ECLA EUROPEAN CLASSIFICATION

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 B60K16/00; electric propulsion with power supply in vehicles from force of nature B60L8/00)

[N: **WARNING**
[C0507]

1. The following IPC groups are not used in the internal ECLA classification system. Subject matter covered by these groups is classified in the following ECLA groups:

F03G4/00	covered by	F03G7/04
F03G4/02	covered by	F03G7/04
F03G4/04	covered by	F03G7/04
F03G4/06	covered by	F03G7/04

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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.

F03G1/00 **Spring-motor (spring-driven toys A63H; springs in general F16F; precision time mechanisms, e.g. for clocks or watches, G04B)**

F03G1/02 . characterised by shape or material of spring, e.g. helical, spiral, coil

F03G1/04 . . using rubber springs

F03G1/06 . Other parts or details

F03G1/08 . . for winding

F03G1/10 . . for producing output movement other than rotary, e.g. vibratory

F03G3/00 **Other motors, e.g. gravity or inertia motors** [N: driven by falling liquid F03B]

F03G3/02 . using wheels with circumferentially-arranged compartments co-operating with solid falling bodies (F03G3/04 takes precedence)

F03G3/04 . driven by sand or like fluent solid material

F03G3/06 . using pendulums

F03G3/08 . using flywheels

F03G5/00 **Devices for producing mechanical power from muscle energy (driving cycles**

B62M)

F03G5/02 . of endless-walk type, e.g. treadmills

F03G5/02B . . [N: Treadmills] [N9510]

F03G5/04 . . Horsemills or the like

F03G5/04B . . . [N: Traction devices, shock absorbers or whipping devices for horsemills] [N9510]

F03G5/04C . . . [N: Security devices for horsemills] [N9510]

F03G5/04D . . . [N: Transmissions or couplings for horsemills] [N9510]

F03G5/06 . other than of endless-walk type

F03G5/08 . . for combined actuation by different limbs, e.g. hand and leg

F03G6/00 **Devices for producing mechanical power from solar energy** (solar boilers F24)

F03G6/00P . [N: having photovoltaic cells] [N9603]

F03G6/00R . [N: having a Rankine cycle (F03G6/06R takes precedence)] [N9603]

F03G6/00R2 . . [N: using an intermediate fluid for heat transfer] [N9603]

F03G6/02 . using a single state working fluid [N9603]

F03G6/04 . . gaseous [N: (F03G6/06G, F03G6/06S take precedence)] [N9603]

F03G6/04B . . . [N: by producing an updraft of heated gas, e.g. air driving an engine] [N9603]

F03G6/06 . with means for concentrating solar rays (means per se F24J2/06) [N9603]

F03G6/06G . . [N: having a gas turbine cycle, i.e. compressor and gas turbine combination] [N9603]

F03G6/06R . . [N: having a Rankine cycle] [N9603]

F03G6/06R2 . . . [N: using an intermediate fluid for heat transfer] [N9603]

F03G6/06S . . [N: having a Stirling cycle] [N9603]

F03G7/00 **Mechanical-power-producing mechanisms, not otherwise provided for or using energy sources not otherwise provided for** [N: (micro-structural devices or systems, e.g. micro-mechanical devices B81B)] [C0007]

F03G7/00B . [N: using the energy of vibration of a fluid column (for refrigeration machines using waves F25B9/14)]

F03G7/00C . [N: 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]

F03G7/04 . using pressure differences or thermal differences occurring in nature (F03G7/06 takes precedence)

F03G7/05 . . Ocean thermal energy conversion, i.e. OTEC

F03G7/06 . using expansion or contraction of bodies due to heating, cooling, moistening, drying or

the like (using thermal expansion of non-vaporising liquids F01K)

F03G7/06B . . [N: using a shape memory element]

F03G7/08 . recovering energy derived from swinging, rolling, pitching or like movements, e.g. from the vibrations of a machine

F03G7/10 . Alleged perpetua mobilia (of buoyancy principle F03B17/04)