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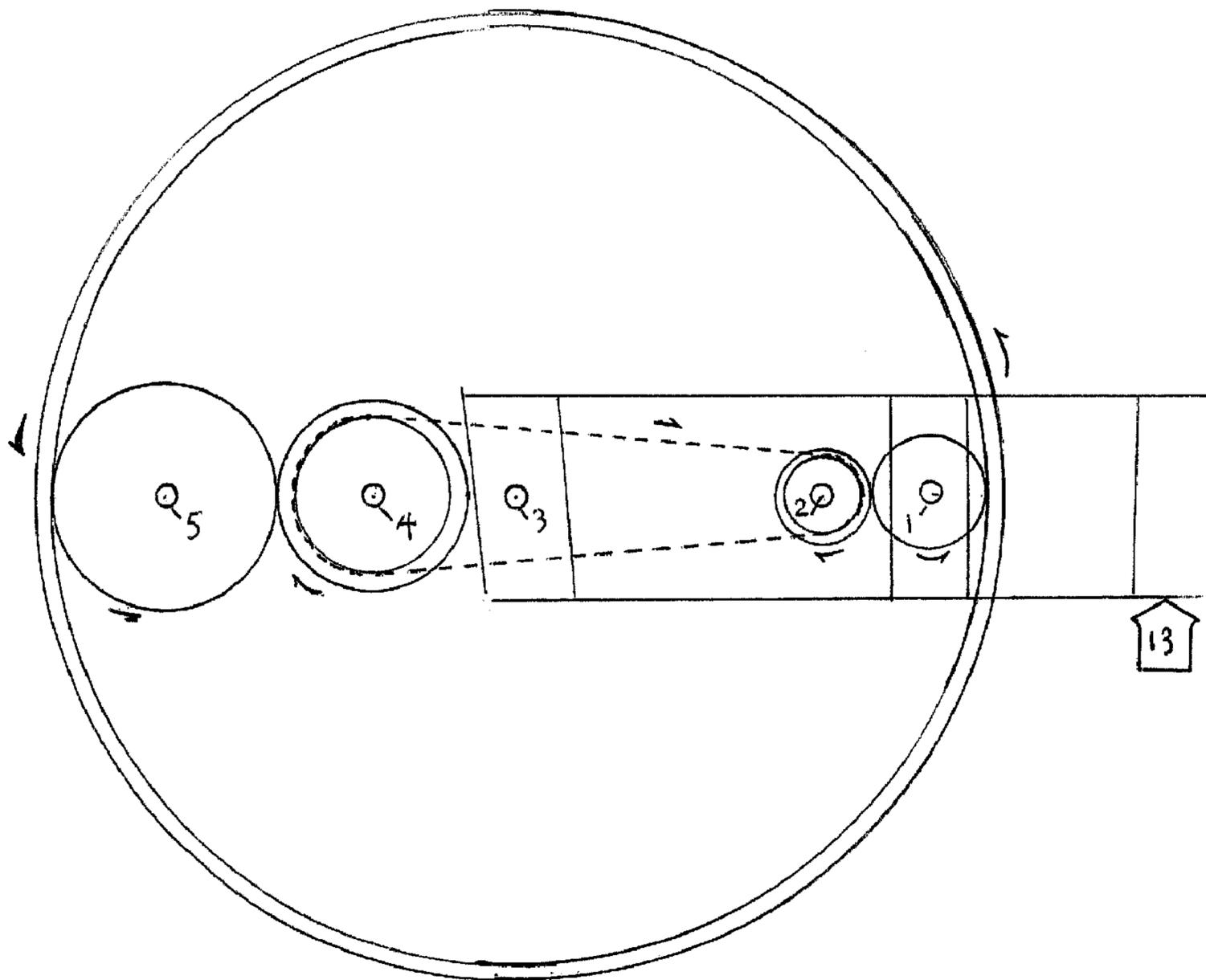
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(54) **Titre : MOTEUR A CHAINE A MOUVEMENT PERPETUEL**  
(54) **Title: VENUS CHAIN MOTOR**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

This apparatus provides perpetual motion in virtually any medium without the need of fuel, or expensive parts. A lever arm unit forces a Mercury wheel against the edges of a very large wheel and a very small wheel. The large wheel moves easier than the



(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

small wheel, and connects to a series of the wheels that eventually return motive force to the small wheel from its other side via a 'Venus' sprocket chain. A feedback loop is formed and the motion is perpetuated until the force is removed from the lever arm unit.

## **Venus Chain Motor ABSTRACT**

This apparatus provides perpetual motion in virtually any medium without the need of fuel, or expensive parts.

A lever arm unit forces a Mercury wheel against the edges of a very large wheel and a very small wheel. The large wheel moves easier than the small wheel, and connects to a series of the wheels that eventually return motive force to the small wheel from its other side via a 'Venus' sprocket chain. A feedback loop is formed and the motion is perpetuated until the force is removed from the lever arm unit.

## Venus Chain Motor SPECIFICATION

This invention relates to a perpetual motion machine, also known as a 'weight motor'.

In drawings which illustrate embodiments of this invention,

Figure 1 is a side view in section of one embodiment,

Figure 2 is a similar view of the same embodiment showing wheel rotations according to the direction of force imposed upon the lever arms unit,

Figure 3 is a top view of the same embodiment in section,

Figure 4 is a side view in section of an embodiment that does not have all drive wheels in line (i.e. at the equatorial line of the sun wheel),

Figure 5 is a side view in section of an embodiment that uses sprocket chain as the sun wheel, and sprockets in lieu of gears,

Figure 6 is a top view in section of an embodiment whose sun chain is welded into a perfect circle, and showing the offset positions of related sprockets such that they may carry, or engage, double stranded sprocket chain,

Figure 7 is a top view in section similar to that shown in Figure 6, indication how the double-strand chain may allow the drive force to continue as a feedback loop,

Figure 8 is a side view of an asymmetric motor that uses chain as the sun wheel and sprockets elsewhere accordingly. It also carries an outer rim on its sun chain to provide further mass, and allow a smoother ride on the supporting moon wheels,

Figure 9 is a top view in section of a multiple-strand sun chain that is supported by an internal support ring 37 engaging one strand, and that engages a Mercury sprocket 21 by its other strand,

Figure 10 is a top view in section of a single strand sun chain that is supported by an external support ring 38. Each link is welded to its neighboring links and to the support ring.

N.B. The gear teeth and sprocket teeth are not shown in these illustrations for more clarity of information.

The lever arms and other existing elements are not shown in some illustrations, also for clarity.

The motor illustrated comprises one very large internal gear 35, called a Sun ring, which encloses two pairs of inner gears, three of whose shafts are fixed in place to side walls 19 of the motor chassis via ball bearings 7. One pair, of larger gears, is called the Jupiter gear 15 and the Mars gear 14. The Jupiter gear 15 (the largest gear of all the inner gears) engages on one of its sides, the gear teeth of the very large sun gear 35, and on the opposite side the gear teeth of the Mars gear 14. An earth shaft 3 is fixed in place at the center of the sun circle. On the side of the Earth shaft 3 opposite the Jupiter-Mars pair of wheels is the Venus-Mercury pair of wheels. The Venus gear 2 is fixed in place, but the shaft 1 of the Mercury gear 11 is controlled by lever arms 26 which can swing slightly about the central Earth shaft 3. The ratio of the Mercury gear 11 to the Venus gear 12 is the same as the ratio of the Jupiter gear 15 to the Mars gear 14. The ratio of the Mars sprocket 23 to the Venus sprocket 22 is the same as the ratio of the Mars gear 14 to the Venus gear 12. (i.e.  $Jg:MSg = MYg:Vg$ , and  $MSs:Vs = MSg:Vg$ )

The earth shaft 3 serves as a fulcrum about which a pair of lever arms 26 swings. Fixed to the lever arms is the shaft 1 of a Mercury gear/pinion 11 via ball bearings 7. Also fixed to the Mars shaft 4 and to the Venus shaft 3 are sprockets. A “Venus Chain” chain 30 travels in a circuit from the Mars sprocket 23 to the Venus sprocket 22. When all gears (Sun, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury) are in an at-rest condition, they occupy a common plane and the inner wheels share a common equatorial positioning. The sprockets on the Mars and Venus shafts share a different, but nearby, plane.

While the Jupiter, Mars, Earth and Venus shafts are all fixed in place to the walls of the motor frame via ball bearings 7, the shaft 1 of the Mercury wheel/s are allowed to swing according to the volition of the lever arms 26 (i.e. the direction of force placed against them).

The very large sun internal gear 35 is supported and held in place by ball bearings, or similarly freely revolving wheels 16 (moon wheels), that are also fixed in place via shafts 6 to the walls 19 of the motor chassis. Upper and lower arms of the lever are attached by bypass arms 34 that allow the arms to avoid the fixed-place Venus shaft 2. A window 32 in an end wall of the motor chassis allows the lever arms to extend beyond the limit of the motor chassis itself.

When the lever arms are forced up or down, the mercury wheel 11 forces the sun wheel 35 to rotate. The sun wheel 35 moves the Jupiter wheel 15, which in turn moves the mars wheel 14, which moves the Venus wheel 12 via a sprocket chain 30. The Venus wheel moves the mercury wheel 11 such that a continuous feedback loop is sustained until the force is removed from the lever arms 26.

The Mars gear to Mars sprocket is the same ratio as the Venus gear to Venus sprocket ( $M_g:M_s=V_g:V_s$ ). Because the Sun, Jupiter and Mars wheels are significantly larger in diameter than their related Venus wheels they offer less resistance in the cycle than do the Venus wheels. Thus, the Mercury gear turns toward the Mars gear (via the sun gear and the Jupiter gear to continue the feedback loop. i.e. the Mars and Venus sets share the same sum of resistances (friction, deliberate loading, etc.) but the Mercury gear ‘chooses’ to seek the path of lesser resistance via Sun-Jupiter-Mars which serve, in effect, as a series of circular dominos that ‘fall’, largest (sun) through Jupiter and Mars, to smallest (Venus) onto each neighbor’s edge, to finally ‘topple’ the Venus wheel.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 2, a direction of force 13 against the lever arms 26 is indicated in order to show the consequent direction of rotation of related wheels.

In the illustration in Figure 3 (top view) we see how all but one shaft are fixed in place to the side walls 19 via bearings 7. The lever arms 26 are joined to prevent wracking by cross bracing 25 and inner wheels are fixed to shafts via hubs 9 and prevented from shifting position by shaft collars 10.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 4 the placement of the Jupiter gear 15 and the Mars gear 14 and Mars sprocket 23 is changed, illustrating how the position of these shafts (4 and 5) need not be in a direct line with the Venus and Mercury shafts (2 and 1). The sun wheel is supported by moon wheels 16 that ride on moon shafts 6 via bearings.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 5 the sun wheel 36 is comprised of a two-strand sprocket chain that is supported by an internal support ring 37. The ring is further supported, and kept in alignment, by moon wheels 16. Gears are not used in this model but instead, a Jupiter sprocket 24, a Mars sprocket 23, and Venus sprocket 22, and a Mercury sprocket 21 are used. The Venus chain 31, carried on the same strand by the Mars sprocket 23 and the Venus sprocket 22, is also a double strand, allowing a free strand to be engaged by the Jupiter wheel 24 and the Mercury wheel 21.

Figure 6 is a top view in section of the embodiment shown in Figure 5, except that it is bare of chain in order to illustrate the necessary offset 39 between the Mars and Jupiter sprockets, and the Venus and Mercury sprockets.

Figure 7 is the same top view as Figure 6, except that it shows the double-strand Venus chain 31 that travels from Mars to Venus, and that engages Jupiter and Mercury by its free strands.

Figure 8 is a side view of an asymmetric motor that uses chain as its sun wheel 36 instead of an internal gear. The Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury wheels are sprockets accordingly. The sun chain is supported externally by a welded support ring 38, that is, in turn, supported by moon wheels 16. A full length lever arms system 27 extends through 'windows' 32 both end walls 20 of the motor chassis, allowing the options of class one and/or class two leverage to take place.

Figure 9 is a 'blow up' illustration, indicating how a two-strand sun chain 36 may be supported by an internal support ring 37, and may allow a Mercury sprocket 21 (and a Jupiter sprocket) to engage its free strand. (Chain rollers 44 and link plates 43 are shown too.)

Figure 10 is an illustration of a single strand chain that may serve as a sun wheel 36 if it is supported by an external support ring/band 38.

## Venus Chain Motor CLAIMS

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

Claim One: A motor comprising one very large internal gear, called a Sun ring, that encloses two pairs of inner gears, three of whose shafts are fixed in place to side walls of the motor chassis via ball bearings. One pair, of larger gears, is called the Jupiter gear and the Mars gear. The Jupiter gear (the largest gear of all the inner gears) engages on one of its sides, the gear teeth of the very large sun gear, and on the opposite side the gear teeth of the Mars gear. An earth shaft is fixed in place at the center of the sun circle. On the side of the Earth shaft opposite the Jupiter-Mars pair of wheels is the Venus-Mercury pair of wheels. The Venus gear is fixed in place, but the shaft of the Mercury gear is controlled by lever arms which can swing slightly about the central Earth shaft. The ratio of the Mercury gear to the Venus gear is the same as the ratio of the Jupiter gear to the Mars gear. The ratio of the Mars sprocket to the Venus sprocket is the same as the ratio of the Mars gear to the Venus gear.

The earth shaft serves as a fulcrum about which a pair of lever arms swings. Fixed to the lever arms is the shaft of a Mercury gear/pinion via ball bearings. Also fixed to the Mars shaft and to the Venus shaft are sprockets. A "Venus Chain" chain travels in a circuit from the Mars sprocket to the Venus sprocket. When all gears (Sun, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury) are in an at-rest condition, they occupy a common plane and the inner wheels share a common equatorial positioning. The sprockets on the Mars and Venus shafts share a different, but nearby, plane.

While the Jupiter, Mars, Earth and Venus shafts are all fixed in place to the walls of the motor frame via ball bearings, the shaft of the Mercury wheel/s are allowed to swing according to the volition of the lever arms (i.e. the direction of force placed against them).

The very large sun internal gear is supported and held in place by ball bearings, or similarly freely revolving wheels (moon wheels), that are also fixed in place via shafts to the walls of the motor chassis. Upper and lower arms of the lever are attached by bypass arms that allow the arms to avoid the fixed-place Venus shaft. A window in an end wall of the motor chassis allows the lever arms to extend beyond the limit of the motor chassis itself.

When the lever arms are forced up or down, the mercury wheel forces the sun wheel to rotate. The sun wheel moves the Jupiter wheel, which in turn moves the mars wheel, which moves the Venus wheel via a sprocket chain. The Venus wheel moves the mercury wheel such that a continuous feedback loop is sustained until the force is removed from the lever arms.

The Mars gear to Mars sprocket is the same ratio as the Venus gear to Venus sprocket. Because Sun, Jupiter and Mars wheels are significantly larger in diameter than their related

Venus wheels they offer less resistance in the cycle than do the Venus wheels. Thus, the Mercury gear turns toward the Mars gear (via the sun gear and the Jupiter gear to continue the feedback loop. i.e. the Mars and Venus sets share the same sum of resistances (friction, deliberate loading, etc.) but the Mercury gear 'chooses' to seek the path of lesser resistance via Sun-Jupiter-Mars which serve, in effect, as a series of circular dominos that 'fall', largest (sun) through Jupiter and Mars, to smallest (Venus) onto each neighbor's edge, to finally 'topple' the Venus wheel.

A half-length lever unit moves the Mercury shaft.

Claim 2: A motor similar to that indicated in Claim 1, except that a full-length lever assembly moves the Mercury shaft.

Claim 3: A motor that carries the same elements as that in Claim 1, but which has its Jupiter shaft and its Mars shaft, and the wheels they carry, in a non-equatorial alignment vis a vis the Earth, Venus and Mars shaft and their wheels. The Mars chain is still in a place wherefrom it can reach the Venus sprocket and be fully engaged by its adjoining Mercury sprocket. Gears are still used as well as sprockets. (as in Figure 4)

Claim 4: A motor similar to that indicated in Claim 3 except that a full-length lever unit moves the Mercury shaft.

Claim 5 A motor has as its sun wheel a one-strand fixed links sprocket chain. The links are welded each to its neighboring links. The Jupiter, Mars Venus and Mercury wheels are sprockets. Two-strand chain travels from the Mars sprocket to the Venus sprocket, allowing the free strand to be engaged by Jupiter and Mercury sprockets. A half-length lever arm unit moves the Mercury shaft via ball bearings.

Claim 6: A motor similar to that indicated in Claim 5 except that a full-length lever unit moves the Mercury shaft.

Claim 7: A motor similar to that indicated in Claim 5 except that its sun chain is welded to an external support ring. It also has a half-length lever unit to move the Mercury shaft.

Claim 8: A motor similar to that indicated in Claim 7 except that it carries a full-length lever by which to move the Mercury shaft.

Claim 9: A motor similar to that indicated in Claim 5 except that its sun chain is a double strand of sprocket chain, allowing an internal support ring within one strand, and engagement by the Mercury and Jupiter sprockets in the free strand. This model also has only a half-length lever unit.

Claim 10: A motor similar to that shown in Claim 9 except that it uses a full-length lever arm unit by which to move the Mercury shaft.

Claim 11: A motor having an asymmetric positioning of its Jupiter and Mars shafts, and which uses only sprockets and chain, but no gears.

The sun wheel is a single strand of chain as in Claim 5. The lever unit used is a half-length. The inner sprockets used are as in Claim 5 also, as is the Venus chain.

Claim 12: A motor similar to that in Claim 12, except that the lever unit is full-length.

Claim 13: Another motor that uses a single chain strand as its sun wheel, but that has an external support ring welded to it. This is also asymmetric. It has a half-length lever unit.

Claim 14: A motor similar to that in Claim 13, except that the lever is full-length.

Claim 15: An asymmetric chain sun motor whose sun wheel is a double strand of chain. This allows the chain to be supported internally by an internal support ring. It has a half-length lever unit.

Claim 16: A motor similar to that in Claim 15, but that has a full-length lever arm unit instead of a half-length one.

## Venus Chain PARTS LIST

- 1 Mercury shaft
- 2 Venus shaft
- 3 Earth shaft
- 4 Mars shaft
- 5 Jupiter shaft
- 6 moon shaft (for support/stabilization/alignment wheel)
- 7 (ball) bearing
- 8 Thrust bearing
- 9 Wheel hub
- 10 Shaft collar
- 11 Mercury gear/pinion
- 12 Venus gear
- 13 Direction of force against lever arms (described as a thick arrow)
- 14 Mars gear
- 15 Jupiter gear
- 16 Moon wheel (sun wheel support and/or alignment)
- 17 Frame reinforcing member (cross bracing)
- 18 Motor support frame/cowling/scaffold
- 19 Outer side wall
- 20 End wall
- 21 Mercury sprocket
- 22 Venus sprocket
- 23 Mars sprocket
- 24 Jupiter sprocket
- 25 Cross-member support for lever arms
- 26 Lever arm (half-length for class two leverage)
- 27 Lever arm (full-length for class two and/or class one leverage)
- 28 Frame top
- 29 Frame base
- 30 Venus Sprocket chain (Mars-to-Venus sprockets circuit) single strand
- 31 Venus Sprocket chain (Mars-to-Venus sprockets circuit) double strand
- 32 Lever arms let-through window in frame wall
- 33 Power discharging wheel on Venus shaft (may be sprocket and chain, or gear wheel, sheave, etc.)
- 34 Separator/bypass arm lever-to-lever in line
- 35 Sun internal gear
- 36 Sun sprocket chain circle (fixed, as by welding of each link to its neighbors, or by support ring)
- 37 Sun sprocket chain circle's internal support ring
- 38 Sun sprocket chain circle's external support ring
- 39 Sprocket-to-sprocket offset, to allow free strand of chain to engage neighboring sprocket wheel #42 Multiple-strand sun chain
- 40 Bearing flange #43 Link plate
- 41 Connecting element (bold, screw, bracket, etc.) #44 link roller



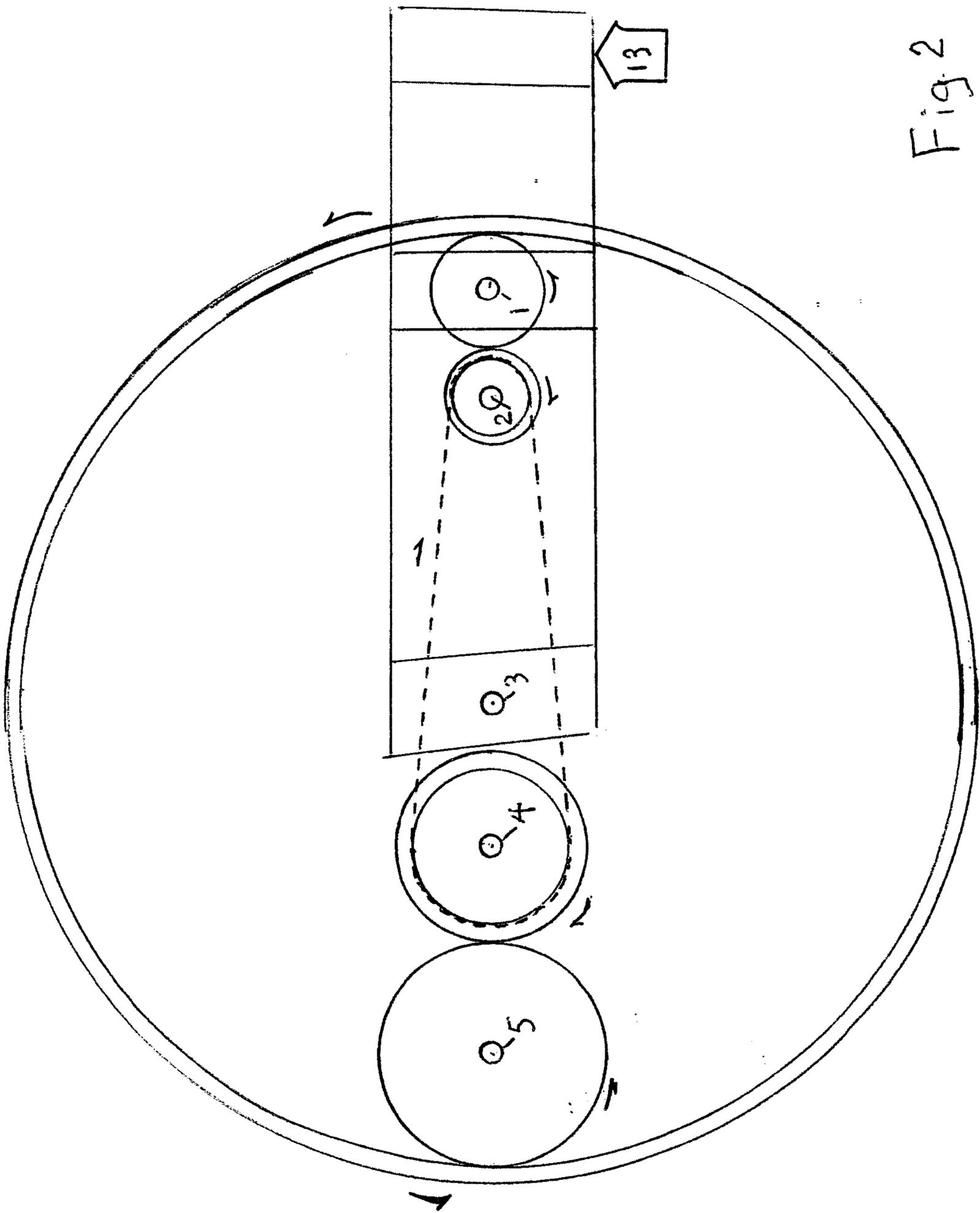


Fig. 2

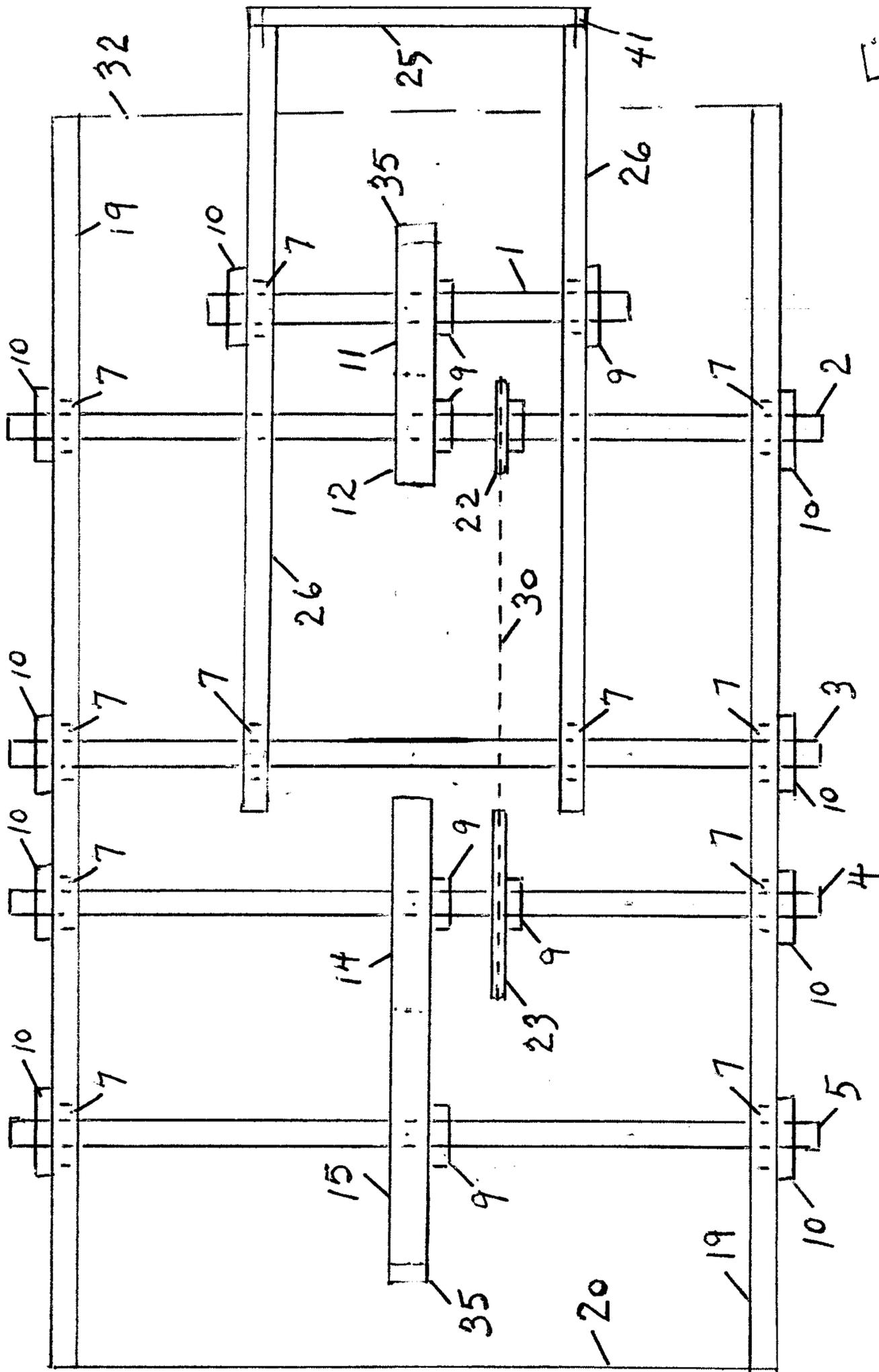


Fig. 3

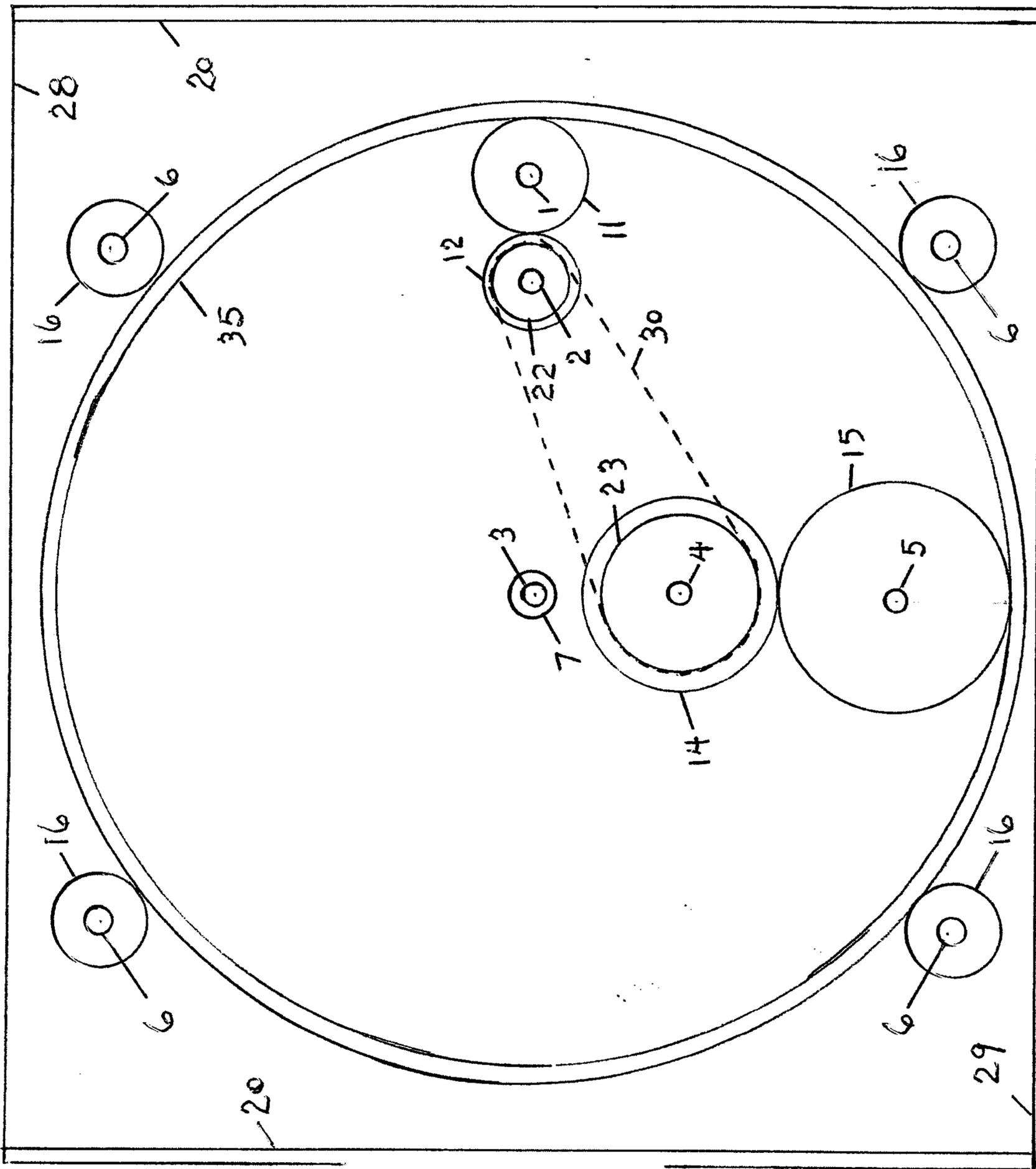


Fig 4

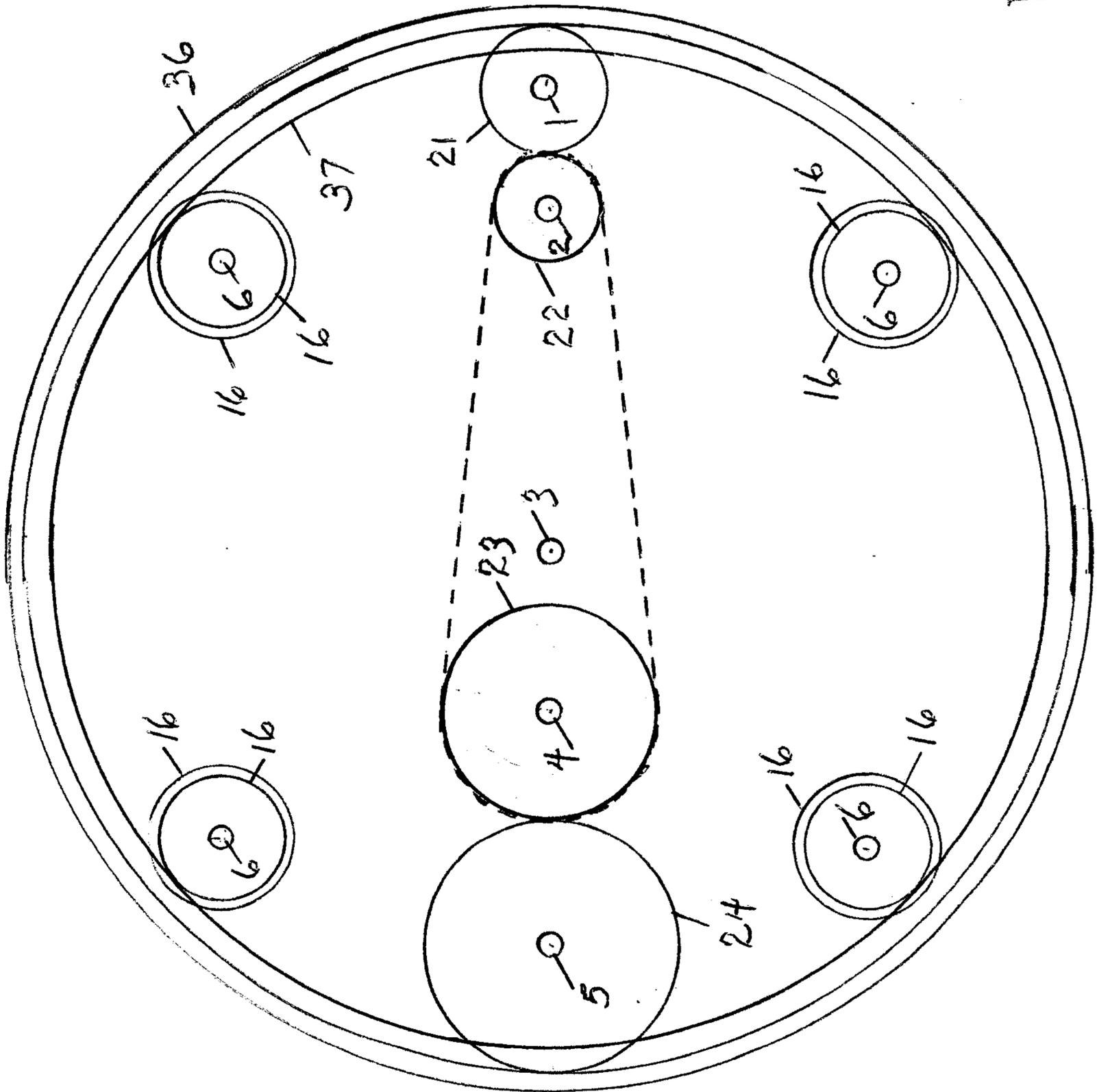


Fig. 5

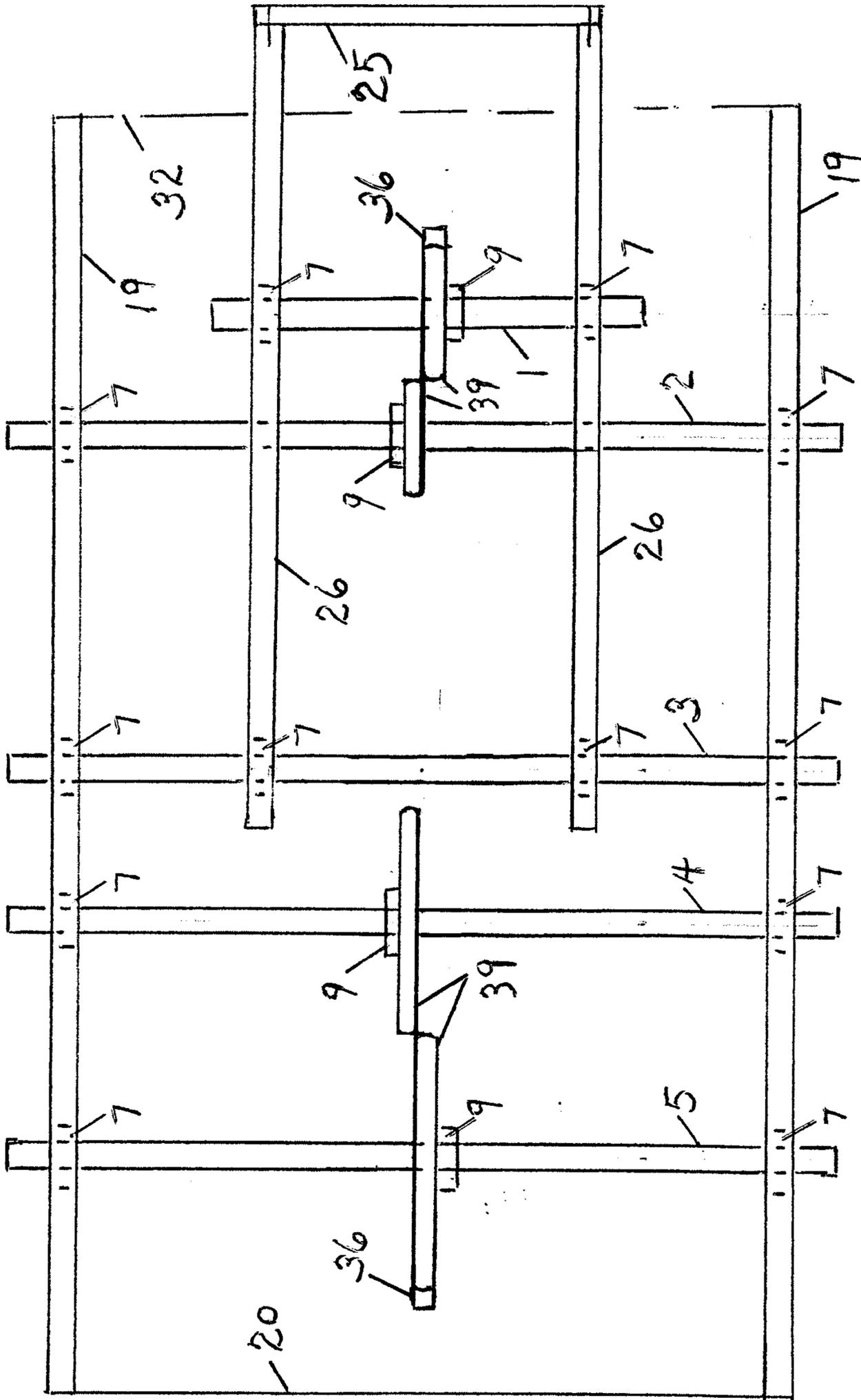


Fig. 6

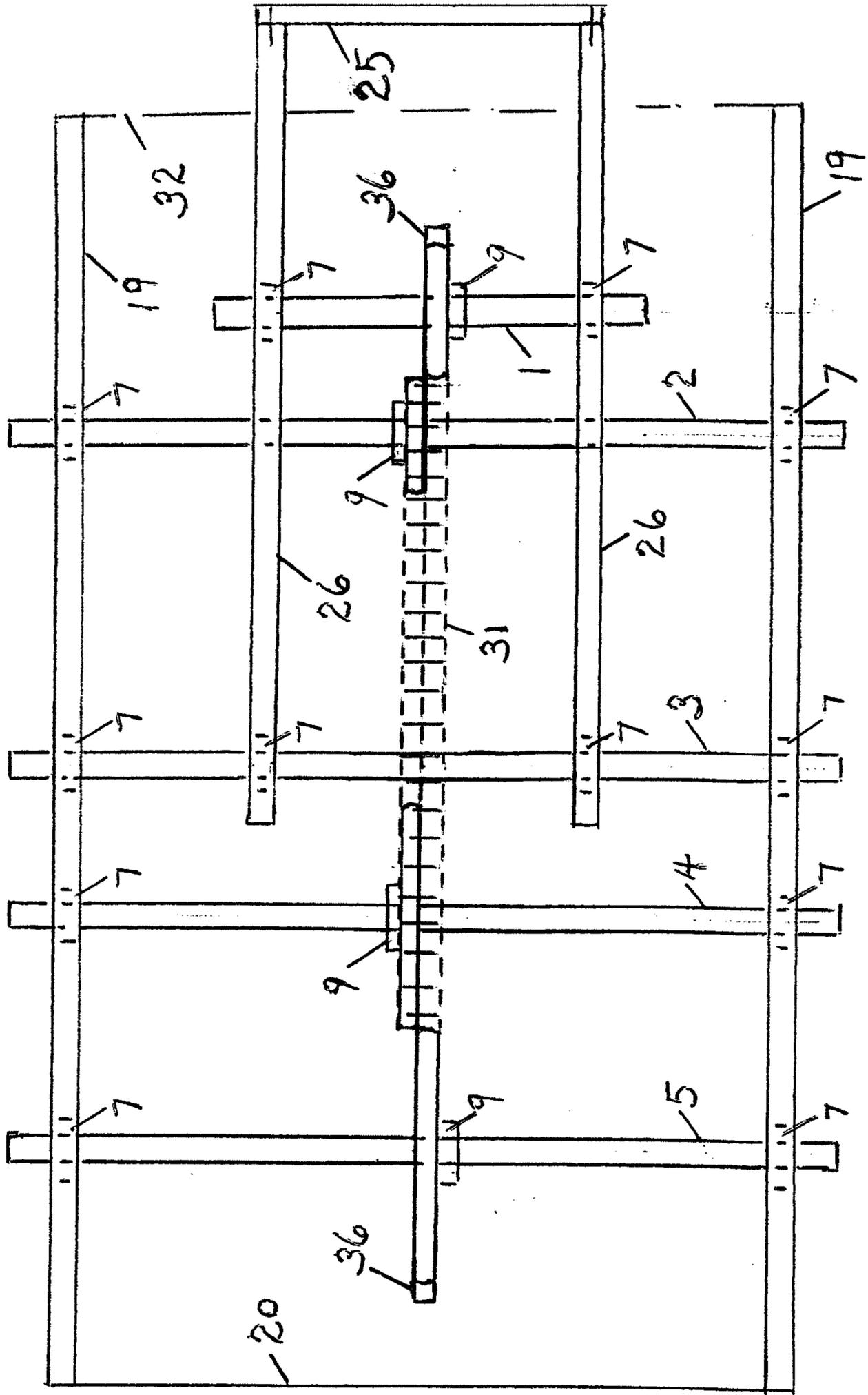


Fig 7

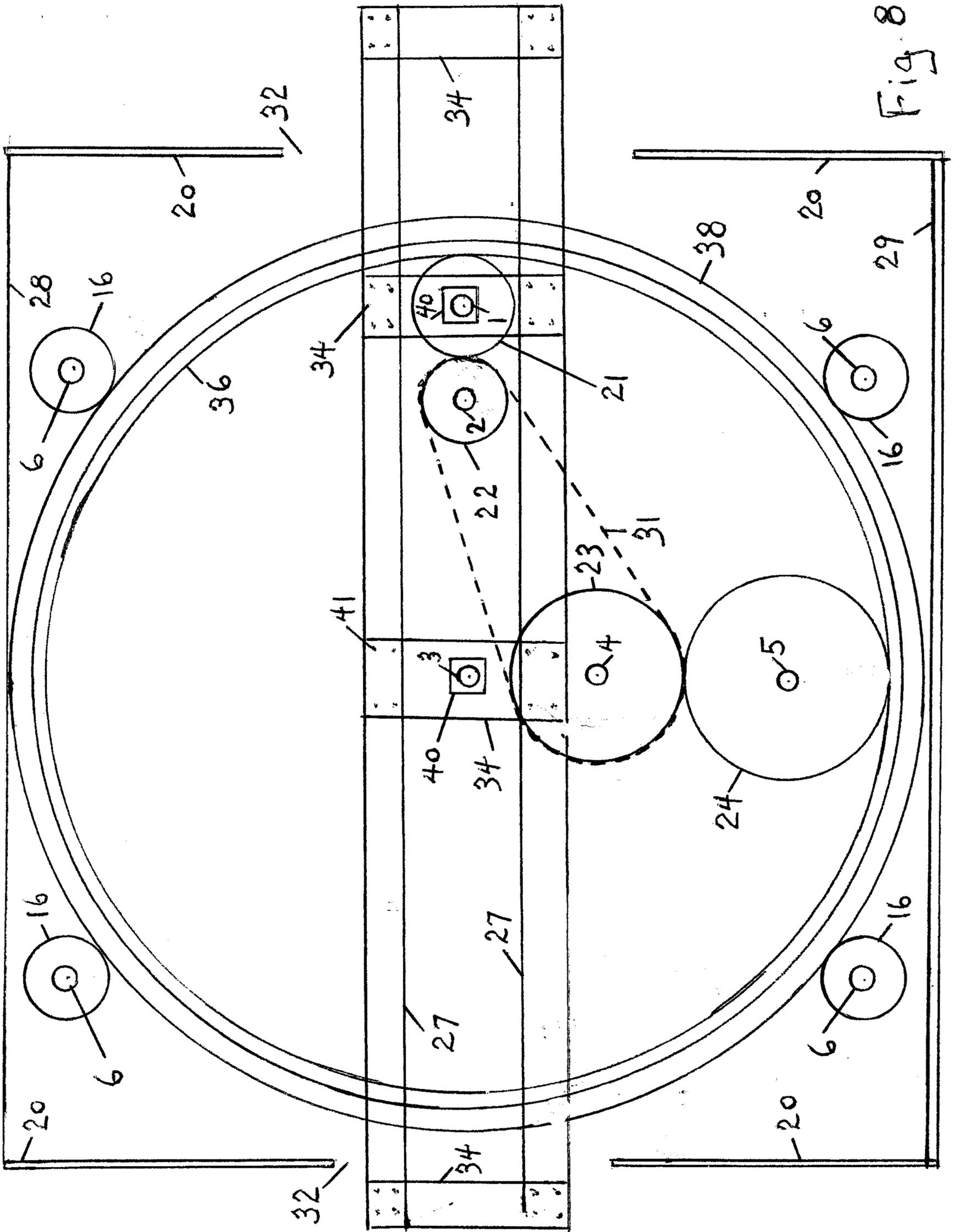


Fig. 8

Fig. 9

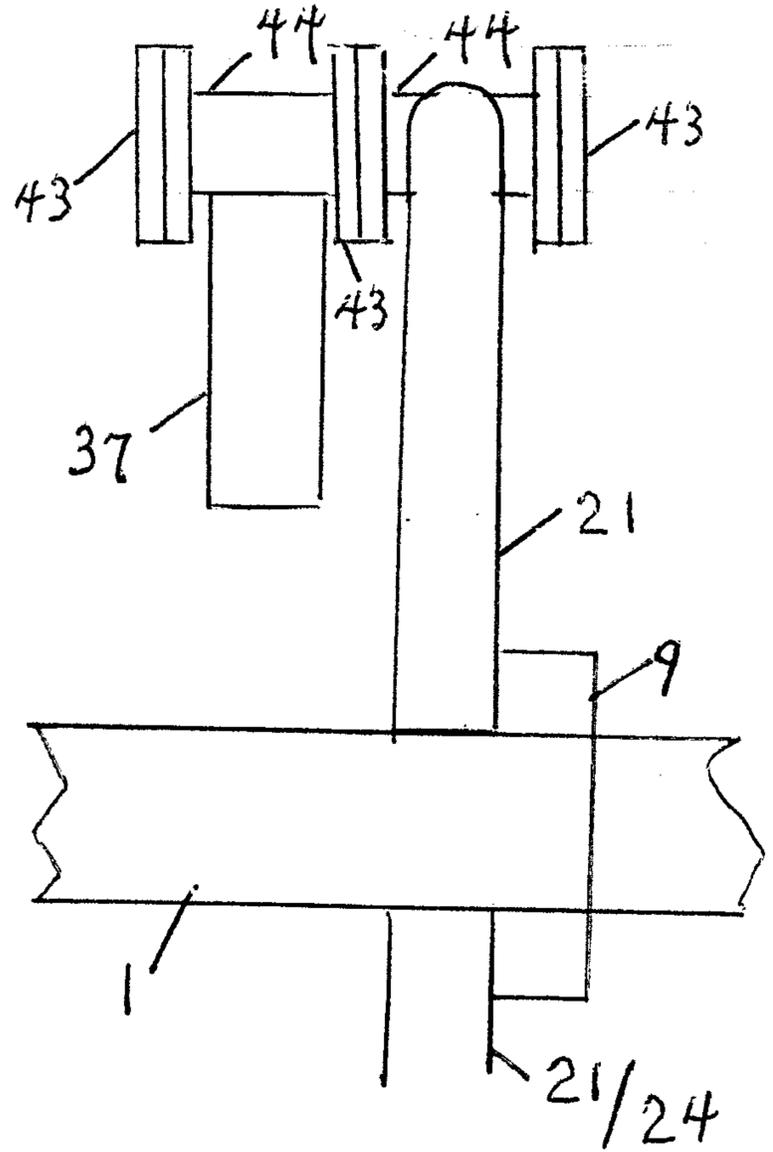


Fig. 10

