

# CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

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

### ENGINES OR PUMPS

**F03 MACHINES OR ENGINES FOR LIQUIDS** (for liquid and gases [F01](#); positive-displacement machines for liquids [F04](#)); **WIND, SPRING WEIGHT AND MISCELLANEOUS 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.

#### WARNING

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

<a href="#">F03G 4/00</a>	covered by	<a href="#">F03G 7/04</a>
<a href="#">F03G 4/02</a>	covered by	<a href="#">F03G 7/04</a>
<a href="#">F03G 4/04</a>	covered by	<a href="#">F03G 7/04</a>
<a href="#">F03G 4/06</a>	covered by	<a href="#">F03G 7/04</a>

<b>1/00</b>	<b>Spring-motor</b> (spring-driven toys <a href="#">A63H</a> ; springs in general <a href="#">F16F</a> ; precision time mechanisms, e.g. for clocks or watches, <a href="#">G04B</a> )	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	<b>6/00</b>	<b>Devices for producing mechanical power from solar energy</b> (solar boilers <a href="#">F24</a> )
1/06	• Other parts or details	6/001	• {having photovoltaic cells}
1/08	• • for winding	6/003	• {having a Rankine cycle ( <a href="#">F03G 6/065</a> takes precedence)}
1/10	• • for producing output movement other than rotary, e.g. vibratory	6/005	• • {using an intermediate fluid for heat transfer}
<b>3/00</b>	<b>Other motors, e.g. gravity or inertia motors</b> {(driven by falling liquid <a href="#">F03B</a> )}	2006/006	• {Soles pond}
3/02	• using wheels with circumferentially-arranged compartments co-operating with solid falling bodies ( <a href="#">F03G 3/04</a> 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 {( <a href="#">F03G 6/064</a> , <a href="#">F03G 6/068</a> take precedence)}
3/08	• using flywheels	6/045	• • • {by producing an updraft of heated gas, e.g. air driving an engine}
<b>5/00</b>	<b>Devices for producing mechanical power from muscle energy</b> (driving cycles <a href="#">B62M</a> )	6/06	• with means for concentrating solar rays (means <a href="#">per se</a> <a href="#">F24J 2/06</a> )
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}
5/047	• • • {Transmissions or couplings for horsemills}	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