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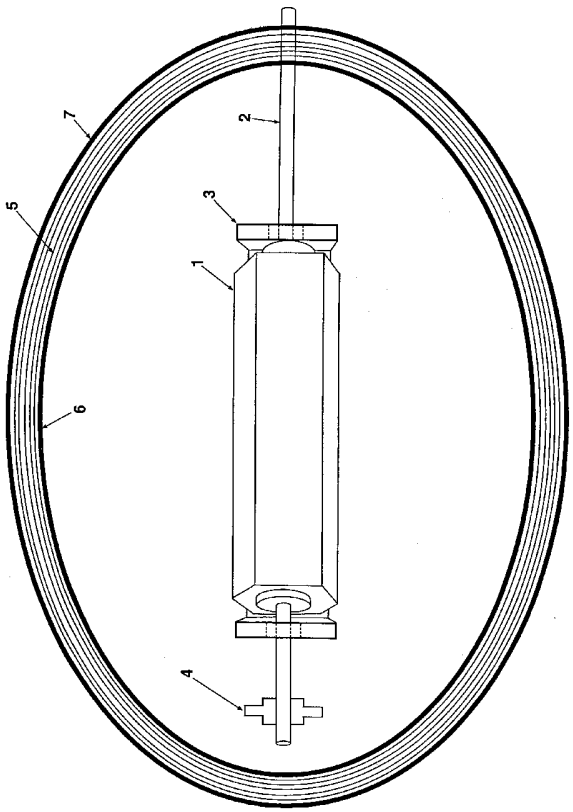
(54) **Title:** AN EFFICIENT ENERGY PRODUCING ELECTROMAGNETIC OR MAGNETIC DEVICE



(57) **Abstract:** This device can and will come in various sizes, shapes, and power. This device will vividly demonstrate the importance of certain scientific principles which have been left out or totally misunderstood by the prior art designs of electromagnetic motor devices. This innovation overcomes the errors of the prior art by enacting known scientific principles coupled with creativity and the knowledge of the solution to Lenz's Law and the Inverse Square "mental block" of the prior art. An example of the magnitude of this innovation (Fig.1) is detailed in the description of the embodiment. And further enhanced by Fig.2 and Fig.3 and in the description of the embodiment. Extremely high speeds and torque and efficiencies will be achieved by embodiments of the pioneering electromagnetic device for industry and the human race.

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AN EFFICIENT ENERGY PRODUCING ELECTROMAGNETIC OR MAGNETIC DEVICE

The present invention relates generally to devices for producing power by electromagnetic motor means, that is novel and pioneering in its efficient output power and means that is strikingly contrary to prior art.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There have been many varying designs of prior electromagnetic motors, for example, U.S. Patent 4,151,431. And they have followed certain accepted beliefs and teachings of Lenz's Law, Faraday's Law of Electromagnetic Induction, and the Inverse Square Law of magnetic and electromagnetic field strengths in their varying designs with great rigidity.

Their varying designs, however, are very restrictive as to power output.

It becomes obvious to the inventor from over 40 years of study, research, and experimentation that there is a simple way that rises above the limitations of prior electromagnetic motor design by going in the OPPOSITE direction of prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the invention is to provide effective acceleration of the magnetic or electromagnetic motor without obvious violation of Lenz's Law, etc., thus resulting in tremendously faster speeds and efficient power outputs.

This goal is achieved by a novel design of the energy producing electromagnetic or magnetic device that has magnetic motion element or elements not have its magnetic field of force noticeably or negatively cut magnetic wire turns of wire of said device.

The electric motor has magnetic rotary a noticeable distance from magnetic wire turns of motor, whereby the magnetic field of magnetic rotary does not noticeably reach said magnetic wire turns. Also, a portion of firing segments of commutator may be shorted out at any desirable intervals.

This novel energy producing electromagnetic or magnetic device is designed not to noticeably invoke Lenz's Law, and has magnetic motion device in center of coil of magnetic wire turns, where magnetic field force is strongest between magnetic motion device and coil of magnetic wire turns.

This energy producing electromagnetic or magnetic device is capable of reaching the power output which is greater than the power input into said device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows top view and explains with the description of the embodiment how one skilled in the art could build their pioneering magnetic and/or electromagnetic motor.

Fig. 2 shows side view of commutator for tweaking invention depicted in Fig. 1 in order to use the collapsing magnetic field and current produced by the invention when the input voltage and current are broken during the cycle; and is explained with the description of the invention of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows side view of adjustable firing of brushes leading to the motor of Fig. 1 that further tweaks the timing of the invention of Fig. 1 relative to its speed; and is explained with the description of the invention of Fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENT

The drawing depicting the top view of Fig. 1 of the invention is easily understood by first look, not to follow inverse square direction of building electromagnetic devices. Because 20# rotary permanent magnet **1** is a noticeable distance of seven (7) inches from coil **5** of 70 lbs. of No. 5 gauge magnetic wire.

Nos. **6** and **7** or inner and outer housing of Fig. 1 encases coil **5** of Fig. 1. Magnet rotary **1** has three (3) inch diameter and is eight (8) inches long held by bearings and supports **3** and shaft **2** leads to power output at one end and stops with commutator **4** at opposite end of twenty-three (23) inches long, seventeen (17) inches wide and eleven (11) inches high coil **5** of inside measurements.

It is obvious this design is contrary to prior art teachings. And I now explain why it is phenomenally superior to the prior art. Fact: It is a known fact that the strongest magnetic field of a coil of magnetic wire is in its center. Note: Permanent magnet 20# magnetic rotary sits in the center of coil **5**. Fact: Lenz's Law states as a moving magnet cuts wires at right angle or vice versa: "A current set up by an emf-induced due to the motion of a (closed-circuit) conductor will be in such a direction that its magnetic field will oppose the motion causing the emf." (1834)

Note: Magnet 20# rotary **1** is at noticeable distance from 70# coil **5**; so, in accordance with the inverse square law, the magnetic field of rotary **1** is very weak at coil **5** itself. Therefore, Lenz's Law does not noticeably occur. And at the same time, the magnetic field of rotary **1** is extremely strong at the center of coil **5**, exactly where the magnetic field strength of coil **5** is also strongest. Therefore, very strong torque is applied to magnet 20# rotary **1** of Fig. 1.

While at the same instant Lenz's Law by its strong rotation of 20# magnet is not enacted. Therefore, tremendously greater speeds and torque will result with tremendously greater efficient power output results than that of the prior art.

Any design of electromagnetic motor will benefit phenomenally by these pioneering teachings of this years-of-experience inventor.

The drawing of Fig. 2 is also of same experience and is also simple. Fig. 2 is standard double hub **3** for battery contacts with leads **4** and **5** leading to opposite firing segments of No. 1 with shortout segments **2** that are connected with dark solid line from segment **2** to other segment **2**. That design results in a collapsing magnetic field of coil **5** of Fig. 1 producing current and magnetic field that maintains torque on rotating 20# magnet **1** of Fig. 1. Direction of input current is reversed, of course, at every 1/2 cycle.

Fig. 3 is of the same concern of improving performance by tuning the firing of Fig. 1 by adjusting brushes **6** by turning brush holder **7** mechanism that is a flat disk turnable by hand or by a mechanism for tuning firing with speed of Fig. 1 in rotation.

Of course, all of the problems I have discussed about the prior art and given solutions for, are even more accented if great number of turns of magnetic wire are used in the motor design.

The world will be dumbfounded by the results shown by the motors build by these teachings, but at the same time pleased with the phenomenal results and benefit to industry and to all humanity.

I accordingly depend on my claims for deserved patent protection for this pioneering patent application and patents issued by the grace of God. Amen.

I claim:

1. An efficient energy producing electromagnetic or magnetic device that has magnetic motion element or elements not have its magnetic field of force noticeably or negatively cut magnetic wire turns of wire of said device.

2. The efficient energy producing electromagnetic or magnetic device according to claim 1, wherein the device is an electric motor that has magnetic rotary a noticeable distance from magnetic wire turns of motor, whereby magnetic field of said magnetic rotary does not noticeably reach said magnetic wire turns.

3. The efficient energy producing electromagnetic or magnetic device according to claim 1, wherein a portion of firing segments of commutator may be shorted out at any desirable intervals.

4. The electric motor according to claim 2, wherein a change of firing position of motor is adjustable to accommodate speed of rotation of motor.

5. The efficient energy producing electromagnetic or magnetic device according to claim 1, wherein the device is designed not to noticeably invoke Lenz's Law, and that has magnetic motion device in center of coil of magnetic wire turns, where magnetic field force is strongest between magnetic motion device and coil of magnetic wire turns.

6. The efficient energy producing electromagnetic or magnetic device according to claim 5, wherein the device has coil move and magnetic entity of center stationary.

7. The efficient energy producing electromagnetic or magnetic device according to claim 5, whereby there are numerous turns of magnetic wire turns and strong

enough magnetic motion device that such tremendous speed and torque are reached that power output is greater than power input into said device.

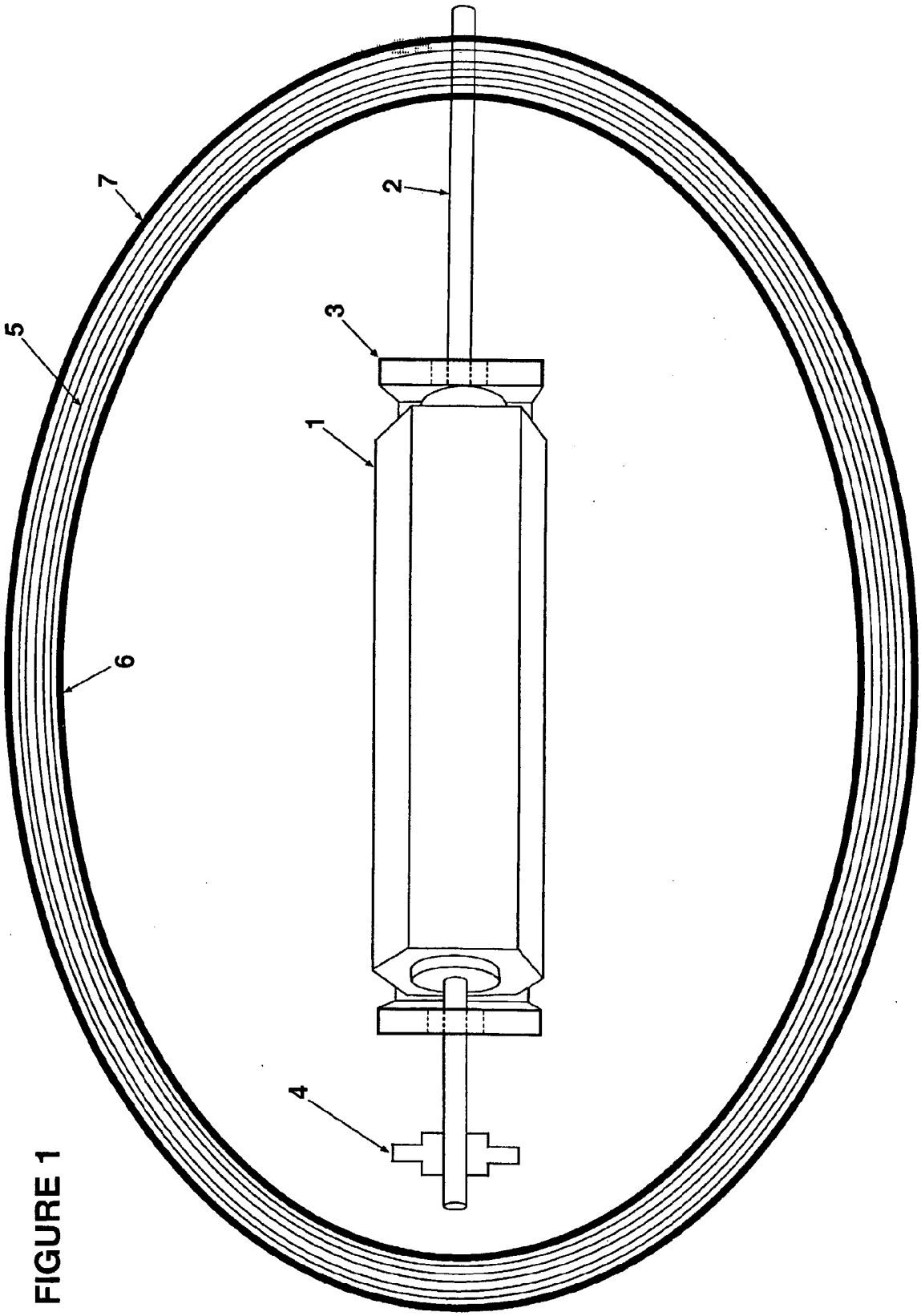

FIGURE 1

Not to scale. Qualitative description.

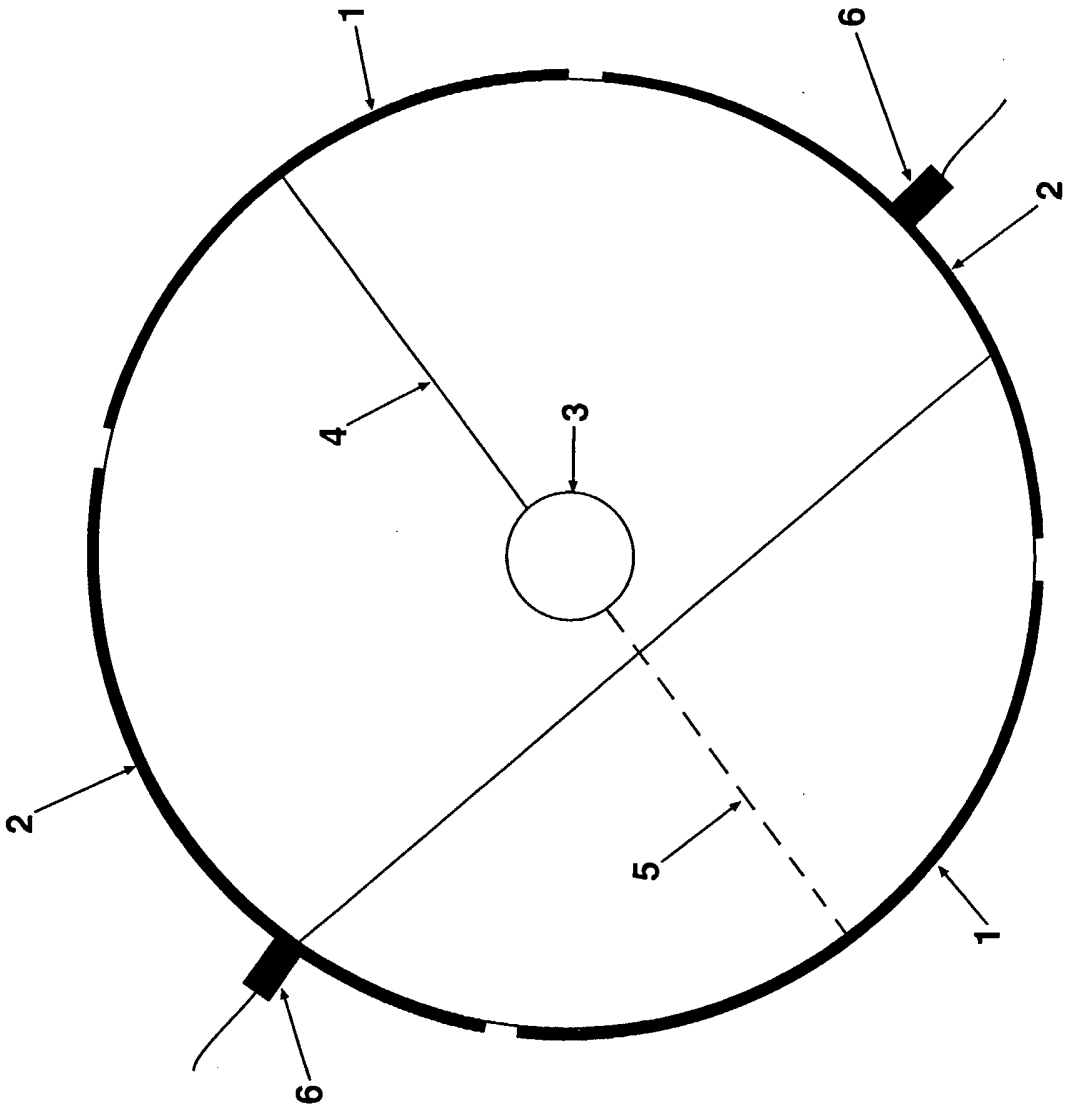

FIGURE 2

Not to scale. Qualitative description.

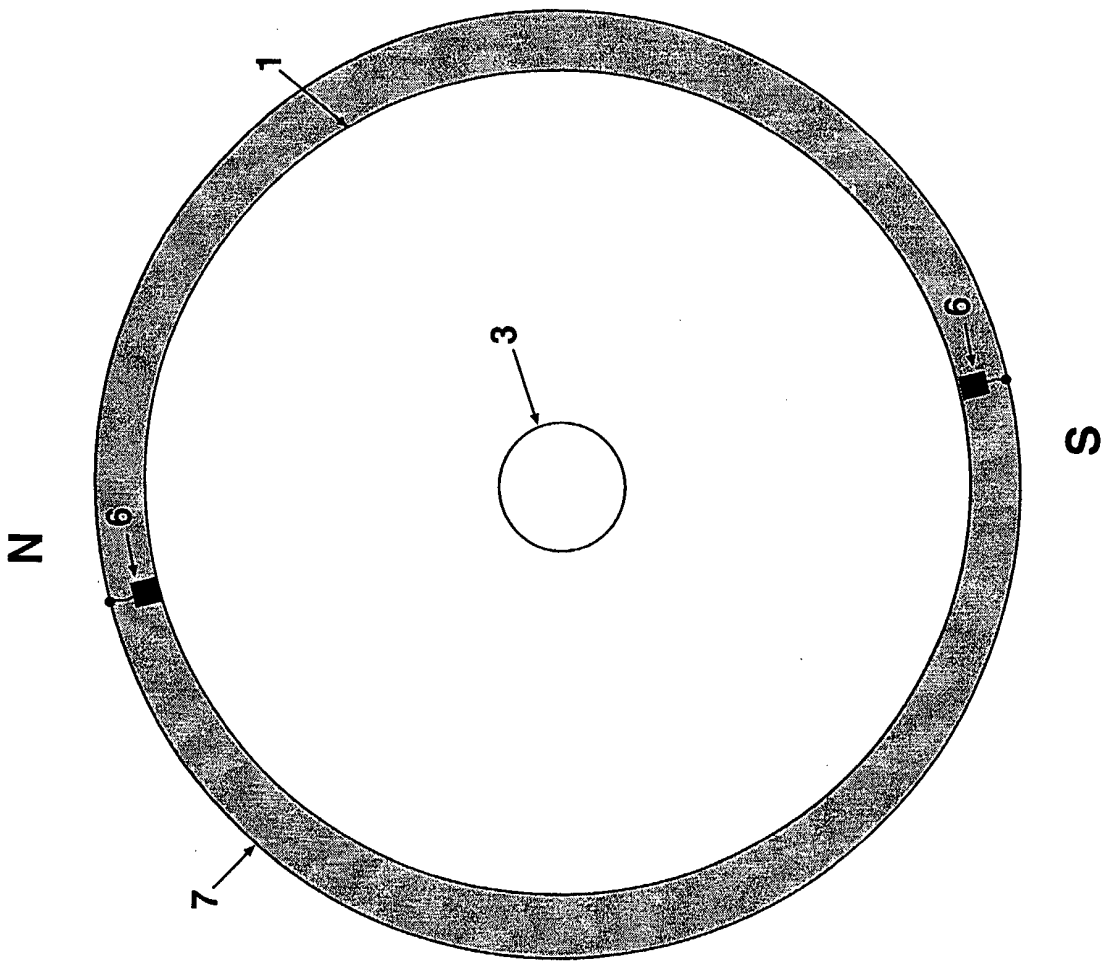

FIGURE 3

Not to scale. Qualitative description.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US05/09718

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC(7) : H02K 53/00
US CL : 310/156.1
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
U.S. : 310/156.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JP 2003-079128 A (ASAOKA) 14 March 2003 (14.03.2003), abstract, Figs.3-5.	1-7
X	www.crank.net/perpetual.html, "The No Work Action-Reaction Motor", 15 December 2003, entire document, pp.1-6.	1-7
A	JP 11-356034 A (NAGAI) 24 December 1999 (24.12.1999), abstract.	1
A	JP 2004-023871 A (SUGIURA) 22 January 2004 (22.01.2004), abstract.	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

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