, 2006.01]</p> |
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