Part PatE10: Last updated: 22nd November 2010 Author: Patrick J. Kelly

Please note that this is a re-worded excerpt from this Stan Meyer patent. Although it does not state it in the patent, Stan appears to make it understood that this system produces a significant power gain – something with Patent Offices find very difficult to accept.

Patent CA 1,213,671 4th February 1983 Inventor: Stanley A. Meyer

ELECTRICAL PARTICLE GENERATOR

ABSTRACT
An electrical particle generator comprising a non-magnetic pipe in a closed loop having a substantial amount of magnetised particles encapsulated inside it. A magnetic accelerator assembly is positioned on the pipe, which has an inductive primary winding and a low-voltage input to the winding. A secondary winding is positioned on the pipe opposite to the primary winding. Upon voltage being applied to the primary winding, the magnetised particles are passed through the magnetic accelerator assembly with increased velocity. These accelerated particles passing through the pipe, induce an electrical voltage/current potential as they pass through the secondary winding. The increased secondary voltage is utilised in an amplifier arrangement.

BACKGROUND AND PRIOR ART

The prior art teachings expound the fundamental principle tat a magnetic field passing through inductive windings will generate a voltage/current or enhance the voltage across it if the winding is a secondary winding.

It is also taught by the prior art, that a magnetic element in a primary inductive field will be attracted at one end of the coil and repelled at the other end. That is, a moving magnetic element will be accelerated in motion by the attraction and repulsion of the magnetic field of the primary inductive winding.

In the conventional step-up transfer, the voltage across the secondary is a function of the number of turns in the secondary relative to the number of turns in the primary winding. Other factors are the diameter of the wire and whether the core is air or a magnetic material.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention utilises the basic principle of the particle accelerator and the principle of inducing a voltage in a secondary winding by passing a magnetic element through it.

The structure comprises a primary voltage inductive winding having a magnetic core, plus a low-voltage input. There is a secondary winding with a greater number of turns than the turns in the primary winding, plus an output for using the voltage induced in that winding.

The primary winding and core are positioned on one side of an endless, closed-loop, non-magnetic pipe. The secondary windings are positioned on the opposite side of the endless pipe. The pipe is filled with discrete magnetic particles, preferably of a gas, and each particle has a magnetic polarised charge placed on it.

Due to their magnetic polarisation charges, the particles will sustain some motion. As the particles approach the accelerator assembly, which is the primary coil, the magnetic field generated by the coil attracts the particles and accelerates them through the coil. As each particles passes through the coil, the repulsion end of the coil boosts the particle on it's way. This causes each particle to exit from the coil with an increased velocity.

As the magnetic particles pass through the secondary coil winding, they induce a voltage across the ends of that coil. Due to the larger number of turns, this induced voltage is much higher than the voltage across the primary coil.

The main objective of this invention is to provide an electrical generator which is capable of producing a voltage/current of much greater magnitude than has been possible previously. Another objective is to provide a generator which uses magnetic particles and a magnetic accelerator. Another object is to provide a generator which can control the amplitude of the output. Another objective is to provide a generator which can be used with

DC, AC, pulsed or other configurations of waveforms. Another objective is to provide a generator which can be used in either a single-phase or a 3-phase electrical system. Another objective is to provide a generator for developing magnetised particles for use in an electrical particle generator. Another objective is to provide an electrical generator which uses readily available components to construct a simple embodiment of this invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

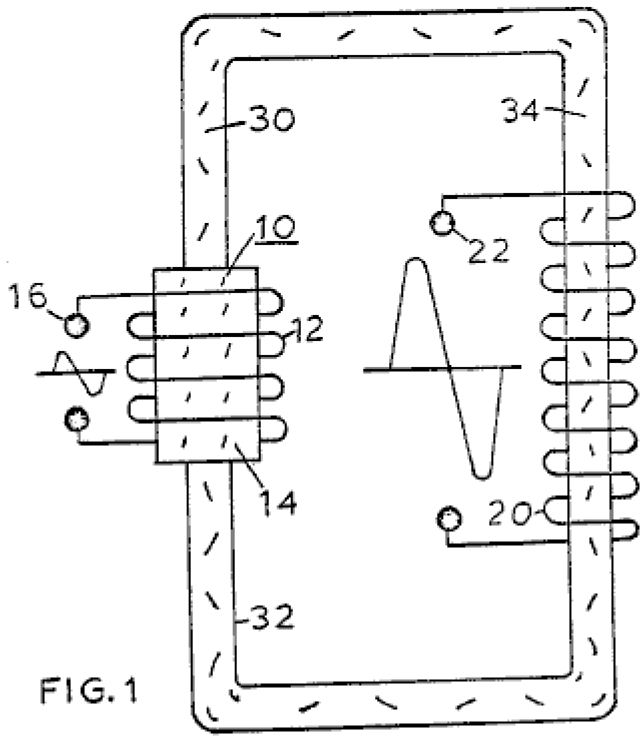

FIG. 1

Fig.1 is a simplified illustration of the principles of the invention, shown partially in cross-section and partially pictorially.

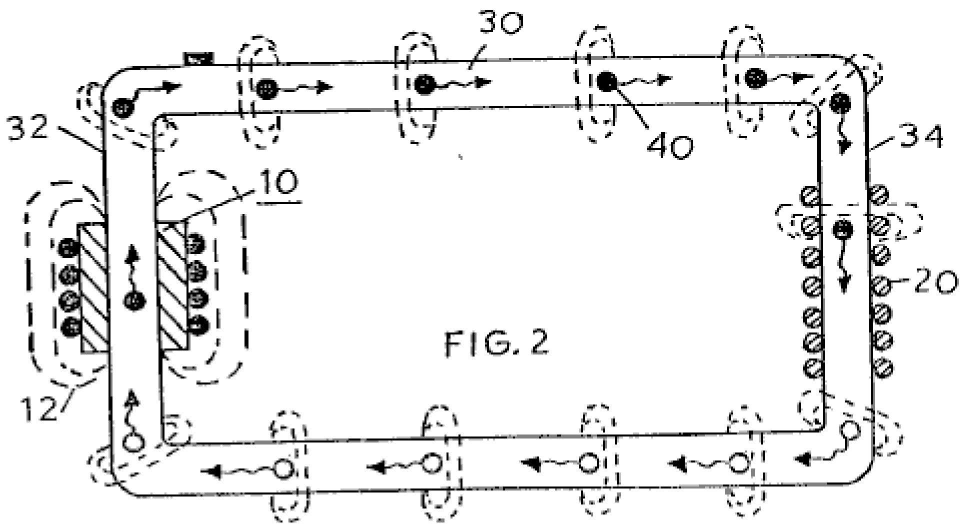

Fig.2 is an electrical schematic illustration of the embodiment shown in **Fig.1**.

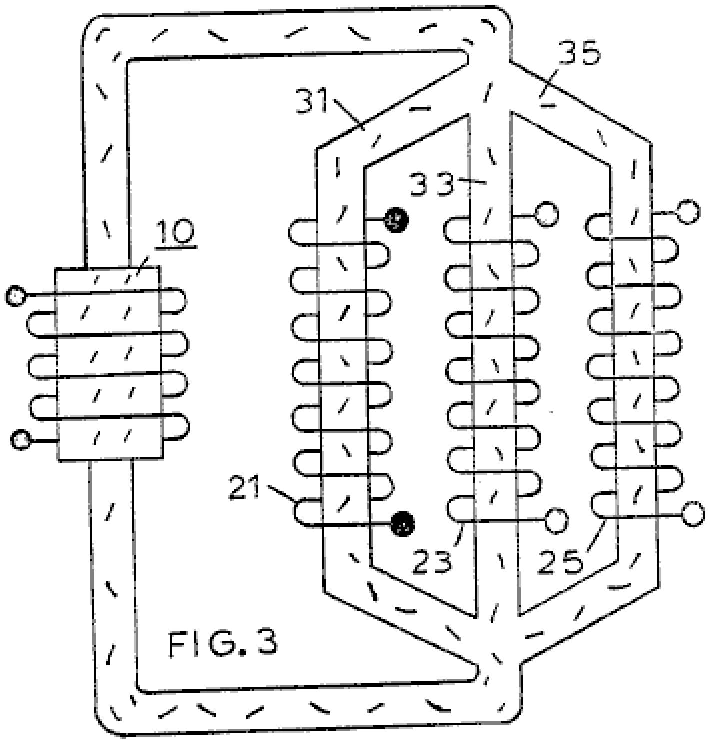

FIG. 3

Fig.3 is an illustration similar to **Fig.2** but which is adaptable to 3-phase use.

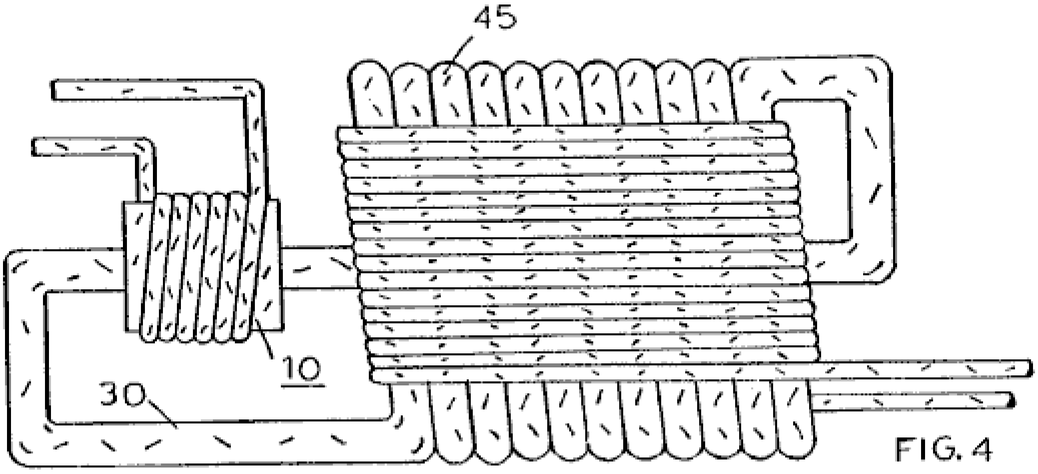

FIG. 4

Fig.4 is a first alternative arrangement of a preferred implementation of the invention.

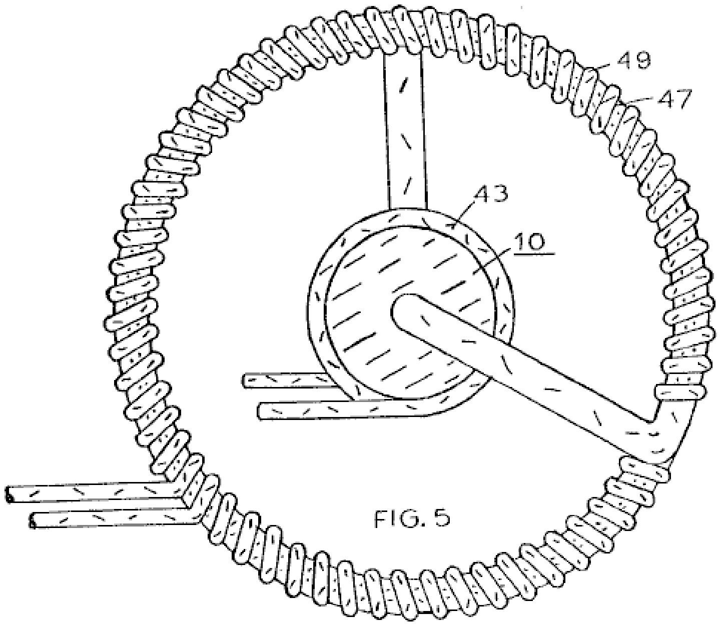

Fig.5 is another alternative arrangement of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

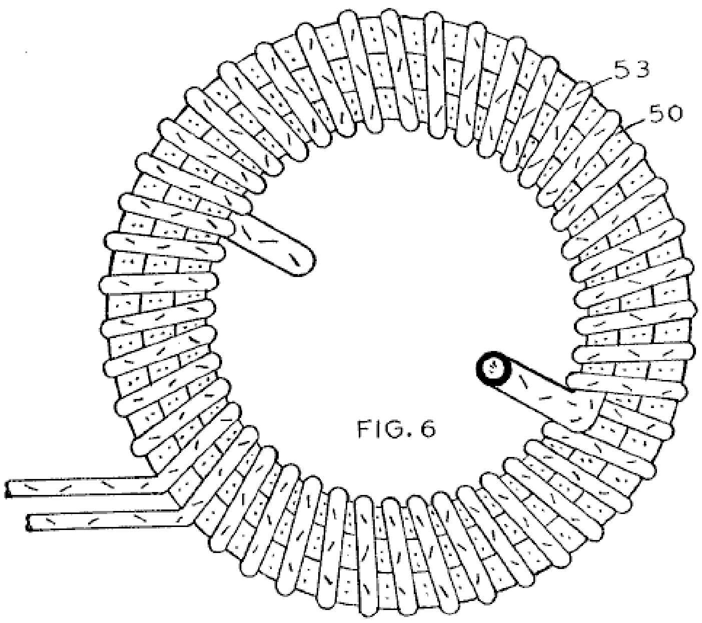

Fig.6 is another alternative arrangement of a preferred embodiment of this invention.

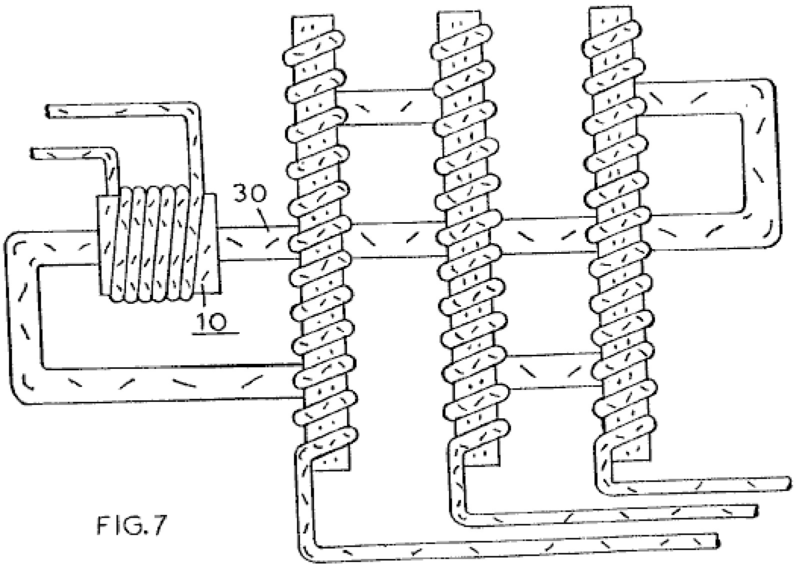

FIG.7

Fig.7 is another alternative arrangement of a preferred embodiment of this invention.

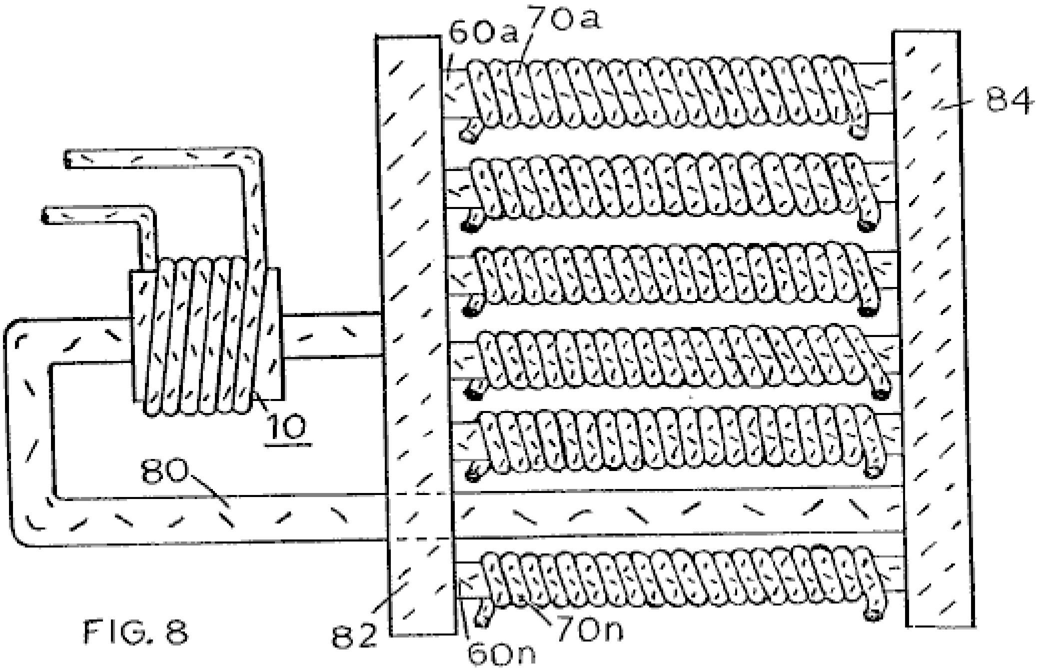

FIG. 8

Fig.8 is another alternative arrangement of a preferred embodiment of this invention.

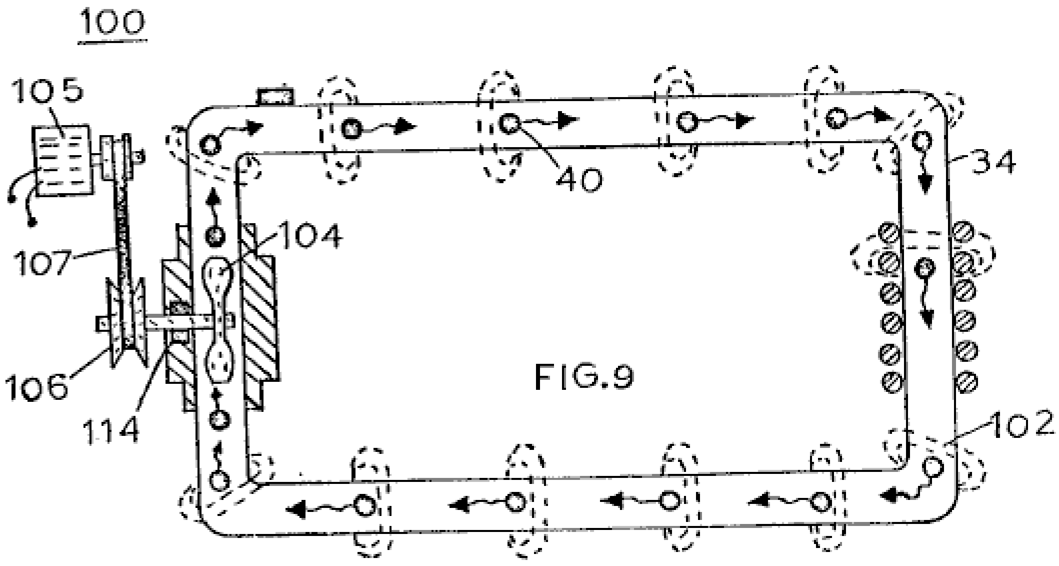

Fig.9 is an alternative arrangement for a magnetic drive particle accelerator assembly.

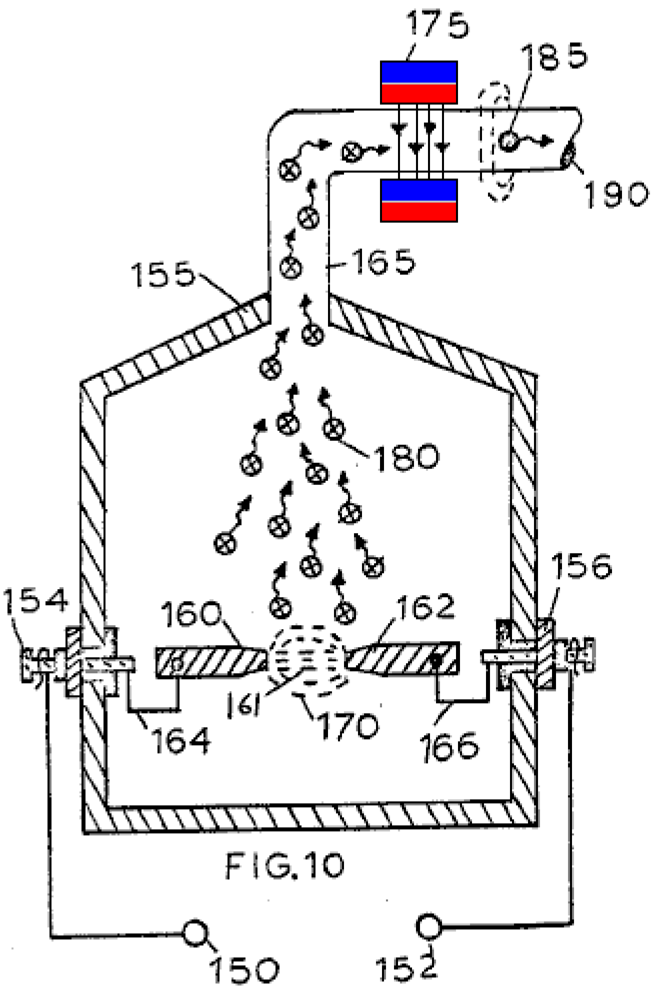

Fig.10 is an illustration of an alternative method of producing the magnetised particles used in this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION
Fig.1 and **Fig.2** show the invention in it's most simplified schematic form:

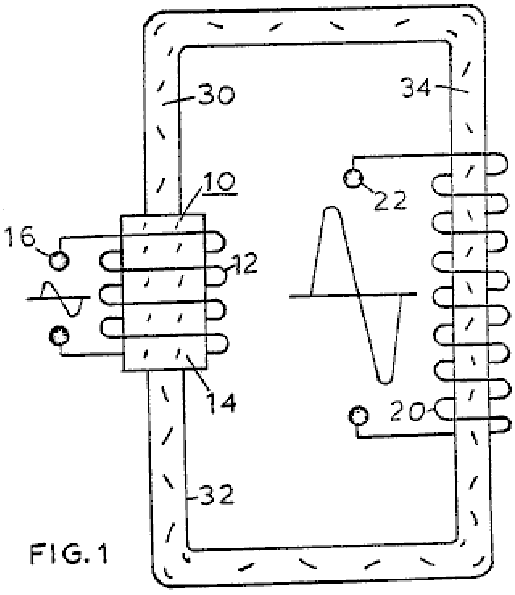

FIG. 1

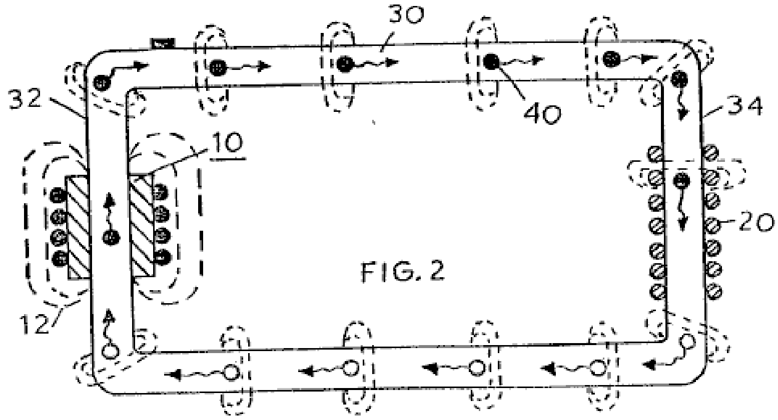

FIG. 2

It comprises a primary coil magnetic accelerator assembly **10**, a closed-loop non-magnetic pipe **30**, and a secondary winding **20**. The magnetic accelerator assembly is comprised of primary windings **12**, a magnetic core **14**, and voltage taps **16**. The primary windings are positioned around end **32** of the closed-loop pipe **30** which is made from non-magnetic tubing.

At the opposite end **34** of the closed-loop pipe **30**, are the secondary windings **20**. The end terminals **22** of the secondary winding **20**, allow the voltage generated in the winding to be used. Contained inside pipe **30**, there is a substantial number of magnetic particles **40** as shown in **Fig.2**. The particles **40** must be light enough to be freely mobile and so may be particles suspended in a fluid medium such as gas, liquid or light-weight movable solid particles. Of these options, the use of a gas is preferred. If solid particles are used as the transporting medium, then it may be desirable to remove all air from inside the pipe in order to reduce the resistance to the flowing particles. Each of the particles **40** is magnetised and the following description refers to one individual particle and not to the mass of particles as a whole.

The voltage applied to terminals **16** of primary winding **12**, is a low voltage, and it's magnitude may be used as an input signal control. By varying the input voltage, the accelerator will vary the speed of the circulating particles, which will, in turn, vary the magnitude of the voltage/current output of the secondary winding **20**. The output **22** of the secondary transformer winding **20**, is a high voltage/current output.

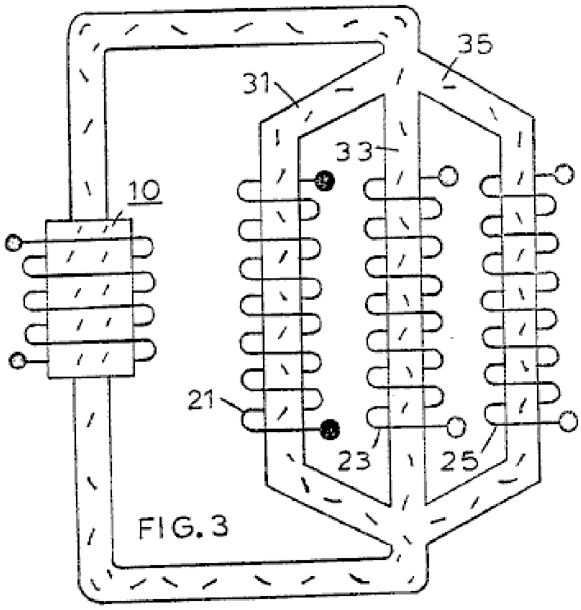

FIG. 3

It can be appreciated that the system shown in **Fig.1** and **Fig.2** where there is just one closed loop, provides a single-phase output in the secondary winding **20**. **Fig.3** shows a closed-loop arrangement with three parallel non-magnetic tubes **31**, **33** and **35**, each with it's own output winding **21**, **23** and **25**. Each of these three windings are a single-phase output, and as their three pipes share a common input junction and a common output junction, these three output windings provide a balanced 3-phase electrical system.

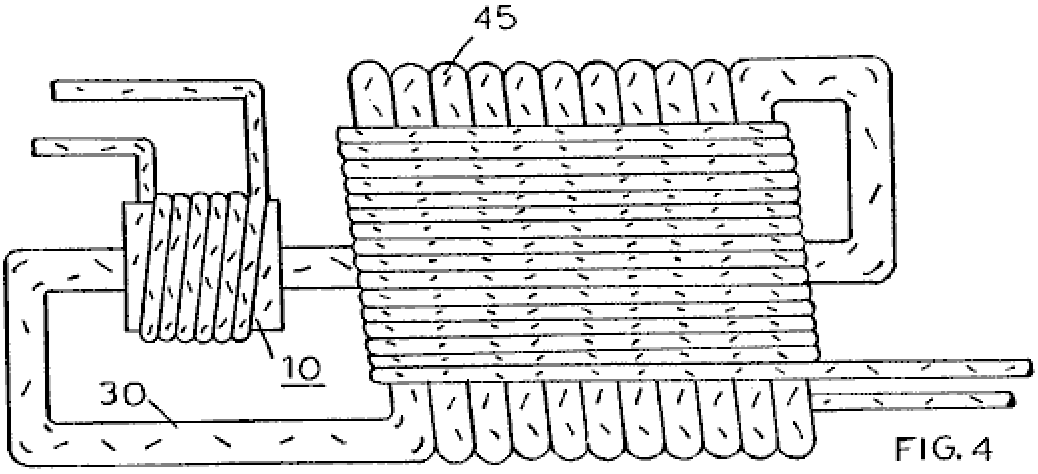

FIG. 4

Fig.4 shows an electrical power generator which operates exactly the same as those shown in **Fig.1** and **Fig.2**. Here, the arrangement is for use in an environment where there is a high moisture content. An insulating coating **45**, completely covers pipe **30** as well as all of the electrical windings. **Fig.4** also illustrates the fact that increasing the number of turns for any given wire diameter increases the voltage/current output of the device. In this physical configuration, both vertical and horizontal directions are used which allows a large-diameter pipe to be used with a substantial number of turns of heavy-gauge high-current wire.

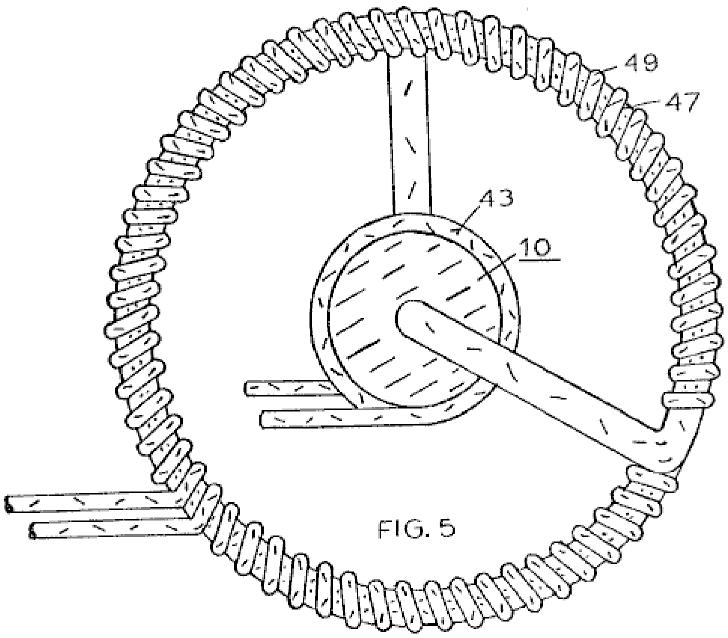

FIG. 5

Fig.5 shows a coil arrangement **49**, which uses the entire magnetic flux in the closed-loop tubing **47**. This is a co-axial arrangement with the primary winding **43** as a central core.

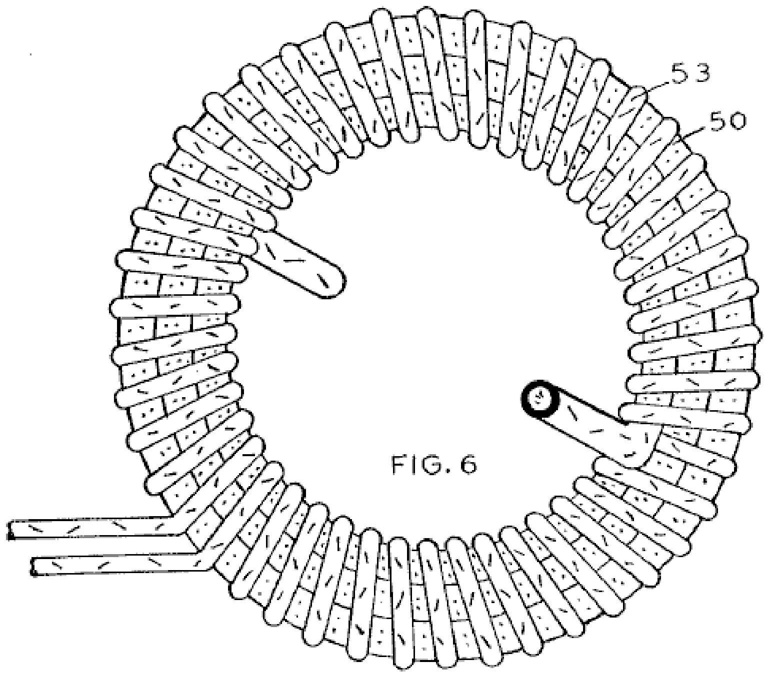

FIG. 6

Fig.6 illustrates a concentric spiral configuration of the tubing **50**, with the secondary windings **53** covering it completely.

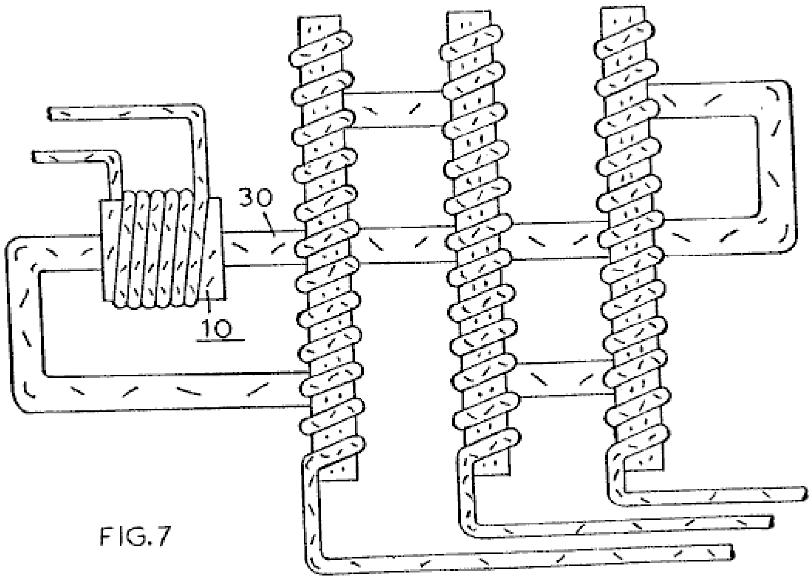

FIG.7

Fig.7 shows an arrangement where the particle accelerator **10** is wound over the tubing **30** in much the same way as in **Fig.1** and **Fig.2**. However, in this arrangement, the tubing **30** is a continuous closed loop arranged in a series-parallel configuration where there are three secondary windings providing three separate outputs while the tubing **30** runs in series through those three windings.

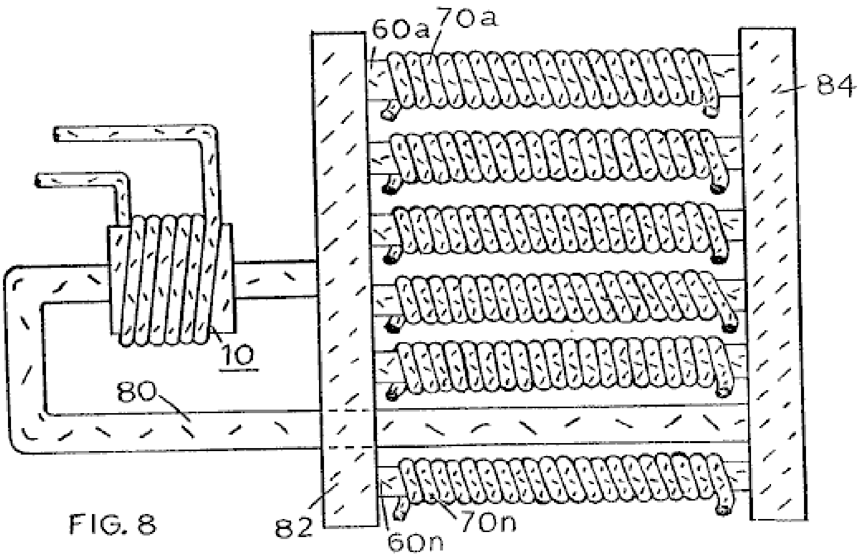

FIG. 8

Fig.8 shows a configuration which is the reverse of that shown in **Fig.7**. Here, there are several pick-up coils wound in series and unlike the earlier configurations, the tubing **80** is not continuous. In this arrangement, there is an input manifold **82**, and an output manifold **84**, and several separate tubes **60a, 60b, 60c, ….. 60n** interconnecting those two manifolds. Each of those separate tubes has it's own separate secondary coil **70a, 70b, 70c, ….. 70n** wound on it.

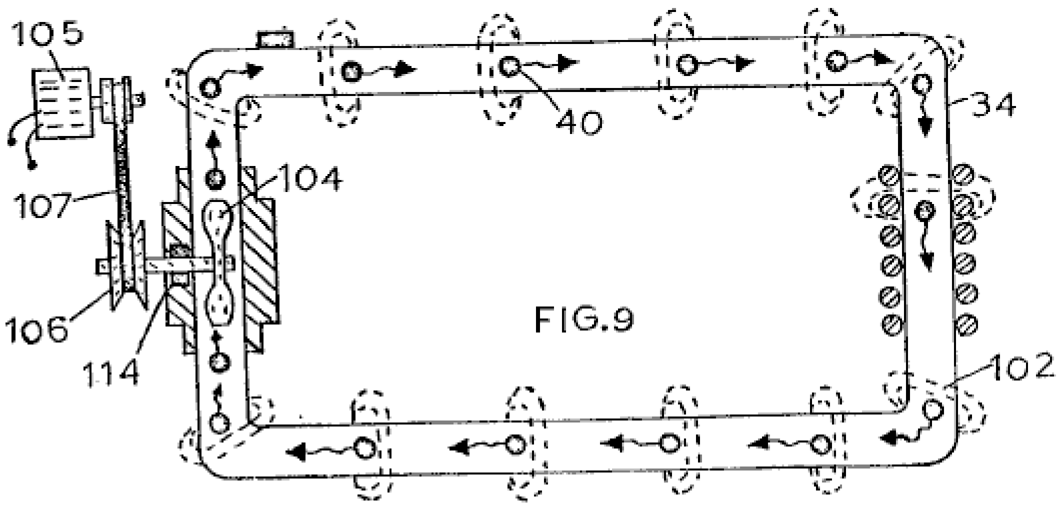

FIG.9

The magnetic particle accelerator **10**, can be different in design to that shown in **Fig.1**. **Fig.9** shows a mechanical particle accelerator **100**. In this arrangement, the magnetic particles **102** are permanently magnetised prior to being encapsulated in the non-magnetic pipe **110**. The particles 102 are accelerated by fan blade or pump **104** rotated by mechanical drive assembly **106**. Te mechanical drive for assembly **106** may be a belt-drive pulley **112**, or similar device driven by an electric motor. A sealing bearing **114** keeps the particles **102** inside the pipe **110**.

It has been stated that the magnetic particles traversing the secondary coils, generate a voltage/current in them. It must be understood, however, that that the particles are actually traversing the magnetic field of those coils.

Also, the pipe **30** has been described as a non-magnetic pipe. There are certain non-magnetic pipes which would not work with this invention. Pipe **30** must be capable of passing magnetic lines of force.

A significant feature of each of the various embodiments already described, is the generation of the magnetic particles which are encapsulated within the tubing.

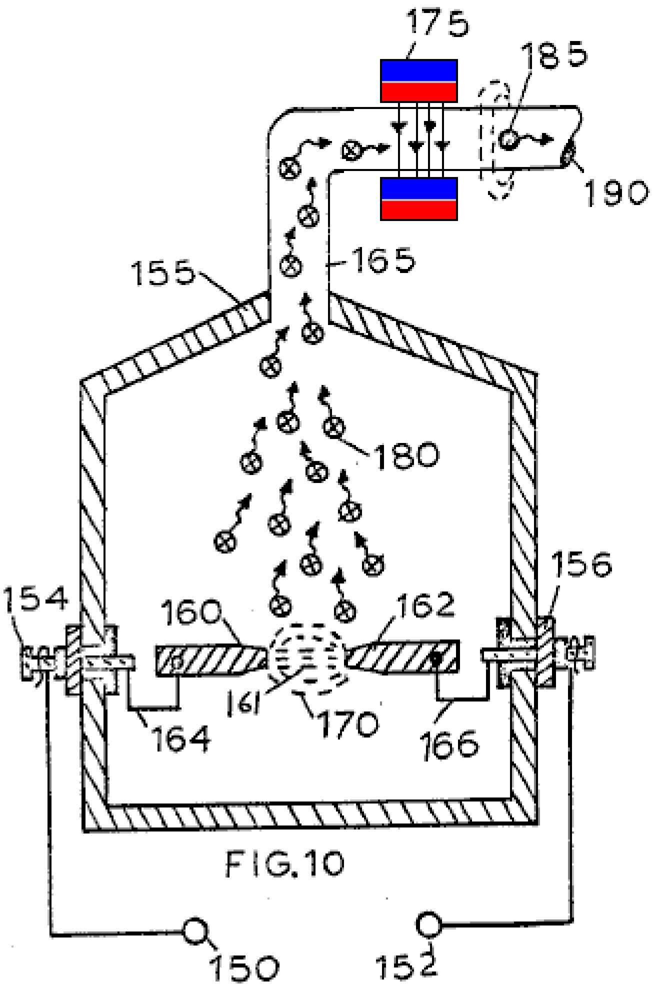

FIG.10

Fig.10 shows an apparatus for carrying out the process of vapourising material to produce suitable particles which are then magnetised by being subjected to a magnetic field. The chamber **155** is an evacuated chamber having electrodes, made from magnetisable metal, **160** and **162**. A voltage is applied between terminals **150** and **152**, and this drives a current through terminals **154** and **156**, to spark-gap electrodes **160** and **162**, generating an arc which vapourises the tip material of the electrodes, producing particles **180**. These particles rise and enter tube **190**, passing through a magnetic field generator **175**. This gives each particle a magnetic charge and they continue on their way as magnetically-charged particles **185**, passing through port **190** to reach the electrical particle generator described above.

In the simplified embodiment shown in **Fig.1** and **Fig.2**, as well as the other preferred embodiments mentioned, it was indicated that a low voltage was applied to the particle accelerator **10**. Upon acceleration, a high voltage/current would be induced in the secondary pick-up coil **20**. A most significant advantage of the present invention is that the voltage amplification is not related to the shape of the waveform of the input voltage. Specifically, if the input is DC a DC voltage will be output. An AC input will produce an AC output. A pulsed voltage input will produce a pulsed voltage output and an input voltage of any other configuration will produce an output having that same configuration.

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