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(54) **Title:**

MOTOR VEHICLE

(57) **Abstract:**

Motor Vehicle Abstract A motor vehicle comprises a compressed gas engine, wind resistance engines, reversing devices, a drive train and wheels. Said compressed gas engine has a primary power output shaft driven by compressed gas to output main power, and each of said wind resistance engines has an impeller shaft driven by front resistance fluid to output auxiliary power when the motor vehicle is in motion. The main power outputted by said primary power output shaft directly drives the drive train, the auxiliary power outputted by said impeller shaft drives the same after being reversed by the reversing devices, and the output of the drive train drives the wheels. Directly driving the drive train of the motor vehicle, the main power output of the compressed gas engine does not need to pass a first reversing device and a second reversing device, thus effectively shortening the transmission path of the main power outputted by the compressed gas engine, reducing energy loss during power transmission process, and improving the transmission efficiency of the main power. FIG 6

Motor Vehicle

Abstract

A motor vehicle comprises a compressed gas engine, wind resistance engines, reversing devices, a drive train and wheels. Said compressed gas engine has a primary power output shaft driven by compressed gas to output main power, and each of said wind resistance engines has an impeller shaft driven by front resistance fluid to output auxiliary power when the motor vehicle is in motion. The main power outputted by said primary power output shaft directly drives the drive train, the auxiliary power outputted by said impeller shaft drives the same after being reversed by the reversing devices, and the output of the drive train drives the wheels. Directly driving the drive train of the motor vehicle, the main power output of the compressed gas engine does not need to pass a first reversing device and a second reversing device, thus effectively shortening the transmission path of the main power outputted by the compressed gas engine, reducing energy loss during power transmission process, and improving the transmission efficiency of the main power.

FIG 6

MOTOR VEHICLE

Technical Field

The present application relates to a motor vehicle.

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Background

In order to avoid severe environmental pollution and directly utilize the wind resistance airflow encountered by a motor vehicle during running, US patent No. 7,641,005 B2 issued to the applicant of the present application provides an engine comprising left and right wind-powered pneumatic engines arranged symmetrically. Each of the left and right wind-powered pneumatic engines comprises an impeller chamber as well as impeller and vanes arranged therein. Compressed air is used in the engine as main power, and external wind resistance are received for use as auxiliary power, thereby driving the impellers and vanes to operate to generate power output. The power drives the motor vehicle after it is shifted via a central main power output gearbox.

The above invention firstly proposed a wind-powered pneumatic engine which utilizes high pressure air as the main power and directly utilizes the wind resistance airflow as the auxiliary power, and a motor vehicle in which the need of converting wind resistance airflows into electrical power and the need of a complex mechanic-electric energy conversion system are eliminated, and the structure thereof is simplified. Therefore, a new way to save energy and find a substitute of fuel is provided.

In order to further optimize the performance of the wind-powered pneumatic engine and improve the operating efficiency of the wind-powered pneumatic engine and the motor vehicle, based on the aforementioned application, another US patent application No. 12/377, 513 (WO 2008/022556) filed by the applicant provides a combined wind-powered pneumatic engine. This engine comprises left and right wind resistance engines operating independently and a plurality of first compressed air engines arranged around the left and right wind resistance engines. The left and right wind resistance engines comprise a second impeller and the first compressed air engines

comprise a first impeller. The power outputted by the left wind resistance engines and its peripheral first compressed air engines, as well as the power outputted by the right wind resistance engine and its peripheral first compressed air engines, is outputted as main power through a left power output shaft, a right power output shaft, a reversing wheel and gear.

However, the above mentioned wind-powered pneumatic engine and motor vehicle using compressed air as the source of main power are still a new technology. Therefore, there remains a need of further perfection and improvement to the structure of the wind-powered pneumatic engine and the motor vehicle employing the wind-powered pneumatic engine as discussed above. Particularly in view of power performance, there remains a need of further perfection and improvement to better utilize compressed air and wind resistance airflow, thus obtaining an optimal cooperation between main power and auxiliary power so as to improve the use efficiency of the main power.

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Summary of the Invention

The object of the present application is to provide a motor vehicle of simple structure and high transmission efficiency to overcome the defects in the prior art.

20 In accordance with an aspect of the present application, a motor vehicle comprises a compressed air engine, a wind resistance engine, a reversing device, a drive train and wheels, wherein the compressed air engine has a primary power output shaft which is driven by compressed air and outputs main power, the wind resistance engine has an impeller shaft which is driven by front resistance fluid when the motor vehicle is in motion and outputs auxiliary power, the main power outputted by the primary power output shaft directly drives drive train, the auxiliary power outputted by the impeller shaft drives the drive train after being reversed by the reversing device, and the output of drive train drives the wheels.

30 The wind resistance engine comprises a first wind resistance engine and a second wind resistance engine arranged symmetrically, the reversing device comprises a first reversing device and a second reversing device, the first

reversing device is used to convert the auxiliary power to an auxiliary power output shaft, wherein the auxiliary power is outputted by an impeller shaft of the first wind resistance engine and an impeller shaft of the second wind resistance engine which rotate in an opposite direction to each other, and the
5 second reversing device is used to convert the auxiliary power output by the auxiliary power output shaft to the drive train.

The first reversing device comprises a reversing wheel and a conveyer belt, by means of which the auxiliary power is converted to the auxiliary power output shaft, wherein the auxiliary power is outputted by the impeller shaft of
10 the first wind resistance engine and the impeller shaft of the second wind resistance engine which rotate in an opposite direction to each other. The reversing wheel may be a synchronizing wheel, a chain wheel or a belt wheel. Correspondingly, the conveyer belt may be a synchronizing belt, a chain or a belt wheel.

15 The second reversing device comprises a first drive conical gear and a second drive conical gear which engage with each other, the first drive conical gear is fixed on the auxiliary power output shaft and the second drive conical gear drives the drive train. The second drive conical gear is fixed on the primary power output shaft. The second drive conical gear is a cardan shaft.
20 The motor vehicle comprises a first clutch, wherein the output of the auxiliary power output shaft is connected to the first clutch.

The output of the first clutch is connected to the input of the primary power output shaft, and a second clutch is provided between the output of the primary power output shaft and the drive train.

25 A second clutch is provided between the output of the primary power output shaft and the drive train.

The compressed air engine comprises a housing, an impeller body and a primary power output shaft, the impeller body is fixed on the primary power output shaft and located within the housing, an ejecting inlet for ejecting air to
30 the impeller body is provided on the housing, a plurality of working chambers are provided on the circumference surface of the impeller body which matches with the inner surface of the housing, the inner surface of the housing closes the

working chambers so that the air ejected to the working chambers from the ejecting inlet pushes the impeller body to rotate and is temporarily stored in the working chamber, and an ejecting outlet for making the air temporarily stored in the working chamber to expand outwards and do work to further push the
5 impeller body to rotate is provided on the housing.

The plurality of working chambers are concyclic and distributed evenly around the axis of the primary power output shaft.

The ejecting inlet and the ejecting outlet are concyclic and distributed alternately.

10 A silencer chamber is provided on the housing, the ejecting outlet communicates with the silencer chamber and the silencer chamber communicates with the outside of the housing through a first-order outlet provided on the housing.

The silencer chambers comprise a continuous silencer groove or a
15 plurality of intermittent silencer grooves.

The silencer chambers are a plurality of intermittent silencer grooves which are concyclic and distributed evenly on the housing.

The working chambers take a form of a triangle formed by three curves connected end to end viewed from a section perpendicular to the axis of the
20 primary power output shaft.

The working chambers have the same section shape and the acmes corresponding to the working chambers are on a circle of which the center is the axis of the primary power output shaft.

The application of the abovementioned compressed air engine in a motor
25 vehicle is also disclosed.

A motor vehicle comprises the above compressed air engine, a compressed air tank, an air-jet system, a drive train and wheels. The air-jet system has an inlet and an air-jet nozzle. The output of the compressed air tank is connected to the inlet of the air-jet system via a pipeline. The air-jet nozzle ejects
30 compressed air into a working chamber of the compressed air engine through the ejecting inlet. A primary power output shaft is connected to the drive train via a clutch and the drive train is connected to the wheels.

The present application has the following technical effects. Since the main power output of the compressed air engine directly drives the drive train of the motor vehicle, it does not need to pass through the first reversing device and the second reversing device, the transmission path through which the compressed air engine outputs the main power is shortened effectively, the energy loss during the transmission is reduced, and the transmission efficiency of the main power is improved. In addition, instead of the main power, only the auxiliary power passes through the first reversing device and the second reversing device, therefore, the requirement for the first reversing device and the second reversing device is greatly reduced. The manufacturing cost of the first reversing device and the second reversing device may be further reduced.

The second object of the present application is to provide an air-jet nozzle, a compressed air supply system and a motor vehicle, which are capable of continuously stable working.

In accordance with a second aspect of the present application, an air-jet nozzle comprises an air-jet nozzle body, wherein the air-jet nozzle body has an axially running through hollow cavity and a heater is provided on the air-jet nozzle body. The heater may be selected from the group consisting of an electrical heater, a microwave heater or a solar energy heater. The heater may also be electrically heated wire which is wounded around the air-jet nozzle body.

The air-jet nozzle body is also provided with a heat insulation layer and the heater is located between the heat insulation layer and the air-jet nozzle body.

An air-jet system comprises an air-jet nozzle, wherein the air-jet nozzle comprises an air-jet nozzle body having an axially running through hollow cavity and a heater is provided on the air-jet nozzle body. The heater may be selected from the group consisting of an electrical heater, a microwave heater and a solar energy heater. The heater may also be electrically heated wire which is wounded around the air-jet nozzle body.

The air-jet nozzle body is also provided with a heat insulation layer and the heater is located between the heat insulation layer and the air-jet nozzle

body.

A motor vehicle comprises a compressed air tank, an air-jet system, a compressed air engine, a drive train and wheels. The output of the compressed air tank is connected to the inlet of the air-jet system via a pipeline. The air-jet nozzle ejects compressed air into a working chamber of the compressed air engine through the ejecting inlet. The main power output of the compressed air engine drives the drive train and the drive train is connected to the wheels. The compressed air engine comprises a housing, a primary power output shaft and an impeller body. A closing impeller body chamber is enclosed by the inner surface of the housing. The impeller body is fixed on the primary power output shaft and located within the impeller body chamber. The housing is provided with an ejecting inlet and an ejecting outlet for ejecting air. The ejecting inlet is provided with an air-jet nozzle for ejecting gas to the impeller body. A plurality of working chambers is provided on the circumference surface of the impeller body which matches with the inner surface of the housing. The inner surface of the housing closes the working chambers so that the compressed air ejected to the working chambers from the ejecting inlet not only pushes the inner surface of the housing to rotate but also is temporarily stored in the working chambers. A gas ejecting outlet is also provided on the housing so that the compressed air temporarily stored in the working chamber expands and ejects outwards to do work to further drive the impeller body to rotate when the compressed air rotates to the gas ejecting outlet.

The present application has the following technical effects. When the applicant of this application tested a motor vehicle using a compressed air engine, he found that the power of the motor vehicle is usually insufficient after running a long time. In this case, the applicant had to stop testing and check each part of the motor vehicle, but he could not find the malfunction until he once found that the air-jet nozzle was condensed and frozen so that it cannot normally eject gas. As for this case, the applicant designed the air-jet nozzle with a heater. Accordingly, even if the motor vehicle works for a long time, it would not condense or even freeze at the air-jet nozzle due to low temperature so that the air-jet nozzle, compressed air engine and motor vehicle can work

continuously and stably.

The third object of the present application is to provide a compressed air engine and a motor vehicle capable of continuously stable working.

5 In accordance with a third aspect of the present application, a compressed air engine comprises a housing, an impeller body provided with the housing through a primary power output shaft, and an air-jet nozzle seat for installing an air-jet nozzle provided on the housing. A heater for heating the air-jet nozzle is provided on the air-jet nozzle seat.

10 The heater may be selected from the group consisting of an electrical heater, a microwave heater and a solar energy heater.

The heater may be an electrically heated wire which is embedded in the air-jet nozzle seat.

15 A closing impeller body chamber is enclosed by the inner surface of the housing. The impeller body is fixed on the primary power output shaft and located within the impeller body chamber. The housing is provided with an ejecting inlet and an ejecting outlet for ejecting air. The air-jet nozzle seat is provided with an air-jet nozzle which extends into the ejecting inlet and is used for ejecting air to the impeller body.

20 A plurality of working chambers is provided on the circumference surface of the impeller body which matches with the inner surface of the housing. The inner surface of the housing closes the working chambers so that the compressed air ejected to the working chambers from the ejecting inlet drives the inner surface of the housing to rotate and is temporarily stored in the working chambers. The ejecting outlet is used for making the compressed air temporarily stored in the working chamber to do work when it expands and is
25 ejected so as to further drive the impeller body to rotate.

The plurality of working chambers are concyclic and distributed evenly around the axis of the primary power output shaft. The ejecting inlet and the ejecting outlet are concyclic around the axis of the primary power output shaft
30 and distributed alternately.

Two air-jet nozzles are provided on the air-jet nozzle seat. The two air-jet nozzles extend into the same ejecting inlet and the axes of the two air-jet

nozzles form an acute angle.

The application of the above compressed air engine in a motor vehicle is also disclosed.

5 A motor vehicle comprises a compressed air tank, an air-jet system, a drive train, a compressed air engine and wheels. The air-jet system has an inlet and an air-jet nozzle. The output of the compressed air tank is connected to the inlet of the air-jet system via a pipeline. The air-jet nozzle is provided on an air-jet nozzle seat to eject the compressed air into the compressed air engine through an ejecting inlet. The main power outputted by the compressed air
10 engine is connected to the drive train via a clutch and the drive train is connected to the wheels.

The present application has the following technical effects. When the applicant of this application tested a motor vehicle using a compressed air engine, he found that the power of the motor vehicle is usually insufficient after
15 running a long time. In this case, the applicant had to stop testing and check each part of the motor vehicle, but he failed to find the malfunction until he once found that the air-jet nozzle was condensed and frozen so that it cannot normally eject gas. As for this case, the applicant designed the air-jet nozzle seat capable of heating the air-jet nozzle. Accordingly, even if the motor vehicle
20 works for a long time, it would not condense or even freeze at the air-jet nozzle due to low temperature so that the air-jet nozzle, compressed air engine and motor vehicle can work continuously and stably.

The fourth object of the present application is to provide a motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system, a shock absorption system and a
25 motor vehicle which are capable of recycling the shock impact force generated when the motor vehicle is bumping.

In accordance with a fourth aspect of the present application, a motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system comprises a cylinder body, a piston and a connecting rod. The piston is positioned in the inner cavity of the
30 cylinder body and partitions the inner cavity of the cylinder body into a first working chamber and a second working chamber. The piston is slidably and sealingly fitted with the inner wall of the cylinder body. One end of the

connecting rod is a force receiving end and is used for receiving the shock impact force of the wheels generated when the motor vehicle is bumping up and down, and the other end of the connecting rod is a force applying end. The force applying end of the connecting rod extends into the first working chamber and is connected with the piston to push the piston to perform reciprocating movement. A ventilating hole which communicates with the first working chamber is arranged on the cylinder body. An air sucking hole and an exhaust hole for communicating with the second working chamber are arranged on the cylinder body. A first check valve is arranged on the air sucking hole and is used for sucking air into the second working chamber. The exhaust hole is used for outputting compressed gas which is generated during the reciprocating movement of the piston.

The recycling system further comprises a second check valve. The output of the exhaust hole is connected to the second check valve and outputs compressed air via the second check valve.

A motor vehicle shock absorption system utilizing the above motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system comprises a shock absorption spring, an upper spring seat fixedly connected to a vehicle body support frame, and a lower spring seat movably supported on a wheel shaft. The shock absorption spring is provided between the upper spring seat and the lower spring seat. The force receiving end of the connecting rod is connected to the lower spring seat, and the cylinder body is connected to the upper spring seat. The force receiving end of the connecting rod is hinged to the lower spring seat, and the force applying end of the connecting rod is hinged to the piston.

A motor vehicle comprises a vehicle body support frame, a compressed air engine provided on the vehicle body support frame, a drive train, wheels and a motor vehicle shock absorption system. The compressed air engine, the drive train and the wheels are power connected in turn. The motor vehicle shock absorption system comprises a rocker, a shock absorption spring, an upper spring seat fixedly connected to a vehicle body support frame, a lower spring seat movably supported on a wheel shaft, and the above motor vehicle shock absorption system. The shock absorption spring is provided between the upper

spring seat and the lower spring seat. The first end of the rocker is rotatably connected to a wheel shaft, and the second end of the rocker is rotatably connected with the vehicle body support frame. The force receiving end of the connecting rod is hinged to the lower spring seat, and the cylinder body is
5 connected to the upper spring seat.

A motor vehicle comprises a vehicle body support frame, a compressed air engine provided on the vehicle body support frame, a drive train, wheels and a motor vehicle shock absorption system. The compressed air engine, the drive train and the wheels are power connected in turn. The motor vehicle shock
10 absorption system comprises a rocker, a shock absorption spring, an upper spring seat fixedly connected to a vehicle body support frame, a lower spring seat movably supported on a wheel shaft, and the above motor vehicle shock absorption system. The shock absorption spring is provided between the upper spring seat and the lower spring seat. One end of the rocker is rotatably
15 connected to a wheel shaft, and the other end of the rocker is hinged to the force receiving end of the connecting rod. The cylinder body is provided on the vehicle body support frame and the middle portion of the rocker is hinged to the vehicle body support frame.

The present application has the following technical effects. By providing
20 the motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system, the shock impact force generated when the motor vehicle is bumping can be used for pushing the piston to move in time, and the compressed gas generated in the second working chamber is stored for later use, thereby regenerating and converting energy generated when the motor vehicle is bumping up and down and shocked
25 into the compressed gas for recycling. On one hand, the consumption of compressed air may be reduced; and on the other hand, the process of the connecting rod pushing the piston to generate compressed air produces the effect of shock absorption.

The fifth object of the present application is to provide a pressure reducing
30 gas storage device, an air-jet system and a motor vehicle which enable the gas released from a compressed air tank to work stably and reliably.

In accordance with a fifth aspect of the present application, a pressure

reducing gas storage device comprises a gas storage tank and a heat exchanger. The gas storage tank comprises an inlet for receiving compressed air and an outlet for outputting air. The heat exchanger is used to heat the air in the air input into the gas storage tank.

5 The pressure reducing gas storage device further comprises a pressure reducing valve. The compressed air enters the gas storage tank after its pressure is reduced by the pressure reducing valve. The heat exchanger comprises a first heat exchange unit filled with a first medium. The first medium exchanges heat with the air in the gas storage tank so as to heat the air. The pressure reducing
10 gas storage device further comprises a cooler and a first circulating pump. The first heat exchange unit, the cooler and the first circulating pump form an inner circulating cooling system. The first medium circulates within the first heat exchange unit and the cooler. The cooler exchanges heat with ambient air. The first heat exchange unit has a first temperature regulation chamber which
15 surrounds the gas storage tank. The first medium is filled between the first temperature regulation chamber and the gas storage tank. The two ends of the cooler are connected to the temperature regulation chamber.

 The heat exchanger further comprises a second heat exchange unit. The inlet, the first heat exchange unit, the second heat exchange unit and the outlet
20 are arranged in turn. The second heat exchange unit has a second temperature regulation chamber, a second medium and a heater. The second temperature regulation chamber surrounds the gas storage tank. The second medium is filled between the second temperature regulation chamber and the gas storage tank. The heater is provided on the second temperature regulation chamber and heats
25 the second medium. The second medium exchanges heat with the air in the gas storage tank. The second temperature regulation chamber is connected to a radiator and the second medium circulates within the second temperature regulation chamber and the radiator. The radiator exchanges heat with ambient
air.

30 The pressure reducing valve comprises a housing, a valve core located within the housing, an regulation block and an elastic body. The housing has an air guiding port for guiding air into the housing and a pipeline connecting the

inside of the housing with the gas storage tank. The valve core has a sealing end and a regulation end and the elastic body is arranged between the regulation block and the regulation end of the valve core. The regulation block is fixed with the housing and the valve core has a first position and a second position. In the first position, the sealing end closes the pipeline and the air guiding port and in the second position, the sealing end is apart from the pipeline and the air guiding port.

An air-jet system comprises a compressed air tank for storing compressed air, a distributor, an air-jet nozzle and a pressure reducing gas storage device. The output of the compressed air tank is connected to an inlet of the pressure reducing gas storage device via a pipeline and the outlet of the pressure reducing gas storage device is connected to the air-jet nozzle via a distributor.

A motor vehicle refrigeration system comprises a gas storage tank, a pressure reducing valve, a heat exchanger, a cooler and a first circulating pump. The gas storage tank receives compressed air the pressure of which is reduced by a pressure reducing valve. The first heat exchange unit, the cooler and the first circulating pump form an inner circulating cooling system. The first medium circulates within the first heat exchange unit and the cooler. The cooler exchanges heat with ambient air.

A compressed air engine comprises a housing, an impeller body arranged in the housing and an air-jet system. The output of the air-jet nozzle is used to eject compressed air onto the impeller body within the housing.

A motor vehicle comprises wheels, a drive train and a compressed air engine. The compressed air engine, the drive train and the wheels are power connected in turn.

The present application has the following technical effects. When the applicant of this application tested a motor vehicle using a compressed air engine, he found that the power of the motor vehicle is usually insufficient after running a long time. In this case, the applicant had to stop testing and check each part of the motor vehicle, but he failed to find the malfunction until he once found that the air-jet nozzle was condensed and frozen so that it cannot normally eject gas. Based on an analysis of the above situation, the applicant

further found that the pressure reducing valve is also easy to be frozen. As for this case, the phenomenon of being frozen is eliminated by providing a heat exchanger to heat the air input in the gas storage tank. In addition, by providing a cooler, the temperature of ambient air is reduced and energy is saved. By providing a heater, not only the working stability of compressed air is further improved, but also the heating of the motor vehicle is achieved.

The sixth object of the present application is to provide a pressure reducing gas storage device, an air-jet system and a motor vehicle, which enable the gas released from a compressed air tank to work stably and reliably.

In accordance with a sixth aspect of the present application, a pressure reducing gas storage device comprises a gas storage tank and a heat exchanger. The gas storage tank comprises an inlet for receiving compressed air and an outlet for outputting air. The heat exchanger is used to heat the air in the air input into the gas storage tank.

The pressure reducing gas storage device further comprises a pressure reducing valve. The compressed air enters into the gas storage tank after its pressure is reduced by the pressure reducing valve. The heat exchanger comprises a first heat exchange unit filled with a first medium. The first medium exchanges heat with the air in the gas storage tank so as to heat the air. The pressure reducing gas storage device further comprises a cooler and a first circulating pump. The first heat exchange unit, the cooler and the first circulating pump form an inner circulating cooling system. The first medium circulates within the first heat exchange unit and the cooler. The cooler exchanges heat with ambient air. The first heat exchange unit has a first temperature regulation chamber which surrounds the gas storage tank. The first medium is filled between the first temperature regulation chamber and the gas storage tank. The two ends of the cooler are connected to the temperature regulation chamber.

The heat exchanger further comprises a second heat exchange unit. The inlet, the first heat exchange unit, the second heat exchange unit and the outlet are arranged in turn. The second heat exchange unit has a second temperature regulation chamber, a second medium and a heater. The second temperature

regulation chamber surrounds the gas storage tank. The second medium is filled between the second temperature regulation chamber and the gas storage tank. The heater is provided on the second temperature regulation chamber and heats the second medium. The second medium exchanges heat with the air in the gas storage tank. The second temperature regulation chamber is connected to a radiator and the second medium circulates within the second temperature regulation chamber and the radiator. The radiator exchanges heat with ambient air.

The pressure reducing valve comprises a housing, a valve core located within the housing, an regulation block and an elastic body. The housing has an air guiding port for guiding air into the housing and a pipeline connecting the inside of the housing with the gas storage tank. The valve core has a sealing end and a regulation end, and the elastic body is arranged between the regulation block and the regulation end of the valve core. The regulation block is fixed with the housing and the valve core has a first position and a second position. The sealing end, in the first position, closes the pipeline and the air guiding port and in the second position, is apart from the pipeline and the air guiding port.

An air-jet system comprises a compressed air tank for storing compressed air, a distributor, an air-jet nozzle and a pressure reducing gas storage device. The output of the compressed air tank is connected to an inlet of the pressure reducing gas storage device via a pipeline and the outlet of the pressure reducing gas storage device is connected to the air-jet nozzle via a distributor.

A motor vehicle refrigeration system comprises a gas storage tank, a pressure reducing valve, a heat exchanger, a cooler and a first circulating pump. The gas storage tank receives compressed air the pressure of which is reduced by a pressure reducing valve. The first heat exchange unit, the cooler and the first circulating pump form an inner circulating cooling system. The first medium circulates within the first heat exchange unit and the cooler. The cooler exchanges heat with ambient air.

A compressed air engine comprises a housing, an impeller body arranged in the housing and an air-jet system. The output of the air-jet nozzle is used to

eject compressed air to the impeller body within the housing.

A motor vehicle comprises wheels, a drive train and a compressed air engine. The compressed air engine, the drive train and the wheels are power connected in turn.

5 The present application has the following technical effects. When the applicant of this application tested a motor vehicle using a compressed air engine, he found that the power of the motor vehicle is usually insufficient after running a long time. In this case, the applicant had to stop testing and check each part of the motor vehicle, but he failed to find the malfunction until he
10 once found that the air-jet nozzle was condensed and frozen so that it cannot normally eject gas. Based on an analysis of the above situation, the applicant further found that the pressure reducing valve is also easy to be frozen. As for this case, the phenomenon of being frozen is eliminated by providing a heat exchanger to heat the air input in the gas storage tank. In addition, by providing
15 a cooler, the temperature of ambient air is reduced and energy is saved. By providing a heater, not only the working stability of compressed air is further improved, but also the heating of the motor vehicle is achieved.

The seventh object of the present application is to provide a pressure reducing valve, a compressed air supply system and a refrigeration system,
20 which enable the gas released from a compressed air tank to work stably and reliably.

In accordance with a seventh aspect of the present application, a pressure reducing valve comprises a first regulating valve and a second regulating valve. The first regulating valve comprises a first valve seat having a cavity, a first
25 valve plug and a first elastic body, a first gas pipeline, a second gas pipeline and a third gas pipeline. The first valve plug is arranged in the cavity and divides the cavity into a first chamber and a second chamber. The second gas pipeline communicates at one end with the first gas pipeline, and at the other end with the second chamber. The third gas pipeline communicates at one end
30 with the second chamber, and at the other end with the first chamber which is used to output gas via the pipelines. The first elastic body is disposed in the second chamber. One end of the first elastic body is fixed on the first valve seat

and the other end of the first elastic body is fixed on the first valve plug. The first gas pipeline has a junction with the first chamber. The first valve plug has a first state in which the junction is blocked and a second state in which it is apart from the junction. The second regulating valve is arranged on the third
5 gas pipeline and is provided with a second valve seat and a controlled second valve plug movable with respect to the second valve seat. The second valve plug has in its movement track a position in which the third gas pipeline is disconnected and another position in which the third gas pipeline is connected. The diameter of the second gas pipeline is less than that of the third gas
10 pipeline and the diameter of the first gas pipeline is larger than that of the third gas pipeline.

The first valve plug comprises a main body and a closing portion which has a diameter less than that of the main body and is linearly movable with respect to the main body. The first regulating valve further comprises a second
15 elastic body, the two ends of which bear against the main body and the closing portion, respectively. The first spring is fixed to the main body.

A first elastic sealing ring is provided on the top surface of the main body. The periphery surface of the main body is sealingly fitted with the first valve seat through a second elastic sealing ring. The second valve seat is thread fitted
20 with the second valve plug.

A compressed air supply system comprises a compressed air tank, a pressure reducing valve, a heat exchanger and an output pipeline. The output of the compressed air tank is connected to the pressure reducing valve via the pipeline. The output working gas of which the pressure is reduced by the
25 pressure reducing valve enters the output pipeline. The heat exchanger is used to heat the pressure reducing valve and comprises a container filled with coolant. The pressure reducing valve is arranged in the coolant. The compressed air supply system comprises a cooler and a first circulating pump. The container, the cooler and the first circulating pump communicate with each
30 other and form a circulating cooling system with the coolant being medium. The system exchanges heat with ambient air through the cooler.

The compressed air supply system comprises a radiator and a second

circulating pump. The heater, the radiator and the second circulating pump communicate with each other and form a circulating radiation system. The system exchanges heat with ambient air through the radiator.

5 A compressed air motor vehicle refrigeration system comprises a compressed air tank, a pressure reducing valve and a container filled with coolant. The output of the compressed air tank is connected to the pressure reducing valve via a pipeline. The output working gas of which the pressure is reduced by the pressure reducing valve enters the output pipeline. The pressure reducing valves arranged in the coolant. The container, the cooler and the first
10 circulating pump communicate with each other and use the coolant as medium to form a circulating radiation system. The system exchanges heat with ambient air through the cooler.

The present application has the following technical effects. When the applicant of this application tested a motor vehicle using a compressed air
15 engine, he found that the power of the motor vehicle is usually insufficient after running a long time. In this case, the applicant had to stop testing and check each part of the motor vehicle, but he failed to find the malfunction until he once found that the air-jet nozzle was condensed and frozen so that it cannot normally eject gas. Based on an analysis of the above situation, the applicant
20 further found that the pressure reducing valve is also easy to be frozen. As for this case, the phenomenon of being frozen is eliminated by providing a heat exchanger to heat the air input in the gas storage tank. In addition, by providing a cooler, the temperature of ambient air is reduced and energy is saved. By providing a heater, not only the working stability of compressed air is further
25 improved, but also the heating of the motor vehicle is achieved. By providing a second control valve, the pressure regulation valve pipeline may be controlled. When the diameter of the third gas pipeline is less than that of the first gas pipeline, it effects an amplification of flux and thus a precise control in the gas pipeline may be achieved.

30 The eighth object of the present application is to provide a wind power motor vehicle capable of effectively improving endurance.

In accordance with an eighth aspect of the present application, a wind

power motor vehicle comprises a storage battery, a first electromotor having a primary power output shaft, a wind resistance engine, a drive train and wheels. The storage battery provides main power to the electromotor which drives the drive train through the main power outputted by the primary power output shaft.

5 The output of the drive train drives the wheels. The wind resistance engine comprises a housing and impellers arranged in the housing via a rotating shaft. An air intake for receiving external wind resistance airflow and an air outtake for exhausting gas are provided on the housing. The wind resistance airflow entering the housing drives the impellers to rotate to produce auxiliary power and the impellers output the auxiliary power via the rotating shaft.

10 The wind power motor vehicle further comprises a reversing device. The auxiliary power outputted by the impeller shaft drives the drive train after being reversed via the reversing device. The output of the drive train drives the wheels.

15 The wind power motor vehicle comprises a first wind resistance engine and a second wind resistance engine arranged symmetrically, the reversing device comprises a first reversing device and a second reversing device, the first reversing device is used to convert the auxiliary power outputted by an impeller shaft of the first wind resistance engine and an impeller shaft of the second wind resistance engine which rotate in an opposite direction to each other to an auxiliary power output shaft, and the second reversing device is used to convert the auxiliary power output on the auxiliary power output shaft to the drive train.

20 The first reversing device comprises a reversing wheel and a transmission belt, the auxiliary power outputted by the impeller shaft of the first wind resistance engine and the impeller shaft of the second wind resistance engine which rotate in opposite directions is converted to the auxiliary power output shaft by the reversing wheel and the transmission belt.

25 The second reversing device comprises a first drive conical gear and a second drive conical gear which engage with each other, the first drive conical gear is fixed on the auxiliary power output shaft and the second drive conical gear drives the drive train. The second drive conical gear is a cardan shaft.

The second drive conical gear is fixed on the primary power output shaft. The wind power motor vehicle comprises a first clutch, wherein the output of the auxiliary power output shaft is connected to the first clutch. The output of the first clutch is connected to the input of the primary power output shaft, and
5 a second clutch is provided between the output of the primary power output shaft and the drive train.

The wind power motor vehicle further comprises a braking force reuse system having a first transmission mechanism and a first generator. The input end of the first transmission mechanism is power connected to the drive train and the output end of the first transmission mechanism is connected to the input
10 end of the generator. The output end of the generator is connected to the storage battery for converting the braking force generated when the motor vehicle is decelerated to electric energy for storage.

The wind power motor vehicle further comprises an inertia force reuse system, having a second transmission mechanism and a second generator. The
15 input end of the second transmission mechanism is power connected to the drive train, and the output end of the second transmission mechanism is connected to the input end of the second generator. The output end of the second generator is connected to the storage battery so that when the motor
20 vehicle is in a sliding state freely, the power output of the drive train is transferred to the second generator via the second transmission mechanism and the electrical energy generated by the generator is transferred to the storage battery.

A wind power motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system
25 comprises a cylinder body, a piston and a connecting rod. The piston is positioned in the inner cavity of the cylinder body and divides the inner cavity of the cylinder body into a first working chamber and a second working chamber. The piston is slidably and sealingly fitted with the inner wall of the cylinder body. One end of the connecting rod is a force receiving end for
30 receiving the shock impact force of the wheels when the motor vehicle is bumping up and down, and the other end of the connecting rod is a force applying end. The force applying end of the connecting rod extends into the

first working chamber and is connected with the piston to push the piston to perform reciprocating movement. A ventilating hole which communicates with the first working chamber is arranged on the cylinder body. An air sucking hole and an exhaust hole for communicating with the second working chamber are arranged on the cylinder body. A first check valve is arranged on the air sucking hole and is used for sucking air into the second working chamber. The exhaust hole is used for outputting compressed gas which is generated during the reciprocating movement of the piston. The motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system further comprises a second check valve. The output of the exhaust hole is connected to the second check valve and outputs compressed air via the second check valve.

A motor vehicle shock absorption system comprises a shock absorption spring, an upper spring seat fixedly connected to a vehicle body support frame, a lower spring seat movably supported on a wheel shaft and a motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system. The shock absorption spring is provided between the upper spring seat and the lower spring seat. A force receiving end of the connecting rod is connected to the lower spring seat, and the cylinder body is connected to the upper spring seat. The force receiving end of the connecting rod is hinged to the lower spring seat, and the force applying end of the connecting rod is hinged to a piston.

A motor vehicle comprises a vehicle body support frame, a compressed air engine provided on the vehicle body support frame, a drive train, wheels and a motor vehicle shock absorption system. The compressed air engine, the drive train and the wheels are power connected in turn. The motor vehicle shock absorption system comprises a rocker, a shock absorption spring, an upper spring seat fixedly connected to the vehicle body support frame, a lower spring seat movably supported on a wheel shaft. The shock absorption spring is provided between the upper spring seat and the lower spring seat. The first end of the rocker is rotatably connected to the wheel shaft, and the second end of the rocker is movably connected with the vehicle body support frame. The motor vehicle further comprises a motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system. A force receiving end of the connecting rod is connected to

the lower spring seat, and the cylinder body is connected to the upper spring seat.

The present application has the following technical effects. It is well-known that, when a prior art motor vehicle is running at a high speed (larger than 80 km/h), at least 70 percents of the consumed energy is used to overcome wind resistance. The present application provides a wind resistance engine on an electric vehicle to directly receive the wind resistance airflow encountered by a motor vehicle during running and utilize it as auxiliary power. Thus the resistance is turned into power to be used so that the driving resistance of the motor vehicle is greatly reduced and the endurance of the electric vehicle is improved. By providing the inertia force reuse system, the braking force generated when the motor vehicle is decelerated may be easily converted to compressed air to be stored for later use via a generator so as to further improve the endurance of the electric vehicle.

The ninth object of the present application is to enable gas to do work when it enters a compressed air engine and to do work again when it is discarded from the compressed air engine.

In accordance with a ninth aspect of the present application, a compressed air engine comprises a housing, an impeller body and a primary power output shaft, the impeller body is fixed on the primary power output shaft and located in the housing, an ejecting inlet for ejecting air to the impeller body is provided on the housing, a plurality of working chambers are provided on the circumference surface of the impeller body which matches with the inner surface of the housing, the inner surface of the housing closes the working chambers so that the compressed air ejected to the working chambers from the ejecting inlet not only pushes the impeller body to rotate but also is temporarily stored in the working chamber, and an ejecting outlet is provided on the housing for making the compressed air temporarily stored in the working chamber to expand outwards and do work to further push the impeller body to rotate.

The plurality of working chambers are concyclic and distributed evenly around the axis of the primary power output shaft. The ejecting inlet and the

ejecting outlet are concyclic and distributed alternately. A silencer chamber is provided on the housing, the ejecting outlet communicates with the silencer chamber, and the silencer chamber communicates with the outside of the housing through a first-order outlet provided on the housing. The silencer chambers comprise a continuous silencer groove or a plurality of intermittent silencer grooves. The silencer chambers are the intermittent silencer grooves which are concyclic and distributed evenly on the housing. The working chambers take a form of a triangle formed by three curves connected end to end viewed from a section perpendicular to the axis of the primary power output shaft. The working chambers have the same section shape and the acmes corresponding to the working chambers are on a circle of which the center is the axis of the primary power output shaft.

The application of the abovementioned compressed air engine in a motor vehicle is also disclosed.

A motor vehicle comprises the abovementioned compressed air engine, a compressed air tank, an air-jet system, a drive train and wheels. The air-jet system has an inlet and an air-jet nozzle. The output of the compressed air tank is connected to the inlet of the air-jet system via a pipeline. The air-jet nozzle ejects compressed air into a working chamber of the compressed air engine through the ejecting inlet. The primary power output shaft is connected to the drive train via a clutch and the drive train is connected to the wheels.

The present application has the following technical effects. Compressed air can push the impeller body to rotate when it is ejected into the compressed air engine. In addition, since the working chamber is enclosed by the inner surface of the housing, the compressed air ejected into the working chamber of compressed air engine is compressed and temporarily stored, and until then when the working chamber rotates to the position of the ejecting outlet, the compressed air expands and ejects. According to the law of conservation of momentum, the impeller body is certainly to be pushed to further rotate to do work.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic structural view showing the connection of a compressed air tank, an air-jet system and a compressed air engine of a motor vehicle.

Fig. 2 is a schematic structural view showing pressure reducing valve of the motor vehicle at a close configuration.

Fig. 3 is a schematic structural view showing pressure reducing valve of the motor vehicle at an open configuration.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view along the line A-A in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a schematic structural view of the motor vehicle (only two wheels are illustrated).

Fig. 6 is a top schematic view of the motor vehicle.

Fig. 7 is a top schematic view showing a wind resistance engine and a compressed air engine assembled together.

Fig. 8 is a front schematic view showing the wind resistance engine and the compressed air engine assembled together.

Fig. 9 is a top schematic view of a compressed air engine of the motor vehicle.

Fig. 10 is a front schematic view of the compressed air engine of the motor vehicle.

Fig. 11 is a schematic structural view of a shock absorption system of the motor vehicle.

Fig. 12 is a partially enlarged view of portion A in Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 is a partially enlarged view of portion B in Fig. 11.

Fig. 14 is a schematic structural view showing a second working chamber of a cylinder in an inspiration configuration.

Fig. 15 is a schematic structural view of a shock absorption system of the motor vehicle according to another embodiment.

Figs. 16 and Fig. 17 are schematic diagrams respectively illustrating a wind resistance engine and a compressed air engine connected in parallel and in series.

Fig. 18 is a schematic structural view of a nozzle.

Fig. 19 is a top view of a motor vehicle according to a second

embodiment.

Fig. 20 is a top view of a motor vehicle according to a third embodiment.

Fig. 21 is a top view of a motor vehicle according to a fourth embodiment.

Fig. 22 is a top view illustrating the structure of a wind resistance engine
5 and a compressed air engine according to the fourth embodiment.

Fig. 23 is a top view illustrating the structure of a wind resistance engine
and a compressed air engine according to a fifth embodiment.

Fig. 24 is a top view of a motor vehicle according to a sixth embodiment.

Fig. 25 is a schematic structural view showing a pressure regulating device
10 being closed according to the sixth embodiment.

Fig. 26 is a schematic structural view showing a pressure reducing valve
being opened according to the sixth embodiment.

Fig. 27 is a schematic structural view illustrating a connection relationship
among a pressure reducing valve, a compressed air tank, a distributor and a
15 transmission mechanism.

Fig. 28 is a top view of a motor vehicle utilizing another kind of wind
resistance engine.

Figs. 29-31 are front sectional view, side sectional view and top view of
the wind resistance engine in Fig. 28.

20 Fig. 32 is a top view of a motor vehicle according to another embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As shown in Fig. 1 to Fig. 8, a motor vehicle according to this
embodiment comprises an air-jet system, a compressed air engine 4, wind
25 resistance engines 3, 3', a drive train 11 and wheels 123. The air-jet system has
an air-jet nozzle 60 and the compressed air engine 4 has a primary power
output shaft 120. The air-jet nozzle 60 of the air-jet system ejects gas to the
compressed air engine 4. The compressed air engine 4 compresses gas and then
expands gas so that the primary power output shaft 120 of the compressed air
30 engine 4 is driven to rotate, which drives the wheels 123 to rotate via the drive
train 11. The drive train 11 may comprise a gearbox 112, a universal
transmission device 113 connected to the gearbox 112, and a drive axle 114

connected to the universal transmission device 113. A first clutch 56 is provided between the primary power output shaft 120 of the compressed air engine 4 and the drive train 11. The drive axle 114 is connected to the wheels 123.

As shown in Fig. 1 to Fig. 4, the air-jet system comprises a compressed air tank 20 for storing compressed air, a pressure reducing gas storage device, a distributor 30 and the air-jet nozzle 60. The output of the compressed air tank 20 is connected to an inlet of the pressure reducing gas storage device via a pipeline 3. The outlet of the pressure reducing gas storage device is connected to the air-jet nozzle 60 via the distributor 30. The distributor 30 is used to distribute the gas outputted by the pressure reducing gas storage device into multiple routes of gas, each of which is ejected by a corresponding air-jet nozzle 60. The pressure reducing gas storage device comprises a gas storage tank and a heat exchanger. The gas storage tank comprises a first air chamber 2 having a first inlet 21 and a first outlet 22. The first inlet 21 is used to input air and the first outlet 22 is used to output air. The two ends of the pipeline 3 are connected to the compressed air tank 20 and the first inlet 21 of the first air chamber 2, respectively. There may be provided one or more pipelines 3. The cross section area of the pipeline 3 is less than that of the compressed air tank 20 and less than that of the first air chamber 2. The heat exchanger comprises a first heat exchange unit 40 arranged on the first air chamber 2. The first heat exchange unit 40 comprises a first temperature regulation chamber 41 surrounding the first air chamber 2 and a first medium 42 filled between the first temperature regulation chamber 41 and the first air chamber 2. The first medium 42 may be liquid (for example, water) or gas or other heat exchangeable mediums. The temperature of the first medium 42 is higher than that of the gas within the first air chamber 2 so that the compressed air in the compressed air tank 20 is released into the first air chamber 2 via the pipeline 3 and then exchanges heat with the first medium 42. The heated air is output from the first outlet 22 of the first air chamber 2. The first air chamber 2 may be made of a material having good heat conduction property so as to facilitate the heat exchange of the air in the first air chamber 2 with the first medium 42. The first temperature regulation chamber 41 may be made of a material which is

thermal insulation or has poor heat conduction property so that the heat is difficult to be dissipated into the ambient air.

The first heat exchange unit 40 is connected to a cooler 5. Each of the two ends of the cooler 5 is connected to the first temperature regulation chamber 41 to form a refrigeration cycle loop. The cooler 5 is provided with a first circulating pump 51 and a first circulating pump switch 52 for controlling the switch of the first circulating pump 51. The temperature of the first medium 42 in the first temperature regulation chamber 41 decreases after the first medium 42 exchanges heat with the air in the first air chamber 2. The first medium 42 of which the temperature is decreased circulates in the cooler 5 and the first temperature regulation chamber 41. A refrigeration air-conditioning circulates the ambient air to exchange heat with the cooler 5 so that the ambient air is cooled to achieve refrigeration effect.

The air output from the compressed air tank 20 is ejected via the air-jet nozzle 60 after it is heated by the first heat exchange unit 40 of the pressure reducing gas storage device so that condensation or even freeze will not be occurred at the air-jet nozzle 60 due to lower temperature. Meanwhile, the effect of decreasing the temperature of ambient air is achieved by connecting the first heat exchange unit 40 to the refrigeration air-conditioning and using the first medium 42 whose temperature has been decreased as circulating medium. Therefore, energy is saved.

As shown in Fig. 1 to Fig. 4, the air-jet system may further comprise an air pressure regulator 6 for maintaining the air pressure in the first air chamber 2 at a predetermined value. The air pressure regulator 6 comprises a housing 610, a valve core 620, an elastic body 630, a locking block 640 and a regulating block 650. The housing 610 is mounted at the first inlet 21 of the first air chamber 2 via a fastener 14. The housing 610 is partly located within the first air chamber 2 and partly extends out of the first air chamber 2. The housing 610 has a housing cavity 611 axially running therethrough and an airway 612 radially running therethrough. The housing cavity 611 is in communication with an air intake pipe 613 which is in communication with the pipeline 3. The airway 612 is in communication with the first air chamber 2. The valve core 620 is located

within the housing cavity 611 and sealingly and slidably fitted with the housing. Two ends of the valve core 620 in the axial direction of the housing 610 are a sealing end 621 and a regulation end 622. The sealing end 621 may seal the airway 612 and the air intake pipe 613. The elastic body 630 may be capable of
5 deforming expansively along the axial direction of the housing 610. Two ends of the elastic body 630 bear against the regulation end 622 of the valve core 620 and the regulating block 650, respectively. The regulating block 650 is thread connected to the housing 610, and the locking block 640 is thread connected to the housing 610 and presses the regulating block 650 against the
10 elastic body 630. The regulating block 650 and the locking block 640 have axially running through first and second lead holes 651, 641, respectively. The first and second lead holes 651, 641 communicate with each other to guide gas into the housing cavity 611 and onto the regulation end 622 of the valve core 620. The diameter of the first lead hole 651 is less than that of the second lead
15 hole 641. The sealing end 621 of the valve core is in the form of truncated cone, and an elastic sealing ring 623 is fixed on the contour surface of the sealing end 621. An elastic sealing ring 623 is also fixed on the contour surface of the regulation end of the valve core. On the section perpendicular to the axis of the housing 610, the cross section area of the sealing end 621 of the valve core is
20 less than that of the regulation end 622. The pressure applied on the sealing end 621 includes the air pressure of the air input from the pipeline 3, and the pressure applied on the regulation end 622 includes the air pressure of the air in the first air chamber 2 and the elastic force of the elastic body 630. The elastic body is for example a spring, or other components capable of deforming
25 expansively along the axis direction of the housing 610.

The working principle of the air pressure regulator is described below. When the air pressure of the gas input via the pipeline 3 is stable, a pressure reducing passage 614 is formed between the valve core 620 and the housing 610 so that the gas in the pipeline 3 can enter the first air chamber 2 through the
30 pressure reducing passage 614 and the airway 612. When the air pressure of the gas input via the pipeline 3 is higher than a predetermined value, the air pressure of the input gas pushes the valve core 620 to move toward the side of

the regulation end 622, and thereby the volume of the pressure reducing passage 614 increases and the air pressure in the first air chamber 2 decreases. When the air pressure of the gas input via the pipeline 3 is lower than the predetermined value, the force applied to the regulation end 622 is larger than that applied to the sealing end 621 so that the valve core moves toward the side of the sealing end 621, and thereby the volume of the pressure reducing passage 614 decreases and the air pressure in the first air chamber 2 increases. When the air pressure of the gas input via the pipeline 3 changes, the valve core moves linearly according to the variation of the forces applied to the sealing end 621 and the regulation end 622 so as to stabilize the air pressure in the first air chamber 2 at a predetermined air pressure. When the air pressure regulator is turned off, the sealing end 621 blocks the airway 612 and the air intake pipe 613 and the gas in the pipeline 3 cannot enter the first air chamber 2. The air pressure of the gas outputted by the pressure reducing gas storage device can be stabilized at a predetermined air pressure by providing the air pressure regulator.

The prestressing force of the elastic body 630 may be adjusted by screwing or unscrewing the regulation block 640 so that the initially set air pressure of the air pressure regulator may be changed.

The pressure reducing gas storage device may further comprise a second air chamber 7 and a second heat exchange unit 8. In the direction of airflow, the first air chamber 2 is in front of the second air chamber 7. The second air chamber 7 has a second inlet 71 and a second outlet 72. The second inlet 71 is connected to the first outlet 22 of the first air chamber 2. The second heat exchange unit 8 comprises a second temperature regulation chamber 81 surrounding the second air chamber 7, a second medium 82 such as liquid or gas filled between the second temperature regulation chamber 81 and the second air chamber 7, and a heater 83 for heating the second medium 82. The heater 83 is for example, a solar energy heater, electrical heater, microwave heater or other heaters capable of heating a medium. There can be provided one or more heaters and there also can be provided one or more kinds of heaters. The second temperature regulation chamber 81 is connected to a radiator 9 of a

heating air-conditioning to form a heating cycle loop. The radiator 9 is provided with a second circulating pump 901 and a second circulating pump switch 902 for controlling the switch of the second circulating pump 901. The heated second medium 82 circulates within the second temperature regulation chamber 81 and the radiator 9. The heating air-conditioning circulates ambient air to exchange heat with the radiator 9 so that the temperature of ambient air increases to achieve the effect of heating. The air may be further heated by the second heat exchange unit 8 after being heated by the first heat exchange unit 40, so that it is more difficult to condense or even freeze the air-jet nozzle of the air-jet system. The second inlet 71 of the second air chamber 7 may also be provided with a pressure reducing valve 6.

In addition, the first temperature regulation chamber 41 and the second temperature regulation chamber 81 are connected via a pipeline to form a cycle loop. This cycle loop is provided with a third circulating pump 903 and a third circulating pump switch 904 for controlling the switch of the third circulating pump 903.

The heat exchanger may only comprise a first heat exchange unit which heats air in an air storage tank by means of heat exchange. There can be provided one or more first heat exchange units. The heat exchanger may also only comprise a second heat exchange unit having a heater. There can be provided one or more second heat exchange units. The heat exchanger may also comprise both of the first and second heat exchange units. When the first heat exchange unit is used, not only air may be heated, but also the cooled first medium may be used as medium to reduce the temperature in the motor vehicle. When the second heat exchange unit is used, the heated second medium may be used as medium to increase the temperature in the motor vehicle.

As shown in Fig. 6 to Fig. 8, there are provided two wind resistance engines arranged symmetrically, namely, a first wind resistance engine 3 and a second wind resistance engine 3'. The first wind resistance engine comprises a first casing 117, a first impeller chamber 43 enclosed by the first casing 117, a plurality of first impellers 44 and a first impeller shaft 45. Each of the first impellers 44 is fixed on the first impeller shaft 45 and located within the first

impeller chamber 43. The first casing 117 is provided with a first air intake 1 for receiving front resistance fluid during the running of the motor vehicle. The first air intake 1 has an external opening and an inner opening. The caliber of the external opening is larger than that of the inner opening. The first air intake 1 communicates with the first impeller chamber 43. The resistance fluid is directed into the first impeller chamber 43 via the first air intake 1 to drive the first impellers 44 and the first impeller shaft 45 to rotate. Auxiliary power is output via the first impeller shaft 45. The second wind resistance engine 3' comprises a second casing 117', a second impeller chamber 43', a second impeller 44', a second impeller shaft 45' and a second air intake 1' for receiving resistance fluid. The first impeller chamber 43 and the second impeller chamber 43' are arranged independently and do not communicate with each other. The first impeller shaft 45 is parallel with the second impeller shaft 45' and rotates in an opposite direction to the second impeller shaft 45'. A first transfer gear 46 is fixed on the first impeller shaft 45 and a second transfer gear 118 is fixed on the second impeller shaft 45'. The motor vehicle further comprises a first reversing device, a second reversing device and an auxiliary power output shaft. The first reversing device comprises a reversing gear 119 and a transmission belt 47 and the second reversing device comprises a first drive conical gear 49 and a second drive conical gear 50. The first drive conical gear 49 engages with the second drive conical gear 50 and the axis of the first drive conical gear 49 is perpendicular to that of the second drive conical gear 50. The reversing gear 119 engages with the first transfer gear 46 and the axis of the reversing gear 119 is parallel with that of the first transfer gear 46. The transmission belt 47 is wound around the first drive conical gear 49, the second transfer gear 118 and the reversing gear 119 which are arranged triangularly. The first drive conical gear 49 is fixed on an auxiliary power output shaft 130. The power outputted by the first impeller shaft 45 and the second impeller shaft 45' is switched onto the auxiliary power output shaft 130 via the first reversing device, and the power outputted by the auxiliary power output shaft 130 is switched to the drive train 11 of the motor vehicle via the second reversing device. There may be two, one or more than two wind resistance engines. A plurality of impellers fixed on the

impeller shafts are mounted in the impeller chamber of the wind resistance engine and the impellers and impeller shafts are driven to rotate by the resistance fluid.

5 After the power outputted by the impeller shafts of the wind resistance engine is reversed via the reversing device, it may directly drive the drive train of the motor vehicle, as shown in Fig. 16, and it may also be connected in series with the primary power output shaft of the compressed air engine to drive the drive train of the motor vehicle, as shown in Fig. 17.

10 As shown in Fig. 6 to Fig. 8, The compressed air engine 4 is arranged to be independent of the first and second wind resistance engines 3, 3' and located at the back of the first and second wind resistance engines 3, 3'. The compressed air engine 4 has the primary power output shaft 120 and the second transfer gear 50 is fixed at the end of the primary power output shaft 120. With the first and second drive conical gears 49, 50 which are vertically engaged
15 with each other, the power, which is outputted by the first and second wind resistance engines 3, 3', is reversed vertically and outputted to the primary power output shaft 120 of the compressed air engine.

The motor vehicle is provided with a first clutch 160 via which the power outputted by the first and second wind resistance engines 3, 3' is output to the
20 auxiliary power output shaft 130, as shown in Fig. 8. During the starting stage of the motor vehicle, the wind resistance engine does not output power and the first clutch 160 disengages so that the auxiliary power output shaft 130 would not be rotated with the primary power output shaft 120, thus reducing the starting load of the motor vehicle. During the normal running of the motor
25 vehicle, the first clutch 160 engages, the power outputted by the auxiliary power output shaft 130 and that outputted by the primary power output shaft 120 together drive the drive train 11 of the motor vehicle. The first clutch 160 may be for example a prior art one-way clutch, overrunning clutch, etc, and of course may also be other clutches having disengaging and engaging states.

30 As shown in Fig. 6 to Fig. 10, the compressed air engine 4 further comprises a housing and a round impeller body 74 located within the housing 70. The housing comprises an annular side casing 72, an upper cover plate 73

and a lower cover plate 73'. The upper cover plate 73 and lower cover plate 73' are respectively fixed at the upper and lower openings of the annular side casing 72 so that the annular side casing 72, the upper cover plate 73 and lower cover plate 73' form a closed impeller body chamber 68. The impeller body 74 is located within the impeller body chamber 68 and the central portion of the impeller body 74 is fitted on the primary power output shaft 120. By notching on the circumference surface of the impeller body 74 which joints with the inner surface of the side casing 72, a set of working chambers 69 are formed and distributed evenly around the axis of the primary power output shaft 120. On the section perpendicular to the axis of the primary power output shaft 120, the working chamber 69 takes a form of a triangle formed by three curves connected end to end. There may be one or more sets of working chambers 69. The working chambers may be a thorough-slot structure axially running through on the impeller body. The inner surfaces of the upper cover plate, the lower cover plate and the side casing close the working chamber. The working chambers may also be of a non-thorough-slot structure provided in the middle of the circumference surface of the impeller body and the inner surface of the side casing closes the working chambers. Of course, the working chamber may also be closed by the inner surfaces of the upper cover plate and the lower cover plate, or by the inner surfaces of the lower cover plate and the side casing. That is to say, the working chambers are closed by the inner surface of the casing.

The inner surface of the side casing 72 is also provided with a plurality of ejecting inlets 67 and a plurality of ejecting outlets 64. The ejecting inlets 67 and ejecting outlets 64 are arranged alternately. An annular first-order silencer chamber 63 is also provided within the side casing 72. A plurality of first-order exhaust ports 65 are provided on the external surface of the side casing 72, and each of the ejecting outlets 64 has a corresponding first-order exhaust port 65. The ejecting outlets 64 communicate with the first-order exhaust ports 65 via the first-order silencer chamber 63. The ejecting inlets 67 communicates with none of the ejecting outlets 64, the first-order exhaust port 65 and the first-order silencer chamber 63. The ejecting outlets 64 and their corresponding first-order

exhaust port 65 are spaced at an angle on the circumference centered on the axis of the primary power output shaft 120. An air-jet nozzle seat 71 is fixed on the position corresponding to each of the ejecting inlets 67 on the side casing 72. Each air-jet nozzle seat 71 is fixed with two air-jet nozzles 60. Each of the
5 air-jet nozzles 60 extends into the corresponding ejecting inlet 67 and is connected to a gas ejecting pipe 54, and the axes of the two air-jet nozzles 60 on each of the ejecting inlets 67 form an acute angle. The compressed air in the compressed air tank 20 is transferred into the working chambers 69 via the gas ejecting pipe 54 and the air-jet nozzle 60. For each working chamber 69, the air
10 ejected by the air-jet nozzle 60 drives the impeller body 74 to rotate and is compressed to be temporarily stored in the working chambers 69. When moving to the ejecting outlets 64, the temporarily stored gas in the working chamber 69 expands and jets out from the ejecting outlets 64 at a high speed. The reaction force formed when the gas is ejected again drives the impeller
15 body 74 to rotate. When the impeller body 74 rotates, the primary power output shaft 120 is driven to rotate, which further drives the drive train 11 of the motor vehicle.

For each working chamber 69, it takes a period of time from receiving the gas ejected by the air-jet nozzle 60 to ejecting the gas from the ejecting outlets
20 64. During the period of time, the gas is compressed and temporarily stored in the working chamber 69 so that the reaction force formed when the gas is ejected is larger and thus more power can be provided for the motor vehicle. Since the working chamber 69 is closed by the inner surface of the housing, it facilitates the compression and temporary storage of the compressed gas. In
25 addition, in order to prevent the compressed gas from being condensed when being input to the compressed air engine, the air-jet nozzle seat 71 may be provided with a first heater 77 for heating the air-jet nozzle 60. The first heater 77 may be an electrically heated wire which is embedded in the air-jet nozzle seat 71. As shown in Fig. 18, the air-jet nozzle 60 comprises an air-jet nozzle
30 body 617 having an axially running through cavity 618. The air-jet nozzle body 617 is provided with a second heater 615. The second heater 615 is an electrically heated wire which is wounded around the air-jet nozzle body 617.

The air-jet nozzle body is also provided with a heat insulation layer 616. The second heater 615 is located between the heat insulation layer 616 and the air-jet nozzle body 617. The first and second heaters may be selected from a group consisting of an electrical heater, a microwave heater and a solar energy heater.

The motor vehicle further comprises a first electromotor 53 which is power connected with the primary power output shaft 120 of the compressed air engine 4 via a belt transmission mechanism 51. The belt transmission mechanism 51 comprises a pulley 511 and a belt 512 wound around the pulley 511.

As shown in Fig. 6 to Fig. 8, the motor vehicle further comprises a compressed air reuse system for communicating the first-order exhaust ports 65 of the compressed air engine with the impeller chambers 43, 43' of the wind resistance engines. The compressed air reuse system comprises a first-order exhaust pipe 57, a second-order silencer chamber 59 and a second-order exhaust pipe 58. The inlets of the first-order exhaust pipe 57 communicate with the first-order exhaust ports 65, respectively, and the outlets of the first-order exhaust pipe 57 are gathered to the second-order silencer chamber 59. The second-order silencer chamber 59 communicates with the inlets of the second-order exhaust pipe 58. The outlets of the second-order exhaust pipe 58 communicate with both of the first impeller chamber 43 and the second impeller chamber 43'. The gas ejected at a high speed from the ejecting outlets 64 of the compressed air engine passes through the first-order silencer chamber 63 and the first-order exhaust port 65 in turn, then enters the first-order exhaust pipe 57 and after being silenced by the second-order silencer chamber 59, finally enters the first and second impeller chambers 43, 43' to drive the first and second impellers to rotate so as to reuse the compressed air. Accordingly, energy can be saved effectively and the driving force of the motor vehicle can be further improved.

As shown in Fig. 6 and Figs. 11-14, the motor vehicle further comprises a motor vehicle shock absorption system. The shock absorption system comprises a motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system 19, a

shock absorber and a pressure regulating valve. The shock absorber comprises a rocker 18, an upper spring seat 97 fixedly connected to a vehicle body support frame 122, a lower spring seat 121 and a shock absorber spring 96. One end of the rocker 18 is rotatably mounted on the vehicle body support frame 122 via a rocker shaft 85, and the other end of the rocker 18 is rotatably connected with a wheel shaft 1231 and fixed with the lower spring seat 121. The shock absorber spring 96 is fixed between the upper spring seat 97 and the lower spring seat 121. The motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system comprises a cylinder body 89, a piston 93 and a connecting rod 87. The piston 93 is positioned in the inner cavity of the cylinder body 89 and partitions the inner cavity of the cylinder body 89 into a first working chamber 128 and a second working chamber 92. The piston 93 is slidably and sealingly fitted with the inner wall of the cylinder body 89. One end of the connecting rod 87 is a force receiving end for receiving the shock impact force generated by the wheels of the motor vehicle bumping up and down, and the other end of the connecting rod 87 is a force applying end. The force applying end of the connecting rod 87 extends into the first working chamber 128 and is connected with the piston 93 to push the piston 93 to perform reciprocating movement. A ventilating hole 88 which communicates with the first working chamber 128 is arranged on the cylinder body 89. An air sucking hole 110 and an exhaust hole 85 for communicating with the second working chamber 92 are arranged on the cylinder body 89. A first check valve 171 is arranged on the air sucking hole 110 and is used for sucking air into the second working chamber 92. The exhaust hole 95 is used for outputting compressed gas which is generated during the reciprocating movement of the piston 93.

The first check valve 171 serves as a spring plate arranged like a cantilever on the air sucking hole 110. When the piston 93 moves downwards and the air is sucked into the second working chamber 92, the spring plate bends downwards, thus the air sucking hole 110 is opened, as shown in Fig. 13. When the piston moves upwards and the second working chamber 92 compresses air, the spring plate is unable to bend upwards due to the restriction of the limiting surface 170 of the cylinder body 89, thus the air sucking hole

110 is closed, as shown in Fig. 14.

The top end of the cylinder body 89 is connected with the upper spring seat 97 via a connecting shaft 94. The piston 93 is slidably and sealingly fitted with the cylinder body 89. The upper end of the connecting rod 87 is rotatably connected with the piston 93 via an upper connecting rod shaft 90, and the lower end of the connecting rod 87 is rotatably connected with the lower spring seat 121 via a lower connecting rod shaft 86.

The pressure regulating valve comprises a valve body 99 as well as a check valve 104, a pressure regulating spring 102, a pressure regulating screw 101 and a pressure regulating locking screw 100 that are arranged in the valve body 99. There is also provided a gas supplying airway 103 inside the valve body. The exhaust hole 95 is connected to the gas supply airway 103 via an outlet pipe 105. The check valve 104 is arranged at the junction of the gas supplying airway 103 and the outlet pipe 105. When the pressure fails to reach a predetermined value, the check valve 104 blocks the junction so that the gas in the outlet pipe 105 cannot enter the gas supplying airway. The pressure regulating spring 102 bears at one end against the check valve 104 and another end against the pressure regulating screw 101. The pressure regulating screw 101 is pressed tightly by the pressure regulating locking screw 100. By rotating the pressure regulating screw, the compression deformation of the pressure regulating spring may be adjusted so as to regulate the gas pressure entering the gas supplying airway. When the motor vehicle is shocked during running, the connecting rod 87 moves to drive the piston 93 to move in the cylinder body 89. The volume of the second working chamber 92 reduces and the air therein is compressed. When the pressure of the compressed air reaches a predetermined value of the pressure regulating valve, the gas is transferred to a compressed air tank 21 via the pipeline.

Fig. 15 shows a motor vehicle shock absorption system according to a second embodiment of the present application, comprising a motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system, a shock absorber and a pressure regulating valve. The shock absorber comprises a rocker 18, an upper spring seat 97, a lower spring seat 121 and a shock absorber spring 96. The central

portion of the rocker 18 is hinged to a vehicle body support frame 122 via a rocker shaft 85, and one end of the rocker 18 is connected with wheels 123. The upper spring seat 97 is fixed on the vehicle body support frame 122 and the lower spring seat 121 is slidingly supported on a wheel shaft 1231. The shock absorber spring 96 is arranged between the upper spring seat 97 and the lower spring seat 121. The motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system comprises a cylinder body 89, a piston 93 and a connecting rod 87. The cylinder body 89 is hinged to the vehicle body support frame 122 via a connecting shaft 94. One end of the connecting rod 87 is hinged to the other end of the rocker 18 through a lower connecting rod shaft 86, and the other end of the connecting rod 87 is hinged to the piston 93 via an upper connecting rod shaft 90. The other structure of the motor vehicle bumpiness kinetic energy recycling system is the same as that previously described.

Fig. 19 illustrates a second embodiment of the motor vehicle, which differs from the first embodiment mainly in that the first and second wind resistance engines 3, 3' are of horizontal type mounting and the first and second impeller shafts 45, 45' are mounted horizontally and perpendicular to the primary power output shaft 120. In the first embodiment, the first and second wind resistance engines 3, 3' are of vertical type mounting and the first and second impeller shafts 45, 45' are mounted vertically, as shown in Fig. 8. As for the second embodiment, although the power outputted by the first and second impeller shafts of the first and second wind resistance engines is converted to be coaxially output after being firstly reversed, it cannot be directly transferred to the drive train since the rotation direction of the coaxial output is perpendicular to that required by the drive train. It is necessary to use a second reversing device to convert the power outputted by the first and second wind resistance engines to the rotation direction which is identical to the rotation direction of the drive train.

Fig. 20 illustrates a third embodiment of the motor vehicle, which differs from the first embodiment mainly in that a second clutch 111 is provided between the auxiliary power output shaft 130 commonly used by both of the first and second wind resistance engines 3, 3' and the primary power output

shaft 120 of the compressed air engine 4. The power connection or disconnection of the wind resistance engines and the wind resistance engine may be performed by the second clutch 111.

Figs. 21 and Fig. 22 illustrate a fourth embodiment of the motor vehicle. This motor vehicle is driven mainly by electrical power and assisted by the wind resistance engine 3. The motor vehicle comprises a first storage battery 115, a first generator 180, an electromotor 108, a second storage battery 181, a gearbox 112, a universal transmission device 113, a drive axle 114 and front and rear wheels 123. The storage battery, formed by the first storage battery 115 and the second storage battery 181 in series, is connected to the electromotor 108. The first generator 180 receives a braking force produced when the wheels are braked to decelerate and converts the braking force to electrical energy to be stored in the storage battery. The electromotor 108 has a primary power output shaft 120 which is connected to the gearbox 112 via a first clutch 56. The gearbox 112, the universal transmission device 113, the drive axle 114 and the wheels 123 are power connected in turn. The wind resistance engine 3 comprises the same parts as previously described. The power of the wind resistance engine 3 is output to the auxiliary power output shaft 130 after being reversed twice and a second clutch 111 is provided between the primary power output shaft 120 and the auxiliary power output shaft 130. The motor vehicle may further comprise a heating air-conditioning and a heater. The heating air-conditioning comprises a liquid heating chamber 118 and a coil 124 which form a heating cycle loop. A circulating pump 31 and a circulating pump switch 32 are provided on the heating cycle loop. The heater is mounted on the liquid heating chamber 118 to heat liquid. The heater comprises an electrical heater 34, a microwave heater 35, and a solar energy heater 33 having a heat collection plate 28 for capturing solar energy. The heating air-conditioning makes the coil 124 to exchange heat with ambient air and produces heat. The microwave heater 35 and the electrical heater 34 are powered by the power supply of the motor vehicle. In addition, the motor vehicle is also provided with an inertia force reuse system comprising a belt transmission mechanism 9 and a generator set 116. The belt transmission

mechanism 9 is power connected to a transmission shaft of the motor vehicle. When the motor vehicle is in a sliding state freely, the power of the transmission shaft is transferred to the generator set 116 via the belt transmission mechanism and the electrical power of the generator set is output
5 to the storage battery so as to realize the reuse of inertia force.

Fig. 23 illustrates a fifth embodiment of the motor vehicle, which differs from the fourth embodiment mainly in that the wind resistance engine is arranged vertically. That is to say, the first and second impeller shafts 45, 45' are mounted vertically and perpendicular to the primary power output shaft in
10 different planes. The power outputted by the first and second impeller shafts 45, 45' is reversed twice and then is converted to the rotation direction identical to that of the drive train.

As shown in Fig. 24 to Fig. 27, a pressure reducing valve 40 is arranged between the distributor 30 and the compressed air tank 20 of the motor vehicle.
15 The pressure reducing valve 40 comprises a control valve 300 and a controller 400. The control valve 300 comprises a first valve seat 301, a first valve plug 302 and an elastic body 303. The first valve seat 301 has a cavity 304. The first valve plug 302 is arranged in the cavity 304 and is slidably and sealingly fitted with the first valve seat 301. The first valve plug 302 is located in the cavity
20 304 and divides the cavity 304 into a first chamber 305 and a second chamber 306. The control valve 300 further comprises a first gas pipeline 307, a second gas pipeline 308, a third gas pipeline 309 and a fourth gas pipeline 310. The first gas pipeline 307 is used to receive the compressed air input from the compressed air tank 20. The second gas pipeline 308 communicates at one end
25 with the first gas pipeline 307, and at the other end with the second chamber 306. The third gas pipeline 309 communicates at one end with the second chamber 306, and at the other end with the first chamber 305. The first chamber 305 is connected to the distributor 30 via the fourth gas pipeline 310. The first gas pipeline 307 has a cross section greater than that of the second gas pipeline
30 308 and that of the third gas pipeline 309, and the second gas pipeline 308 has a cross section less than that of the third gas pipeline 309. The first valve plug 302 has a close position and an open position with respect to the first valve seat

301. When the first valve plug 302 is at the close position, it blocks the junction between the first gas pipeline 307 and the first chamber 305, so that the first gas pipeline 307 is disconnected from the first chamber 305; and when the first valve plug 302 is at the open position, it is apart from the junction between the first gas pipeline 307 and the first chamber 305 so that the first gas pipeline 307 communicates with the first chamber 305.

The first valve plug 302 comprises a columnar main body 311 and a closing portion 312 with a less diameter than that of the main body 311 and having a needle-shaped head. The main body 311 is slidably fitted with the first valve seat 301. The periphery surface of the main body 311 is surrounded by a first elastic sealing ring 316, through which the main body 311 is sealingly fitted with the first valve seat 301. The main body 311 has an axially running through inner chamber 317 in which the closing portion 312 extending into the chamber 305 is disposed and linearly movable with respect to the main body 311. The elastic body 303 comprises a first elastic body 313 and a second elastic body 314. The first elastic body 313 is disposed in the inner chamber 317, with its two ends bearing against the closing portion 312 and a positioning block 315, respectively. The second elastic body 314 is disposed in the second chamber 306 and is fixed at one end to the bottom 301a of the first valve seat 301 and at another end to the positioning block 315. The positioning block 315 is fixed through thread fitting to the bottom of the inner chamber 317. A second elastic sealing ring 318 is fixed onto the top surface of the main body 311.

The controller 40 is disposed on the third gas pipeline 309 for controlling the gas flux in the third gas pipeline 309. The control on gas flux may comprise controlling changes between flow and non-flow as well as between large flow and small flow. The controller 400 comprises a second valve seat 401 and a second valve plug 402. The second valve plug 402 comprises a second main body 404 and a conical body 405 located at the front end of the second main body 404. The second valve seat 401 is provided with a gas passage 406 having a gas inlet 407 and a gas outlet 408, both of which are connected with the third gas pipeline 309. A control cavity 410 which is cone-shaped corresponding to the cone body is provided within the gas passage 406. The second main body

404 is thread fitted with the control cavity 410 so that a second gap 403 between the second main body 403 and the control cavity 410 can be adjusted through the thread, thereby a gas flux in the third gas pipeline 309 is controlled. It can be understood for the persons in the art that the controller 400 may be implemented by other conventional airflow control means. The second valve plug 402 is connected to the output port of a transmission mechanism 500, and the input port of the transmission mechanism 500 is coupled with a control switch of a motor vehicle. The transmission mechanism 500 comprises a second transmission mechanism 502 and a power connected first transmission mechanism 501 connecting the control switch with the second transmission mechanism 502. The second transmission mechanism 502, such as a belt transmission mechanism, comprises a driving pulley 503 and a driven pulley 504 having a less diameter than that of the driving pulley 503. A belt 505 is wound around the driving pulley 503 and the driven pulley 504. The first transmission mechanism 501 moves according to an operation of the control switch to drive the driving pulley 503 to rotate, which further drives the driven pulley 504 to rotate by means of the belt 505. The driven pulley 504 drives the second valve plug 402 to rotate, rendering the second valve plug 402 screwed or unscrewed with respect to the second valve seat 401. In other words, the regulation of the flux of the third gas pipeline is carried out by changing size of the second gap 403 between the first valve plug and the first valve seat. When the second gap 403 becomes zero, the controller 400 is closed, and the third gas pipeline 309 is disconnected.

When the compressed air does not enter the pressure reducing valve, the head of the closing portion 312 blocks the junction between the first gas pipeline 307 and the first chamber 305 under the elastic force of the first and second elastic body 313, 314. At this moment, there is a gap between the second sealing ring 318 and the top 301b of the first valve seat 301 (or the second sealing ring 318 has reached the top 301b). When the compressed air enters the pressure reducing valve, the compressed air aerates into the chamber 306 through the first gas pipeline 307 and the second gas pipeline 308. During aeration, if the control switch 7 is not turned on, the pressure of the second

chamber 306 continues driving the first valve plug 302 to move toward the top 301b, allowing the head of the closing portion to block up the junction (a peripheral surface 320 of the closing portion 312 clings to the inner wall 321 of the first gas pipeline 307) stably, until the second sealing ring 318 bears against the top 301b (or the second sealing ring 318 presses against the top 301b after being elastically deformed). When the control switch 7 is turned on, the second valve plug 402 is unscrewed, allowing the third gas pipeline 309 to be unblocked, and gas in the second chamber 306 flows to the first chamber 305 through the third gas pipeline 309, rendering a reduction of the pressure in the second chamber 306. The pressure of the compressed air forces the closing portion 312 of the first valve plug 302 to leave the junction, allowing the compressed air to enter the distributor 30 through the first chamber 305 and the fourth gas pipeline 310. While the compressed air is entering the fourth gas pipeline 310 through the first chamber 305, the whole first valve plug 302 moves toward the bottom 301a of the first valve seat 301. When forces applied to the first valve plug 302 become equilibrium, the main body 311 and the closing portion 312 stay still with respect to each other. A first gap 319 for passage of the compressed air is then formed between the periphery surface 320 of the closing portion and the inner wall 321 of the first gas pipeline. While the compressed air tank stops supplying gas, the closing portion of the first valve plug blocks the junction between the first gas pipeline and the first chamber again under forces applied by the first and second elastic body, with the closing portion clinging to the inner wall of the first gas pipeline.

The flux and pressure of gas in the third gas pipeline may be regulated through operation of the controller, which makes the closing portion move up or down and leads to change of the first gap between the inner wall of the first gas pipeline and the periphery surface of the closing portion, thereby regulating the flux and pressure of gas in the fourth gas pipeline.

The first, second and third elastic bodies may be for example a spring, or an elastic sleeve, clips, or other components capable of deforming expansively or elastically along the sliding direction of the first valve plug.

With such a pressure reducing valve, compressed air in the compressed air

tank is output to the distributor after the air pressure is regulated. The second elastic body 313 acts as a buffer effectively reducing a rigid strike force between the first valve plug 302 and the first valve seat 301, and meanwhile improving the air tightness provided by the closing portion 312 to the first gas pipeline 307. Since the second gas pipeline 308 has a cross section area less than that of the third gas pipeline 309, control on the whole gas path of the control valve 300 can be achieved, and meanwhile a flux can be amplified so as to improve precision of control.

When two distributors are provided, two pressure reducing valves are provided corresponding to the two distributors and controlled by the same control switch. In this situation, as shown in Fig. 27, the second transmission mechanism comprises two driven pulleys separately driving the second valve plugs of the two pressure reducing valves. In other examples, more than two pressure reducing valves in series may be provided in order to achieve multistage control of the compressed air input to the gas distributor.

In addition, as shown in Figs. 24 and Fig. 27, the pressure reducing valve 40 may be arranged wholly in heat exchange medium 600 which exchanges heat with the gas in the pressure reducing valve so that the gas is output via a distributor after being heated. The heat exchange medium 600 is used as the circulating medium of a cooler 5 of the refrigeration air-conditioning, and is cooled after being exchanged heat with the gas in the pressure reducing valve. The cooled heat exchange medium circulates in the cooler 5 so that the temperature of ambient air is reduced. The heat exchange medium may be for example antiseptic, un-volatile coolant with good cooling effect. The coolant is loaded in a tank 506 and the pressure reducing valve is arranged in the coolant. The tank 506, a third cooler 507, a third circulating pump 508 communicate with each other and the coolant is used as medium to form a circulating cooler system. The system exchanges heat with ambient air through the third cooler 507 so as to cool the ambient air. The pressure regulating valve outputs air to the distributor 30 through an output pipeline 513 on which a heating device 514 may also be provided. The heating device 514 is for example an electrical heater, a microwave heater or a solar energy heater. The heating device 514, a

third radiator 509 and a fourth circulating pump 510 communicate with each other to form a circulating radiator system. The system exchanges heat with ambient air through the third radiator 509 so as to heat the ambient air.

5 Figs. 28-31 illustrate another embodiment of the wind resistance engine of the motor vehicle. The wind resistance engine 3 comprises a casing 801, an impeller chamber 802 enclosed by the casing 801, an auxiliary power output shaft 130 and a plurality of sets of impellers 804. Each set of impellers 804 at least comprises a plurality of impellers each of which is fixed on the auxiliary power output shaft 130 and the impellers are staggered. The impeller chamber 10 802 has an air intake 805 for receiving front resistance fluid generated when the motor vehicle is running. The air intake 805 is a trumpet-type inlet with a bigger external opening and a smaller internal opening. Each set of impellers 804 are located in the air intake 805 and the diameters thereof decrease in turn toward the interior of the air intake. The auxiliary power output shaft 130 is 15 coaxial with the primary power output shaft 120 of the compressed air engine 4. A third clutch 150 is provided between the primary power output shaft 120 and the auxiliary power output shaft 130. In addition, the impeller chamber has one first exhaust port 806 and two second exhaust ports 807 arranged symmetrically. The first exhaust port 806 is located at the side of the casing 801 and at the 20 back of the impellers 804. The air intake 805 is coaxial with the auxiliary power output shaft 130. The axis of the first exhaust port 806 forms an angle with that of the auxiliary power output shaft 130. The second exhaust ports 807 are located at the ends of the casing 801 and at the back of the impellers 804. The axis of the second exhaust port 807 forms an angle with that of the 25 auxiliary power output shaft 130. The structure of the compressed air engine is to the same as that described previously.

In the starting stage, the third clutch 150 disengages and the primary power output shaft 120 disconnects from the auxiliary power output shaft 130. The compressed air engine 4 directly drives the drive train of the motor vehicle 30 and does not need to drive the impellers of the wind resistance engine 3 to rotate so that the starting load is effectively reduced. When the motor vehicle is in motion, the third clutch engages and the primary power output shaft 120 is

power connected to the auxiliary power output shaft 130. Each set of impellers is driven by external wind resistance airflow that the motor vehicle encounters to rotate, and the impellers drive the auxiliary power output shaft 130 to rotate. The power of the auxiliary power output shaft 130 is transferred to the drive
5 train of the motor vehicle via the primary power output shaft 120.

Since the primary power output shaft 120 is coaxial with the auxiliary power output shaft 130, it is not necessary to reverse the power of the auxiliary power output shaft to output so that the structure is simplified, the power drive line is shortened and energy is saved. Since a plurality of sets of impellers 804
10 are used, the resistance fluid in front of the motor vehicle may be utilized more effectively.

In this embodiment, the compressed air engine is used as the main power and the wind resistance engine is used as the auxiliary power. Of course, the compressed air engine may also be replaced with the electromotor 108, and the
15 main and auxiliary power output shafts of the electromotor are power connected, as shown in Fig. 32.

A compressed air supply system comprises a compressed air tank, a pressure reducing valve, a heat exchanger and an output pipeline. The output of the compressed air tank is connected to the pressure reducing valve via the
20 pipeline. The working gas, outputted by the pressure reducing valve where the gas pressure is reduced, enters the output pipeline. The heat exchanger which is used to heat the pressure reducing valve comprises a container filled with coolant, and the pressure reducing valve is arranged in the coolant. The compressed air supply system further comprises a cooler and a first circulating
25 pump. The container, the cooler and the first circulating pump communicate with each other and use the coolant as medium to form a circulating cooling system. The system exchanges heat with ambient air through the cooler. The heat exchanger comprises a heater for heating the output pipeline. The compressed air supply system further comprises a radiator and a second
30 circulating pump. The heater, the cooler and the second circulating pump communicate with each other to form a circulating radiation system. The system exchanges heat with ambient air through the radiator. A compressed air

motor vehicle refrigeration system comprises a compressed air tank, a pressure reducing valve and a container filled with coolant. The working gas outputted by the pressure reducing valve where the pressure is reduced enters the output pipeline. The pressure reducing valve is arranged in the coolant. The container, the cooler and the first circulating pump communicate with each other and use the coolant as medium to form a circulating cooling system. The system exchanges heat with ambient air through the cooler. The pressure reducing valve may be the one as shown in Figs. 2-4, Fig. 25 and Fig. 26.

Although the above description makes explanation in detail for the present application in reference to preferred embodiments, the practice of the present application should not be construed to be limited to these descriptions. A person skilled in the art can make various simple deductions or replacements without departing from the spirit and concept of the present application, which should be construed to fall into the scope of the appended claims of the present application.

What is claimed is

1. A motor vehicle, comprising a compressed air engine, a wind resistance engine, a reversing device, a drive train and wheels, wherein the compressed air engine has a primary power output shaft which is driven by compressed air and outputs main power, the wind resistance engine has an impeller shaft which is driven by front resistance fluid generated when the motor vehicle is in motion and outputs auxiliary power, the main power outputted by the primary power output shaft directly drives drive train, the auxiliary power outputted by the impeller shaft drives the drive train after being reversed by the reversing device, and the output of drive train drives the wheels.

2. The motor vehicle according to claim 1, wherein the wind resistance engine comprises a first wind resistance engine and a second wind resistance engine arranged symmetrically, the reversing device comprises a first reversing device and a second reversing device, the first reversing device is used to convert the auxiliary power outputted by an impeller shaft of the first wind resistance engine and an impeller shaft of the second wind resistance engine which rotate in opposite directions to an auxiliary power output shaft, and the second reversing device is used to convert the auxiliary power output on the auxiliary power output shaft to the drive train.

3. The motor vehicle according to claim 2, wherein the first reversing device comprises a reversing wheel and a transmission belt, the auxiliary power outputted by the impeller shaft of the first wind resistance engine and the impeller shaft of the second wind resistance engine which rotate in opposite directions is converted to the auxiliary power output shaft via the reversing wheel and the transmission belt.

4. The motor vehicle according to claim 3, wherein the second reversing device comprises a first drive conical gear and a second drive conical gear which engage with each other, the first drive conical gear is fixed on the auxiliary power output shaft and the second drive conical gear drives the drive

train.

5. The motor vehicle according to claim 3, wherein the second drive conical gear is fixed on the primary power output shaft.

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6. The motor vehicle according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the second drive conical gear is a cardan shaft.

7. The motor vehicle according to any one of claims 2 to 6, further comprising a first clutch, wherein the output of the auxiliary power output shaft is connected to the first clutch.

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8. The motor vehicle according to claim 7, wherein the output of the first clutch is connected to the input of the primary power output shaft, and a second clutch is provided between the output of the primary power output shaft and the drive train.

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9. The motor vehicle according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein a second clutch is provided between the output of the primary power output shaft and the drive train.

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10. The motor vehicle according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the compressed air engine further comprises a housing and an impeller body, the impeller body is fixed on the primary power output shaft and located within the housing, an ejecting inlet for ejecting air to the impeller body is provided on the housing, a plurality of working chambers are provided on the circumference surface of the impeller body which matches with the inner surface of the housing, the inner surface of the housing closes the working chambers so that the compressed air ejected to the working chambers from the ejecting inlet pushes the impeller body to rotate and is temporarily stored in the working chamber, and an ejecting outlet for making the compressed air temporarily stored in the working chamber to expand outwards and do work to further push the impeller body to rotate is provided on the housing.

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11. The motor vehicle according to claim 10, wherein the plurality of working chambers are concyclic and distributed evenly around the axis of the primary power output shaft.

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12. The motor vehicle according to claim 10, wherein the ejecting inlet and the ejecting outlet are concyclic and distributed alternately.

13. The motor vehicle according to claim 10, wherein a silencer chamber is provided on the housing, the ejecting outlet communicates with the silencer chamber and the silencer chamber communicates with the outside of the housing through a first-order outlet provided on the housing.

14. The motor vehicle according to claim 13, wherein the silencer chambers comprise a continuous silencer groove or a plurality of intermittent silencer grooves.

15. The motor vehicle according to claim 14, wherein the silencer chambers are the intermittent silencer grooves which are concyclic and distributed evenly on the housing.

16. The motor vehicle according to claim 10, wherein the working chambers take a form of a triangle formed by three curves connected end to end viewed from a section perpendicular to the axis of the primary power output shaft.

17. The motor vehicle according to claim 16, wherein the working chambers have the same section shape and the acmes corresponding to the working chambers are on a circle of which the center is the axis of the primary power output shaft.

30

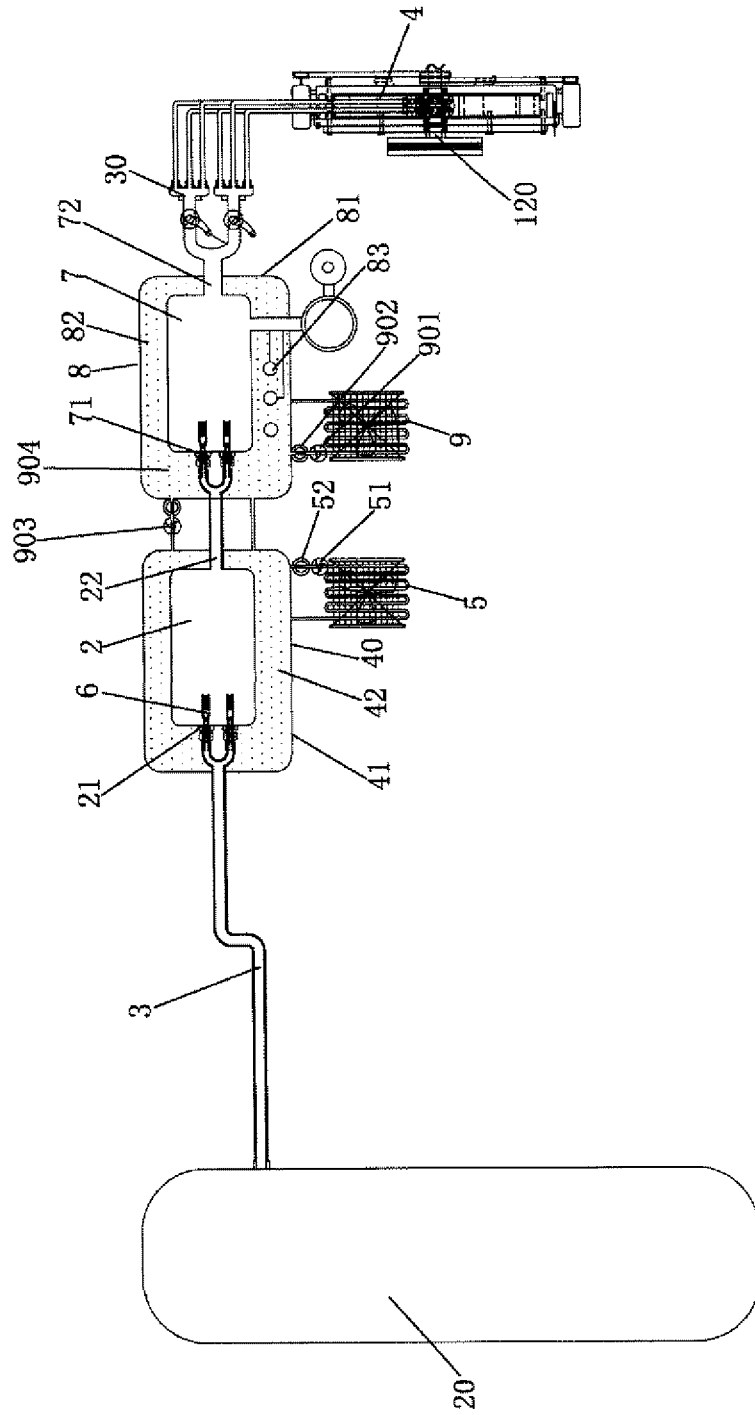


FIG 1

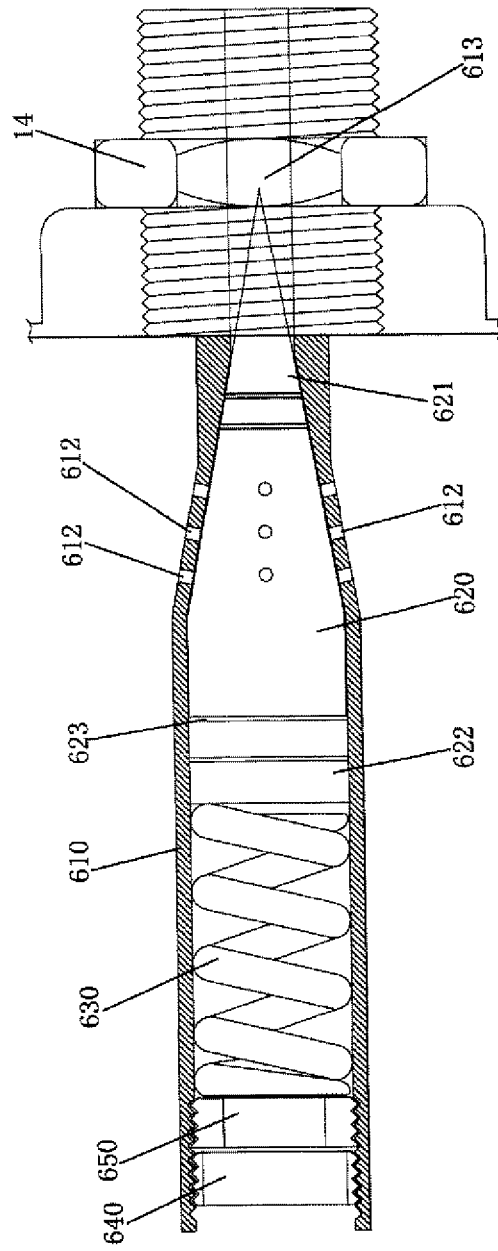


FIG 2

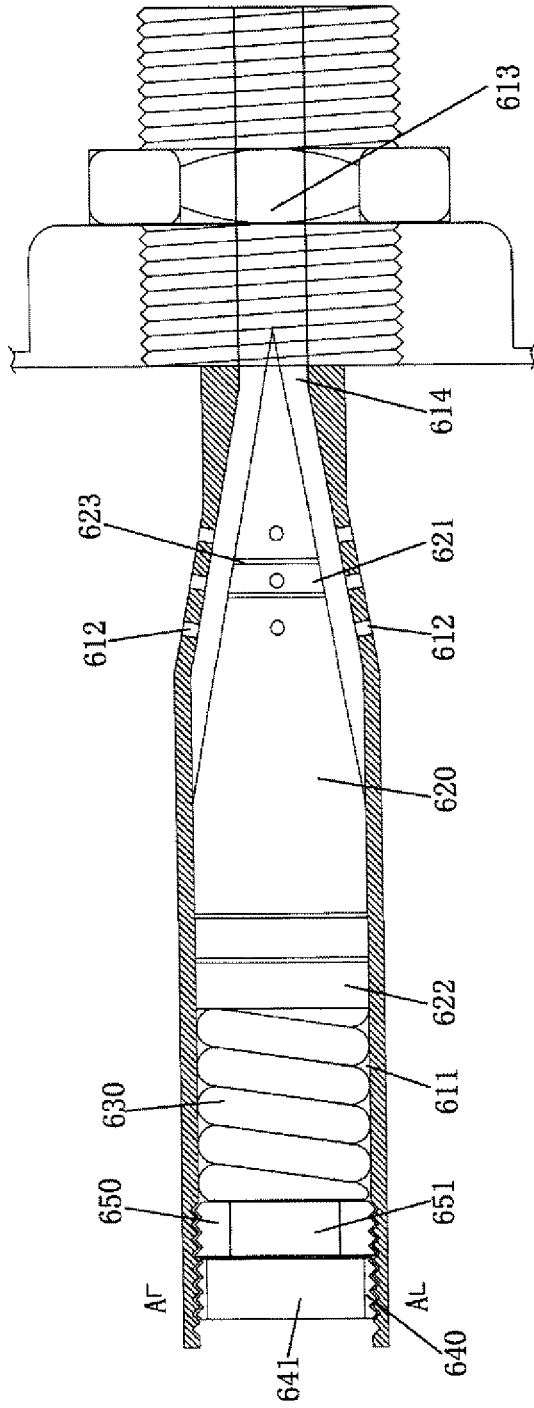


FIG 3

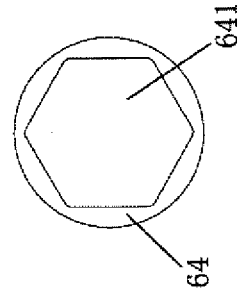


FIG 4

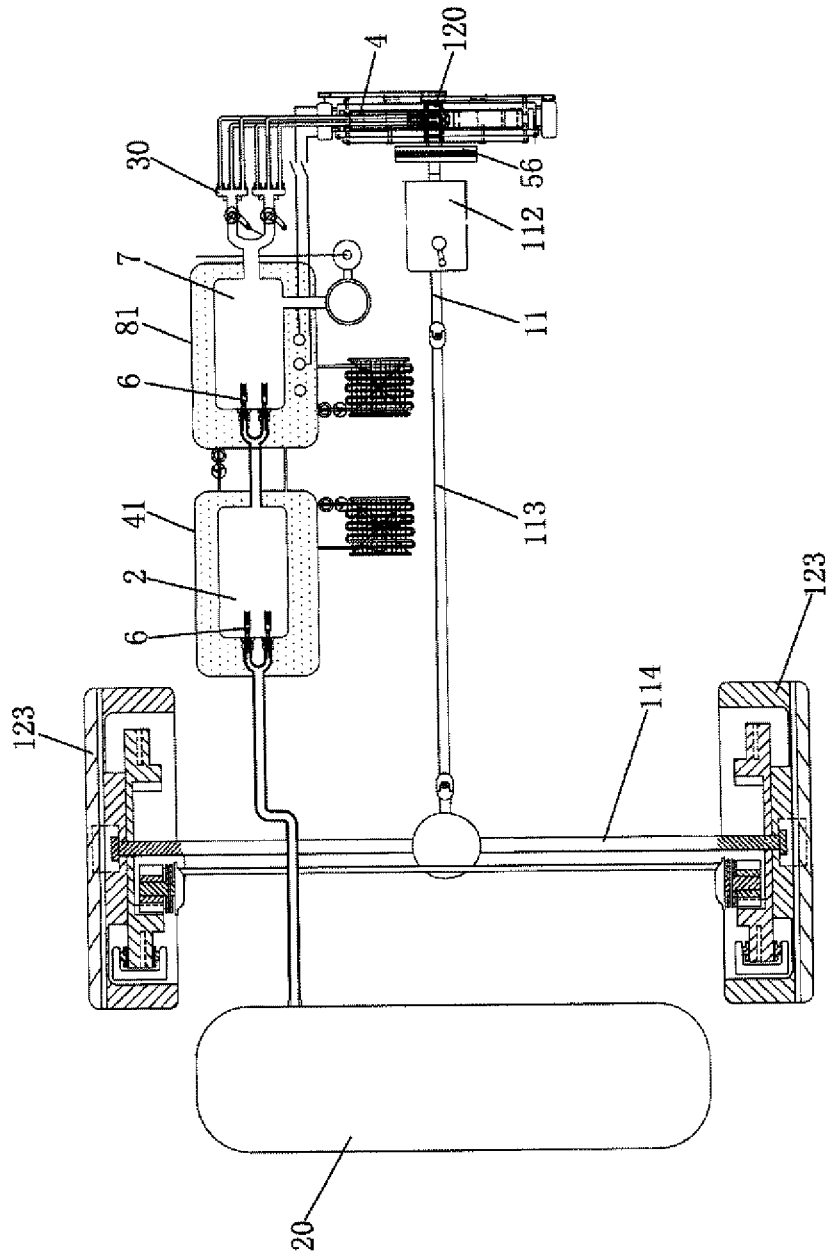


FIG 5

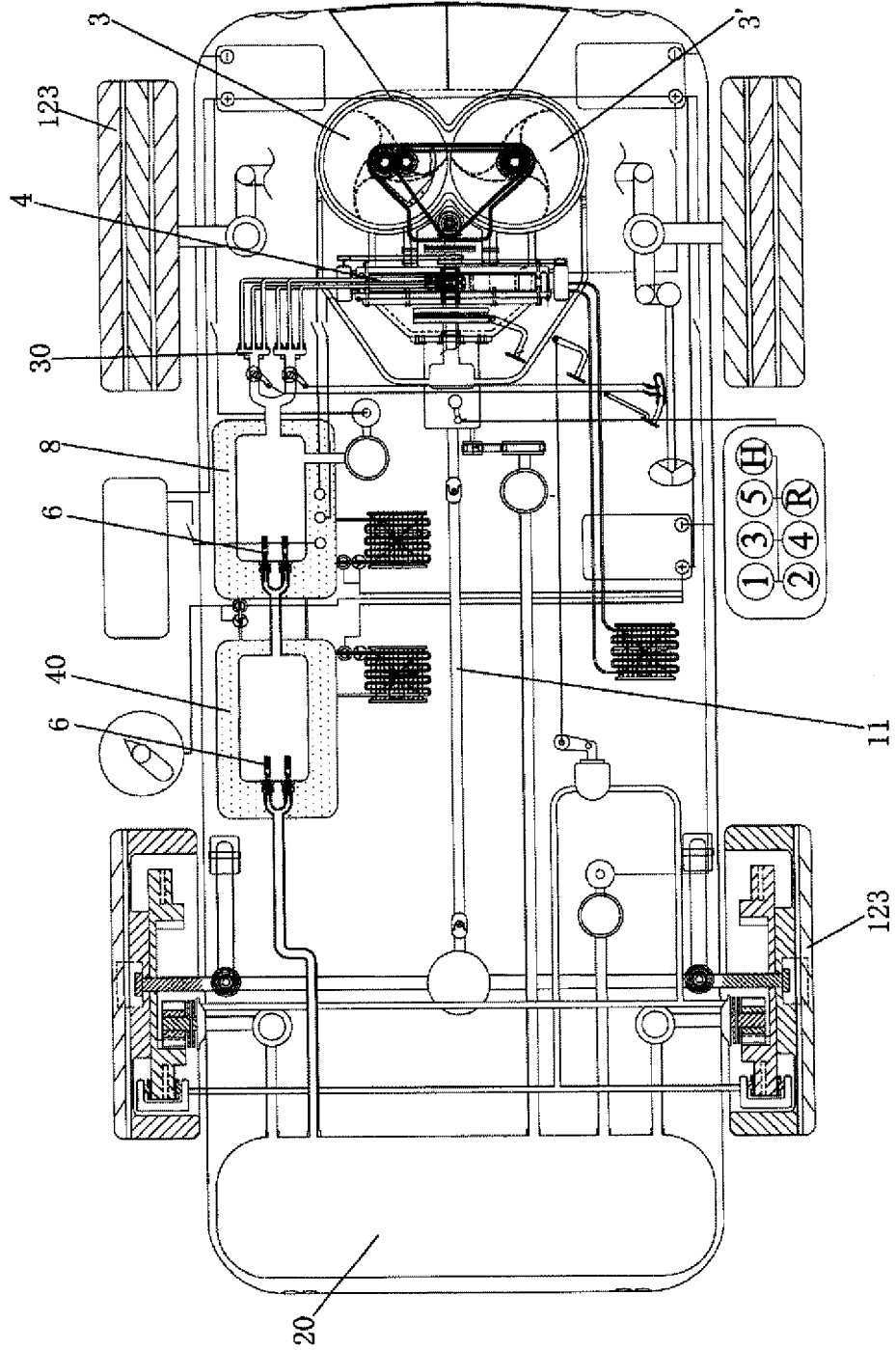


FIG 6

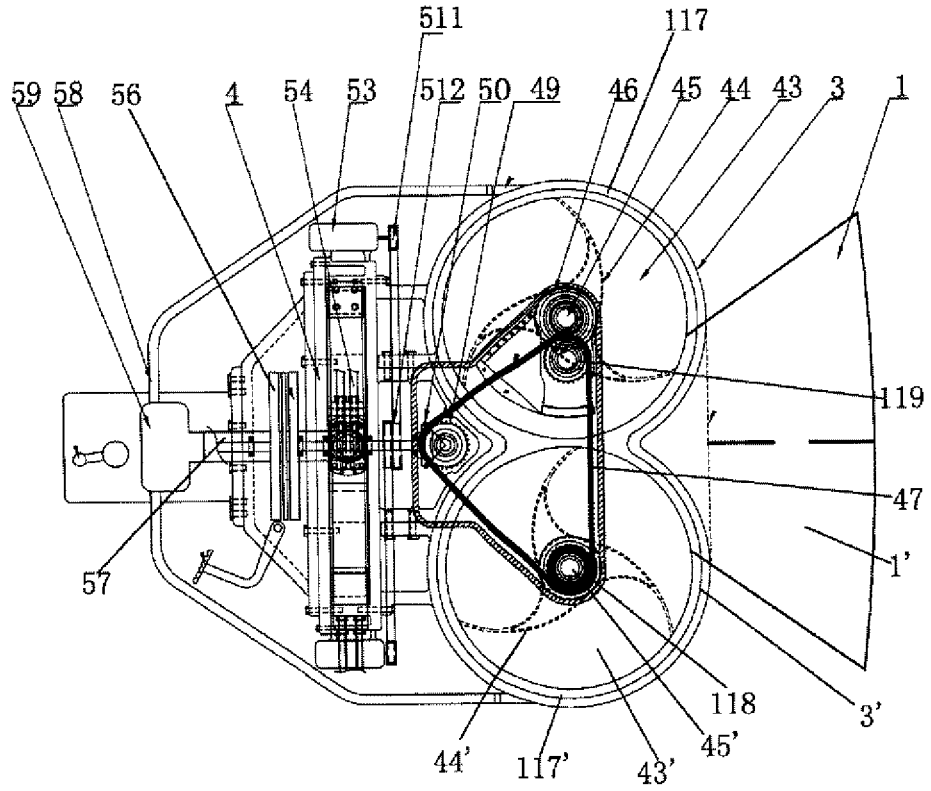


FIG 7

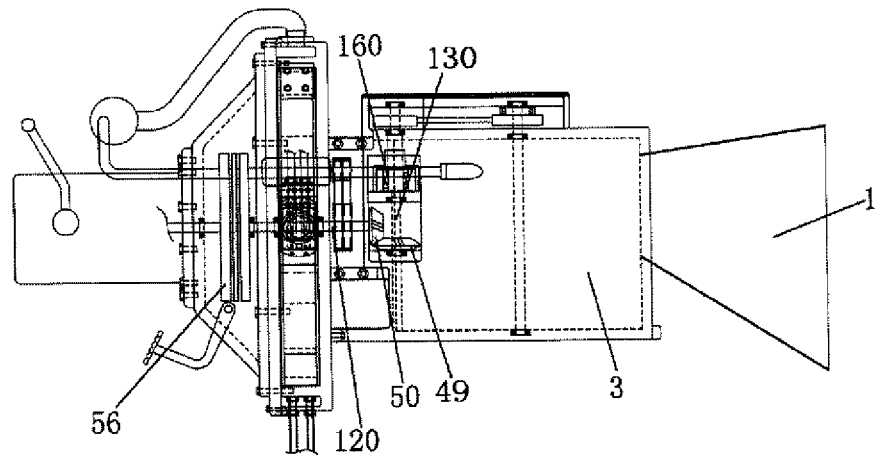


FIG 8

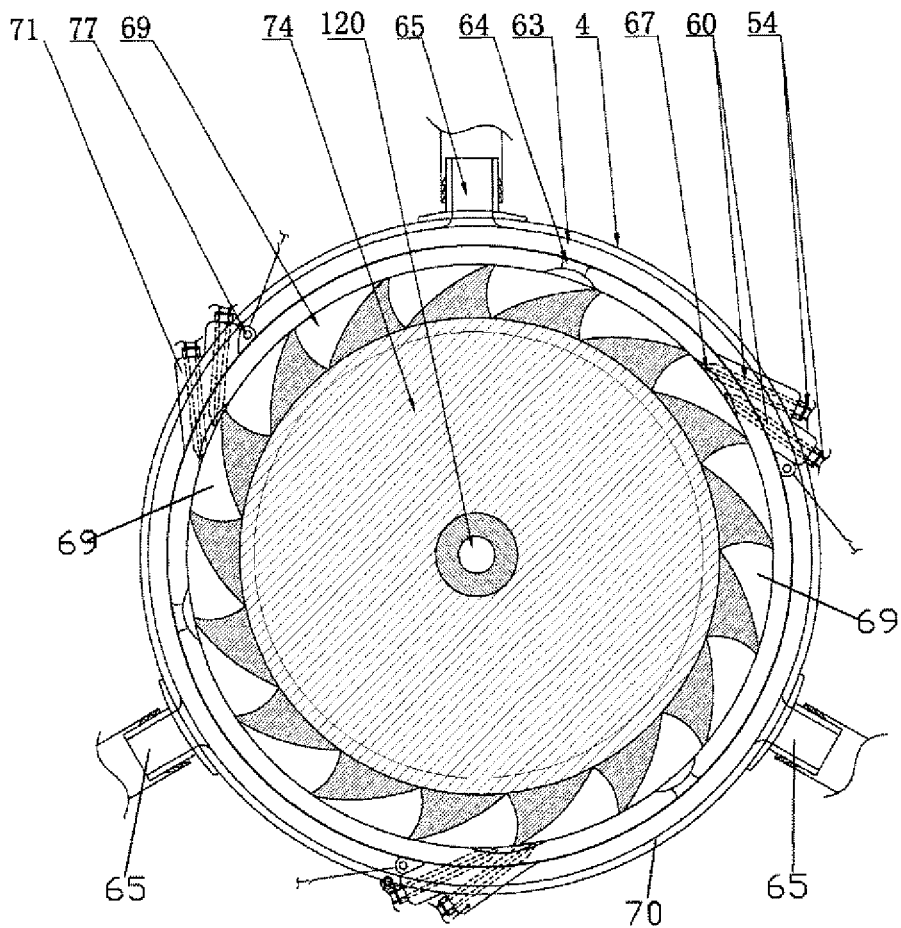


FIG 9

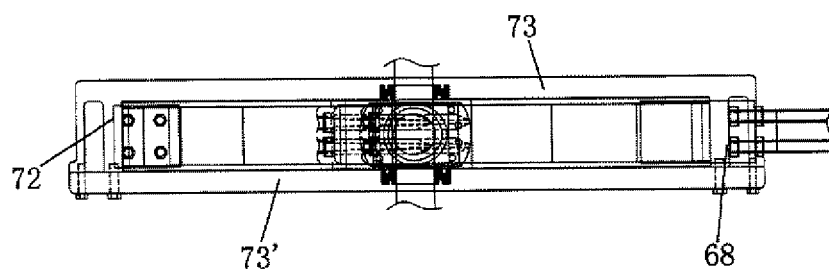


FIG 10

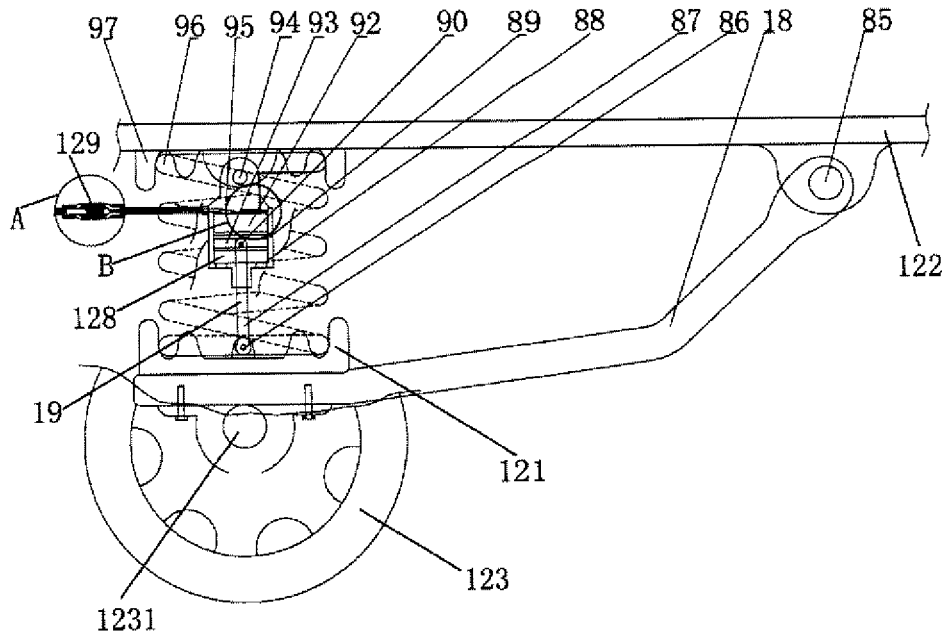


FIG 11

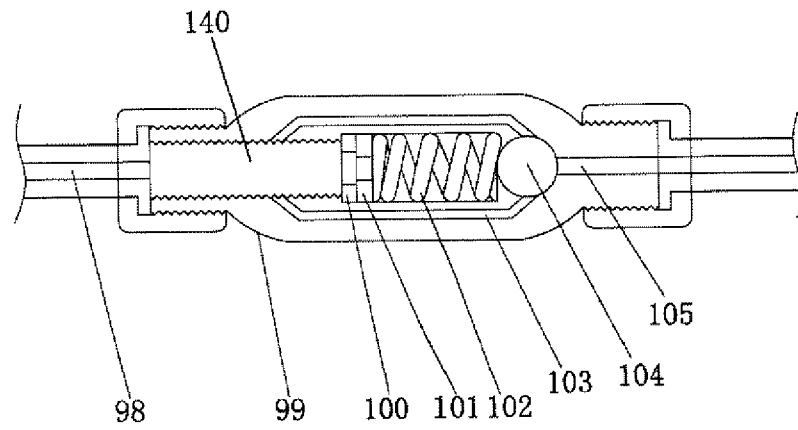


FIG 12

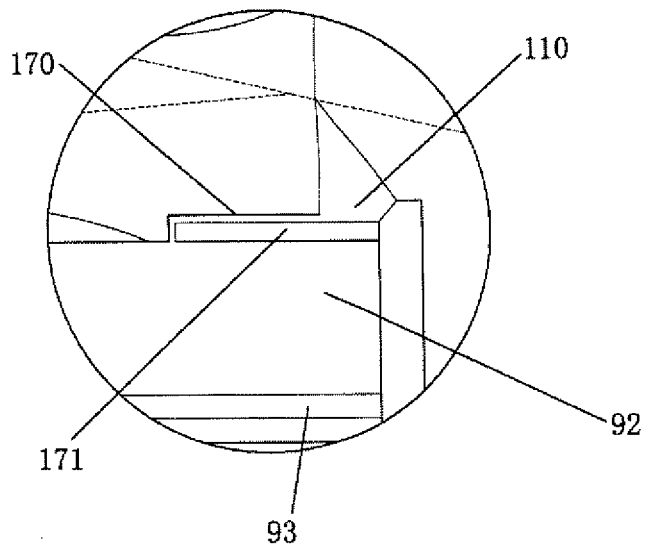


FIG 13

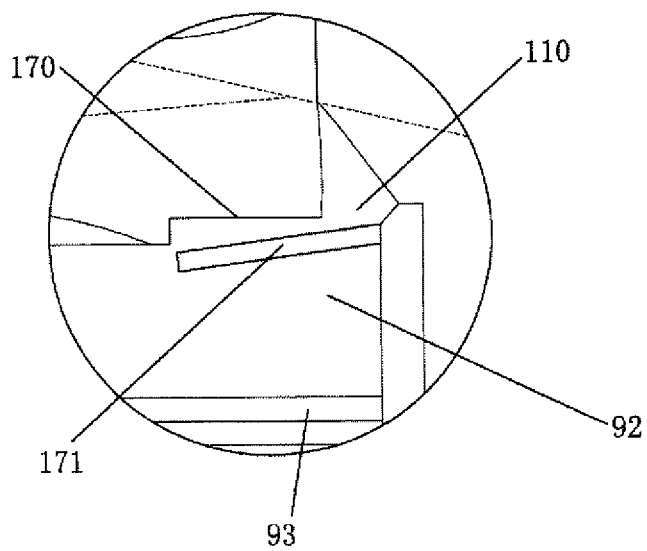


FIG 14

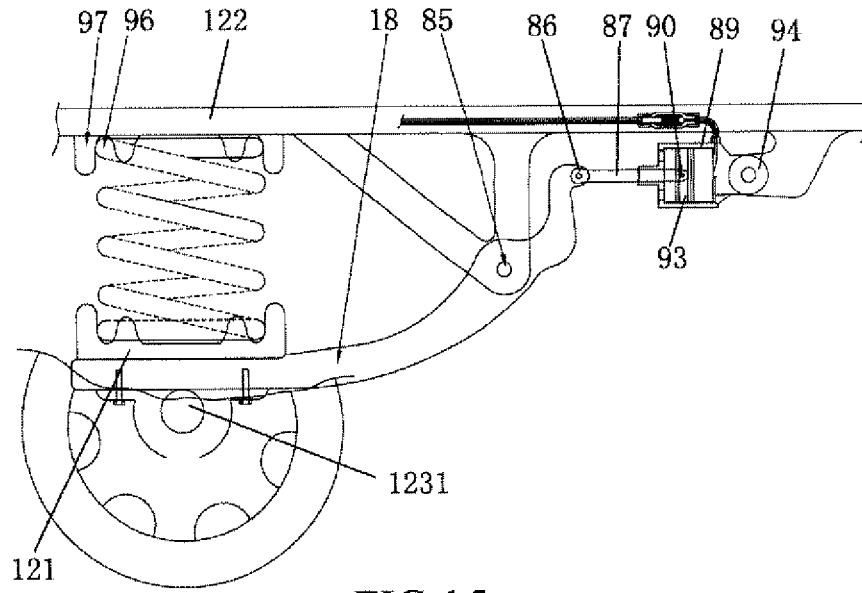


FIG 15

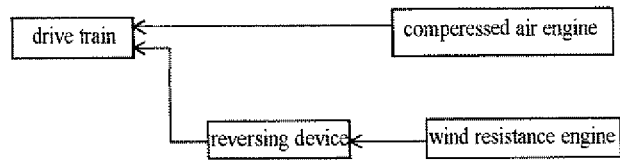


FIG 16

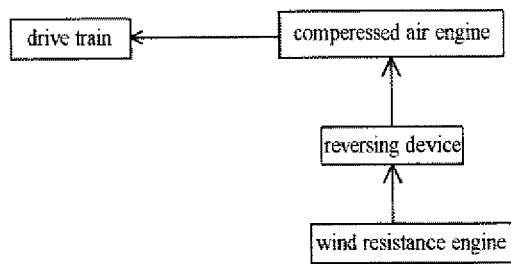


FIG 17

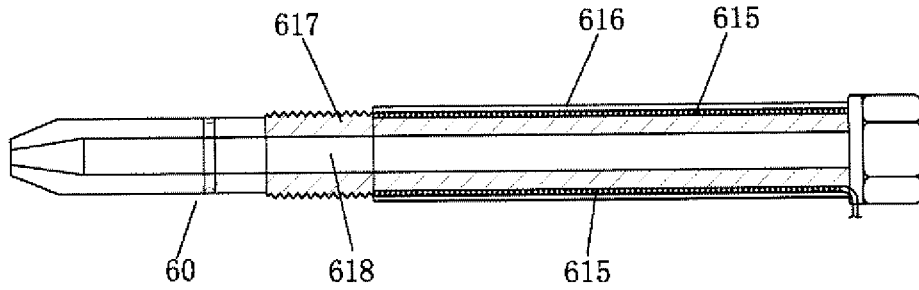


FIG 18

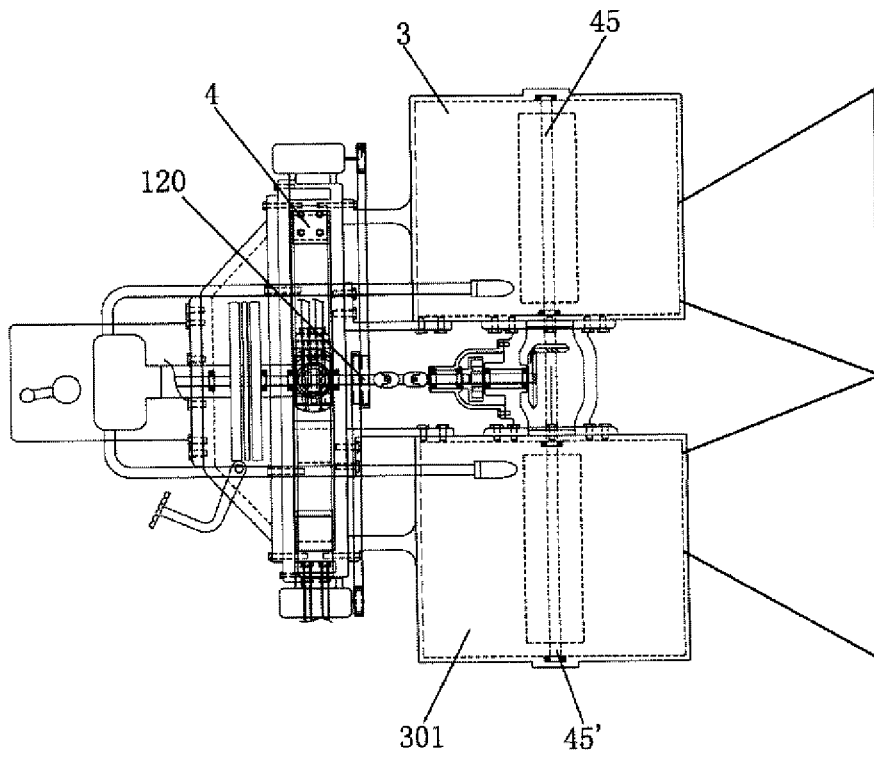


FIG 19

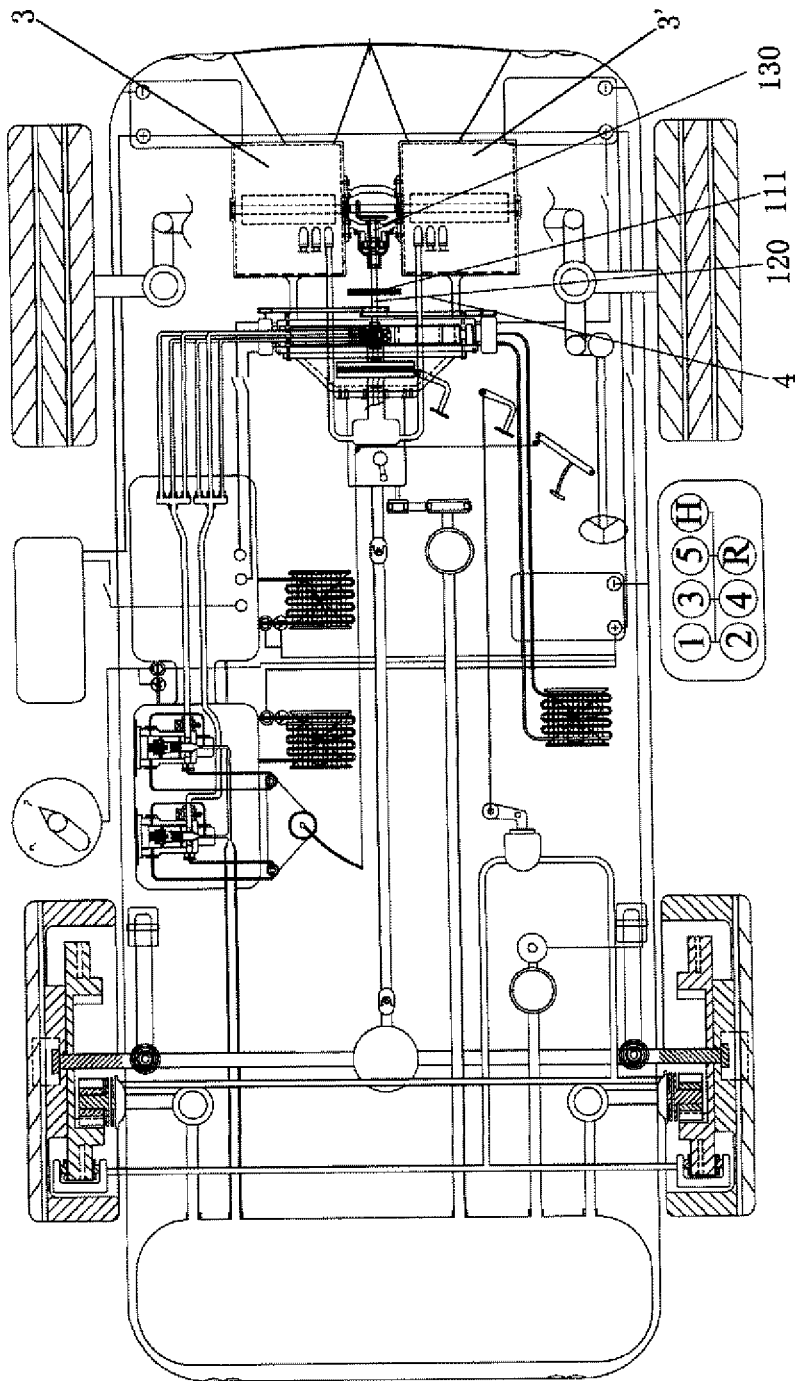


FIG 20

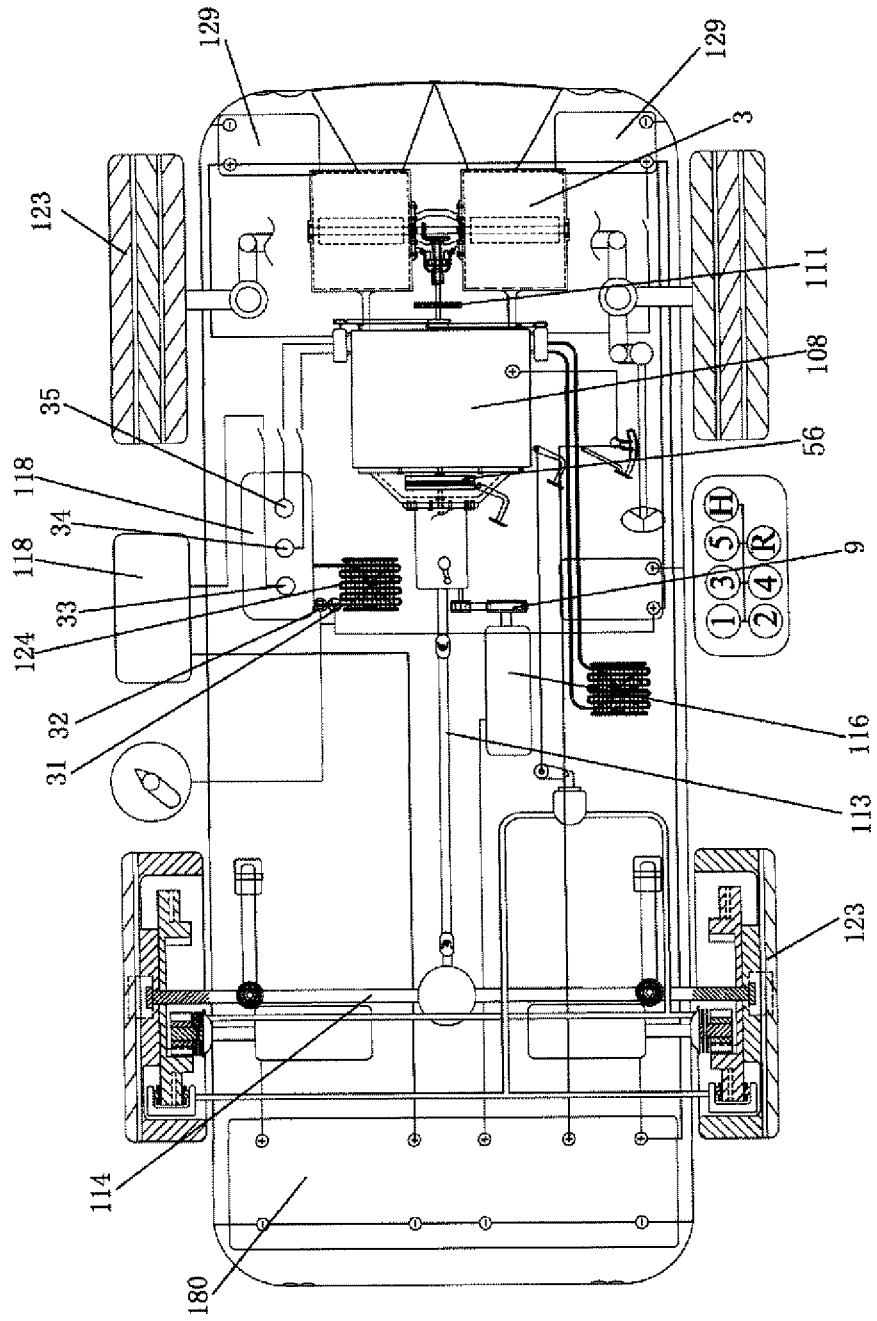


FIG 21

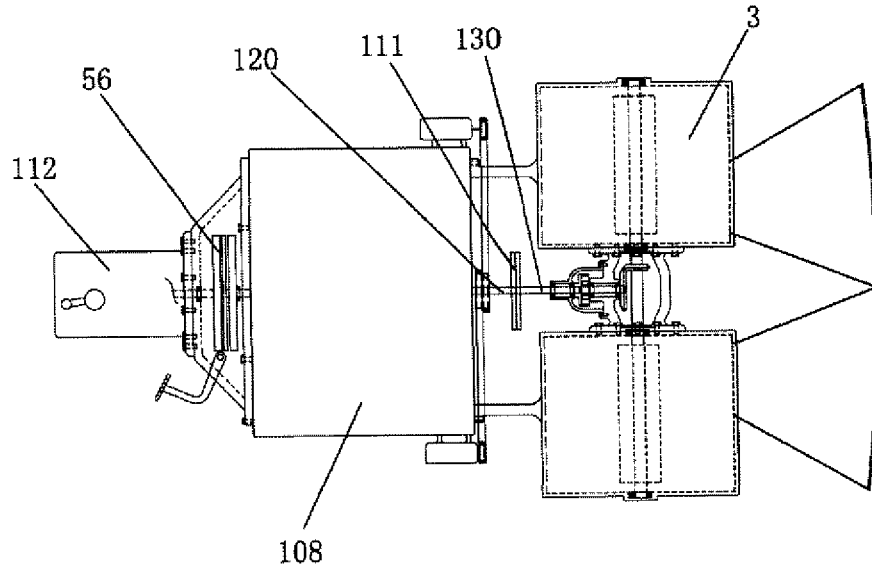


FIG 22

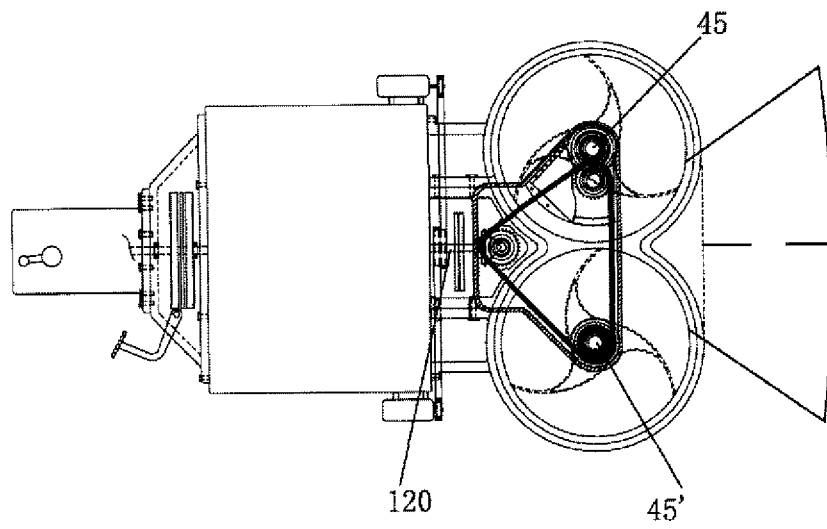


FIG 23

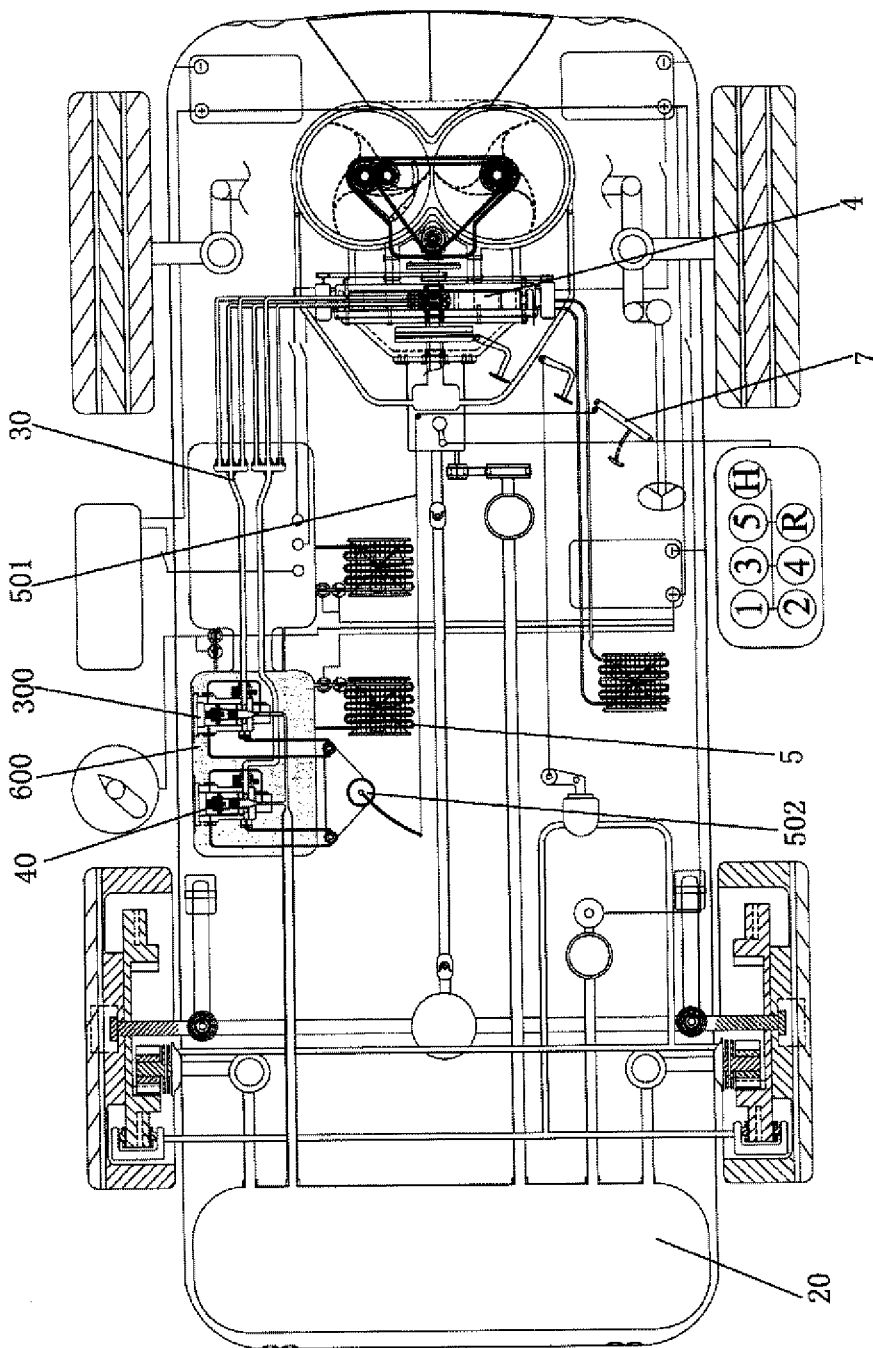


FIG 24

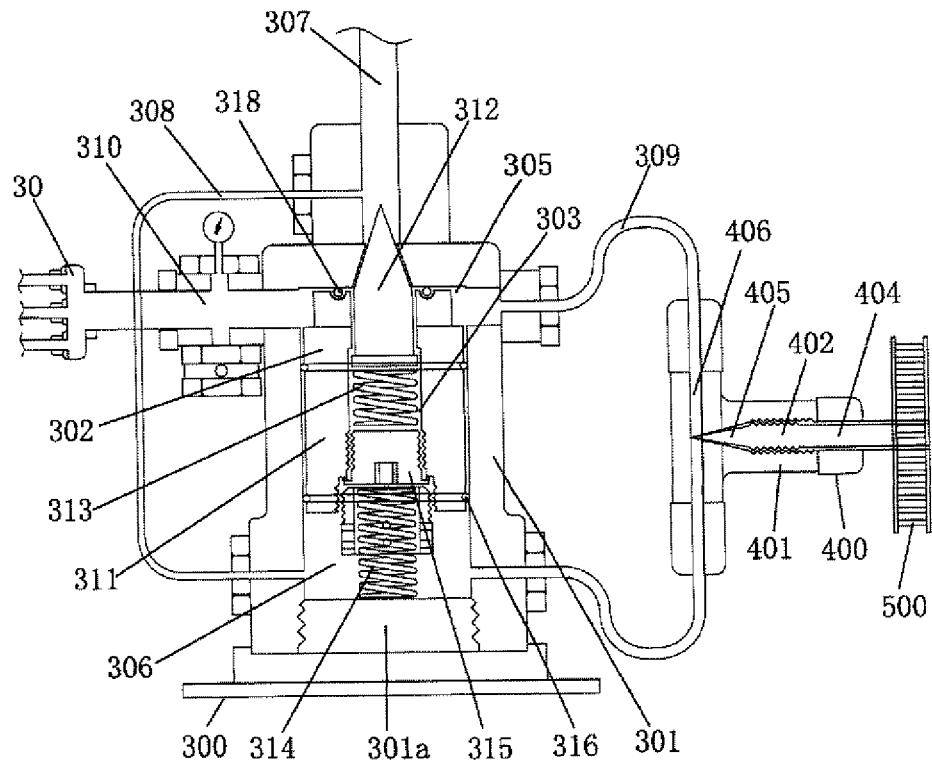


FIG 25

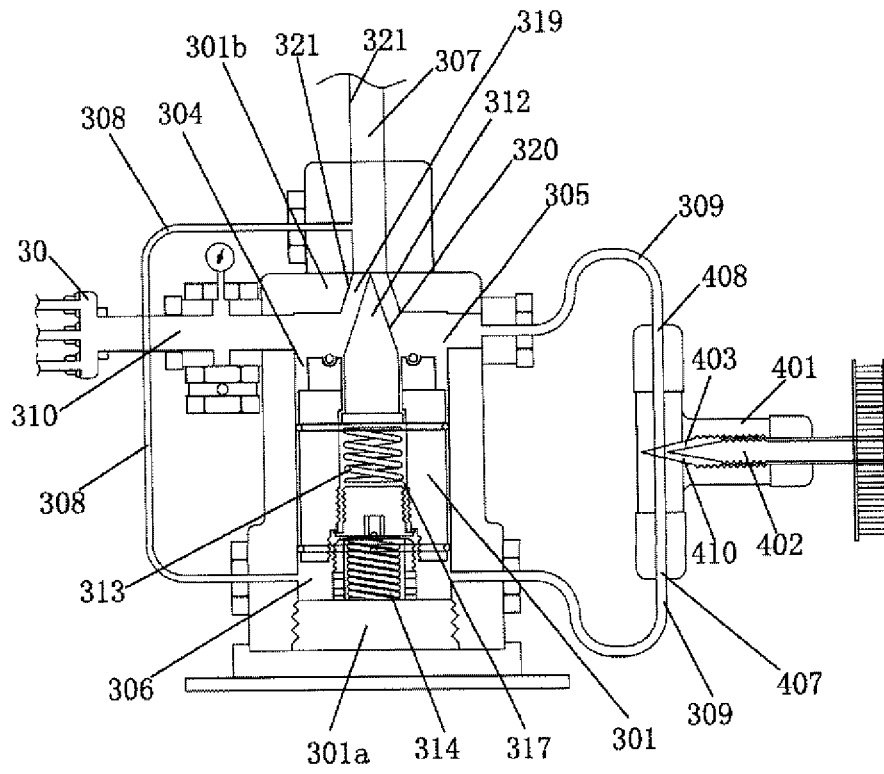


FIG 26

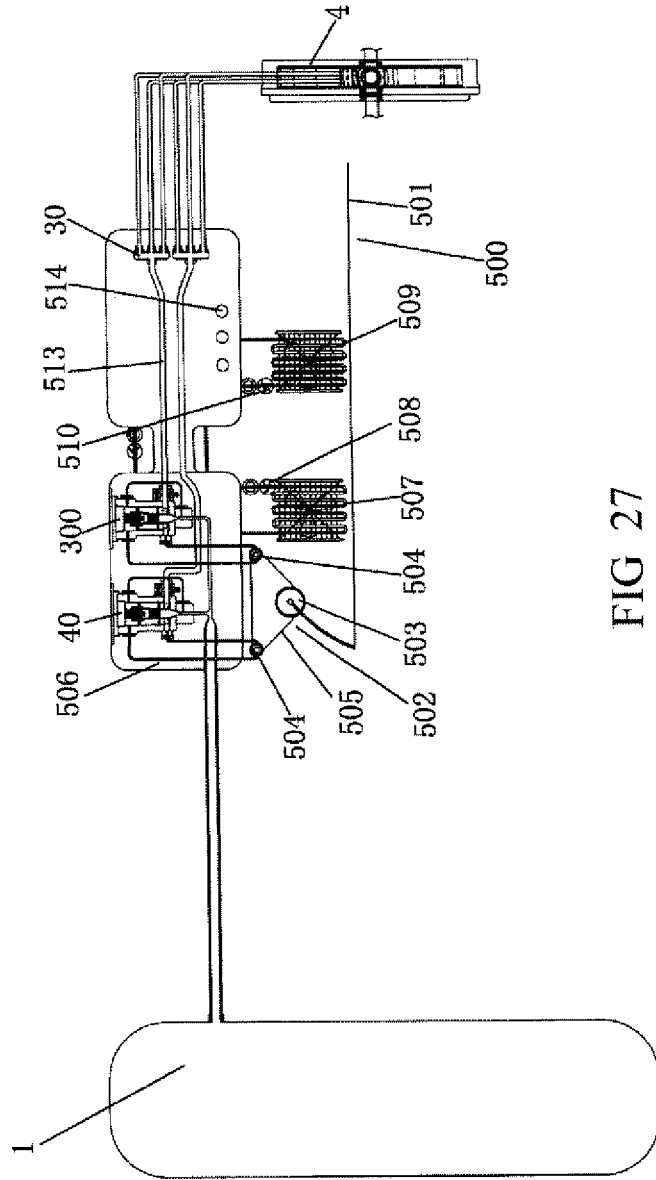


FIG 27

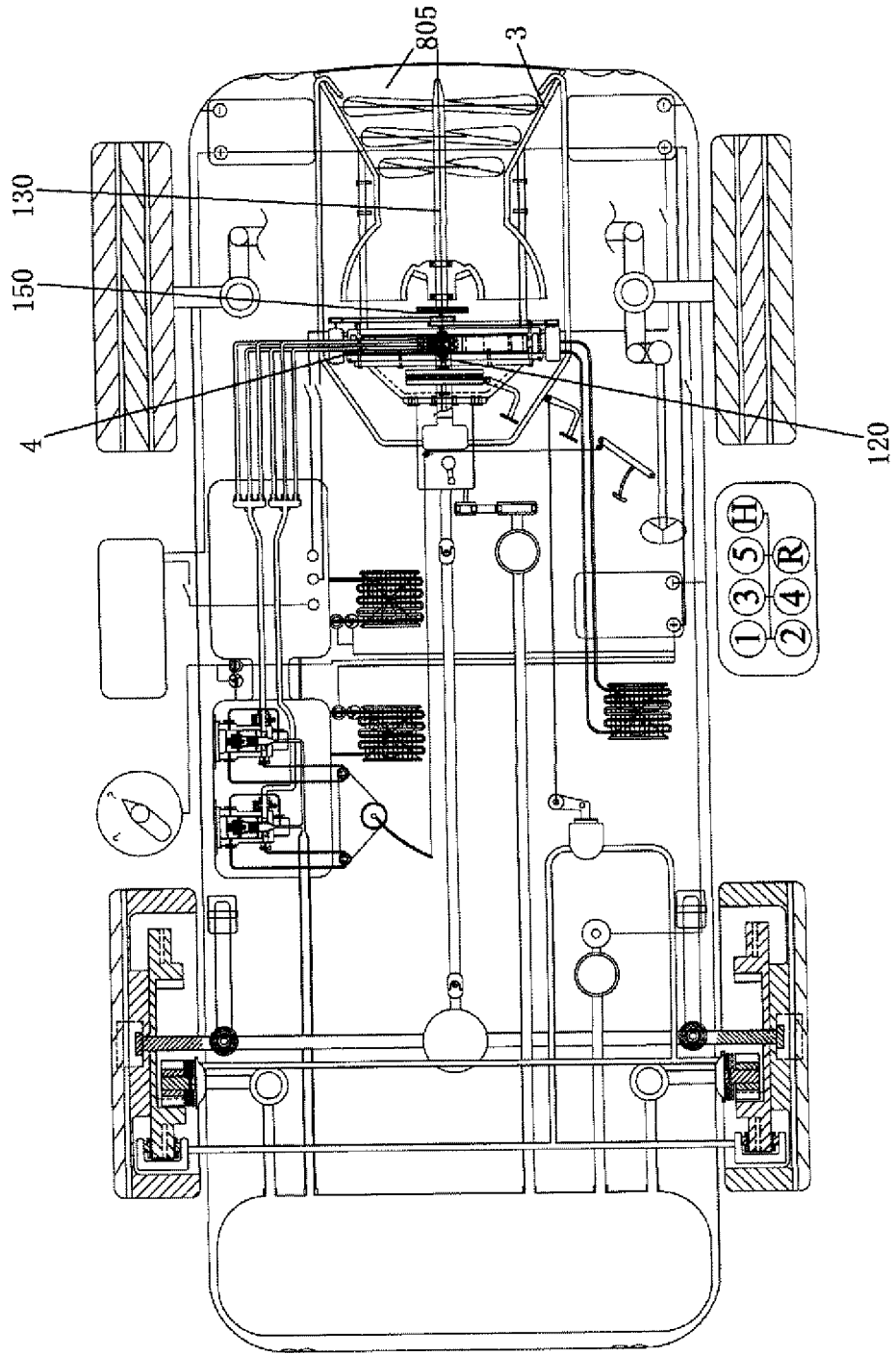


FIG 28

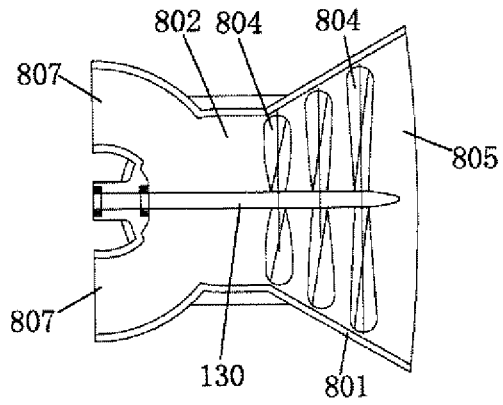


FIG 29

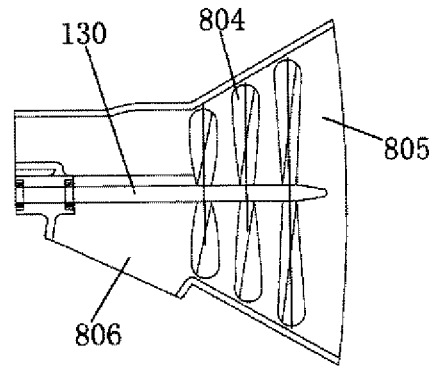


FIG 30

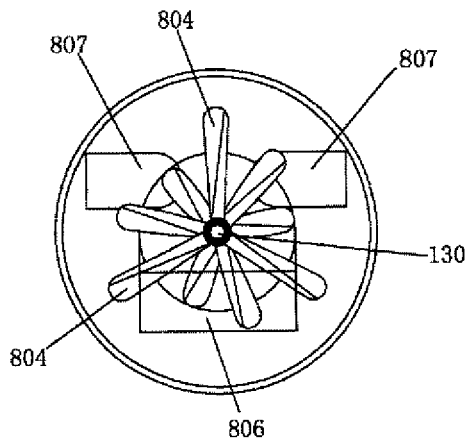


FIG 31

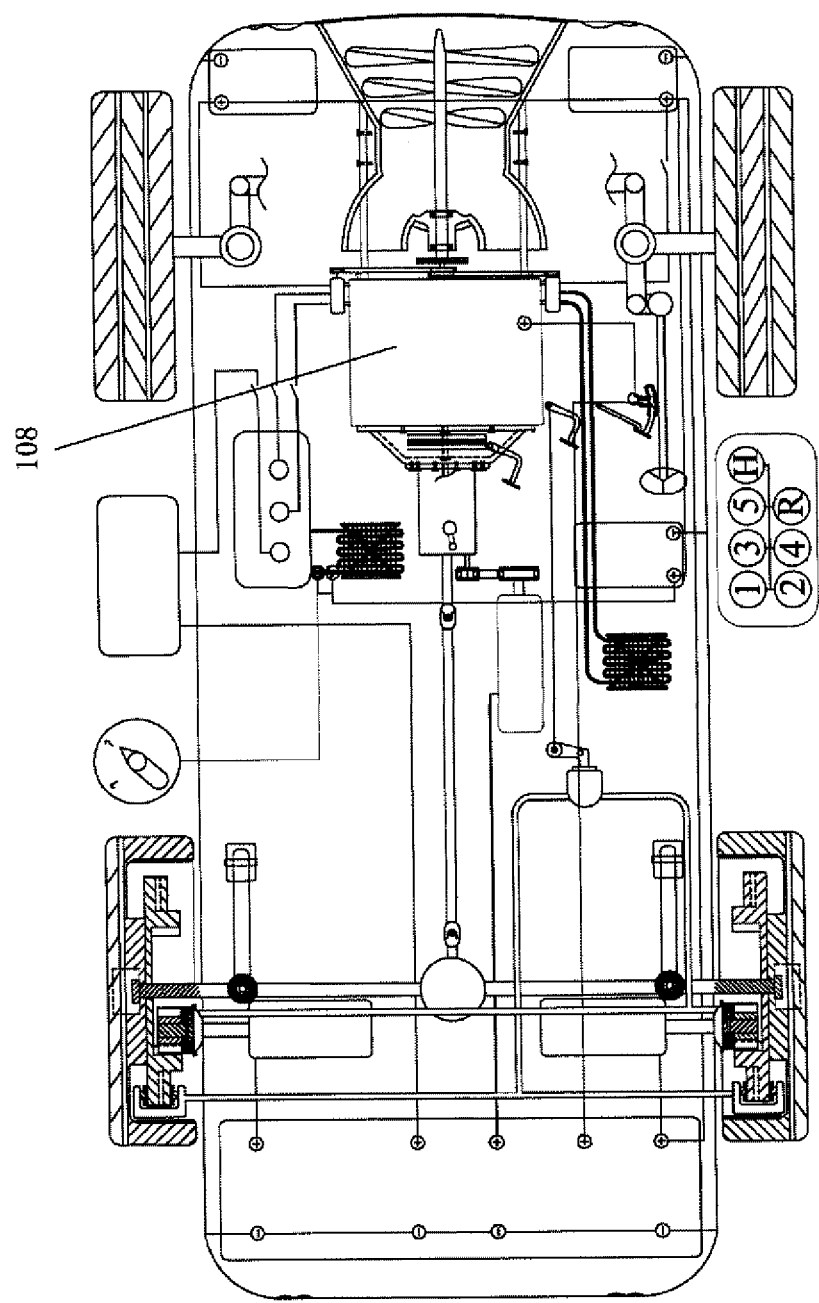


FIG 32