

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

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(s)

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.
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1/00 Spring motors (spring-driven toys A63H; springs in general F16F; precision time mechanisms, e.g. for clocks or watches, G04B)</p> <p>1/02 • characterised by shape or material of spring, e.g. helical, spiral, coil</p> <p>1/04 • • using rubber springs</p> <p>1/06 • Other parts or details</p> <p>1/08 • • for winding</p> <p>1/10 • • for producing output movement other than rotary, e.g. vibratory</p> <p>3/00 Other motors, e.g. gravity or inertia motors</p> <p>3/02 • using wheels with circumferentially-arranged compartments co-operating with solid falling bodies (F03G 3/04 takes precedence)</p> <p>3/04 • driven by sand or like fluent solid material</p> <p>3/06 • using pendulums</p> <p>3/08 • using flywheels</p> <p>4/00 Devices for producing mechanical power from geothermal energy [5]</p> <p>4/02 • with direct fluid contact [5]</p> <p>4/04 • with deep-well turbo-pump [5]</p> <p>4/06 • with fluid flashing [5]</p> <p>5/00 Devices for producing mechanical power from muscle energy (driving cycles B62M)</p> | <p>5/02 • of endless-walk type, e.g. treadmills</p> <p>5/04 • • Horsemills or the like</p> <p>5/06 • other than of endless-walk type</p> <p>5/08 • • for combined actuation by different limbs, e.g. hand and leg</p> <p>6/00 Devices for producing mechanical power from solar energy (solar boilers F24) [5]</p> <p>6/02 • using a single state working fluid [5]</p> <p>6/04 • • gaseous [5]</p> <p>6/06 • with solar energy concentrating means [5]</p> <p>7/00 Mechanical-power-producing mechanisms, not otherwise provided for or using energy sources not otherwise provided for</p> <p>7/04 • using pressure differences or thermal differences occurring in nature (F03G 7/06 takes precedence)</p> <p>7/05 • • Ocean thermal energy conversion, i.e. OTEC [5]</p> <p>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)</p> <p>7/08 • recovering energy derived from swinging, rolling, pitching, or like movements, e.g. from the vibrations of a machine</p> <p>7/10 • Alleged <u>perpetua mobilia</u> (using hydrostatic thrust F03B 17/04)</p> |
|--|--|