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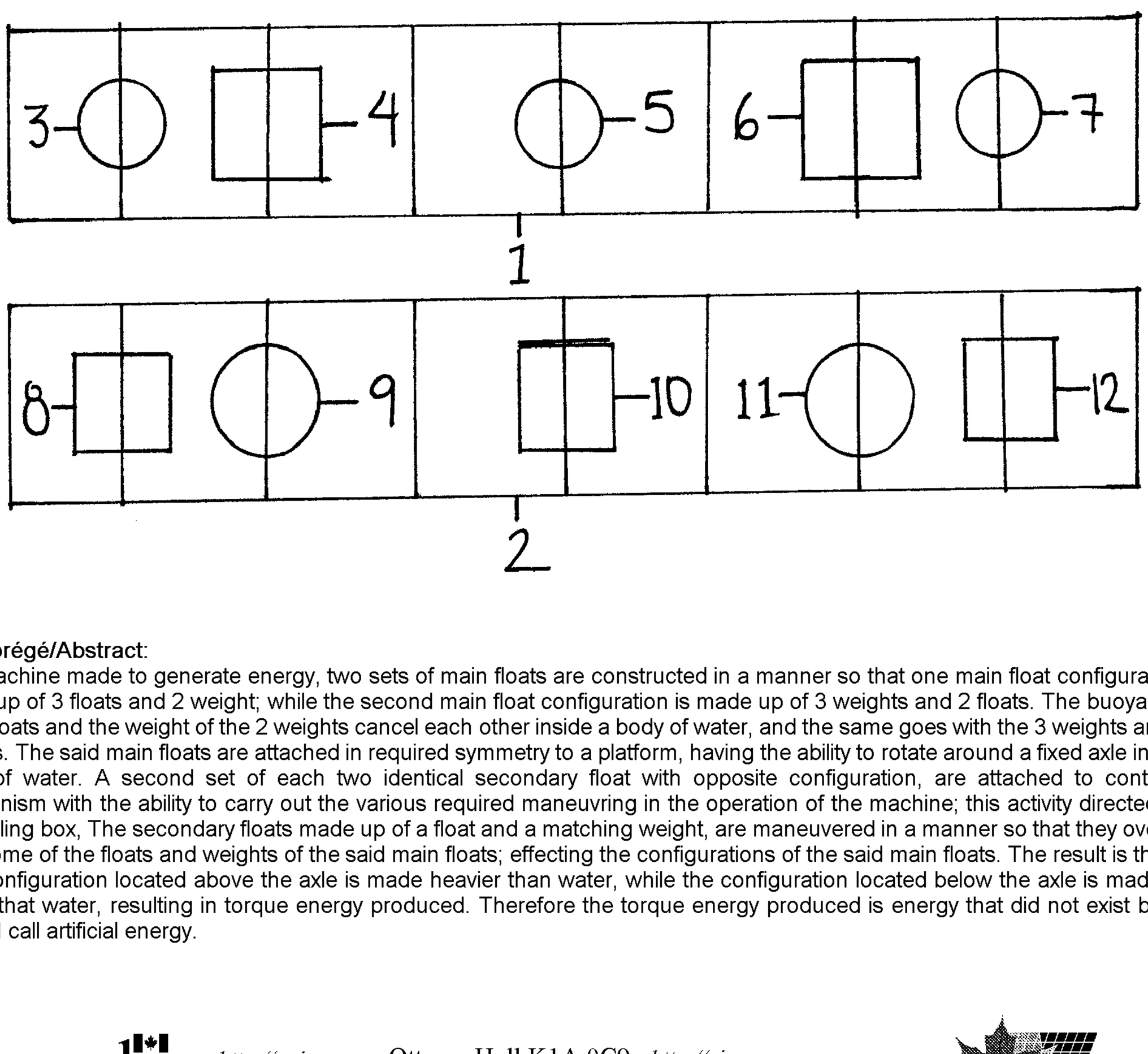


(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
In a machine made to generate energy, two sets of main floats are constructed in a manner so that one main float configuration is made up of 3 floats and 2 weight; while the second main float configuration is made up of 3 weights and 2 floats. The buoyancy of the 3 floats and the weight of the 2 weights cancel each other inside a body of water, and the same goes with the 3 weights and the 2 floats. The said main floats are attached in required symmetry to a platform, having the ability to rotate around a fixed axle inside a body of water. A second set of each two identical secondary float with opposite configuration, are attached to controlling mechanism with the ability to carry out the various required maneuvring in the operation of the machine; this activity directed by a controlling box, The secondary floats made up of a float and a matching weight, are maneuvered in a manner so that they overlapp with some of the floats and weights of the said main floats; effecting the configurations of the said main floats. The result is that the said configuration located above the axle is made heavier than water, while the configuration located below the axle is made less heavy that water, resulting in torque energy produced. Therefore the torque energy produced is energy that did not exist before, which I call artificial energy.

ENERGY 9314

By John H. Campagne

Absract:

In a machine made to generate energy, two sets of main floats are constructed in a manner so that one main float configuration is made up of 3 floats and 2 weight; while the second main float configuration is made up of 3 weights and 2 floats. The buoyancy of the 3 floats and the weight of the 2 weights cancel each other inside a body of water, and the same goes with the 3 weights and the 2 floats. The said main floats are attached in required symmetry to a platform, having the ability to rotate around a fixed axle inside a body of water. A second set of each two identical secondary float with opposite configuration, are attached to controlling mechanism with the ability to carry out the various required maneuvring in the operation of the machine; this activity directed by a controlling box, The secondary floats made up of a float and a matching weight, are maneuvered in a manner so that they overlapp with some of the floats and weights of the said main floats; effecting the configurations of the said main floats. The result is that the said configuration located above the axle is made heavier than water, while the configuration located below the axle is made less heavy that water, resulting in torque energy produced. Therefore the torque energy produced is energy that did not exist before, which I call artificial energy.

ENERGY 9314
By John H. Campagne

Specification:

The invention relates to a buoyancy machine used in the production of energy. As my radar school instructor use to say in class: The cause is always equal or greator than the effect (Clinton Ontario1949). In this invention, it is the effect that is greator than the cause. Thus we are in the world of the impossible, and as expected it is impossible to fined a patent attorney that would take this on. I had to face the fact that I must accept the challenge of making a patent application myself; still it would be less damaging to my bank account. I must also remember that I was the receiver of some of the best creative brush-offs ever, and should take it all in stride. I now feel I have something very special and may be able to make it with a patent attorney at a later date. I think of how I drove my Alberta crazy with my invention work; an incredible wife and mother who deserved so much better. I hope this final success can make up for my excessive time spent in my invention work. I will always remember the time I discoverd that mathematically x was equal to two different numbers at the same time, while working in my lab. As a result I developed a system where I could carry out a lot of my invention work outside of the lab, which involved much mathematics. When I finally put it all together, I did the math over and over again; then went for a walk, got back and did the math again. I looked for a mistake but could not fined one. It did not seem very difficult; I remembered that simplicity is the essence of happyiness. Nevertheless, I went down to the lab and did some quick experiments; I was right, this will work I said.

In fig 1, The buoyancy machine basics are illustrated as two main floats, identical but with opposite configurations; main float 1 and main float 2. In main float 1, a holding frame is devided into 6 sections, at one end a float 3, a weight 4, in the middle a float 5, then a second weight 6 and a third float 7 at the other end. In main float 2 the configuration is the opposite of that in the main float 1. In the main float 1, the floats 3, 5 and 7 are each equal to 4 units of buoyancy, thus equal to 12 units of buoyancy; while the two weights 4 and 6 are equal each to 6 units of weight, thus equal to 12 units of weight. The 12 units of buoyancy are equal to the 12 units of weight, inside a body of water, and thus cancel each other. In the main float 2, the weights 8, 10 and 12 are each equal to 4 units of weight, thus equal to 12 units of weight; while the two floats 9 and 11 are each equal to 6 units of buoyancy, thus equal to 12 units of buoyancy. The 12 units of weight are equal to the 12 units of buoyancy inside a body of water, and thus cancel each other. In main float 1, the distance between the float 3 and weight 4 is equal to 2 units of distance; between weight 4 and float 5, 4 units of distance; between float 5 and weight 6, 4 units of distance and between weight 6 and float 7, 2 units of distance. All distances are measured centre to centre. In the main float 2, the distances are the same as in main float 1, while being in opposite configuration.

In fig 2, two sets of identical secondary floats are illustrated, secondary floats 13 and 14; and secondary floats 15 and 16. The two sets of identical secondary floats are illustrated because they work together in the operation of the machine. Thus, in the secondary floats 13 and 14, the weight 17 and 20 are idential and are equal to 4 units of weight.

The floats 18 and 19 are identical and equal to 4 units of buoyancy. In the secondary floats 15 and 16,the floats 30 and 21 are also equal to 4 units of buoyancy each, while the weights 22 and 23 are also equal to 4 units of weight each.

In fig 3, two sets of main floats 1 and 2 are attached to a platform 24 having a centre axle 25, and a control box 26. At the top of the platform one set of main floats 1 and 2 are overlapping at float 3 and weight 12 in the middle, in a manner so that main float 1 is positioned to the right and main float 2 is positioned to the left. At the bottom of the platform a second set of main floats 1 and 2 are overlapping at float 7 and weight 8 in the middle, in a manner so that main float 1 is positioned to the left and main float 2 is positioned to the right. In addition two sets of secondary floats 13 and 14, and 15 and 16 are added, in a manner so that they are overlapping with both main floats 1and 2 as follows: left to right, at the top float 9 overlapping with weight 17 and at the bottom weight 4 overlapping with float 18; next at the top weight 10 overlapping with float 19, and at the bottom float 5 overlapping with weight 20; next at the top weight 4 overlapping with float 30, and at the bottom float 9 overlapping with weight 22; next at the top float 7 overlapping with weight 23, and at the bottom weight 12 overlapping with float 21. Therefore when there is overlapping between 4 units of buoyancy and 4 units of weight, there are zero units left; whereas when there is overlapping between 4 units of buoyancy and 6 units of weight, there are 2 units of weight left over; and when there is overlapping between 4 units of weight and 6 units of buoyancy, there are 2 units of buoyancy left over.

Therefore in fig 3 at the top of the platform, main floats 1 and 2 are held in a horizontal position, overlapping with the float 3 and the weight 12, and with the required overlapping with the secondary floats, are in the making of a configuration that is heavier than water in relation to the axle 25; thus there is downwards torque produced, clockwise or counter clockwise. At the bottom of the platform, the main floats 1 and 2 are held in a horizontal position, overlapping with the float 7 and the weight 8, and with the required overlapping with the secondary floats, are in the making of a configuration that is less heavy than water in relation to the axle 25; thus there is upwards torque produced, clockwise or counter clockwise. Thus there is a downward torque producing configuration, and an upwards torque producing cofiguration.

In fig 4, the plaform has rotated 180 degrees and come to a pause allowing for a change in configuration. The change in configurations requires a complex maneuvring by the working equippment (not illustrated) which is directed by the control box 25. The overlapping of the secondary floats positions are required to change back to the fig 3 configurations, and this required maneuvring is carried out by the working equippment which is directed by the control box 25. Thus the operation of the machine requires a pause after every 180 degrees rotation to allow for the required change in configurations. The required maneuvring by the working equippment is to move the secondary floats horizontally to the required positions, after each 180 rotations have been completed. Thus after the required maneuvring has taken place after each 180 degrees rotation, the machine is in a torque producing configuration.

In fig 5, The working embodimemts of energy 9314 are illustrated, with a container 27 full of water 28. The rotating platform 24 with the equippment attached to it as illustrated in fig 3, is held in place by the axle 25, stationed in the middle of the container allowing for rotation. The mechanical equippment (not illustrated) required to allow for the various maneuvring of the secondary floats, is directed by the control box 26. Thus in fig 5 the rotating plaform and equippment attached to it, are in the identical configuration as illustrated in fig 3 configurations. The torque energy produced by the operation of the machine is extracted from the axle 25, in a manner so that torque energy is transferred through the wall of the container.

Therefore as illustrated in fig 3, there are two sets of the said main floats 1 and 2 attached to a platform 24, in a manner so that at the top of the plaform they averlapp at float 3 and weight 12, thereby making for a downward torque producing configuration in relation to the axle 25. At the bottom of the plaform they overlapp at float 7 and weight 8, thereby making for an upward torque producing configuration in relation to the axle 25. Thus the said main floats 1 and 2 configurations work together to rotate 180 degrees, and at this juncture there is a pause allowing for a change in configurations. The change in configurations from that in fig 4 to that in fig 3 is carried out by the mrchanical equippment which is directed by the control box 26; and involves the movements of the secondary floats from the positions in fig 4 to the positions in fig 3, thus made ready for a second 180 degrees torque producing configurations; resulting in a full 360 degrees of torque producing configurations

Therefore the resulting mathematics from the configurations illustrated in fig 3 is as follows:
At the top left configuration moving left from the centre overlapp
2x6=12 upwards
10x2=20 upwards
12x4=48 downwards 48-32=16 downwards
At the top right configuration moving right from the centre overlapp
2x2=4 downwards
6x4=24 upwards
10x6=60 downwards 64-24=40 downwards
The top configuration equals: 16+40=56 downward torque

At the bottom left configuration moving left from centre overlapp
2x2=12 downwards
10x2=20 downwards
12x4=48 upwards 48-32=16 upwards
At the bottom configuration moving right from centre overlapp
2x2=4 upwards
6x4=24 downwards
10x60=60 upwards 64-24=40 upwards
The bottom configuration equals: 16+40=56 upwards torque
Total torque applied on the axle: 56+56=112 units
All units of buoyancy, weight and distances were chosen based on experiments carried out.
Let there be Torque

Claims:
The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:
Claim 1
A buoyancy machine made to generate energy consisting of two sets of main floats and two sets of secondary floats, attached to a platform held in place by a fixed axle, allowing for rotation inside a container of water. The first set of main floats consists of main float 1 constructed in a manner so that 3 floats are equal to 4 units of buoyancy each, and 2 weights are equal to 6 units of weight each; and are attached to a lengthwise frame in a manner as follows: from left to right, a float equal to 4 units of buoyancy, followed by 2 units of distance, a weight equal to 6 units of weight, followed by 4 units of distance, a float equal to 4 units of buoyancy, followed by 4 units of distance, a weight equal to 6 units of weight, followed by 2 units of distance, and a float equal to 4 units of buoyancy. Thus the 3 floats are equal to 12 units of buoyancy and the 2 units of weight are equal to 12 units of weight, and cancel each other inside a body of water. The main float 2 is constructed in a manner so that 3 weights are equal to 4 units of weight each, and 2 floats equal to 6 units of buoyancy each, and are attached and spaced in the opposite configuration as that in the said main float 1. Therefore the two configurations are as follows:
4f--6w----4f----6w--4f and 4w--6f----4w----6f--4w
The second set main float 1 is identical to the first set. The two sets of secondary floats are constructed in a manner so that a float is equal to 4 units of buoyancy and a weight is equal to 4 units of weight, and are attached to a lenghwise frame held in place in a perpendicular manner.

in the first set, at the top a float equal to 4 units of buoyancy and at the bottom a weight equal to 4 units of weight. The distance between the two may vary, and is chosen to make for the most leverage available and desired. The second set of secondary floats is identical to the first, and both sets are as follows:

4f and 4w	and	4w and 4f
-- --		-- --
-- --		-- --
4w 4f		4f 4w

Therefore the main floats 1 and 2 are attached to the platform in a horizontal lenghwise manner, while the secondary floats are attached to the maneuvring equippment in a vertical manner; said maneuvring equippment attached to the platform and operation directed by a control box. The secondary floats are required to be moved horizontally by the maneuvring equippment, in order to be in an overlapping position with the main floats 1 an 2 which is required in the operation of the machine. The main floats 1 and 2 are attached to the platform in a manner so that one set is positioned above the axle, while the second set is positioned below the axle; and the secondary floats are positioned in a manner so that the top end is able to overlapp with the main floats positioned above the axle, and the bottom end able to overlapp with the main floats positioned below the axle. Thus when the required overlapping by the secondary floats takes place, the set of the main floats 1 and 2 located above the axle, becomes heavier than water; while when the required overlapping by the secondary floats takes place, the set of main floats 1 an 2 located below the axle becomes less heavy than the weight of water. Therefore there is torque produced for 180 degrees by the rotation of the platform, by the downwards torque produced by the main

floats 1 and 2 located above the axle; while there is upwards torque produced by the main floats 1 and 2 located below the axle. The required overlapping between the main floats 1 and 2, and the secondary floats is as follows:

4w--6f4w----4w4f----6f--(4w4f)--6w4f----4f----6w--4f4w

axle

4f--6w4f----4f4w----6w--(4f4w)--6f4w----4w----6f--4w4f

The middle ( ) indicates the two ends of the main floats 1 and 2 that are overlapping. Therefore when a 4f overlapps with a 4w, the results are zero; and when a 6f and a 4w overlapp there is 2f left, and when a 6w and a 4f overlapp there is 2w left.

The resulting mathematics from the configurations illustrated is as follows:

At the top left configuration moving left from the centre overlapp 2x6=12 upwards; 10x2=20 upwards; 12x4=48 downwards 48-32=16 downwards

At the top right configuration moving right from center overlapp 2x2=4 downwards; 6x4=24upwards 10x6=60 downwards; 64-24=40 downwards

At the bottom left configuration moving left from centre overlapp 2x6=12 downwards; 10x2=20 downwards 12x4=48 upwards 48-32=16 upwards

At the bottom configuration moving right from centre overlapp 2x2=4 upwards; 6x4=24 downwards 10x6=60 upwards 64-24=40 upwards

Totals: downwards 16 +40=56; upwards 16+40=56

Therefore 56+56=112 units of torque

Claim 2
A machine as described in claim 1, when only one set of main floats 1 and 2 are used, and therefore only on set of secondary floats are used.

Claim 3
A machine as described in claim 1, when the main floats 1 and 2 are constuctered in a manner so that they are in symmetry or not in symmetry, as long as the outcome of the overlapping taking place between the main float 1 and 2, and the secondary floats, results in producing downwards torque and upwards torque in a manner as described in claim 1.

Fig 1

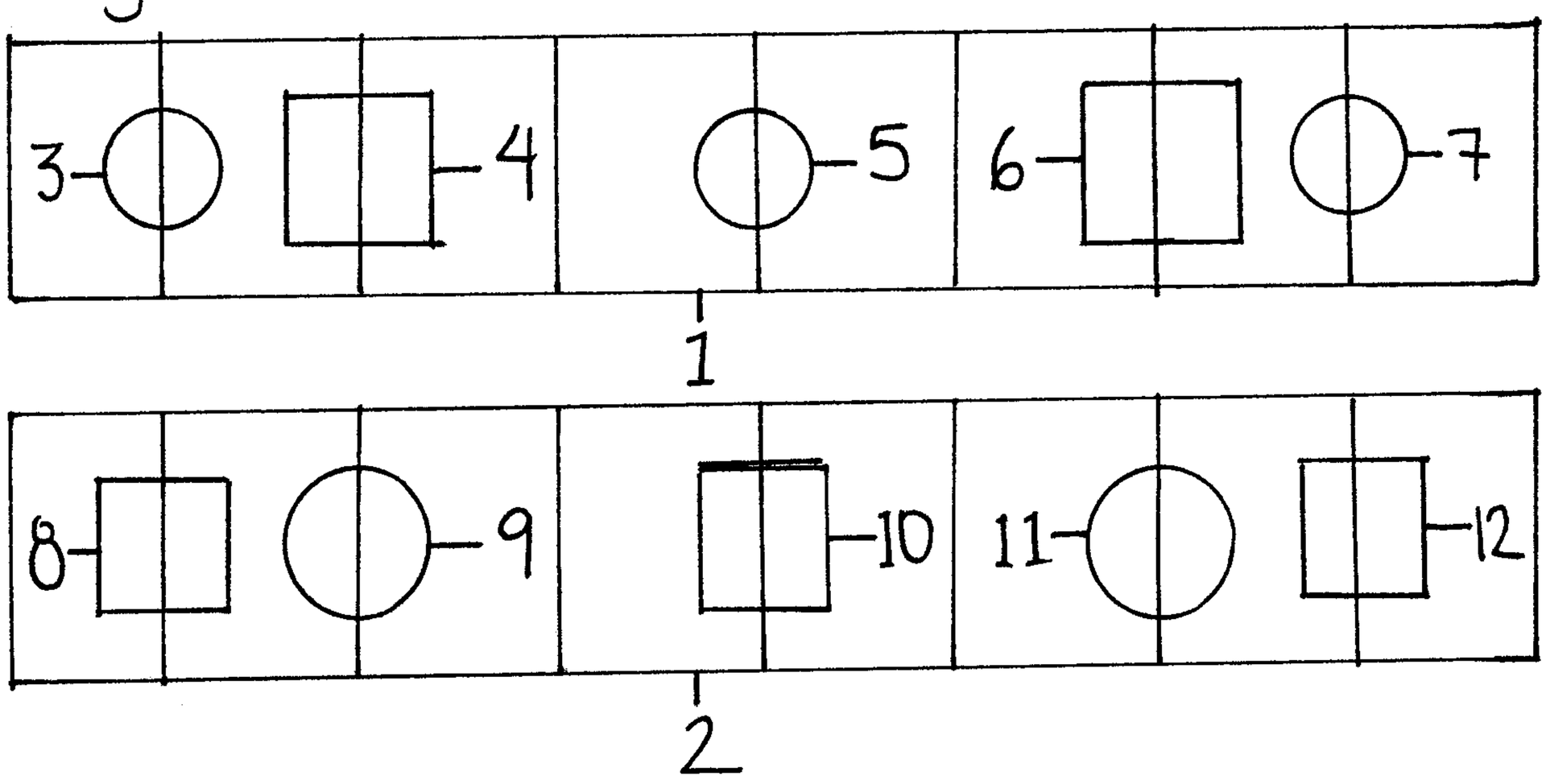


Fig 2

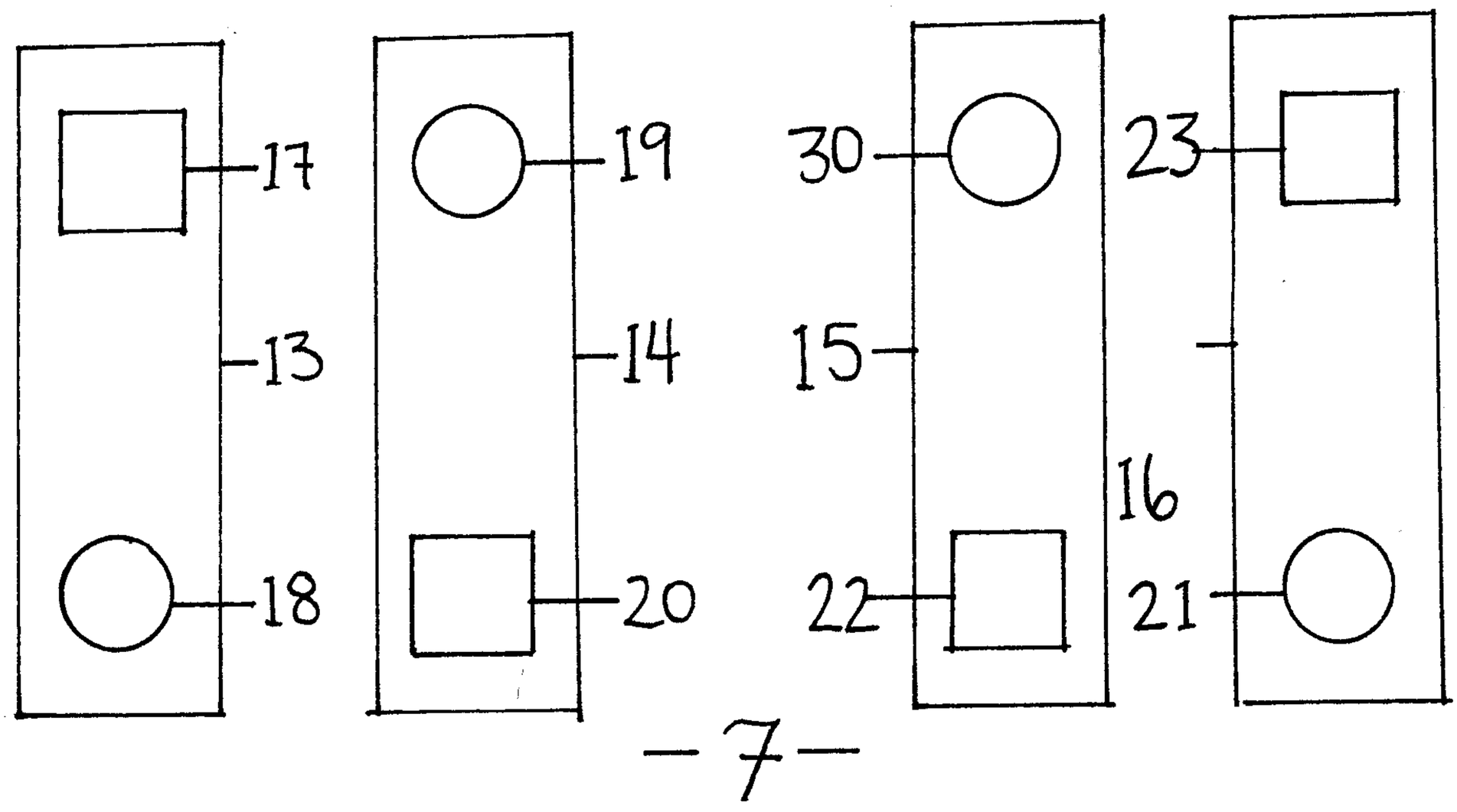


Fig 3

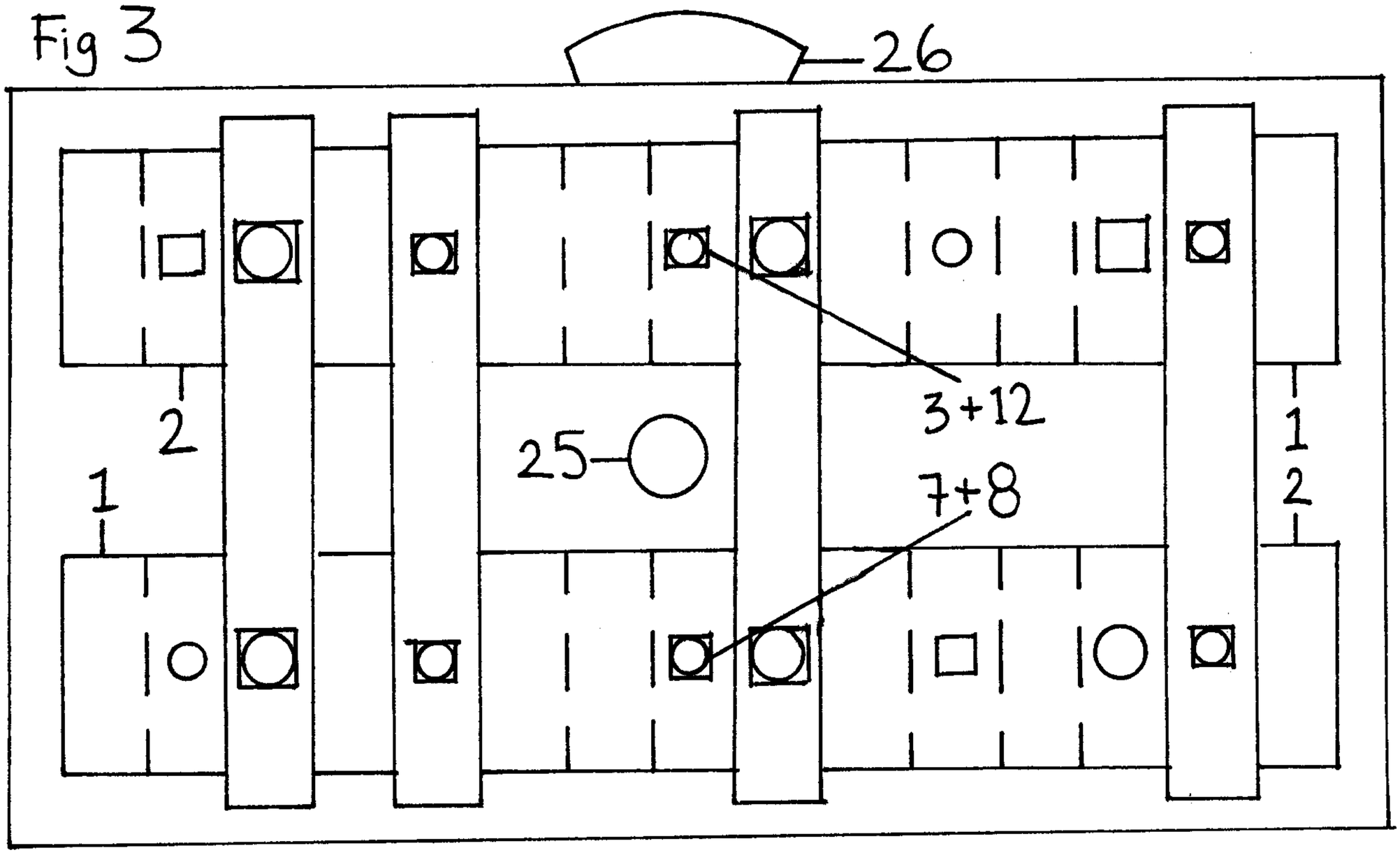


Fig 4

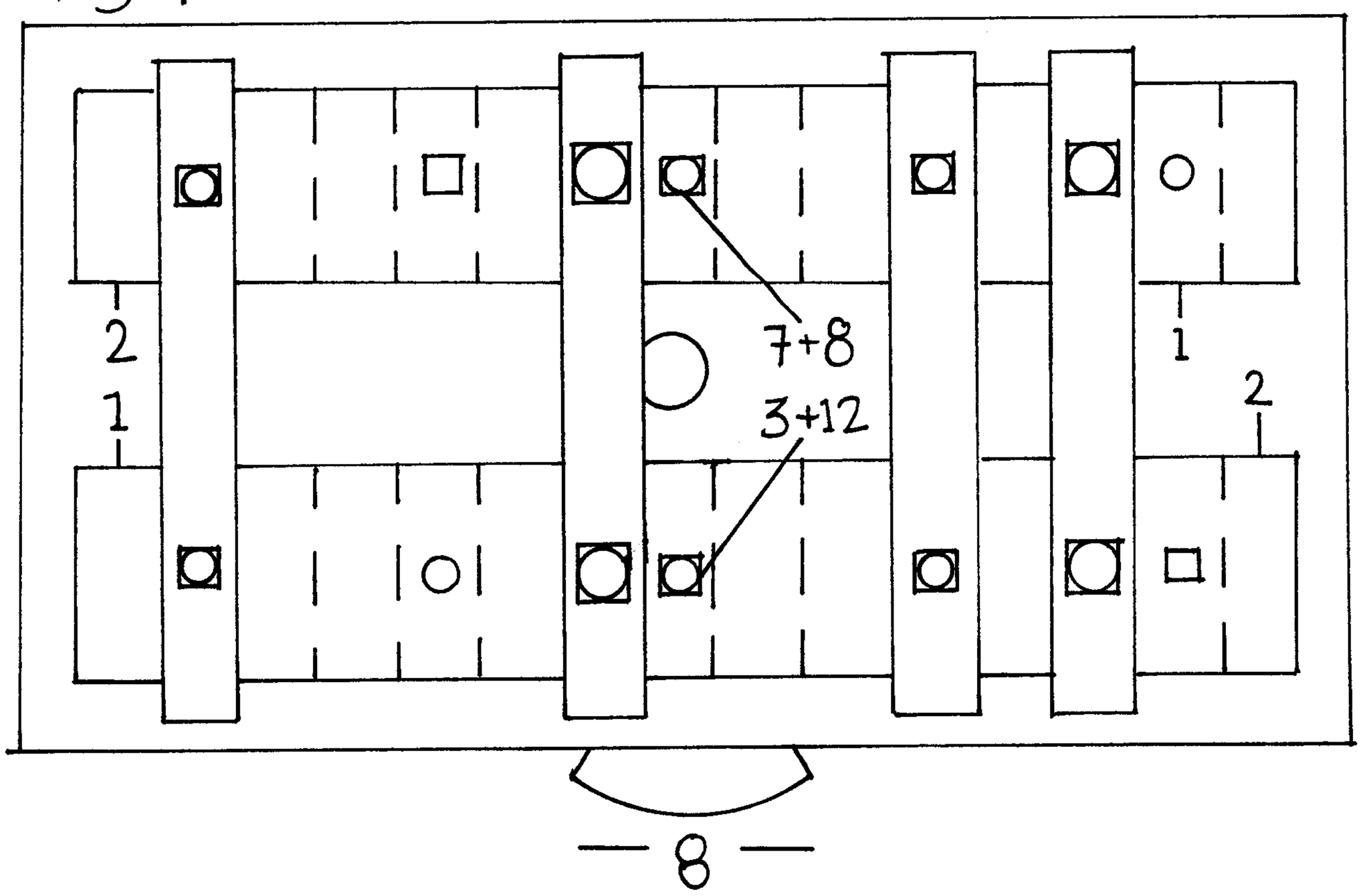
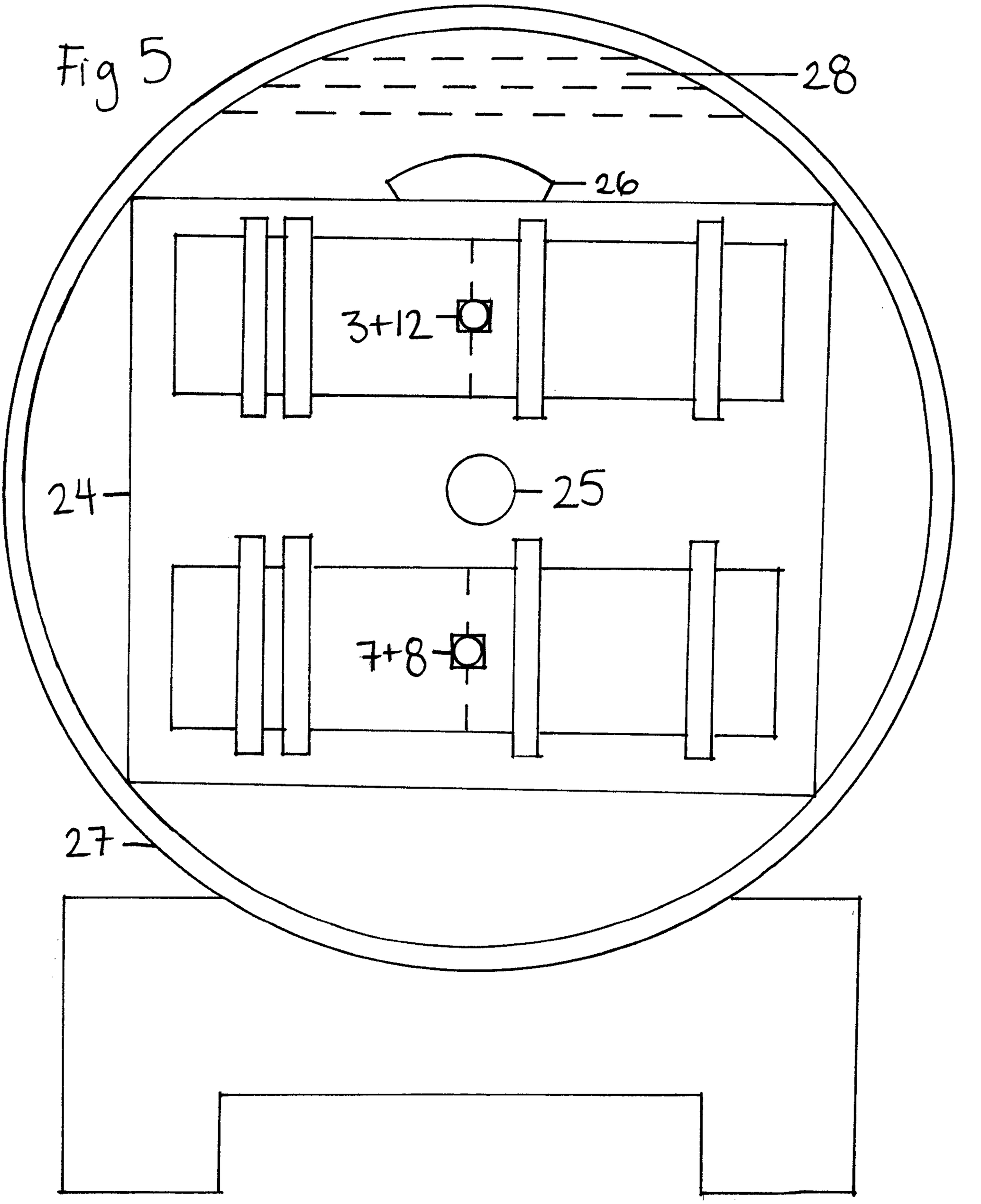
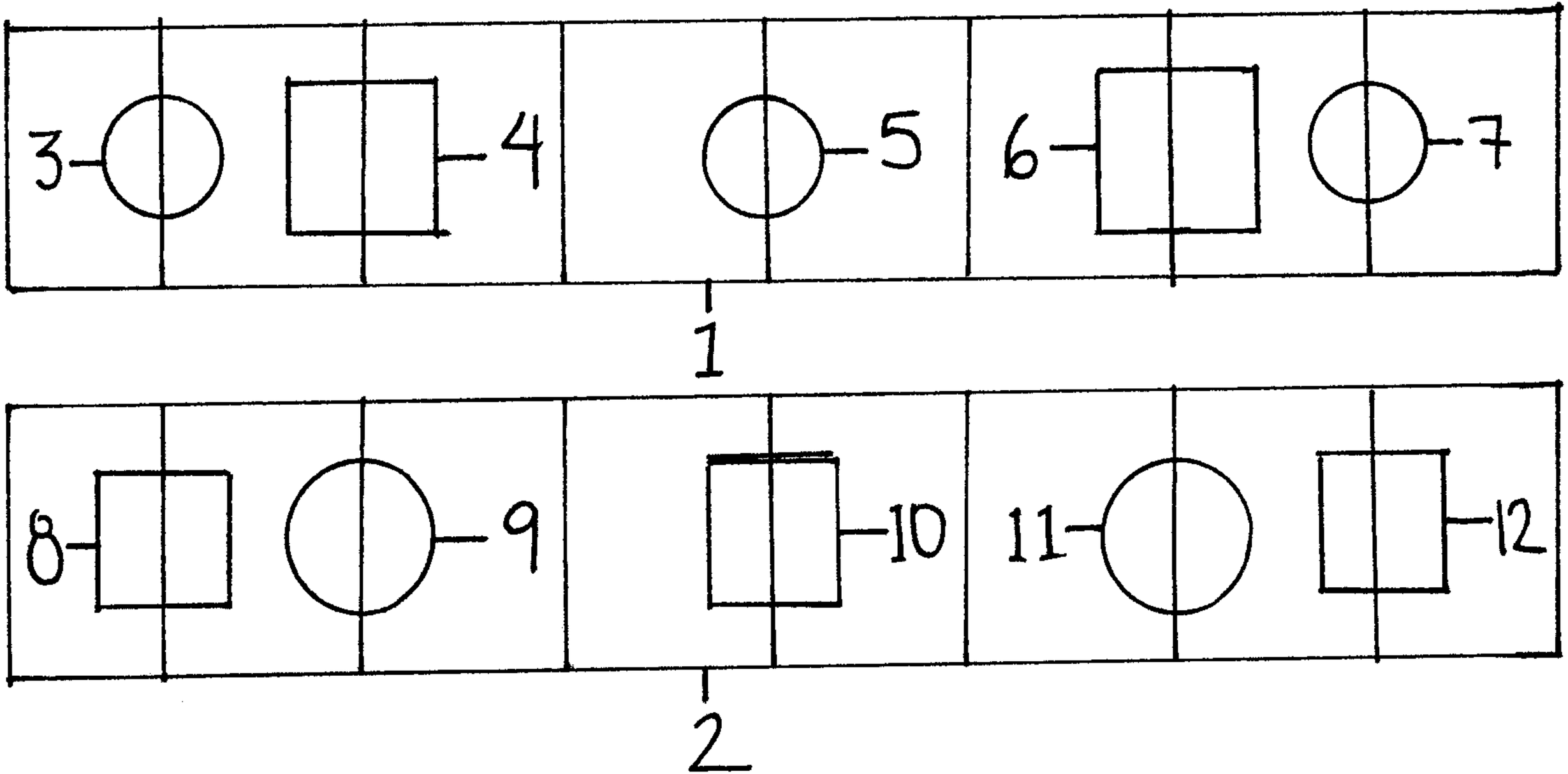


Fig 5

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