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(54) Titre : LOCOMOTION PAR LA PRESSION ATMOSPHERIQUE
(54) Title: LOCOMOTION BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

This invention comprises the utilization of atmospheric pressure for the locomotion of vehicles. The concept of the invention is to use metal tubes, attached to a vehicle chassis whose interior surfaces are lined with teflon or other very low coefficient of friction substance, said tubes containing metal projectiles, one projectile per tube, whose exterior surface is also lined with teflon or other very low coefficient of friction substance, with some slack between the projectiles and the interior of the tubes, to enable the projectiles to move, or slide, freely within the tubes, which are fitted with metal springs at each end of each tube to cushion the impacting force resulting from the opening of one of the two end plates, located at each end of each tube, equipped with a device permitting various aperture openings at each end of each tube and the driving, by atmospheric pressure from the outside air, against a substantial vacuum created by a vacuum pump depressurizing the interior of each tube to a desired percentage of vacuum. The forces of momentum and impulse result from the projectile accelerating and moving within the tube due to the differential pressure between the onrushing outside air, at atmospheric pressure, and the substantially depressurized, to a desired percentage of vacuum, interior of the tube. The use of the tubes in pairs, centered on the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, enables alternating the driving force from one pair of projectiles to another, thus giving a cumulative effect to the driving force moving the vehicle. A reverse procedure moves the vehicle backward.



ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

This invention comprises the utilization of atmospheric pressure for the locomotion of vehicles.

The concept of the invention is to use metal tubes, attached to a vehicle chassis whose interior surfaces are lined with teflon or other very low coefficient of friction substance, said tubes containing metal projectiles, one projectile per tube, whose exterior surface is also lined with teflon or other very low coefficient of friction substance, with some slack between the projectiles and the interior of the tubes, to enable the projectiles to move, or slide, freely within the tubes, which are fitted with metal springs at each end of each tube to cushion the impacting force resulting from the opening of one of the two end plates, located at each end of each tube, equipped with a device permitting various aperture openings at each end of each tube and the driving, by atmospheric pressure from the outside air, against a substantial vacuum created by a vacuum pump depressurizing the interior of each tube to a desired percentage of vacuum. The forces of momentum and impulse result from the projectile accelerating and moving within the tube due to the differential pressure between the onrushing outside air, at atmospheric pressure, and the substantially depressurized, to a desired percentage of vacuum, interior of the tube. The use of the tubes in pairs, centered on the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, enables alternating the driving force from one pair of projectiles to another, thus giving a cumulative effect to the driving force moving the vehicle. A reverse procedure moves the vehicle backward.

SPECIFICATION

Background of the Invention:

(1) **Field of Invention:**

Physics and Engineering relating to Dynamics, Kinetics and Kinematics involving Momentum, Impulse and Impact forces.

(2) **Description of the Prior Art:**

Unknown, but attempted by this Inventor in Canadian Application No. 2,300,732 titled: "Harnessing Atmospheric Pressure", which was abandoned due to a major flaw in the Application.

(3) **Summary of the Invention:**

Inducing a partial vacuum in a tube or tubes, structurally attached to the chassis of a vehicle, said tube or tubes containing a projectile in each tube which is set in motion by opening one end of the tube or tubes to introduce air at atmospheric pressure acting against the projectile, driving the projectile to the other end of the tube or tubes, against a spring attached to an end plate, thus creating momentum, and impulse, by impacting against a spring and acting against inertial forces of the vehicle and its contents to create a net motion to the vehicle, by overcoming the said inertial forces.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows the side view of the embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 shows a Plan view related to Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows end Views of the Tubes attached to the vehicle chassis;

Figure 4 shows VIEW A-A of Figure 3, showing 9 different apertures attached to the end plates 4 to control the air flow into the Tubes, similar to shutter apertures in a camera.

Figure 5 shows the sequence of operation of the embodiment of the invention; wherein:

- 1 is a metal Tube, preferably, but not necessarily cylindrical.
- 2 is a Projectile, fitting inside the Tube 1, and made of metal, preferably a steel pipe filled with a material of high specific gravity, such as lead, to give the projectile heavier mass.
- 3 is a metal, preferably steel, Spring, of an appropriate spring constant.
- 4 is an end Plate, preferably circular, to which are fixed the Spring 3 and the Shutter shown in View A-A, containing variable apertures to control the flow of air, at atmospheric pressure, into the Tube 1.
- 5 is an Air Conduit, connecting the Tubes 1 to a Vacuum Pump 6.
- 6 is a Vacuum Pump of appropriate power.
- 7 is a Generator providing appropriate power to the Vacuum Pump.
- 8 is a power cable connecting the Vacuum Pump to the Generator
- 9 is a portion of the vehicle chassis.
- 10 are structural elements connecting the Tubes to the vehicle chassis.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The Best Mode of carrying out the Invention is as follows:

- A. With all Shutters, containing the apertures, closed, and the Projectiles in their posterior positions, the Vacuum Pump is activated to create an appropriate, or desired, percentage of vacuum within the Tubes.
- B. The posterior Shutters in a pair of Tubes symmetrical about the length of the vehicle, are then opened to an appropriate aperture, to allow the outside air, at atmospheric pressure, to enter the Tubes.
- C. This provides a force, depending on the Shutter aperture, equal to the difference between the atmospheric pressure and the air pressure within the Tubes, multiplied by the area of the Shutter aperture; driving and impacting the Projectiles within the first pair of tubes against the anterior steel Springs and providing enough momentum and impulse forces to overcome the inertial force of the vehicle with all its contents, and move the vehicle forward.
- D. At this point, the posterior shutters attached to the Tubes are closed and the anterior shutters are opened to an appropriately smaller aperture to move the projectiles within the Tubes to their posterior, original, position

- E. Simultaneously with operation "D", the posterior shutters attached to a second pair of tubes are opened to an appropriate aperture to allow the outside air, at atmospheric pressure, to enter the second pair of Tubes, to create the same effect on the vehicle and move it forward.
- F. This cycle of moving the vehicle by the projectiles in alternating pairs of Tubes, to provide continuity of forward movement of the vehicle, is repeated over and over again for as long as the fuel lasts to operate the Generator.
- G. For movement in reverse direction, the reverse procedure to the above is followed.

The air conduits connecting the Vacuum Pump with the Tubes may contain, at their juncture, a Valve directing the simultaneous or alternate suction of the air from the the pairs of Tubes.

The operation of the Tubes in pairs is preferred to avoid an eccentric force relative to the longitudinal center line of the vehicle.

CLAIMS

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

1. A vehicle equipped with a Tube or Tubes, attached to a Vacuum Pump creating a desired percentage of vacuum within the Tube or Tubes, containing one projectile, in each Tube, which is induced to move and gain momentum and impulse by opening one end of the Tube or Tubes thus introducing the outside air at atmospheric pressure to act against the projectile due to the differential pressures between the air, at atmospheric pressure introduced from the outside, and the partial vacuum within the Tube or Tubes. The resulting momentum and impulse of the projectile creates an accelerating motion of the projectile which then impacts a spring attached to the end plate at the other end of the Tube or Tubes, thus creating a force acting against the inertial forces of the vehicle and giving the vehicle motion by overcoming the said inertial forces.
2. A boat or ship similarly equipped with Tubes structurally attached to the port and starboard sides of the boat or ship, thus giving it the motion by overcoming the boat's or ship's inertial forces.
3. Any vehicle on land, in the water, or in the air, similarly equipped to produce motion by overcoming the inertial forces of the vehicles.

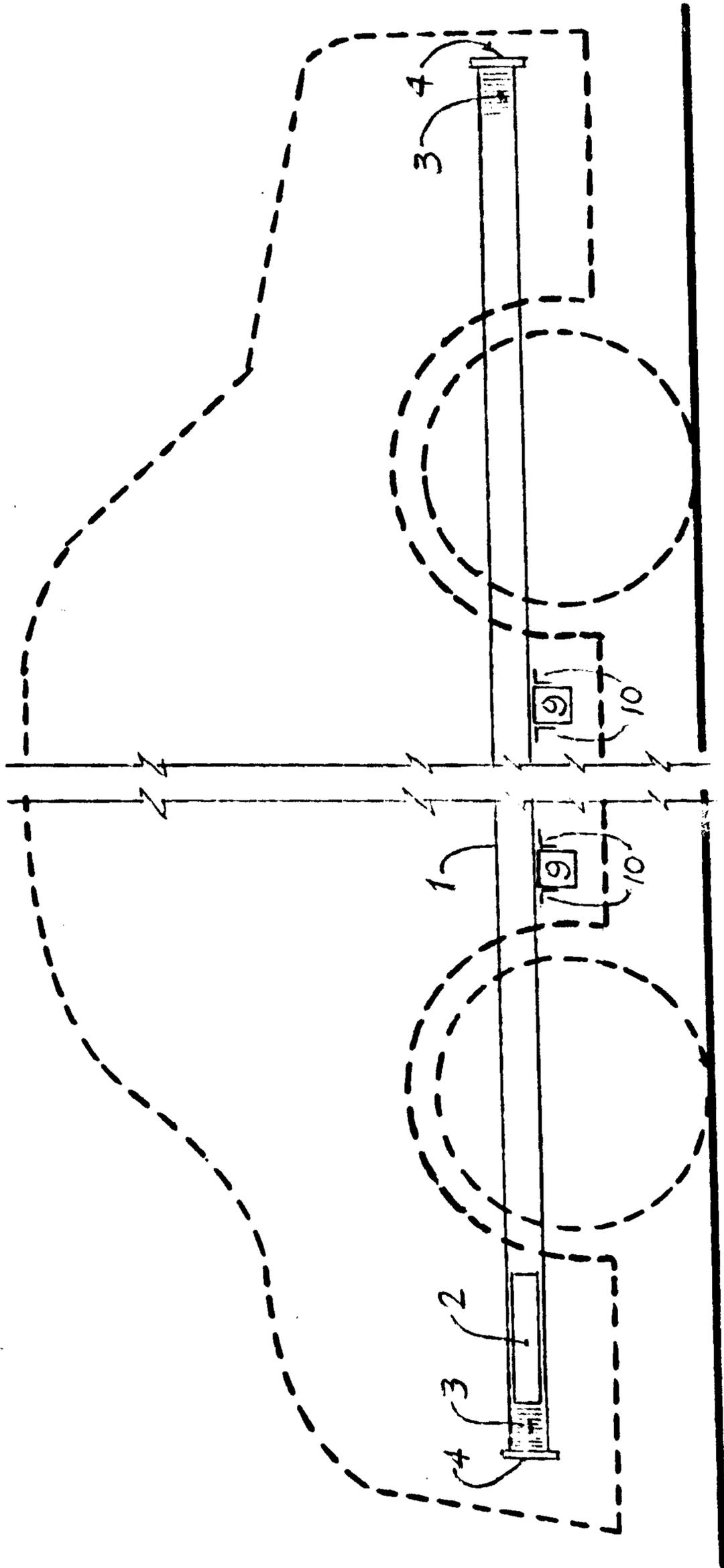


FIGURE 1

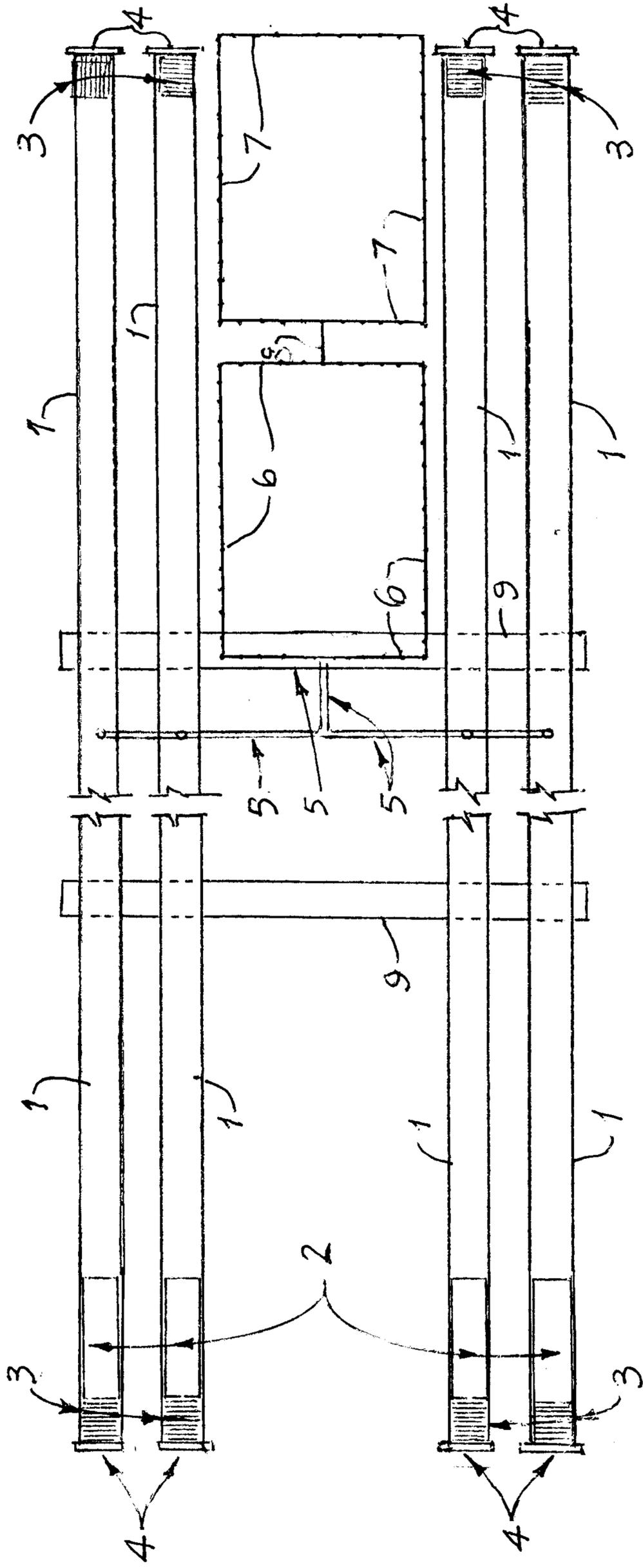


FIGURE 2

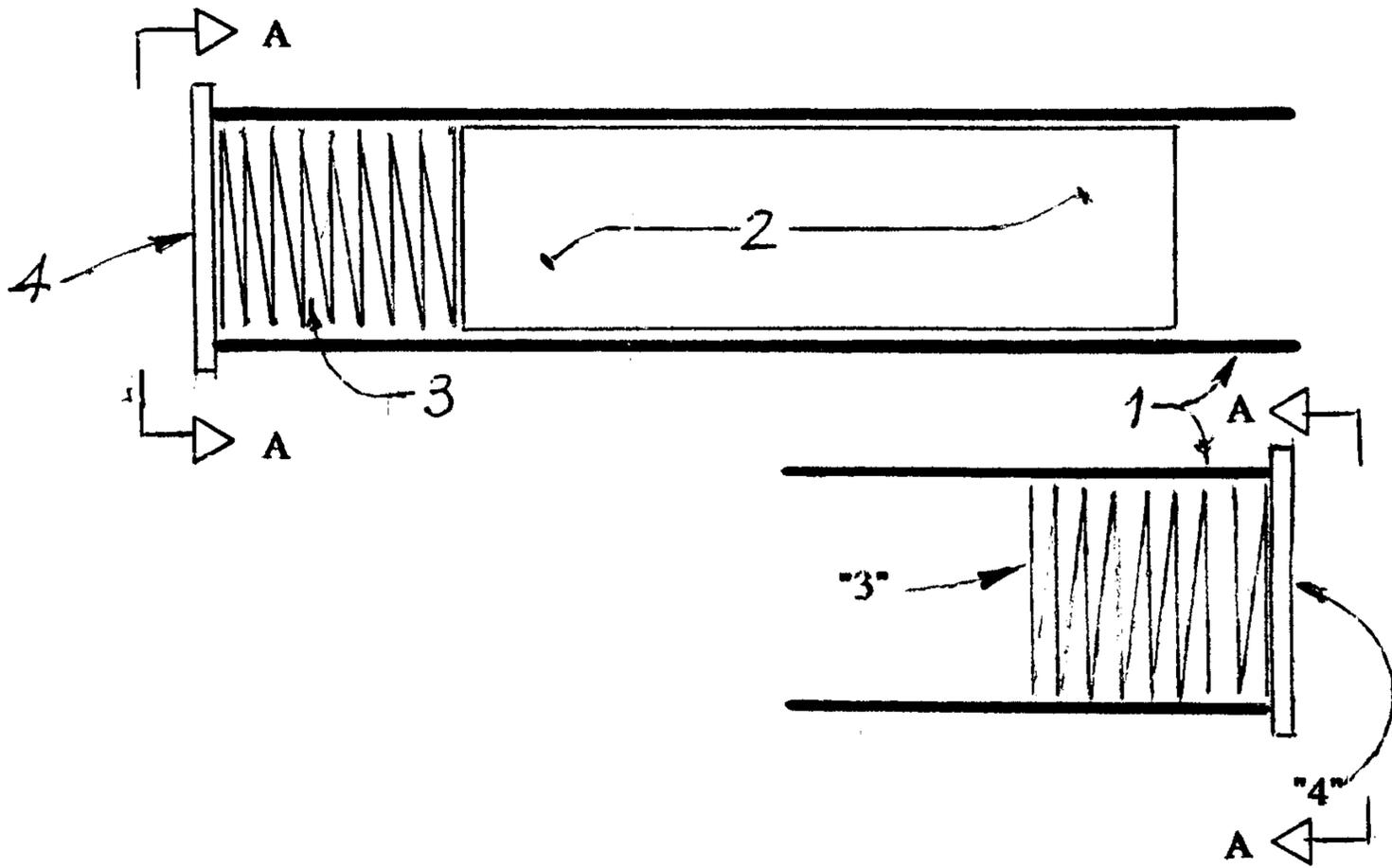
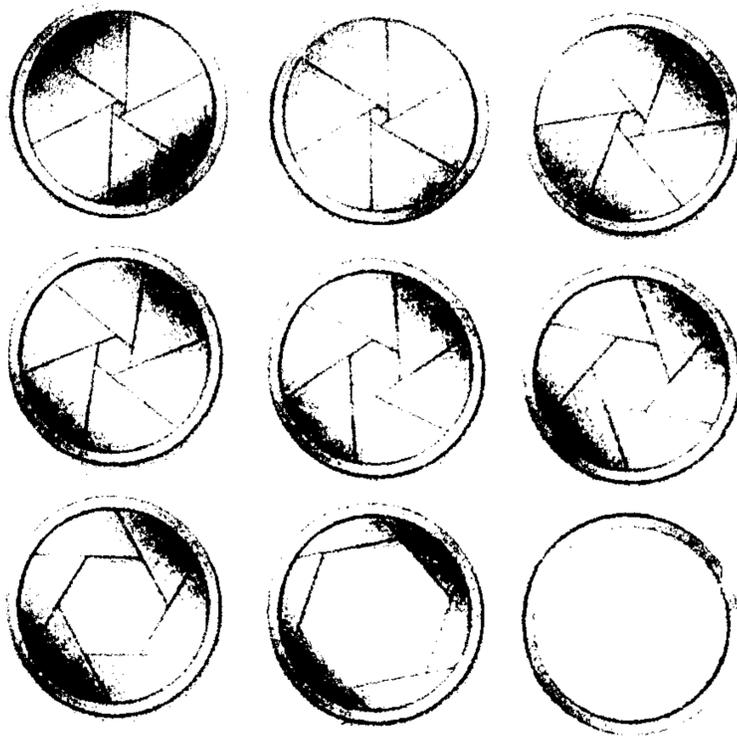


FIGURE 3



VIEW A - A

FIGURE 4

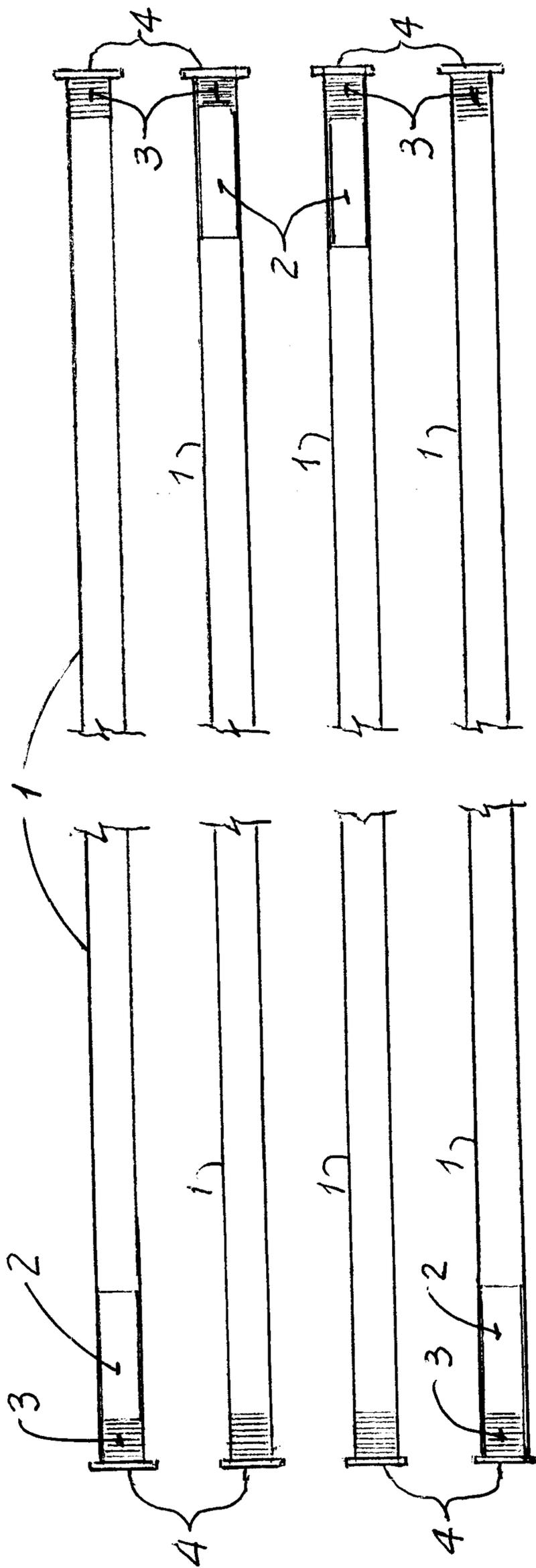


FIGURE 5