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(54) **Title**: LOCKED OBJECT MOTION SYSTEM

(57) **Abstract**: A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the delivery of stored mechanical pressure of a compressed and/or pressurized and/or tensioned static or non moving or non flowing fluid and/or other substance, through one or more static or non moving piston or pistons or similar device or devices, without the relative or internal movement of the fluid or the substance and without releasing, depleting or consuming the fluid or the substance or the tension in the substance, during the operation of the process.

DESCRIPTION:

TITLE: LOCKED OBJECT MOTION SYSTEM.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION:

This new invention is a process or mechanism that utilizes the pressure(s) or force(s) acting upon locked object(s) or matter(s) to create motion capable of driving machines and/or equipments and/or devices including power generators and/or alternators. Locked Object(s) or matter(s) are the enclosed and pressurized material(s) or substance(s) such as compressed gas or liquid and/or other substance(s) in non flowing or non moving or static state or status, through which force or pressure is transmitted and/or transferred and/or exerted upon movable devices and/or equipments and/or machines and/or any part thereof.

The source of force or pressure may be natural and/or man made and includes any source of force(s) or pressure(s) and/or any combination thereof of more than one force.

USE OF THE INVENTION:

The output of the invention is motion. This motion can be utilized in a wide variety of uses including running machines in industries or otherwise and/or running other mechanical, electrical or electronic and/or other

devices or equipments or gadgets and/or machines or any part or portion thereof and/or any process or machine(s) or any part or portion thereof for any purpose whatsoever and/or run generators and/or alternators to create electrical energy.. The process can generate both linear and/or rotational motion. The process is scalable. It can be portable and non portable depending upon the requirement, size and output. Some embodiments of this process can also be utilized as hand held devices.

This invention is immensely beneficial directly and indirectly to its users and others. Briefly, some of the benefits of this Invention are as follows: This invention drastically reduces the consumption of electricity and/or other resources generally required to drive or operate machines and/or equipments in industries.. This invention can be used to generate electricity on a tiny, small, medium ,large and extra large scale, by using generators and/or alternators. It also drastically reduces the necessity to constantly accumulate and store raw materials which are generally required to drive or run certain kinds of machines or equipments in industries, thereby saving a lot of time, money and other resources for its users. This invention is much cleaner than existing processes and/or methods currently being used and thus is environment friendly. Using this Invention on a large scale by existing and new industries, would reduce environment pollution to a large extent improving the health conditions of people. This invention is also scalable thus it makes easier and convenient for all types of industries to benefit from it. The main beauty of this invention is its simplicity. It can be easily set up, activated and operationalized.

This invention can be used in a wide range of industries and has many potential industrial applications, particularly in the power industry and

manufacturing industries covering many sectors. Therefore, the best method or embodiment to be adopted by a user would depend upon the requirements, circumstances, available resources and intended purpose of each and every case.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

This Invention stems from the need to generate a clean and efficient system of motion generation for industrial purposes which utilizes natural and/or man made forces without massive consumption of source object(s) or raw materials. This is made possible by locking the source object(s) or matter(s) so that the force or forces acting upon the source object(s) or raw materials can be utilized again and again in a continuous manner without having to frequently accumulate the source object(s) or raw matter(s) again and again thereby drastically reducing the consumption of the source object(s) or raw materials, yet at the same time generating the required motion by converting the continuous force or forces acting upon the source object(s) or raw materials.

PRIOR ART :

The use of force(s) or pressure(s) to generate motion is nothing new. However, in every system available till this new process invention, the pressure or force acting upon the object(s) or matter(s) is used in such a manner which allows the flow or movement or motion of the source object(s) or matter(s) itself for the purpose of creating motion. For example in a Hydro Electric power plant the water is allowed to fall/flow upon the blades of the turbine due to the force of gravity, in order to create rotational motion of the turbine. In this example the water is the

object or matter. This inevitably results in reduction or depletion of the matter or object from the source reservoir or dam. Therefore, in order to generate continuous motion of the turbine, constant efforts are required to accumulate more matter or object (water) in the reservoir or dam which results in massive requirements and consumption of the source object(s) or matter(s) and an appropriate infrastructure to accumulate and/or store such source object(s) or matter(s). Another example is the use of compressed air to create a motion. The compressed air is released in the process and therefore more compressed air is required to be created constantly to keep the motion going. This results in the massive requirement, accumulation and consumption of the source object(s) or matter(s). In this example the source object(s) or matter(s) is compressed air.

A critical difference between this invention and other conventional hydraulic or pneumatic processes or mechanisms is that in a conventional hydraulic or pneumatic process or mechanism there always is relative or internal motion or movement of the fluid or fluids and/or the piston and/or piston head during the operation of the process to create the required motion. However, in this process invention the process or method is capable of generating motion or continuous or repeated motion of a device or equipment or machine, as the case may be, without the relative or internal motion or movement of the fluid and also without the internal movement of the piston and/or piston head during the operation of the process to create the required motion. This enables the system to drastically reduce the need to accumulate raw materials or source object or source objects.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION :

The objects of this Invention is to create motion, as per the requirement of each and every case which is capable of driving and/or running machines and/or other devices or gadgets or equipments including but not limited to power generators and/or alternators.

This Invention covers the entire spectrum of generation of motion from force or forces, acting upon locked object(s) or matter(s) for the purposes of running machines in industries or otherwise and/or running other mechanical, electrical or electronic and/or other devices or equipments or gadgets and/or machines or any part or portion thereof including generators and/or alternators to create electrical energy. The process can generate both linear and rotational motion. It can be portable and non portable depending upon the requirement, size and output. Some embodiments of this process can also be utilized as hand held devices.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION :

This new invention is a process or mechanism that utilizes and converts the force or forces acting upon locked source object(s) or matter(s) to create continuous motion capable of driving machines and/or equipments or gadgets or devices including power generators and/or alternators. Locked object(s) or matter(s) are the enclosed and pressurized material(s) or substance(s) such as compressed gas or liquid and/or other substance(s) in non flowing or non moving or static state or status and/or other substance or substances which can be tensioned and through which force or pressure is transmitted and/or transferred and/or exerted upon

movable devices and/or equipments and/or machines and/or any part thereof.

The source of force(s) or pressure(s) may be natural and/or man made and includes any source of force(s) or pressure(s) and/or any combination thereof of more than one force.

This Process can be carried out in several manners. However this Invention covers the entire spectrum of generation of motion from force or forces, from any source whatsoever, acting upon locked object(s) or object(s) for the purpose of running machines in industries or otherwise and/or running other mechanical, electrical or electronic and/or other devices or equipments or gadgets and/or machines or any part or portion thereof and/or any process or machine(s) or any part or portion thereof for any purpose whatsoever and/or run generators and/or alternators to create electrical energy.. Instead of rotating output the system can also generate liner motion.

It can be portable and non portable depending upon the requirement, size and output. Some embodiments of this process can also be utilized as hand held devices.

STATEMENT OR DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION:

A substantially better method to create motion is to lock the source object(s) or matter(s) so that the force or forces acting upon the source matter(s) or object(s) can be converted and utilized again and again in a continuous manner without having to frequently accumulate the source

object(s) or matter(s) again and again thereby drastically reducing the consumption of the source object(s) or matter(s) yet at the same time generating the required motion by converting the continuous force or forces acting upon the source object(s) or matter(s). Locked object(s) or matter(s) are the enclosed and pressurized material(s) or substance(s) such as compressed gas or liquid and/or other substance(s) in non flowing or non moving or static state or status, through which force or pressure is transmitted and/or transferred and/or exerted upon movable devices and/or equipments and/or machines and/or any part thereof. This Invention of this new process makes it possible to achieve the desired motion by utilizing and converting the forces acting upon the same source object(s) or matter(s) continuously or as required. This drastically reduces the need for massive accumulation of source object(s) or matter(s) reducing massive infrastructural costs and efforts and the need to maintain a constant supply chain of such source object(s) or matter(s).

In this new process the source object(s) or matter(s) is/are locked and not released and therefore remains more or less intact even though it continues to convert the force(s) or pressure(s) acting upon it into motion. In this process motion is generated though the use of pressure(s) or force(s) without letting the source object(s) or matter(s) to get out or be released, thus resulting in maximum utilization of the source object(s) or matter(s) contained in the system without having to bother to constantly and/or frequently accumulate more and more source object(s) or matter(s). In this process direct conversion of the physical state of the source object(s) or matter(s) is/are not necessary. In case of pressurized liquid the pressure exerted by the locked pressurized liquid is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. In case of compressed gas the pressure exerted by the molecules of the locked compressed gas is

utilized for the purpose of generating motion. The process starts after the source object(s) or matter(s) are locked. In case of other substances or objects which are capable of being tensioned and storing mechanical energy, the pressure exerted by the tensioned substance or substances is/are utilized.

In some forms of the new Invention, this process utilizes such natural forces and continuously converts them into motion by keeping the source object(s) or matter(s) locked in such a manner that it generates the required motion without drastically affecting or depleting the source object(s) or matter(s) thereby drastically saving huge amounts of energy consumption and requirements for accumulation, storage and consumption of the source object(s) or matter(s).

In other forms of this new Invention, this process utilizes man made forces such as mechanical, compressed gases, electromagnetic, hydraulic and/or others and continuously converts them into motion by keeping the source object(s) or matter(s) locked in such a manner that it generates the required motion without drastically affecting or depleting the source object(s) or matter(s) thereby drastically saving huge amounts of energy consumption and requirements for accumulation, storage and consumption of the source object(s) or matter(s).

There are several unique aspects of this Invention. The use of locked object(s) or matter(s) for the purpose of generating motion to run or drive other mechanical, electrical or electronic and/or other devices or equipments or gadgets and/or machines or any part or portion thereof and/or for driving generators and/or alternators to generating electrical energy is unique. Another aspect is the invention of a system for the

constant conversion of natural forces into motion without consuming the source locked object(s) or matter(s). Another aspect is the invention of a system for the constant conversion of man made forces into motion without consuming the source locked object(s) or matter(s).

Some of the uniqueness and/or inherent or embedded uniqueness and/or inventive steps of this Invention are stated in this document:

DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE EMBODIMENTS:

Please note that these descriptions are just a few examples of a few embodiments of the process and do not in any manner limit the scope of this technique or process invention, which has enormous scope and possibilities. Most embodiments do not require any drawings. However, some drawings are provided which are stated in the drawings section of this document. Each embodiment stated below is the best method of practical application of this Invention for the purpose for which it is intended. Some alternate options and possibilities of this invention are also discussed in this document.

1) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the use of stored mechanical pressure of a static or non flowing liquid or gas, without the relative or internal movement of the liquid or gas during the operation of the process. The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering stored mechanical pressure of a static or non flowing liquid or gas to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the relative or internal movement of the gas or liquid during the operation of the process.

2) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the use of mechanical pressure of a static or non flowing substance, without the relative or internal movement of the substance during the operation of the process. The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering mechanical pressure and/or tension contained in the static or non flowing or non moving substance to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the relative or internal movement of the substance during the operation of the process.

3) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the use of mechanical pressure of a compressed and/or pressurized static or non flowing liquid or gas, without the relative or internal movement of the liquid or gas during the operation of the process. The process involves the step of compressing and/or pressurizing a liquid or gas through the use of force and thereafter transferring and/or delivering the mechanical pressure of the static or non flowing liquid or gas to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the relative or internal movement of the gas or liquid during the operation of the process..

4) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the use of mechanical pressure of a static or non flowing fluid or mixture thereof, without the relative or internal movement of the fluid or mixture thereof during the operation of the process . The

process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering mechanical pressure of the static or non flowing fluid or mixture to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the relative or internal movement of the fluid or mixture thereof during the operation of the process..

5) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof without any relative or internal motion or movement of the piston or delivery device or mechanism, by constantly transferring and/or delivering mechanical pressure from a static or non flowing fluid or other substance, without consuming and/or releasing and/or depleting the fluid or substance, during the operation of the process . The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering force or pressure from a compressed and/or pressurized fluid or tensed substance to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the relative or internal movement of the piston or delivery device or mechanism and without consuming and/or releasing and/or depleting the fluid or substance, during the operation of the process.

6) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof by compressing and/or pressurizing a fluid or a mixture thereof and/or other substance and/or creating tension in a substance and thereafter by constantly transferring and/or delivering mechanical pressure or tension thus created, without consuming and/or releasing and/or depleting the fluid, during the operation of the process . The process involves the step of compressing and/or pressurizing a fluid or other substance or mixture thereof or creating tension in a substance and

thereafter transferring and/or delivering the pressure thus created from the compressed and/or pressurized fluid and/or other substance or the tension in the substance, to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the release and/or depletion and/or consumption of the fluid or other substance or without the release of the tension in the substance, during the operation of the process.

7) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the pressure exerted by a static or non flowing fluid and/or other substance during the operation of the process. The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering force or pressure or tension from a compressed and/or pressurized static or non flowing fluid and/or other substance to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines during the operation of the process.

8) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the pressure of static or non flowing liquid and/or gas during the operation of the process. The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering force or pressure from a compressed and/or pressurized static or non flowing liquid and/or gas to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines during the operation of the process.

9) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof by compressing and/or pressurizing a liquid or gas or fluid and/or a mixture thereof and/or creating tension in a substance and

thereafter by constantly transferring and/or delivering mechanical pressure from the static or non flowing liquid or gas or fluid and/or fluid or mixture of fluids and/or the tension in the substance, during the operation of the process . The process involves the steps of compressing and/or pressurizing a liquid or gas or fluid and/or mixture thereof and/or creating tension in a substance and thereafter transferring and/or delivering force or pressure from the static and/or non flowing compressed and/or pressurized liquid or gas or fluid and/or mixture of fluids and/or the tension in the substance, to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines, during the operation of the process.

10) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the pressure of static or non flowing pre-compressed and/or pre-pressurized gas or liquid or fluid or mixture thereof or other pre-tensed substance, without releasing the compressed and/or pressurized gas or liquid or fluid or mixture of fluids or the tension in the substance, during the operation of the process. The process involves the step of using pre-compressed and/or pre – pressurized gas or liquid or fluid and/or combination of fluids and/or pre-tensed substance and thereafter transferring and/or delivering the pressure from the pre-compressed and/or pre-pressurized static or non flowing fluid and/or the tension from the pre-tensed substance, to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines, without releasing the compressed and/or pressurized gas or liquid or fluid or mixture of fluids or the tension in the substance, during the operation of the process.

11) One embodiment of this process involves creating to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or

portion thereof, by compressing and/or pressurizing and/or creating tension in a substance and thereafter by constantly transferring and/or delivering stored mechanical pressure or tension from the substance without releasing the substance or tension in the substance, during the operation of the process. The process involves the steps of compressing and/or pressurizing and/or creating tension in a substance and thereafter transferring and/or delivering the stored mechanical pressure and/or tension in the substance to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines, without releasing the substance or tension in the substance, during the operation of the process.

12) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through conversion of man made or natural forces acting upon static or non flowing or non moving fluid or other substances, without releasing the static or non flowing or non moving fluid or substance during the operation of the process. The process involves the step of delivering man made or natural force or forces upon static or non flowing or non moving fluid or substance or substances without releasing the static or non flowing or non moving fluid or substance, and transferring and/or delivering the force or pressure or tension acting upon the fluid or the substance, to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines, during the operation of the process.

13) One embodiment of this process involves constant conversion of force of gravity into motion using fluid pressure, with or without using additional weight, to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof. The process involves the step of delivering fluid pressure created through the force of gravity

acting upon the fluid directly or upon a weight or load to exert pressure upon a fluid, and thereafter transferring and/or delivering the force or pressure to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines to create continuous motion, during the operation of the process.

14) One embodiment of this process involves constant conversion of force of buoyancy into motion using fluid pressure, to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof. The process involves the step of delivering fluid pressure created through the force of buoyancy acting upon the fluid and transferring and/or delivering the force or pressure to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines to create continuous motion, during the operation of the process.

15) One embodiment of this process involves creating motion through the use of static or non flowing fluid. The process involves using pressure of static or non flowing compressed and/or pressurized fluid and directing them to the appropriate portion of a machine or machines or part or parts thereof, during the operation of the process.

16) One embodiment of this process involves using force or forces for creating pressure upon static or non flowing fluid and using the pressure for running or driving at least one machine or part thereof, without consuming or depleting or releasing the fluid. The process involves using force or forces to create pressure upon static or non flowing fluid and utilizing them by directing the pressure to the appropriate portion of a machine or machines or part or parts thereof, without consuming or depleting or releasing the fluid, during the operation of the process.

17) One embodiment of this process involves constant transfer and/or exertion pressure from a static or non flowing or non moving fluid through a static piston or similar device or mechanism to create continuous motion in any machine or equipment or any part or portion thereof. The process involves exerting pressure of static or non flowing fluid through a static piston or similar device and by directing the pressure to the appropriate portion of a machine or machines or part or parts thereof, during the operation of the process.

18) One embodiment of this process involves constant transfer and/or exertion of pressure from a static or non flowing or non moving compressed and/or pressurized and/or tensed device or substance directly or through a piston or similar device or mechanism to create continuous motion in any machine or equipment or any part or portion thereof. The process involves exerting pressure of static or non flowing or non moving device or substance, through a piston or similar device and by directing the pressure to the appropriate portion of a machine or machines or part or parts thereof, without releasing the tension of the spring or mechanical device, during the operation of the process.

19) One embodiment of this process involves constant conversion of tension of a spring or coil or device or substance without releasing the tension of the spring or coil or device or substance to create continuous motion in any machine or equipment or any part or portion thereof. The process involves constantly transferring the tension of a spring or coil or device or substance and directing the pressure to the appropriate portion of a machine or machines or part or parts thereof, without releasing the

tension of the spring or coil or device or substance, during the operation of the process.

20) One embodiment of this process involves delivering pressure of a static or non flowing fluid to different portion of a wheel or other rotating device to create continuous motion of the wheel or other rotating device without releasing the fluid. The process involves delivering pressure of a static or non flowing fluid to different portion of a wheel or other rotating device to create continuous motion of the wheel or other rotating device without releasing the fluid, during the operation of the process.

21) One embodiment of this process involves delivering pressure of a static or non flowing fluid to different portion of a machine or device or equipment to create continuous motion of the machine or device or equipment without releasing the fluid. The process involves delivering pressure of a static or non flowing fluid to different portion of a machine or device or equipment to create continuous motion of the machine or device or equipment, without releasing the fluid, during the operation of the process.

22) One embodiment of this process involves using at least one static piston head to deliver pressure of a static or non moving fluid to different part or portions of at least one machine or device or equipment to create continuous motion without internal movement of the fluid during the operation of the process and a mechanism to process and/or modify and/or control the motion into an out put motion of the required type (linear or rotational), strength, power, force, speed or revolution. The process involves the steps of using at least one static piston head to deliver pressure of a static or non moving fluid, to different part or portions

of a machine or device or equipment to create continuous motion, without internal movement of the fluid, during the operation of the process and to process and/or modify and/or control the motion into an out put motion of the required type (linear or rotational), strength, power, force, speed or revolution through the use of appropriate gear mechanism.

23) The process or method stated in the above embodiments from paragraphs 1 to 22 above , may optionally include one or more of the following additional and optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance. (c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process; (e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process; (f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process; (g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process; (h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof. (I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply. (j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

This new Invention covers the entire spectrum of generation of motion from force or forces, from any source or sources whatsoever, acting upon locked object(s) or object(s) for the purpose of running machines in industries or otherwise and/or running other mechanical, electrical or electronic and/or other devices or equipments or gadgets and/or machines or any part or portion thereof and/or any process or machine(s) or any part or portion thereof for any purpose whatsoever and/or run generators and/or alternators to create electrical energy.. Locked Objects includes all types of fluids including but not limited to gases and/or liquids and/or mixture of gases and/or liquids and other substances or matters. Locked Objects also includes any substance and/or object and/or matter which is/are capable of transferring and/or exerting force or pressure from one point or location to another. Locked Objects also includes substances such as springs, coils and others which can be compressed and/or pressurized and/or tensed, to store mechanical force or energy or pressure. Locked Objects covers the entire spectrum of matters, objects capable of storing and exerting or transferring mechanical pressure.

The process can generate both linear and/or rotational motion. It can be portable and non portable depending upon the requirement, size and output. The process is scalable. Some embodiments of this process can also be utilized as hand held devices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS OF THE BEST METHOD:

Please note that these drawings are for the purpose of understanding of the process or mechanism and are just a few examples of a few embodiments of the process and do not in any manner limit the scope of this technique or process invention, which has enormous scope and

possibilities. Each embodiment stated below is the best method of practical application of this Invention for the purpose for which it is intended.

FIGURE 1 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where, force of gravity acting upon a locked object/load and liquid or hydraulic fluid is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. In this embodiment weight of an object or objects/loads is converted to motion.

FIGURE 2 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where, force of gravity acting upon a object/load and dense pneumatic matter (gas) is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. In this embodiment weight of an object or objects/loads is converted to motion.

FIGURE 3 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where, the force of gravity acting upon an Over Head Tank of liquid (locked hydraulic fluid) is utilized for generating motion.

FIGURE 4 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where motor based hydraulic pressure acting on locked hydraulic liquid is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. In this embodiment of this process motor based locked pressurized hydraulic liquid is utilized for the purpose of generating motion.

FIGURE 5 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where motor based locked compressed air is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. In this embodiment of this process motor based locked compressed air is utilized for the purpose of generating motion.

FIGURE 6 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where motor based locked compressed air stored in accumulators/containers is utilized for the purpose of generating motion In this embodiment of this process motor based locked compressed air stored in accumulators/containers is utilized for the purpose of generating motion.

FIGURE 7 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where locked compressed pneumatic gas is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. In this embodiment of this process locked compressed pneumatic gas is utilized for the purpose of generating motion.

FIGURE 8 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where tension or pulling force of spring acting upon locked hydraulic liquid or dense pneumatic matter (gas) is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. In this embodiment of the process, tension or pulling force of spring acting upon locked hydraulic liquid or dense pneumatic matter (gas) is utilized for the purpose of generating motion.

FIGURE 9 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where a single wheel is used which is attached to a transmission mechanism.

FIGURE 10 shows a piston along with its cylinder. The working of the piston has already been illustrated in one or more of the drawings contained in Figures 1 to 9 of this document.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE EMBODIMENTS ALONG WITH DRAWINGS :

Please note that these drawings are just a few examples of a few embodiments of the working of the process and do not in any manner limit the scope of this technique or process invention, which has enormous scope and possibilities. Each embodiment stated below is the best method of practical application of this Invention for the purpose for which it is intended.

FIGURE 1 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where, force of gravity acting upon a locked object/load and liquid or hydraulic fluid is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. In this embodiment weight of an object or objects/loads is converted to motion. This is done by first setting up the system and thereafter placing a load in a container located on the top of a piston mounted in a hydraulic tank, filled with hydraulic liquid, which creates the required pressure in the output valve of the hydraulic fluid tank which is connected through pipes through a leak proof or air tight joint box (comprising of rotating shaft fitted to a collar or bushing or bearing set) or any other suitable device or equipment, to the inlet valve of one or more modified hydraulic cylinder(s), as the case may be, located on a rotatable primary wheel mounted on a stand. The pressure or force of the hydraulic liquid on the modified piston(s) of the cylinder(s) exerts the required pressure on the extended pressure plates (fins) of the primary wheel through the pressure arm(s) or connecting rods of the modified piston(s) of the cylinders which makes the primary wheel to rotate in the direction of the force. The wheel continues to rotate due to the force exerted upon it, as long as sufficient force(s) or pressure(s) due to the weight of the load and that of the liquid is put on

the extended pressure plates (fins) through the modified piston(s). The process starts after the source object(s) or matter(s) are locked. The primary wheel is shown as 1. The Gear Box assembly is shown as 2. The cylinders mounted on the primary wheel are shown as 3 and 4. The cooling system is shown as 5. The leak proof rotating shaft with collar or bushing/bearing is shown as 6. The stand supporting the primary wheel is shown as 7. The pipe carrying the hydraulic liquid to the collar or bushing of the rotating shaft is shown as 8. The foundation for the primary wheel stand is shown as 9. The rotating output device of the system is shown as 10. The foundation supporting the gear box assembly is shown is 11. The extended pressure plates (fins) are shown as 12 and 13. The pipes connecting the cylinders mounted on the wheels to the rotating shaft is shown as 14 and 15. The load on the Hydraulic Piston is shown as 16. The carriage box or container for the load is shown as 17. The piston rod on the hydraulic tank is shown as 18. The pressure meter on the hydraulic tank is shown as 19. The input valve of the hydraulic liquid to the hydraulic tank is shown as 20. The pipe carrying the hydraulic liquid to the Over Head hydraulic tank is shown as 21. The piston inside the Over Head Hydraulic Tank is shown as 22. The column or structure supporting the Over Head Hydraulic Tank is shown as 23. The Over Head Hydraulic Tank is shown as 24. The belt or fastener or chain or rope/cable connecting the primary wheel to the secondary rotating device in the gearbox assembly is shown as 25. The under ground hydraulic liquid reservoir is shown as 26. The column or stand or structure supporting the gear box assembly is shown as 27. The pressure meter on the hydraulic pipe connecting the over head hydraulic tank to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 28. The pressure valve on the hydraulic pipe connecting the over head hydraulic tank to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 29. The Electric/Electronic control panel is shown

as 30. The electrically or electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 31. The pump-motor assembly to lift the hydraulic liquid from the under ground reservoir to the over head hydraulic tank is shown as 32 and 34. The suction pipe located within the underground reservoir is shown as 33. The connecting cable between the control panel and the cooling system is shown as 35. The connecting cable between the control panel and the electrically/electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 36. The discharge or outlet valve located on a pipe from the over head hydraulic cylinder is shown as 37. The outflow or discharge pipe of the hydraulic liquid from the over head hydraulic tank is shown as 38. The funnel or cup for the intake of hydraulic liquid into the underground reservoir is shown as 39. The connecting pipe between the funnel and the under ground reservoir is shown as 41. The control valve located on the connecting pipe between the funnel and the under ground reservoir is shown as 40.

FIGURE 2 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where, force of gravity acting upon a object/load and dense pneumatic matter (gas) is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. In this embodiment weight of an object or objects/loads is converted to motion. This is done by first setting up the system and thereafter placing a load in a container located on top of a piston mounted in a pneumatic tank of suitable size preferably filled with dense gas which creates the required compression and pressure in the output valve of the pneumatic tank which is connected through pipes through a leak proof or air tight joint box (comprising of rotating shaft fitted to a collar or bushing or bearing set) or any other suitable device or equipment, to the inlet valve of one or more modified pneumatic cylinder(s), as the case may be, located on a rotatable primary wheel mounted on a stand. The pressure or force of the

compressed gas on the modified piston(s) of the cylinder(s) exerts the required pressure on the extended pressure plates (fins) of the primary wheel through the pressure arm(s) or connecting rods of the modified piston(s) of the cylinders which makes the primary wheel to rotate in the direction of the force. The wheel continues to rotate due to the force of gravity as long as sufficient force(s) or pressure(s) due to the weight of the load and that of the pneumatic gas is put on the extended pressure plates (fins) through the modified piston(s). The process starts after the source object(s) or matter(s) are locked. The primary wheel is shown as 1. The Gear Box assembly is shown as 2. The cylinders mounted on the primary wheel are shown as 3 and 4. The cooling system is shown as 5. The leak proof rotating shaft with collar or bushing/bearing is shown as 6. The stand supporting the primary wheel is shown as 7. The pipe carrying the pneumatic gas to the collar or bushing of the rotating shaft is shown as 8. The foundation for the primary wheel stand is shown as 9. The rotating output device of the system is shown as 10. The foundation supporting the gear box assembly is shown is 11. The extended pressure plates (fins) are shown as 12 and 13. The pipes connecting the cylinders mounted on the wheels to the rotating shaft is shown as 14 and 15. The load on the Pneumatic Piston is shown as 16. The carriage box or container for the load is shown as 17. The piston rod on the pneumatic tank is shown as 18. The pressure meter on the pneumatic tank is shown as 19. The input valve of the pneumatic gas to the pneumatic tank is shown as 20. The pipe carrying the pneumatic gas to the Over Head pneumatic tank is shown as 21. The piston inside the Over Head Pneumatic Tank is shown as 22. The column or structure supporting the Over Head Pneumatic Tank is shown as 23. The Over Head Pneumatic Tank is shown as 24. The belt or fastener or chain or rope/cable connecting the primary wheel to the secondary rotating device in the

gearbox assembly is shown as 25. The under ground pneumatic gas reservoir is shown as 26. The column or stand or structure supporting the gear box assembly is shown as 27. The pressure meter on the pneumatic pipe connecting the over head pneumatic tank to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 28. The pressure valve on the pneumatic pipe connecting the over head pneumatic tank to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 29. The Electric/Electronic control panel is shown as 30. The electrically or electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 31. The suction pump-compressor-motor assembly to lift and/or compress the pneumatic gas from the under ground reservoir to the over head pneumatic tank is shown as 32 and 34. The suction pipe located within the underground reservoir is shown as 33. The connecting cable between the control panel and the cooling system is shown as 35. The connecting cable between the control panel and the electrically/electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 36. The discharge or outlet valve located on a pipe from the over head pneumatic cylinder is shown as 37. The outflow or discharge pipe of the pneumatic gas from the over head pneumatic tank is shown as 38. The inlet cap com valve for the intake of pneumatic gas into the underground reservoir is shown as 39.

FIGURE 3 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where, the force of gravity acting upon an Over Head Tank of liquid (locked hydraulic fluid) is utilized for generating motion. This is done by first setting up the system and thereafter placing the required volume of hydraulic liquid on an Over Head Tank having sufficient height. The liquid from the Over Head tank is allowed to flow through pipes, due to gravity, through a leak proof or air tight joint box (comprising of rotating shaft fitted to a collar or bushing or bearing set) or any other suitable device or

equipment, to one or more modified pistons of the cylinder(s) located on a rotatable primary wheel mounted on a stand. The pressure or force of the hydraulic liquid on the modified piston(s) of the cylinder(s) exerts the required pressure on the extended pressure plates (fins) of the primary wheel through the pressure arm(s) or connecting rods of the modified piston(s) of the cylinders which makes the primary wheel to rotate in the direction of the force. The wheel continues to rotate due to the force of gravity as long as sufficient force(s) or pressure(s) due to the weight of the liquid is put on the extended pressure plates (fins) through the modified piston(s). The process starts after the source object(s) or matter(s) are locked. The primary wheel is shown as 1. The Gear Box assembly is shown as 2. The cylinders mounted on the primary wheel are shown as 3 and 4. The cooling system is shown as 5. The leak proof rotating shaft with collar or bushing/bearing is shown as 6. The stand supporting the primary wheel is shown as 7. The pipe carrying the hydraulic liquid to the collar or bushing of the rotating shaft is shown as 8. The foundation for the primary wheel stand is shown as 9. The rotating output device of the system is shown as 10. The foundation supporting the gear box assembly is shown is 11. The extended pressure plates (fins) are shown as 12 and 13. The pipes connecting the cylinders mounted on the wheels to the rotating shaft is shown as 14 and 15. The Over Head Hydraulic tank is shown as 16. The hydraulic liquid is shown as 17. The over flow pipe from the over head hydraulic tank is shown as 18. The column or structure supporting the Over Head Hydraulic Tank is shown as 19. The input valve of the hydraulic liquid to the hydraulic tank is shown as 20. The discharge or outlet valve located on a pipe from the over head hydraulic cylinder is shown as 21. The outflow or discharge pipe of the hydraulic liquid from the over head hydraulic tank is shown as 22. The pressure meter on the hydraulic pipe connecting the over head

hydraulic tank to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 23. The pressure valve on the hydraulic pipe connecting the over head hydraulic tank to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 24. The belt or fastener or chain or rope/cable connecting the primary wheel to the secondary rotating device in the gearbox assembly is shown as 25. The inlet pipe carrying the hydraulic liquid to the under ground reservoir is shown as 26. The control valve located on the inlet pipe to the under ground reservoir is shown as 28. The column or stand or structure supporting the gear box assembly is shown as 27. The suction pipe located within the underground reservoir is shown as 29. The under ground hydraulic liquid reservoir is shown as 30. The electrically or electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 31. The pump-motor assembly to lift the hydraulic liquid from the under ground reservoir to the over head hydraulic tank is shown as 32 and 34. The connecting cable between the control panel and the cooling system is shown as 33. The Electric/Electronic control panel is shown as 36. The connecting cable between the control panel and the electrically/electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 35. The pipe carrying the hydraulic liquid to the Over Head hydraulic tank is shown as 37.

FIGURE 4 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where motor based hydraulic pressure acting on locked pressurized hydraulic liquid is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. This is done by first setting up the system and thereafter running a suitable motor for a brief span to create the required force(s) or pressure(s) on the hydraulic liquid in a delivery pipe which is connected through a leak proof or air tight joint box (comprising of rotating shaft fitted to a collar or bushing or bearing set) or any other suitable device or equipment, to the

inlet valve of one or more modified hydraulic cylinder(s), located on a rotatable primary wheel mounted on a stand. Once the required force(s) or pressure(s) is created in the hydraulic liquid, the pump is locked mechanically or electrically and the motor is shut off to save energy. The pressure or force of the hydraulic liquid on the modified piston(s) of the cylinder(s) exerts the required pressure on the extended pressure plates (fins) of the primary wheel through the pressure arm(s) or connecting rods of the modified piston(s) of the cylinders which makes the primary wheel to rotate in the direction of the force. The wheel continues to rotate due to the force(s) or pressure(s) of the hydraulic liquid as long as sufficient force(s) or pressure(s) of the liquid is put on the extended pressure plates (fins) through the modified piston(s). The process starts after the source object(s) or matter(s) are locked. The primary wheel is shown as 1. The Gear Box assembly is shown as 2. The cylinders mounted on the primary wheel are shown as 3 and 4. The cooling system is shown as 5. The leak proof rotating shaft with collar or bushing/bearing is shown as 6. The stand supporting the primary wheel is shown as 7. The pipe carrying the hydraulic liquid to the collar or bushing of the rotating shaft is shown as 8. The foundation for the primary wheel stand is shown as 9. The rotating output device of the system is shown as 10. The foundation supporting the gear box assembly is shown is 11. The extended pressure plates (fins) are shown as 12 and 13. The pipes connecting the cylinders mounted on the wheels to the rotating shaft is shown as 14 and 15. The Electric/Electronic control panel is shown as 16. The column or stand or structure supporting the gear box assembly is shown as 17. The control valve located on the inlet pipe to the under ground reservoir is shown as 18. The inlet pipe carrying the hydraulic liquid to the under ground reservoir is shown as 19. The under ground hydraulic liquid reservoir is shown as 20. The suction pipe located within the underground reservoir

is shown as 21. The pump-motor assembly to lift the hydraulic liquid from the under ground reservoir to the over head hydraulic tank is shown as 22 and 23. The electrically or electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 24. The connecting cable between the control panel and the cooling system is shown as 25. The connecting cable between the control panel and the electrically/electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 26. The discharge or outlet valve located on a pipe from the pump is shown as 27. The pressure meter located on the outflow or discharge pipe of the hydraulic liquid from the pump is shown as 28. The pressure meter on the hydraulic pipe connecting the pump to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 29. The pressure control valve on the hydraulic pipe connecting the pump to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 30. The belt or fastener or chain or rope/cable connecting the primary wheel to the secondary rotating device in the gearbox assembly is shown as 31.

FIGURE 5 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where motor based locked compressed air is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. This is done by first setting up the system and thereafter running a suitable motor based air compressor for a brief span to compress the air in the compressor tank to generate the required pressure in the output valve of the pneumatic tank/ Air Compressor tank which is connected through pipes through a leak proof or air tight joint box (comprising of rotating shaft fitted to a collar or bushing or bearing set) or any other suitable device or equipment, to the inlet valve of one or more modified pneumatic cylinder(s), as the case may be, located on a rotatable primary wheel mounted on a stand. Once the required force(s) or pressure(s) is created in the compressed air, the piston on the pneumatic tank is locked mechanically or electrically and the motor is shut

off to save energy. In case of use of standard Air Compressors, the compressor is shut off. The pressure or force of the compressed air on the modified piston(s) of the cylinder(s) exerts the required pressure on the extended pressure plates (fins) of the primary wheel through the pressure arm(s) or connecting rods of the modified piston(s) of the cylinders which makes the primary wheel to rotate in the direction of the force. The wheel continues to rotate due to the force(s) or pressure(s) of the compressed air as long as sufficient force(s) or pressure(s) of the compressed air is put on the extended pressure plates (fins) through the modified piston(s). The process starts after the source object(s) or matter(s) are locked. The primary wheel is shown as 1. The Gear Box assembly is shown as 2. The cylinders mounted on the primary wheel are shown as 3 and 4. The cooling system is shown as 5. The leak proof rotating shaft with collar or bushing/bearing is shown as 6. The stand supporting the primary wheel is shown as 7. The pipe carrying the hydraulic liquid to the collar or bushing of the rotating shaft is shown as 8. The foundation for the primary wheel stand is shown as 9. The rotating output device of the system is shown as 10. The structure supporting the secondary wheel is shown is 11. The extended pressure plates (fins) are shown as 12 and 13. The pipes connecting the cylinders mounted on the wheels to the rotating shaft is shown as 14 and 15. The connecting cable between the control panel and the cooling system is shown as 16. The pressure meter located on the inlet pipe connecting the pump to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 17. The pressure control valve on the hydraulic pipe connecting the pump to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 18. The electrically or electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 19. The pressure meter located on the air compressor is shown as 20. The pressure control valve on the air compressor is shown as 21. The pressure meter located on the out

flow pipe of the air compressor is shown as 22. The outflow control valve located on the out flow pipe of the air compressor is shown as 23. . A pressure control valve on the outlet pipe is shown as 24. The secondary chain or rope or belt or fastener connecting the secondary wheel to the gearbox mechanism is shown as 25. The supporting rod to the secondary wheel is shown as 26. The Electric/Electronic control panel is shown as 27 and 28. The electric cable from the electric control panel to the air compressor is shown as 29. The belt or fastener or chain or rope/cable connecting the primary wheel to the secondary rotating wheel in the gearbox assembly is shown as 30.

FIGURE 6 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where motor based locked compressed air stored in accumulators/containers is utilized for the purpose of generating motion In this embodiment of this process motor based locked compressed air stored in accumulators/containers is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. This is done by first setting up the system and thereafter running a suitable motor based air compressor for the required duration to compress and accumulate enough compressed air to fill up the accumulators or containers until the required or desired pressure is attained. Once the desired or required pressure of the compressed air in the out put valve of the accumulators are generated, the compressed air is allowed to flow through pipes through a leak proof or air tight joint box (comprising of rotating shaft fitted to a collar or bushing or bearing set) or any other suitable device or equipment, to one or more modified pistons of pneumatic cylinder(s) located on a rotatable primary wheel mounted on a stand. Once the required force(s) or pressure(s) is created in the compressed air, the accumulators are locked mechanically or electrically and the motor of the air compressor is shut off to save energy. The

pressure or force of the compressed air on the modified piston(s) of the cylinder(s) exerts the required pressure on the extended pressure plates (fins) of the primary wheel through the pressure arm(s) or connecting rods of the modified piston(s) of the cylinders which makes the primary wheel to rotate in the direction of the force. The primary wheel continues to rotate due to the force(s) or pressure(s) of the compressed air as long as sufficient force(s) or pressure(s) of the compressed air is put on the extended pressure plates (fins) through the modified piston(s). The process starts after the source object(s) or matter(s) are locked. The primary wheel is shown as 1. The Gear Box assembly is shown as 2. The cylinders mounted on the primary wheel are shown as 3 and 4. The cooling system is shown as 5. The leak proof rotating shaft with collar or bushing/bearing is shown as 6. The stand supporting the primary wheel is shown as 7. The pipe carrying the pneumatic gas to the collar or bushing of the rotating shaft is shown as 8. The foundation for the primary wheel stand is shown as 9. The rotating output device of the system is shown as 10. The foundation supporting the gear box assembly is shown is 11. The extended pressure plates (fins) are shown as 12 and 13. The pipes connecting the cylinders mounted on the wheels to the rotating shaft is shown as 14 and 15. The Over Head Pneumatic Tank is shown as 16. The pressure meter on the pneumatic tank is shown as 17. The inlet valve to the pneumatic tank is shown as 18. The over flow valve of the pneumatic gas in the pneumatic tank is shown as 19. The over flow pipe of the pneumatic gas in the pneumatic tank is shown as 20. The control valve controlling the flow of pneumatic gas from the pneumatic tank to the pneumatic accumulator is shown as 21. The pressure meter located in a pipe connecting the pneumatic tank to the pneumatic accumulator is shown as 22. The pneumatic accumulator is shown as 23. The pressure meter on the pneumatic accumulator is shown as 24. The pressure meter

on the over flow pipe of the pneumatic accumulator is shown as 25. The pressure meter on the over flow pipe of the pneumatic accumulator is shown as 26. The overflow pipe of the pneumatic accumulator is shown as 27. The two columns supporting the overhead pneumatic tank and the over head pneumatic accumulator are shown as 28 and 44. column or stand or structure supporting the gear box assembly is shown as 29. The Electric/Electronic control panel is shown as 30. The suction compressor assembly to lift and/or compress air from the surrounding area to the over head pneumatic tank is shown as 31 and 32. The outlet pressure valve located on a pipe connecting the air compressor to the overhead pneumatic tank is shown as 33. The outlet pressure meter located on a pipe connecting the air compressor to the overhead pneumatic tank is shown as 34. An emergency pressure discharge valve from the accumulator is shown as 36 and the pressure discharge pipe as 37. The pipe carrying the pneumatic gas to the Over Head pneumatic tank is shown as 35. The electrically or electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 38. The connecting cable between the control panel and the cooling system is shown as 39. The connecting cable between the control panel and the electrically/electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 40. The pressure meter on the pneumatic pipe connecting the over head pneumatic accumulator to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 41. The pressure valve on the pneumatic pipe connecting the over head pneumatic accumulator to the collar or bushing/ or bearing set is shown as 42.The belt or fastener or chain or rope/cable connecting the primary wheel to the secondary rotating device in the gearbox assembly is shown as 43. The supporting beam between the two columns is shown as 45.

FIGURE 7 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where locked compressed pneumatic gas is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. This is done by first setting up the system and thereafter running a suitable motor based pneumatic compressor for a brief span to compress the gas (preferably dense gas) in the pneumatic tank to generate the required force(s) or pressure(s) in the output valve of the pneumatic tank which is connected through pipes through a leak proof or air tight joint box (comprising of rotating shaft fitted to a collar or bushing or bearing set) or any other suitable device or equipment, to the inlet valve of one or more modified pneumatic cylinder(s), as the case may be, located on a rotatable primary wheel mounted on a stand. Once the required force(s) or pressure(s) is created in the compressed gas, the compressor is locked mechanically or electrically and the motor is shut off to save energy. In case of use of standard Pneumatic Compressors, the compressor is shut off. The pressure or force of the compressed gas on the modified piston(s) of the cylinder(s) exerts the required pressure on the extended pressure plates (fins) of the primary wheel through the pressure arm(s) or connecting rods of the modified piston(s) of the cylinders which makes the primary wheel to rotate in the direction of the force. The wheel continues to rotate due to the force(s) or pressure(s) of the compressed gas as long as sufficient force(s) or pressure(s) of the compressed gas is put on the extended pressure plates (fins) through the modified piston(s). The process starts after the source object(s) or matter(s) are locked. The primary wheel is shown as 1. The Gear Box assembly is shown as 2. The cylinders mounted on the primary wheel are shown as 3 and 4. The cooling system is shown as 5. The leak proof rotating shaft with collar or bushing/bearing is shown as 6. The stand supporting the primary wheel is shown as 7. The pipe carrying the pneumatic gas to the collar or bushing of the rotating shaft is shown as 8.

The foundation for the primary wheel stand is shown as 9. The rotating output device of the system is shown as 10. The foundation supporting the gear box assembly is shown is 11. The extended pressure plates (fins) are shown as 12 and 13. The pipes connecting the cylinders mounted on the wheels to the rotating shaft is shown as 14 and 15. The Over Head Pneumatic Tank is shown as 16. The pressure meter on the pneumatic tank is shown as 17. The inlet valve to the pneumatic tank is shown as 18. The out flow pipe from the pneumatic tank to the collar or bushing or bearing of the rotating shaft is shown as 19. The column supporting the overhead pneumatic tank is shown as 20. The belt or fastener or chain or rope/cable connecting the primary wheel to the secondary rotating device in the gearbox assembly is shown as 21. An emergency pressure discharge valve from the over head pneumatic tank is shown as 22 and the pressure discharge pipe as 23. The pressure meter on the pneumatic pipe connecting the over head pneumatic tank to the collar or bushing or bearing set is shown as 24. The pressure valve on the pneumatic pipe connecting the over head pneumatic tank to the collar or bushing or bearing set is shown as 25. The electrically or electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 26. The outlet pressure meter located on a pipe connecting the air compressor to the overhead pneumatic tank is shown as 27. The outlet pressure valve located on a pipe connecting the air compressor to the overhead pneumatic tank is shown as 28. The suction compressor assembly to lift and/or compress air from the ground level pneumatic tank is shown as 29 and 30. The Electric/Electronic control panel is shown as 31. The connecting cable between the control panel and the electrically/electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 32. The connecting cable between the control panel and the cooling system is shown as 33. The inlet valve cup socket on the ground level

pneumatic tank or reservoir is shown as 34. The inlet pipe to the ground level pneumatic reservoir is shown as 35. An emergency outlet pipe located on the ground level pneumatic reservoir is shown as 36 and a pressure valve is shown as 37. The ground level pneumatic tank is shown as 38. The pressure meter located on the ground level pneumatic tank is shown as 39. The connection joint between the emergency outlet pipe and the ground level pneumatic tank is shown as 40. The column or stand or structure supporting the gear box assembly is shown as 41. The pipe carrying the pneumatic gas to the Over Head pneumatic tank is shown as 42.

FIGURE 8 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where tension or pulling force of spring acting upon locked hydraulic liquid or dense pneumatic matter (gas) is utilized for the purpose of generating motion. This is done by first setting up the system. Thereafter, a piston connected to a spring located inside the tank is pulled and filled with a hydraulic or pneumatic liquid or dense gas, as the case may be and capped. Subsequently the spring is released and the system gets locked with the compressed gas or liquid, as the case may be, creating the required pressure or force in the output valve of the tank, which is connected through pipes through a leak proof or air tight joint box (comprising of rotating shaft fitted to a collar or bushing or bearing set) or any other suitable device or equipment, to the inlet valve of one or more modified hydraulic or pneumatic cylinder(s), as the case may be, located on a rotatable primary wheel mounted on a suitable stand. The pressure or force of the hydraulic liquid or compressed gas, as the case may be, on the modified piston(s) of the cylinder(s) exerts the required pressure on the extended pressure plates (fins) of the primary wheel through the pressure arm(s) or connecting rods of the modified piston(s) of the

cylinders which makes the primary wheel to rotate in the direction of the force. The wheel continues to rotate due to the force exerted upon the extended pressure plates (fins) as long as sufficient force(s) or pressure(s) due to the tension or force of the spring is put on the extended pressure plates (fins) through the modified piston(s). The process starts after the source object(s) or matter(s) are locked. The primary wheel is shown as 1. The Gear Box assembly is shown as 2. The cylinders mounted on the primary wheel are shown as 3 and 4. The cooling system is shown as 5. The leak proof rotating shaft with collar or bushing/bearing is shown as 6. The stand supporting the primary wheel is shown as 7. The pipe carrying the hydraulic liquid or pneumatic gas, as the case may be to the collar or bushing of the rotating shaft is shown as 8. The foundation for the primary wheel stand is shown as 9. The rotating output device of the system is shown as 10. The column supporting the gear box assembly is shown is 11. The extended pressure plates (fins) are shown as 12 and 13. The pipes connecting the cylinders mounted on the wheels to the rotating shaft is shown as 14 and 15. The Spring Hydraulic or Pneumatic Compressor, as the case may be, and Tank along with piston is shown as 16. The foundation of the Spring Compressor is shown as 17. The handle of the spring compressor is shown as 18. The top portion of the Spring Compressor through which the handle moves is shown as 19. The spring of the spring compressor is shown as 20. The piston of the spring compressor is shown as 21. The inlet cap and socket of the spring compressor is shown as 22. The liquid or gas to the spring compressor is filled up through this socket cum cap. The out flow pipe from the tank of the spring compressor to the collar or bushing or bearing of the rotating shaft is shown as 23. The pressure meters on the pipe connecting the spring compressor to the collar or bushing or bearing set is shown as 24 and 30. The pressure valves on the pipe connecting the

spring compressor to the collar or bushing or bearing set is shown as 25 and 29. The Electric/Electronic control panel is shown as 26. The connecting cable between the control panel and the cooling system is shown as 27. The connecting cable between the control panel and the electrically/electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 28. The electrically or electronically controlled pressure cum brake system is shown as 31. The pressure meter connected to the discharge pipe is shown as 32. An emergency pressure discharge valve from the spring compressor tank is shown as 33 and the pressure discharge pipe as 35. The belt or fastener or chain or rope/cable connecting the primary wheel to the secondary rotating device in the gearbox assembly is shown as 34.

FIGURE 9 shows one form of working of the best method of the process where a single wheel is used which is attached to a transmission mechanism. The primary wheel is shown as 1. The Gear Box assembly is shown as 2. The cylinders mounted on the primary wheel are shown as 3 and 4. The cooling system is shown as 5. The leak proof rotating shaft with collar or bushing/bearing is shown as 6. The stand supporting the primary wheel is shown as 7. The pipe carrying the hydraulic liquid or pneumatic gas, as the case may be to the collar or bushing of the rotating shaft is shown as 8. The foundation for the primary wheel stand is shown as 9. The rotating output device of the system is shown as 10. The Control Panel is shown is 11. The extended pressure plates (fins) are shown as 12 and 13. The pipes connecting the cylinders mounted on the wheels to the rotating shaft is shown as 14 and 15. The Hydraulic or Pneumatic Tank, as the case may be, is shown as 16. The input Electric Supply System is shown as 17. The cable between the Control Panel and the Electric Supply System is shown as 18. The power supply cable to the

Cooling System is shown as 19 and 24. A wall is shown as 20. The safety net covering part of the system is shown as 21. The pressure meter on the pipe connecting the tank to the collar or bushing or bearing set is shown as 22. The pressure valve on the pipe connecting the spring compressor to the collar or bushing or bearing set is shown as 23. A rotating device or part of the transmission to the output device is shown as 25. The two wall mounted structural support system for the Gear Box Assembly are shown as 26 and 27. A ladder is shown as 28.

FIGURE 10 shows a piston along with its cylinder. The working of this piston has already been illustrated in one or more of the drawings contained in Figures 1 to 9 of this document. 1 refers to the cylinder. 2 refers to the piston. 3 refers to the piston rod. 4 refers to the piston head. 5 Refers to a piston valve. 6 refers to a fluid inlet-outlet gateway. 6 refers to a safety valve. 7 refers to a pressure plate or fin where the piston head delivers and/or exerts the pressure. The pressure plate however is not part of the piston and is mounted on a machine or equipment or device or part or portion thereof. 8 refers to a safety valve located on the piston cylinder. 9 & 10 refers to air/gas/fluid holes to allow unnecessary air/gas to pass out before the beginning of the operation of the process to reduce backward or reverse pressure during the operation.

Each of the embodiments and drawings stated above from Figure 1 to Figure 10 above may use one or more appropriate brake mechanism to stop the process for the purpose of maintenance or otherwise.

In each of the embodiments stated from Figure 1 to Figure 9 adequate care should be given in respect of the following: The size of the pressure arm(s) or connecting rods of the modified piston(s) of the cylinders and its

positioning is extremely important in order for the system or process to run effectively in this embodiment. Ideally the length of the extended pressure arm(s) or connecting rod(s) of the modified piston(s) of the cylinder(s) and the positioning of the cylinder(s) should be such that the external portion of the pressure arm or connecting rod of the modified piston is able to transfer the force to the extended pressure plates (fins) through the connecting rod and that the balance of the wheel is not disturbed. The positioning of the tank or container or accumulator containing the source object(s) or matter(s) is also extremely important in order for the system or process to run most effectively in this embodiment. Ideally, the tank or container containing the source object(s) or matter(s) should be placed higher than the lower level of the primary wheel, to gain full benefit of the natural force of gravity, as well. Since the purpose of the primary wheel is to rotate due to the pressure of the compressed and/or pressurized fluid (hydraulic or pneumatic), as the case may be, which is carried through pipes, it is necessary to connect the moving pipes located on the primary wheel to the main delivery pipe through a rotating shaft fitted within a leak proof collar or any other suitable device or equipment or bushing and/or bearing having appropriate cooling system. This will ensure uninterrupted continuous rotation of the primary wheel along with the attached rotating pipes connected to the rotating shaft whereas the main delivery pipe attached to the collar or bushing shall remain stationary at all times. The primary wheel drives a secondary wheel or other suitable rotating device and/or gear system and/or drive mechanism through a belt or chain or rope or fastener and/or through a gear mechanism which connects to a transmission mechanism and/or rotating device as the output of the process. The primary and/or secondary wheels can be placed in any position horizontal or vertical or howsoever otherwise.

Wherever necessary and/or appropriate, the embodiments and drawings stated above from Figure 1 to Figure 10 above also includes installation of required instruments, devices, metres, controls, equipments, gadgets, objects, matters, ladders, stands, springs, parts, cooling systems, hydraulic parts, pneumatic parts, switches, valves, locks, gauges, seals, blowers, modified blowers, turbines, fans, cylinders, barrel, modified barrels, reducers, joints, bends, brakes, wheels, fasteners, belts, ropes, chains, pipes, cables, pistons, tanks, containers, pumps, motors, pistons, modified pistons, rotating shaft, bearings, safety nets, bushing, collar, hydraulic oil, pneumatic gas, air compressor, lubricants, pressure plates (fins), drive mechanism, transmission mechanism, etc including all materials, fittings and fixtures whatever and wherever necessary for the purpose of carrying out the process. This rotating output device/equipment or part is capable of running machines in industries or otherwise and/or running other mechanical, electrical or electronic and/or other devices or equipments or gadgets and/or machines or any part or portion thereof and/or any process or machine(s) or any part or portion thereof for any purpose whatsoever and/or run generators and/or alternators to create electrical energy.. Instead of rotating output the system can also generate liner motion by minor alteration of the gear mechanism to produce the required type of motion. The process is scalable. It can also be portable and non portable depending upon the size, requirement and output of the system. This embodiment of the new Invention can also be carried out by making minor alterations or variations through the use of different mechanisms. However, the primary factor is the use of locked object(s) or matter(s) to achieve the desired motion. Here, in this process direct conversion of the physical state of the source object(s) or matter(s) is/are not necessary. In this case the

pressure exerted by the locked pressurized liquid is utilized for the purpose of generating motion.

The process or mechanism, including but not limited to the examples of embodiments stated above from Figure 1 to Figure 10 stated above, can also be carried out as an isolated process with a single wheel OR multiple wheels OR in combination of separate individual or collective processes connected or joined together, for greater effect. The process or mechanism or technique stated above can be carried out in vacuum or partial vacuum to reduce friction of the rotating and/or moving parts of the mechanism. Instead of wheels the process can also be carried out by using other rotating devices and/or parts and/or equipments and/or structures including but not limited to blowers and/or modified or customized blowers and/or tubes and/or barrels and/or shafts. The thickness and diameter (size) of the wheels and or and/or substitutes or alternate devices and the number of cylinders and their sizes and positioning would depend on the requirement of each case. The process or mechanism stated above can also be carried out by using pneumatic cylinder(s) or container(s) mounted on the primary rotatable wheel having a single container or cylinder mounted on a single wheel or multiple containers or cylinders on a single wheel or multiple containers or cylinders on multiple wheels or with multiple wheels each having a single container or cylinder. The process or mechanism stated in the process can also be carried out through ready made portable cylinder or cylinders filled with compressed gas and/or other substances. The process can also be carried out by using naturally available gas or gases or substances obtained through chemical reactions. The process or mechanism stated above can also be carried out by using multiple primary wheels with or without attached gear system and/or transmission mechanism. The

process stated above can also be carried out by using a drive mechanism through chain and/or rope and/or belt and/or fastener and/or drive shaft and/or any other drive mechanism or mechanisms or in combination thereof. The Process can also be carried out by using primary wheel or primary wheels of any shape (circular, hexagonal, octagonal and others etc) and size. The Process can also be carried out by using container or containers or cylinders mounted on any portion of the primary wheel or primary wheels. The Process can also be carried out by using containers of any shape and/or design. The Process can also be carried out by using one or more primary wheel or wheels and/or fly wheel or fly wheels and/or gear system or gear systems attached to a drive and/or transmission mechanism. The Process can also be carried out by utilizing electric power through mains supply and or through back up generator system and/or portable battery with or without attached charger mechanism. The Process can also be carried out by using pump and/or multiple pumps and/or compressed air with pneumatic cylinders or containers and/or electromagnets and/or pistons operated through hydraulic and/or pneumatic and/or mechanical and/or electromagnetic methods. The water pumps and/or compressed air systems and/or electromagnets and or pistons and/or portable power supply equipments may be placed in any appropriate portion of the system. The Process stated above can also be carried out mechanically or automated systems using sophisticated electronic control system. The Process can also be carried out by mounting the wheel mechanisms on structures or frames located on the floor or wall or hanging from the ceiling or in any other position possible. The Process can also be carried out with proper and appropriate safety mechanism which may include safety net to cover the equipments, machineries, devices and gadgets and appropriate brake system and/or locks required for the process. The plant designs, layout plans,

components, and/or equipments and specifications including shape, size, capacity and/or design of the parts, equipments, machines and devices including fittings and fixtures materials thereof for carrying out the process stated above are versatile and variable depending on the requirements of each case and can be customized as per requirement. The Process can be carried out by having the required number of ladders or lift mechanism wherever necessary. The Process can be carried out by having an inlet and outlet mechanism for filling and removing the liquid or gas or other object(s) or matter(s) from the system wherever necessary. Wherever necessary, the inlet-outlet mechanism may consist of separate pump or pumps with appropriate fittings and fixtures and/or tap or taps in appropriate cases.

A critical difference between this invention and other conventional hydraulic or pneumatic processes or mechanisms is that in a conventional hydraulic or pneumatic process or mechanism there always is relative or internal motion or movement of the piston and/or piston head and/or the relative or internal movement of the fluid or fluids during the operation of the process to create the required motion. However, in this process invention the process or method is capable of generating motion or continuous or repeated motion as the case may be without the relative or internal motion or movement of the piston and/or piston head and also without the relative or internal motion or movement or flow of the fluid or fluids during the operation of the process to create motion.

The word "static or non flowing" referred to or used in this document on several occasions means and includes stationary, motion-less, flow-less, or non-moving.

The word "fluid" referred to or used in this document on several occasions means and includes all kinds of fluids and their mixture.

The word "substance" or "matter" or "object" or "substances" or "matters" or "objects"referred to or used in this document on several occasions means and includes all kinds of substance or substances, object or objects, matte or matters which capable of being compressed and/or pressurized, and/or tensioned and/or capable storing transferring and/or exerting and/or delivering force or pressure or mechanical energy.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS:

This invention is extremely useful and can be used in a wide range of industries across all sectors of manufacturing. This invention is particularly is of immense benefit to the power industry and its users. This invention is extremely useful to large consumers of electricity such as the railways, public transportation systems, The best method or embodiment to be adopted by the users of this invention would depend upon the requirements, circumstances, available resources, geographical locations, and the intended purpose of each and every case. There are many embodiments possible and the best method of some of which are described in this document.

I CLAIM

(1). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the use of stored mechanical pressure of a static or non flowing liquid or gas, without the relative or internal movement of the liquid or gas during the operation of the process. The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering stored mechanical pressure of a static or non flowing liquid or gas to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the relative or internal movement of the gas or liquid during the operation of the process.

(2). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the use of mechanical pressure of a static or non flowing substance, without the relative or internal movement of the substance during the operation of the process. The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering mechanical pressure and/or tension contained in the static or non flowing or non moving substance to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the relative or internal movement of the substance during the operation of the process.

(3). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the use of mechanical pressure of a compressed and/or pressurized static or non flowing liquid or gas, without the relative or internal movement of the liquid or gas during the operation of the process.

The process involves the steps of compressing and/or pressurizing a liquid or gas through the use of force and thereafter transferring and/or delivering the mechanical pressure of the static or non flowing liquid or gas to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the relative or internal movement of the gas or liquid during the operation of the process..

(4). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the use of mechanical pressure of a static or non flowing fluid or mixture thereof, without the relative or internal movement of the fluid or mixture thereof during the operation of the process . The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering mechanical pressure of the static or non flowing fluid or mixture to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the relative or internal movement of the fluid or mixture thereof during the operation of the process..

(5). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof without any relative or internal motion or movement of the piston or plurality of pistons or delivery device or devices or mechanism or mechanisms, by constantly transferring and/or delivering mechanical pressure from a compressed and/or pressurized static or non flowing fluid or other substance, without consuming and/or releasing and/or depleting the fluid or substance, during the operation of the process . The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering force or pressure from a compressed and/or pressurized fluid or tensed substance to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the relative or internal movement of the piston or plurality of pistons or

delivery device or devices or mechanism or mechanisms and without consuming and/or releasing and/or depleting the fluid or substance, during the operation of the process.

(6). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof by compressing and/or pressurizing a fluid or a mixture thereof and/or other substance and/or creating tension in a substance and thereafter by constantly transferring and/or delivering mechanical pressure or tension thus created, through static piston or pistons, without consuming and/or releasing and/or depleting the fluid or without the release of the tension in the substance, during the operation of the process . The process involves the steps of compressing and/or pressurizing a fluid or other substance or mixture thereof or creating tension in a substance and thereafter transferring and/or delivering the pressure thus created , through static piston or pistons, from the compressed and/or pressurized fluid and/or other substance or the tension in the substance, to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines without the release and/or depletion and/or consumption of the fluid or other substance or without the release of the tension in the substance, during the operation of the process.

(7). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the pressure exerted by a static or non flowing fluid and/or other substance during the operation of the process. The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering force or pressure or tension from a compressed and/or pressurized static or non flowing fluid and/or other

substance to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines during the operation of the process.

(8). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the pressure of static or non flowing liquid and/or gas during the operation of the process. The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering force or pressure from a compressed and/or pressurized static or non flowing liquid and/or gas to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines during the operation of the process.

(9). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof by compressing and/or pressurizing a liquid or gas or fluid and/or a mixture thereof and/or creating tension in a substance and thereafter by constantly transferring and/or delivering mechanical pressure from the static or non flowing liquid or gas or fluid and/or fluid or mixture of fluids and/or the tension in the substance, during the operation of the process . The process involves the steps of compressing and/or pressurizing a liquid or gas or fluid and/or mixture thereof and/or creating tension in a substance and thereafter transferring and/or delivering force or pressure from the static and/or non flowing compressed and/or pressurized liquid or gas or fluid and/or mixture of fluids and/or the tension in the substance, to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines, during the operation of the process.

(10). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the pressure of static or non flowing pre-compressed and/or pre-

pressurized gas or liquid or fluid or mixture thereof or other pre-tensed substance, without releasing the compressed and/or pressurized gas or liquid or fluid or mixture of fluids or the tension in the substance, during the operation of the process. The process involves the steps of using pre-compressed and/or pre – pressurized gas or liquid or fluid and/or combination of fluids and/or pre-tensed substance and thereafter transferring and/or delivering the pressure from the pre-compressed and/or pre-pressurized static or non flowing fluid and/or the tension from the pre-tensed substance, to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines, without releasing the compressed and/or pressurized gas or liquid or fluid or mixture of fluids or the tension in the substance, during the operation of the process.

(11). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof, by compressing and/or pressurizing and/or creating tension in a substance and thereafter by constantly transferring and/or delivering stored mechanical pressure or tension from the substance without releasing the substance or tension in the substance, during the operation of the process. The process involves the steps of compressing and/or pressurizing and/or creating tension in a substance and thereafter transferring and/or delivering the stored mechanical pressure and/or tension in the substance to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines, without releasing the substance or tension in the substance, during the operation of the process.

(12). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through utilization of force or forces into pressure by or through acting

upon static or non flowing or non moving fluid or other substances, without releasing the static or non flowing or non moving fluid or substance during the operation of the process. The process involves the steps of delivering man made or natural force or forces upon static or non flowing or non moving fluid or substance or substances, to create pressure, without releasing the static or non flowing or non moving fluid or substance, and transferring and/or delivering the force or pressure or tension acting upon the fluid or the substance, to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines, during the operation of the process.

(13). A Process or Method for the constant conversion of force of gravity into motion using fluid pressure, with or without using additional weight, to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof. The process involves the steps of delivering fluid pressure created through the force of gravity acting upon the fluid directly or upon a weight or load to exert pressure upon a fluid, and thereafter transferring and/or delivering the force or pressure to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines to create continuous motion, during the operation of the process.

(14). A process or method to create continuous motion or motion on demand through the use of pressure of or pressure acting upon static or non flowing fluid delivered through a piston or plurality of pistons . The process involves the steps of using pressure of static or non flowing compressed and/or pressurized fluid and directing them to the appropriate portion of a machine or machines or part or parts thereof, through a piston plurality of pistons, during the operation of the process.

(15). A process or method of using force or forces to create pressure upon static or non flowing fluid and using the pressure through a piston or plurality of pistons, for running or driving at least one machine or part thereof, without consuming or depleting or releasing the fluid. The process involves the steps of using force or forces to create pressure upon static or non flowing fluid and utilizing them by directing the pressure through a piston or plurality of pistons to the appropriate portion of a machine or machines or part or parts thereof, without consuming or depleting or releasing the fluid, during the operation of the process.

(16). A process or method to constantly transfer and/or exert pressure from a static or non flowing or non moving fluid through a static piston or plurality of pistons or similar device or devices or mechanism or mechanisms, to create continuous motion in any machine or equipment or any part or portion thereof. The process involves the steps of exerting pressure of static or non flowing fluid through a static piston or plurality of pistons or similar device or devices or mechanism or mechanisms and by directing the pressure to the appropriate portion of a machine or machines or part or parts thereof, during the operation of the process.

(17). A process or method to constantly transfer and/or exert pressure from a static or non flowing or non moving compressed and/or pressurized and/or tensed device or substance directly or through a piston or plurality of pistons or similar device or devices or mechanism or mechanisms, to create continuous motion in any machine or equipment or any part or portion thereof. The process involves the steps of exerting pressure of static or non flowing or non moving device or substance, through a piston or plurality of pistons or similar device or devices or mechanism or mechanisms and by directing the pressure to the

appropriate portion of a machine or machines or part or parts thereof, without releasing the tension of the spring or mechanical device, during the operation of the process.

(18). A process or method to constantly convert tension of a spring or coil or device or substance without releasing the tension of the spring or coil or device or substance to create continuous motion in any machine or equipment or any part or portion thereof. The process involves the steps of constantly transferring the tension of a spring or coil or device or substance and directing the pressure to the appropriate portion of a machine or machines or part or parts thereof, without releasing the tension of the spring or coil or device or substance, during the operation of the process.

(19). A process or method to deliver pressure of a static or non flowing fluid to different portion of a wheel or other rotating device to create continuous motion of the wheel or other rotating device without releasing the fluid. The process involves the step of delivering pressure of a static or non flowing fluid to different portion of a wheel or other rotating device to create continuous motion of the wheel or other rotating device without releasing the fluid, during the operation of the process.

(20). A process or method to deliver pressure of a static or non flowing fluid, through a piston or plurality of pistons, to different portion of a machine or device or equipment to create motion of the machine or device or equipment without releasing the fluid. The process involves the step of delivering pressure of a static or non flowing fluid, through a piston or plurality of pistons, to different portion of a machine or device or

equipment to create continuous motion of the machine or device or equipment, without releasing the fluid, during the operation of the process.

(21). A process or method to use at least one static piston head to deliver pressure of a static or non moving or non flowing fluid to different part or portions of at least one machine or device or equipment to create continuous motion of the machine or device or equipment without internal movement of the fluid during the operation of the process and a mechanism to process and/or modify and/or control the motion into an out put motion of the required type (linear or rotational), strength, power, force, speed or revolution. The process involves the steps of using at least one static piston head to deliver pressure of a static or non moving or non flowing fluid, to different part or portions of a machine or device or equipment to create continuous motion of the machine or device or equipment, without internal movement of the fluid, during the operation of the process and to process and/or modify and/or control the motion into an out put motion of the required type (linear or rotational), strength, power, force, speed or revolution through the use of appropriate gear mechanism.

(22). The process or method stated in Claim 1, may optionally include one or more of the following additional and/or optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various;

parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

(23). The process or method stated in Claim 2, may optionally include one or more of the following additional and optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One

or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

(24). The process or method stated in Claim 3, may optionally include one or more of the following additional and optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

(25). The process or method stated in Claim 5 may optionally include one or more of the following additional and optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to

monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

(26). The process or method stated in Claim 9, may optionally include one or more of the following additional and optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or

devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

(27). The process or method stated in Claim 13, may optionally include one or more of the following additional and optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

(28). The process or method stated in Claim 19, may optionally include one or more of the following additional and optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

(29). The process or method stated in Claim 4, may optionally include one or more of the following additional and optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the

pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

(30). The process or method stated in Claim 6, may optionally include one or more of the following additional and optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at

various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

(31). The process or method stated in Claim 10, may optionally include one or more of the following additional and optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

(32). The process or method stated in Claim 12, may optionally include one or more of the following additional and optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

(33). A Process or Method to create motion to drive, run or operate at least one machine or equipment or device or any part or portion thereof through the pressure exerted by a static or non flowing fluid and/or other substance during the operation of the process to generate electricity. The process involves the step of transferring and/or delivering force or pressure or tension from a compressed and/or pressurized static or non flowing fluid and/or other substance to the appropriate part or portion of a machine or plurality of machines during the operation of the process to generate electricity.

(34). The process or method stated in Claim 33, may optionally include one or more of the following additional and/or optional steps:

(a). A unit or units to stop and re-start the process; (b). A unit or units to monitor, activate, create, control, stabilize and maintain compression and/or pressurization of a fluid and/or other substance or mixture thereof or tension in a substance.(c). A unit or units to monitor and control the pressure at various locations of the process; (d). A unit or units to monitor, control and stabilize the motion and/or movement of various; parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(e). A unit or units to monitor, control, convert and regulate the type of motion at various parts and/or portions of the equipments and/or devices used in the process;(f). A unit or units to control the motion or movement of the output device of the process;(g). A unit or units to monitor, control, stabilize and maintain the required temperature at various parts and/or portions of the process;(h). A unit or units to automate the working of the process or any part or portion thereof.(I) One or more unit or units for power supply with or without back up power supply.(j). Enclosure or plurality of enclosures to hold the fluid and/or other substances.

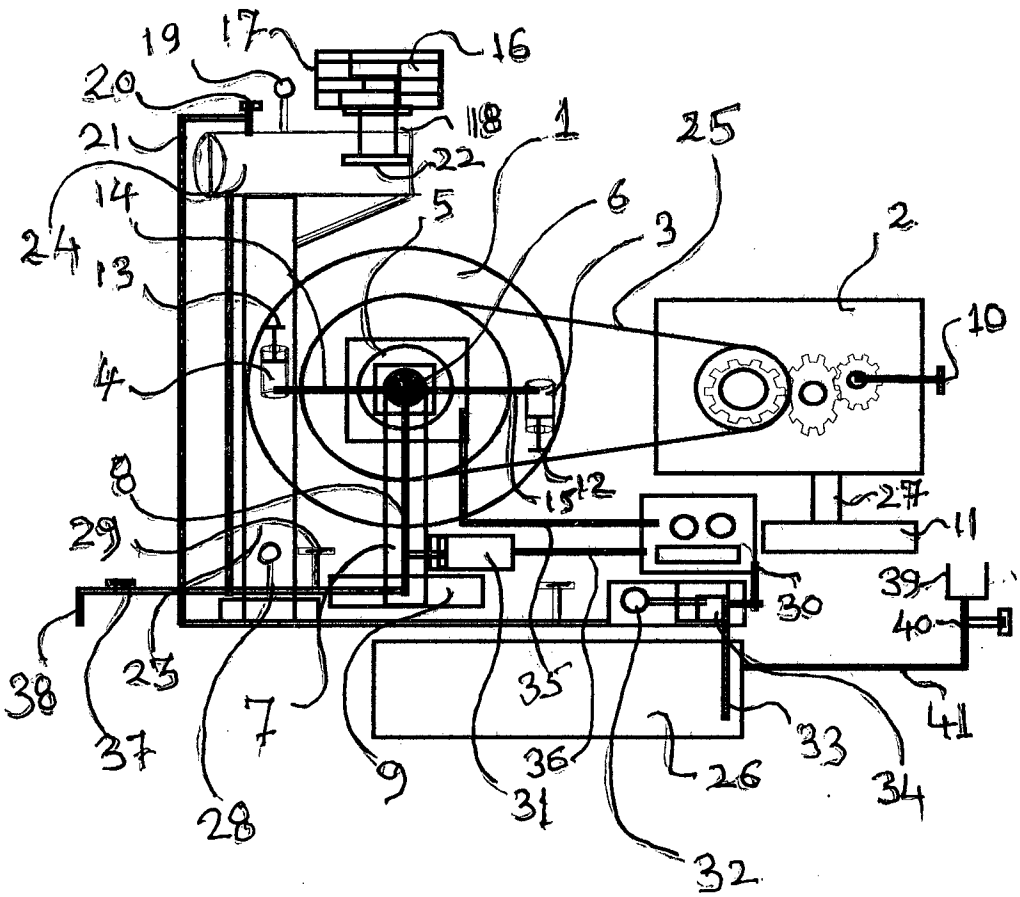
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Fig.1

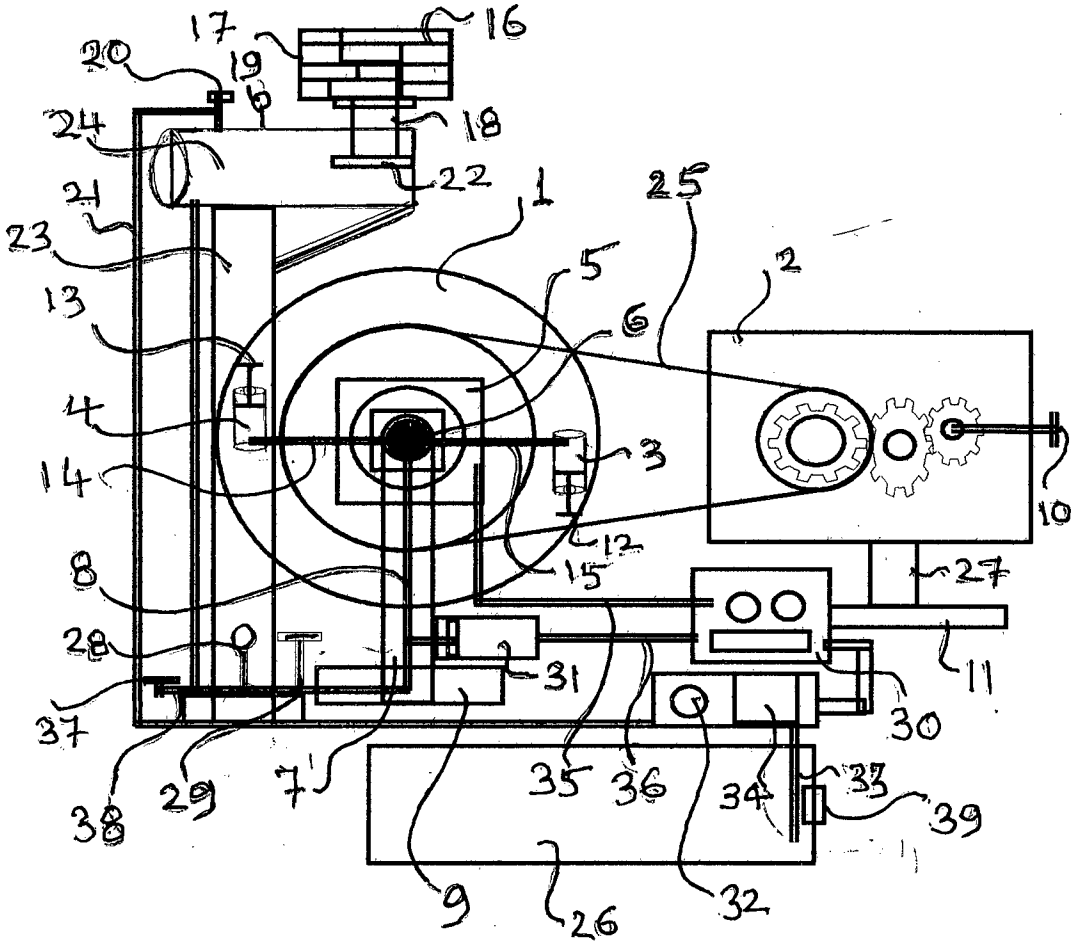
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Fig.2

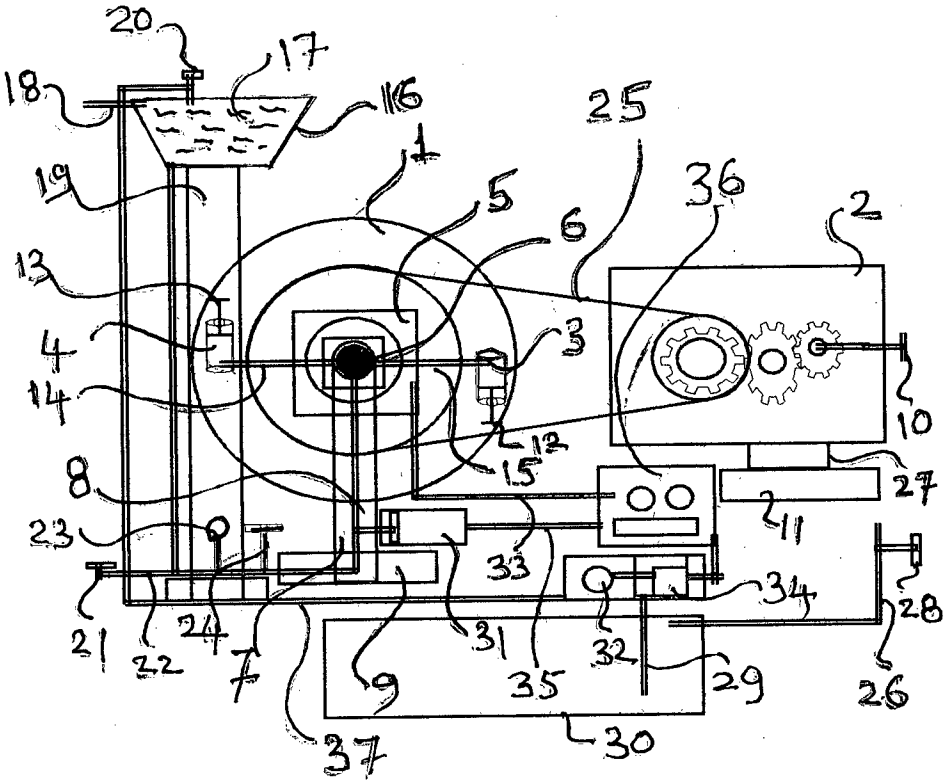
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Fig.3

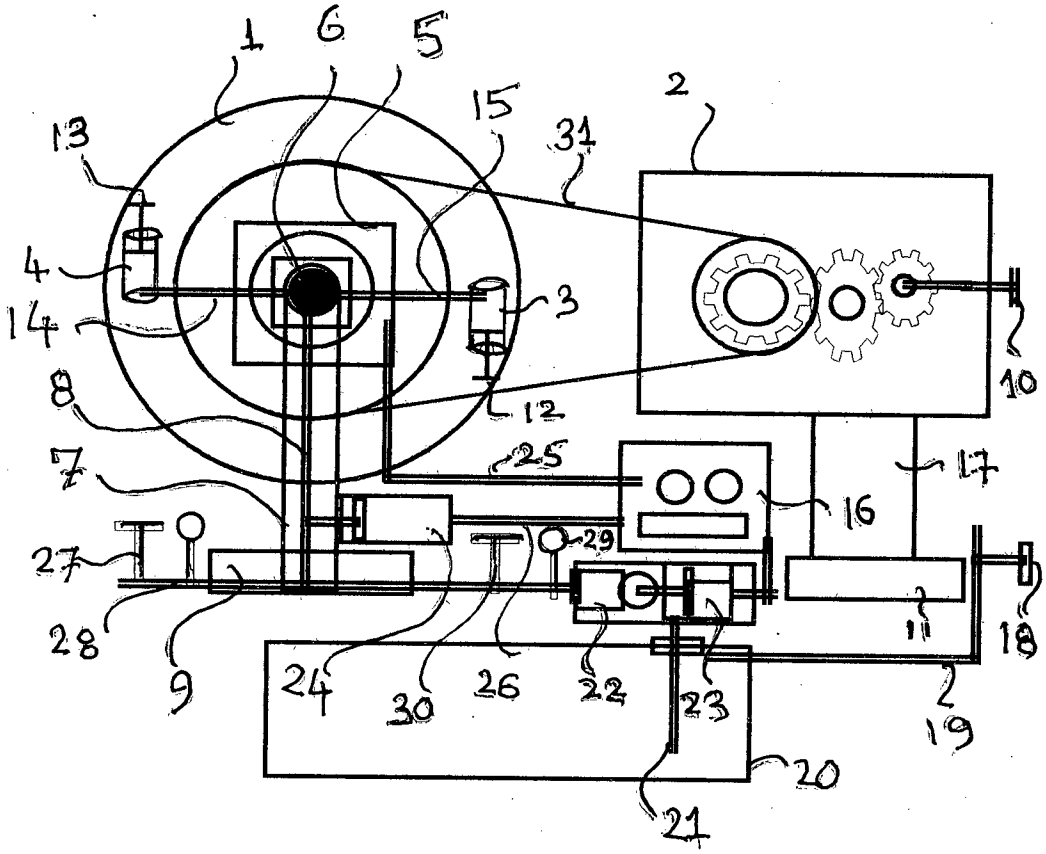
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Fig.4

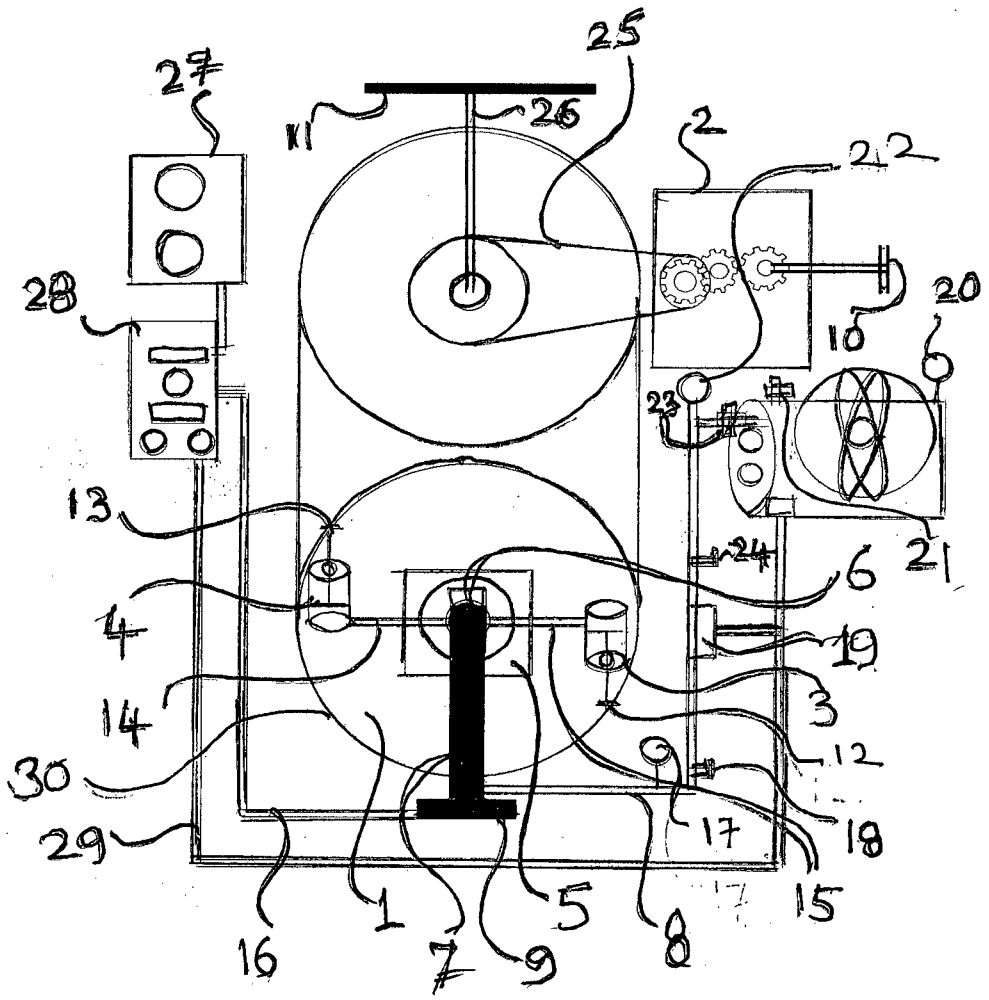
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Fig.5

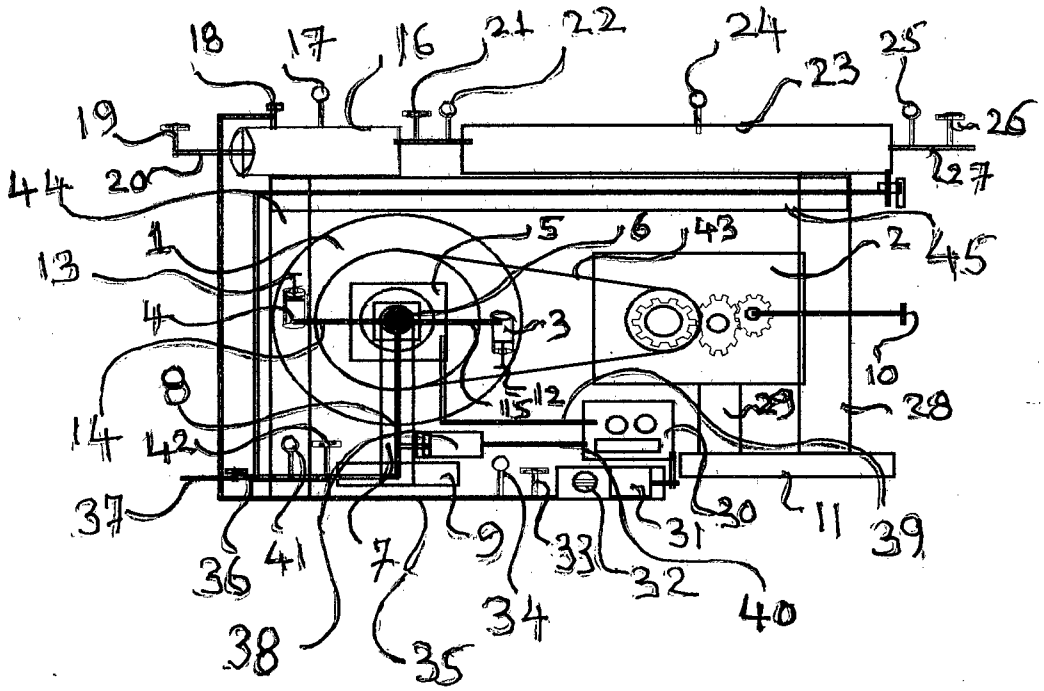
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Fig.6

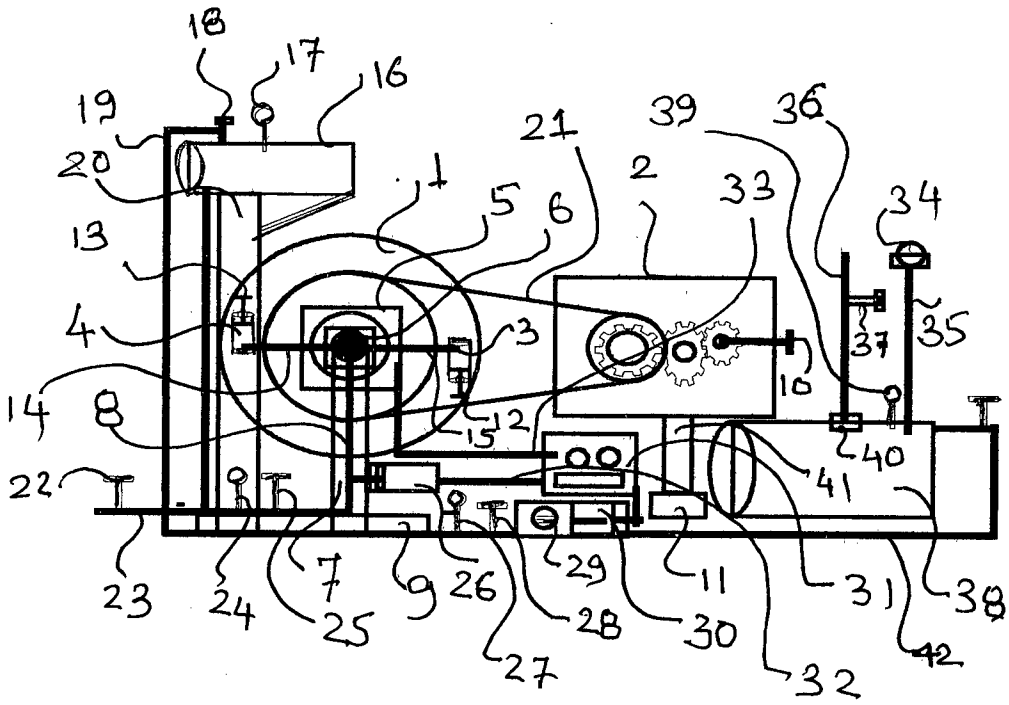
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Fig.7

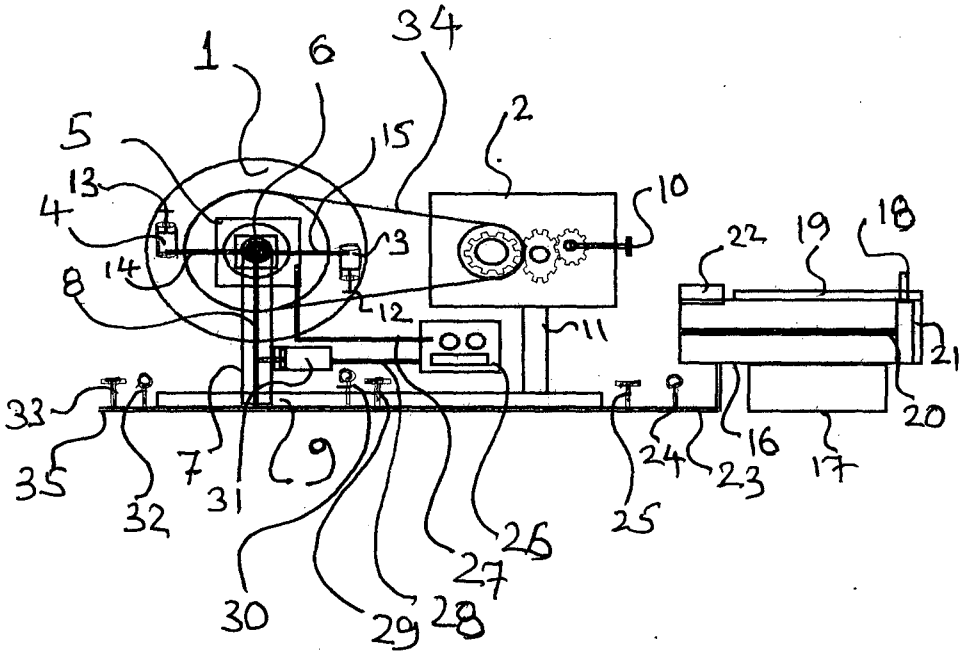
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Fig.8

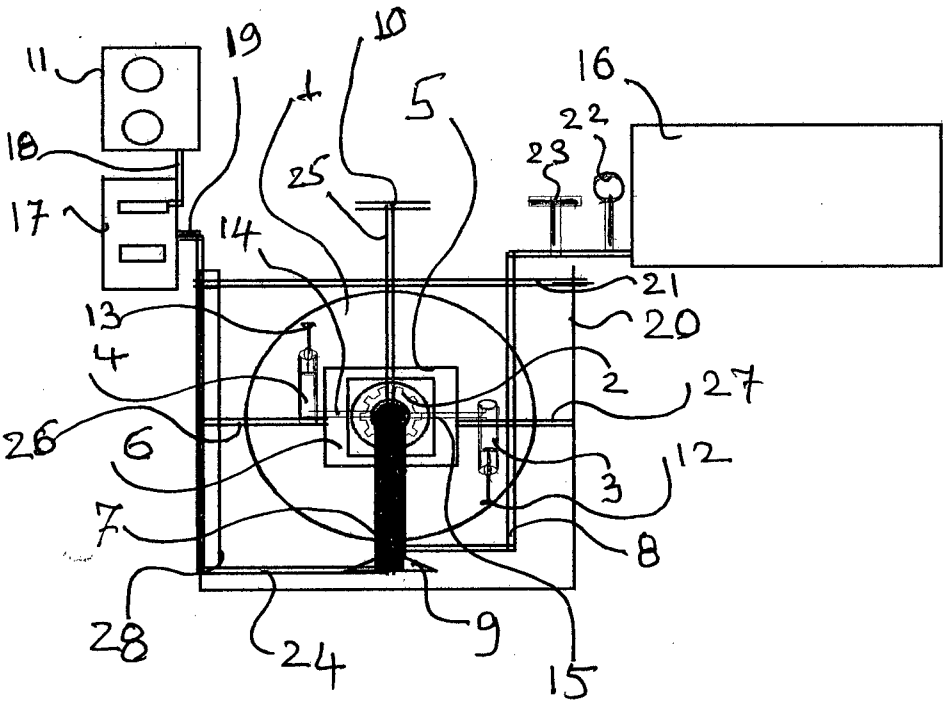

Fig.9

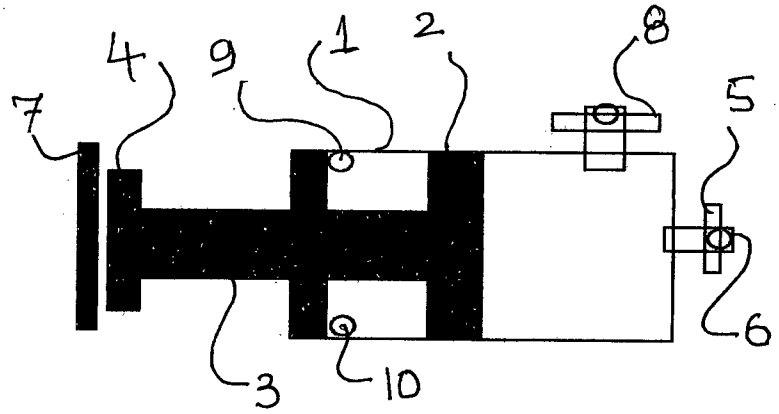

Fig.10