

[54] FUEL LESS WATER PRESSURE MACHINE

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[22] Filed: Nov. 19, 1974

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[21] Appl. No.: 525,056

[52] U.S. Cl..... 415/5; 60/495

[51] Int. Cl.²..... F03G 3/00; F03G 7/00; F03G 7/10

[58] Field of Search..... 415/5, 7; 417/337; 290/53, 290/42, 1 D; 60/639, 495, 496

[57] ABSTRACT

A machine that includes the use of water pressure as an additional force for operation thereof; the device consisting of a relatively very tall frame submerged underwater in a lake or sea, the frame supporting rotatable cog wheels around which an endless chain travels, the chain having a series of collapsible buckets mounted therearound.

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3 Claims, 5 Drawing Figures

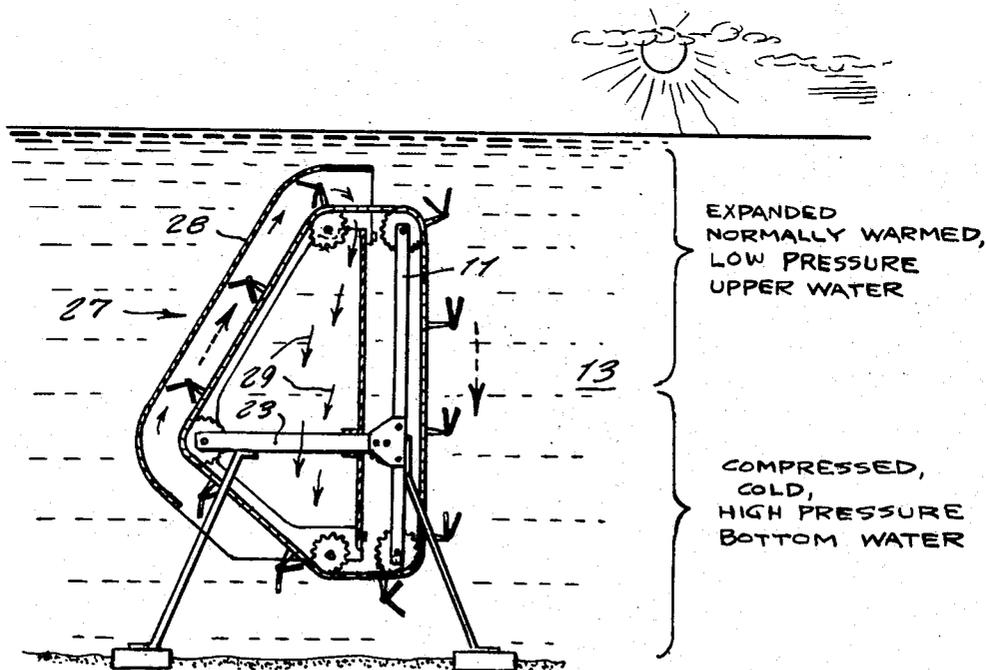


Fig. 4

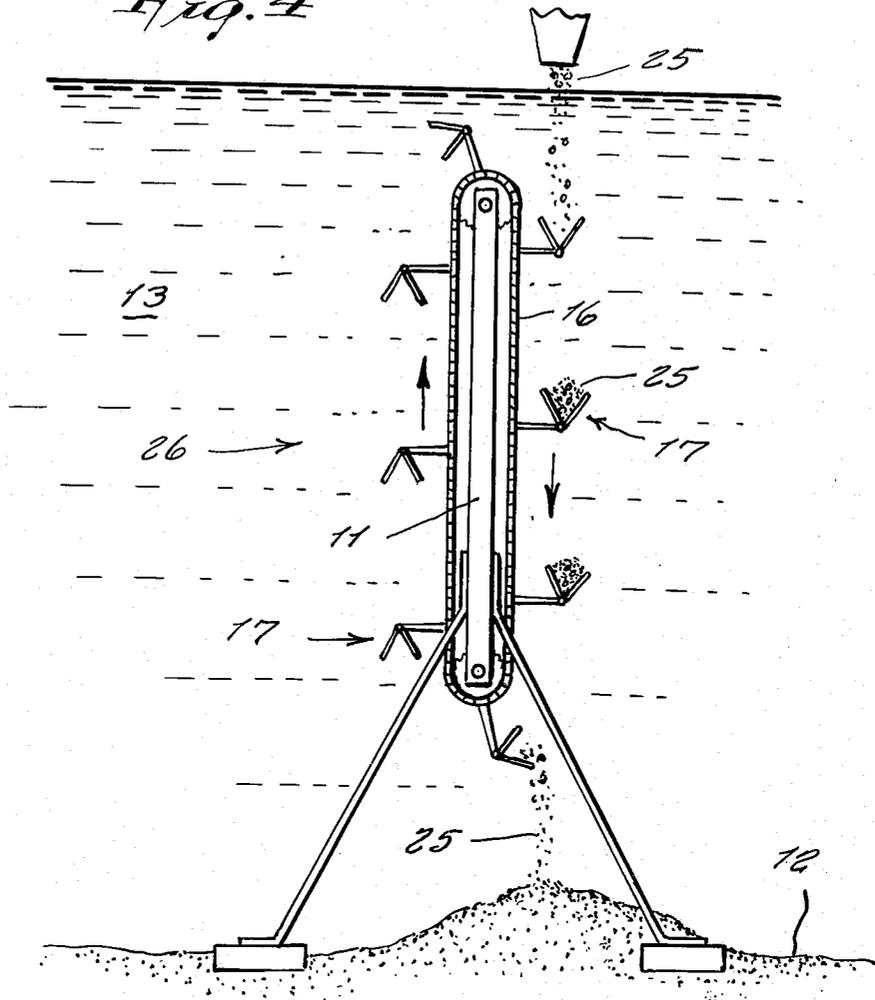
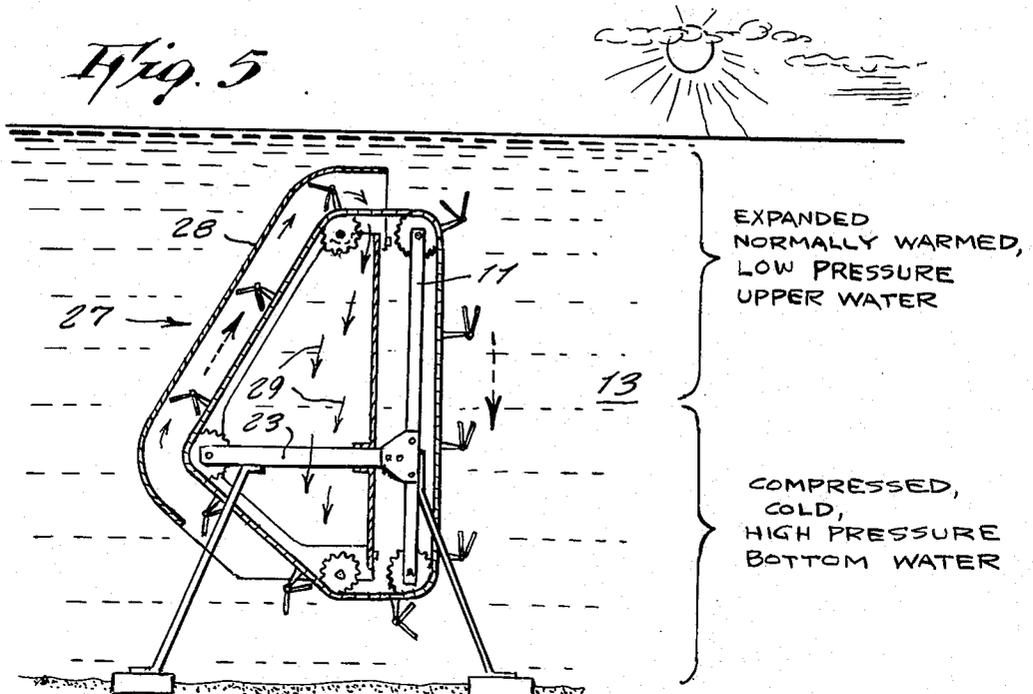


Fig. 5



FUEL LESS WATER PRESSURE MACHINE

This invention relates generally to power producing machines.

A principle object of the present invention is to provide a fuel-less water pressure machine which takes advantage of surrounding water pressure as a force in addition to sea dumping of refuse to operate an electric generator.

Another object is to provide a fuel-less water pressure machine which can be completely submerged underwater so that it does not form an unsightly construction spoiling the appearance of a natural landscape, and which does not use up any valuable space upon the land.

Another object is to provide a fuel-less water machine that does not use any fuel such as oil, electricity, coal or the like in order for running the same, so that there is no pollution of the environment.

Other objects are to provide a fuel-less water pressure machine which is simple in design, inexpensive to manufacture, rugged in construction, easy to use and efficient in operation.

These and other objects will be readily evident upon a study of the follow specification and the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a side elevation view of one design of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of one of the vane assemblies.

FIG. 3 is a cross section thereof showing the flaps to be hollow so that they are bouyant.

FIG. 4 is a side view of the invention in which additional weight added provides the exterior input to power the device.

FIG. 5 is a side view in cross section, of another modified theoretic design in which advantage is taken of the different pressures of the upper and lower water in order to power the device; the high pressure colder water being more compact so to deliver a greater force on the vanes, and wherein the colder water is carried upward through a tunnel into the lower pressure water area so to still effect force on the upward moving vanes and thus im-balance an equilibrium so the machine continues to work without any apparent input of exterior power drive.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, and more particularly to FIG. 1 thereof at this time, the reference numeral 10 represents a fuel-less water pressure machine according to the present invention wherein there is a relatively very tall frame 11 that may be several hundred feet high, and which is supported upon an ocean floor 12, so that it is completely submerged under the water 13.

The frame supports several toothed cog wheels 14 rotatable about shafts 15, the cogs carrying an endless chain 16 supporting a plurality of buckets 17. Each of the buckets is comprised of four hollow flat panels, a larger two of which shown at 18 are pivotable about a cross pin 19 stationarily affixed between the ends of arms 20 secured to the chain 16. The panels 18 are each pivotable only a short distance so that at a maximum pivoted apart position they form as included angle of about 60 degrees, and can be pivoted toward each other to a closed position, an included angle almost 0 degrees. At the outer end of each panel 18, a relatively shorter panel 21 is pivotally mounted on a cross pin 22 and is limited in pivotal travel to approxi-

mately 60 degrees so to move between the positions thereof shown in FIGS. 2 and 3. Each of the hollow panels 18 and 21 are made of a rigid plastic material, and the sealed central chamber is evacuated or filled with hydrogen in order to provide maximum bouyancy and move the buckets 17 upward in an open inverted position (as shown at A in FIG. 1). The panels tend to converge when moving downward on the right side of frame 11 (see B of FIG. 1).

It is to be noted that the frame 11 includes a sideward arm 23 on one side only so that one side of the chain is longer between the top and bottom cogs, than the other side thereof, thus there being a larger number of buckets at any one time along the longer side than on the shorter side so to have a greater bouyancy influence on the longer side than on the shorter side, so that longer side of the chain travels upwardly, as shown by the arrows 24.

As shown in FIG. 4, additional motivation power for the fuel-less water machine 10, described above is the dumping of any solid material 25 into the right-side-up buckets. Such solid material could comprise refuse such as is conventionally being dumped out at sea, or the like. As shown in FIG. 2, the machine 26 by depending solely on the material 25 for its motivation power does not need the side arm 23 incorporated on its frame 11. The machine 26 could be made to be supported by floats instead of standing on the ocean floor so that it could be more easily moved to another spot after a large amount of material 25 is deposited therebelow, or it can thus be anchored in very deep water where the deposit accumulation is not any consideration whatever. Water resistance to downward movement of the buckets retains the angle between panels 18 to 17° preferably.

In FIG. 5, a modified design 27 of the invention is of a theoretical nature in which the difference of water pressure at upper and lower water levels are utilized as an additional driving force. This difference in water pressure is the result of the upper water being warmed normally by the sun so that the molecules thereof are more expended than those of the water in the colder lower regions of the sea, so that an additional pressure differential is created to give a greater bouyancy for the buckets. In order to reduce turbulence about the panels and to maximize the bouyant uplift the portion of the chain that travels upwardly is enclosed, together with its buckets are placed within a stationary tube 28 that extends to the top of the machine.

It should be again noted that the main purpose of this machine is to use the energy available from dumping refuse and bouyant hydraulic forces to drive a machine which then can generate electric power.

It is to be understood that this invention can also be built on land and thus are mechanical loaders to feed the weight material to the machine. Thus the weight material is the fuel or power to move the machine, which is less costly than use of coal or diesel oil for operation. The frame 11 can be suspended from a ship thereby providing a mobile unit (not shown).

Thus a modified design is provided, and which can be incorporated with the external driving force illustrated in FIG. 4.

While various changes may be made in the detail construction, it is understood that such changes will be within the spirit and scope of the present invention as is defined by the appended claims.

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What is claimed is:

1. In a fuel-less water machine, the combination of an upright very tall frame submerged underwater in an ocean, sea or the like, said frame supporting a set of cog wheels freely rotatable about shafts mounted on said frame, said cog wheels supporting an endless chain, a plurality of buckets supported around said chain, each said bucket being comprised of four hollow panels containing sealed air so to provide bouyancy, two of said panels being larger than the others and being pivotable a limited distance about a cross pin affixed on said chain, and the other of said panels are each pivotally attached on an outer end of each said larger panels so to likewise pivot a limited distance, and said frame including a sideward arm on one side and

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along an intermediate portion thereof, said side arm supporting one of said cog wheels on its outer end, whereby one side of said chain located between an uppermost and lowermost said cog wheels is longer than on its other side.

2. The combination as set forth in claim 1 wherein an external driving force for said machine comprises the dumping of a solid material into said buckets which are along said shorter side of said chain.

3. The combination as set forth in claim 2 wherein said longer side of said chain, together with its buckets, is enclosed within a stationary tube extending from a bottom to a top of said frame.

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