

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

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

ENGINES OR PUMPS

F03 MACHINES OR ENGINES FOR LIQUIDS; WIND, SPRING, OR WEIGHT MOTORS; PRODUCING MECHANICAL POWER OR A REACTIVE PROPULSIVE THRUST, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

F03G SPRING, WEIGHT, INERTIA OR LIKE MOTORS; MECHANICAL-POWER PRODUCING DEVICES OR MECHANISMS, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR OR USING ENERGY SOURCES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR (arrangements in connection with power supply in vehicles from force of nature [B60K 16/00](#); electric propulsion with power supply in vehicles from force of nature [B60L 8/00](#))

NOTE

In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:

- "motors" means mechanisms for producing mechanical power from potential energy of solid bodies.

WARNINGS

- The following IPC groups are not in the CPC scheme. The subject matter for these IPC groups is classified in the following CPC groups:

F03G 4/00	covered by	F03G 7/04
F03G 4/02	covered by	F03G 7/04
F03G 4/04	covered by	F03G 7/04
F03G 4/06	covered by	F03G 7/04

- 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	Spring-motor (spring-driven toys A63H ; springs in general F16F ; precision time mechanisms, e.g. for clocks or watches, G04B)	5/047	• • • {Transmissions or couplings for horsemills}
		5/06	• other than of endless-walk type
1/02	• characterised by shape or material of spring, e.g. helical, spiral, coil	5/08	• • for combined actuation by different limbs, e.g. hand and leg
1/04	• • using rubber springs	6/00	Devices for producing mechanical power from solar energy (solar boilers F24)
1/06	• Other parts or details	6/001	• {having photovoltaic cells}
1/08	• • for winding	6/003	• {having a Rankine cycle (F03G 6/065 takes precedence)}
1/10	• • for producing output movement other than rotary, e.g. vibratory	6/005	• • {using an intermediate fluid for heat transfer}
3/00	Other motors, e.g. gravity or inertia motors {(driven by falling liquid F03B)}	2006/006	• {Soles pond}
3/02	• using wheels with circumferentially-arranged compartments co-operating with solid falling bodies (F03G 3/04 takes precedence)	2006/008	• {with a tower}
3/04	• driven by sand or like fluent solid material	6/02	• using a single state working fluid
3/06	• using pendulums	6/04	• • gaseous {(F03G 6/064 , F03G 6/068 take precedence)}
3/08	• using flywheels	6/045	• • • {by producing an updraft of heated gas, e.g. air driving an engine}
5/00	Devices for producing mechanical power from muscle energy (driving cycles B62M)	6/06	• with means for concentrating solar rays (means per se F24S 23/00)
5/02	• of endless-walk type, e.g. treadmills	2006/061	• • {Parabolic linear concentrator}
5/025	• • {Treadmills}	2006/062	• • {Parabolic point concentrator}
5/04	• • Horsemills or the like	6/064	• • {having a gas turbine cycle, i.e. compressor and gas turbine combination}
5/042	• • • {Traction devices, shock absorbers or whipping devices for horsemills}	6/065	• • {having a Rankine cycle}
5/045	• • • {Security devices for horsemills}	6/067	• • • {using an intermediate fluid for heat transfer}
		6/068	• • {having a Stirling cycle}

7/00 Mechanical-power-producing mechanisms, not otherwise provided for or using energy sources not otherwise provided for {(microstructural devices or systems, e.g. micromechanical devices [B81B](#))}

- 7/002 . {using the energy of vibration of a fluid column (for refrigeration machines using waves [F25B 9/14](#))}
- 7/005 . {Electro-chemical actuators; Actuators having a material for absorbing or desorbing gas, e.g. a metalhydride; Actuators using the difference in osmotic pressure between fluids; Actuators with elements stretchable when contacted with liquid rich in ions, with UV light, with a salt solution}
- 2007/007 . {using heat pumps}
- 7/04 . using pressure differences or thermal differences occurring in nature ([F03G 7/06](#) takes precedence)
- 7/05 . . Ocean thermal energy conversion, i.e. OTEC
- 7/06 . using expansion or contraction of bodies due to heating, cooling, moistening, drying or the like (using thermal expansion of non-vaporising liquids [F01K](#))
- 7/065 . . {using a shape memory element}
- 7/08 . recovering energy derived from swinging, rolling, pitching or like movements, e.g. from the vibrations of a machine
- 7/10 . Alleged perpetua mobilia (of buoyancy principle [F03B 17/04](#))

2730/00 Motors driven by springs, weights or manual power

- 2730/01 . Spring motors with spiral springs
- 2730/02 . Spring motors with helical springs
- 2730/03 . Spring motors with torsion springs
- 2730/05 . Motors driven by hands or feet
- 2730/06 . Various motors in general
- 2730/07 . Special parts of devices or motors according to the preceding groups