

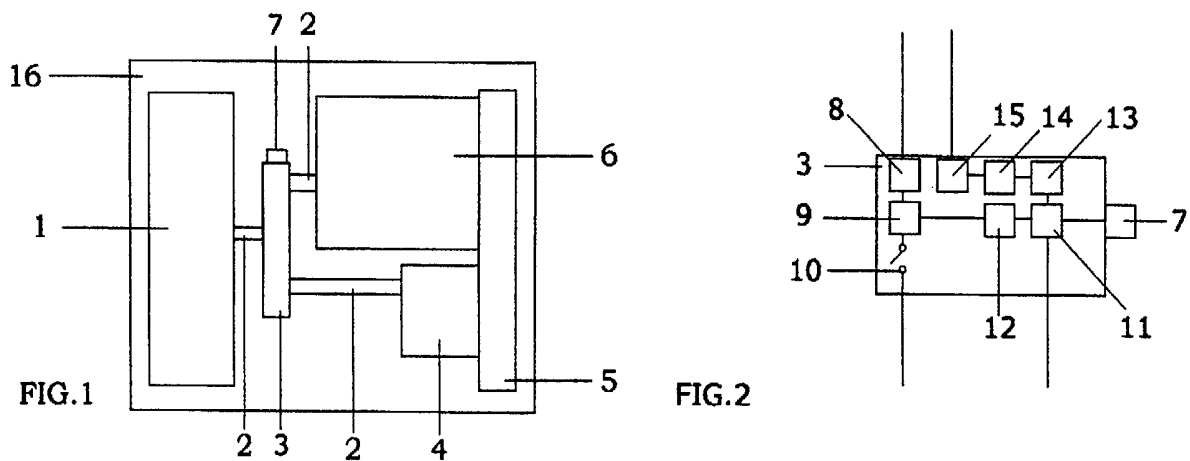
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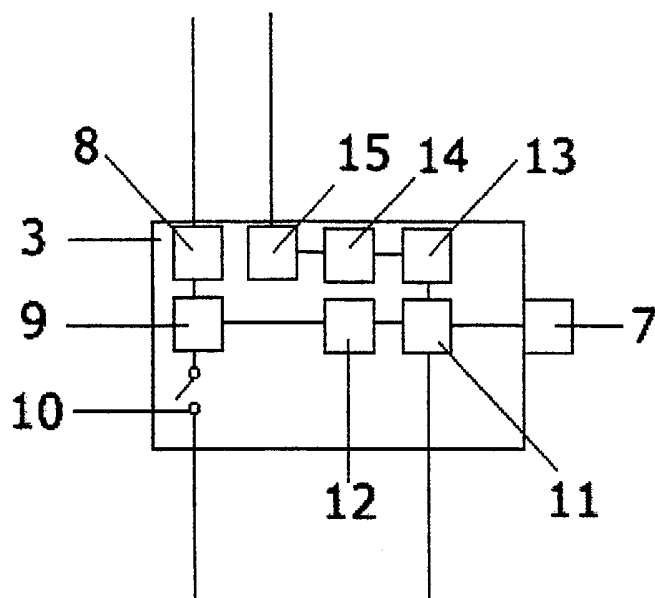
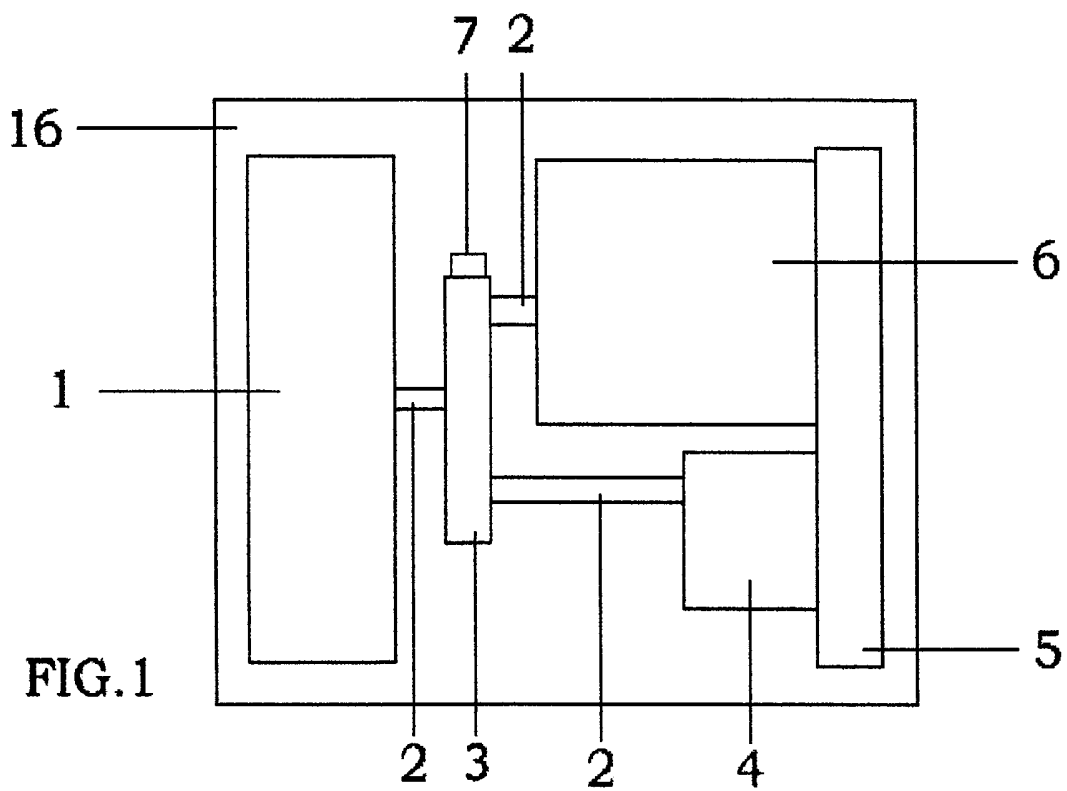
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(54) Abstract Title
Motor/Generator combination

(57) A generator unit includes a battery unit 1 that initially turns an electric motor 4. The motor turns an electrical generator 6 via step-up gear train 5. A percentage of the generated electricity is used to take over the powering of the motor from the battery unit, the remaining voltage being supplied to output 7. The control box 3 includes an oscillator 8 for DC to AC conversion, a changeover unit 9, distribution unit 11, transformers 12,13, a diode unit 14 for rectification and a battery charge state unit 15. The generator may fit onto an air portable pallet and may be miniaturised or enlarged.





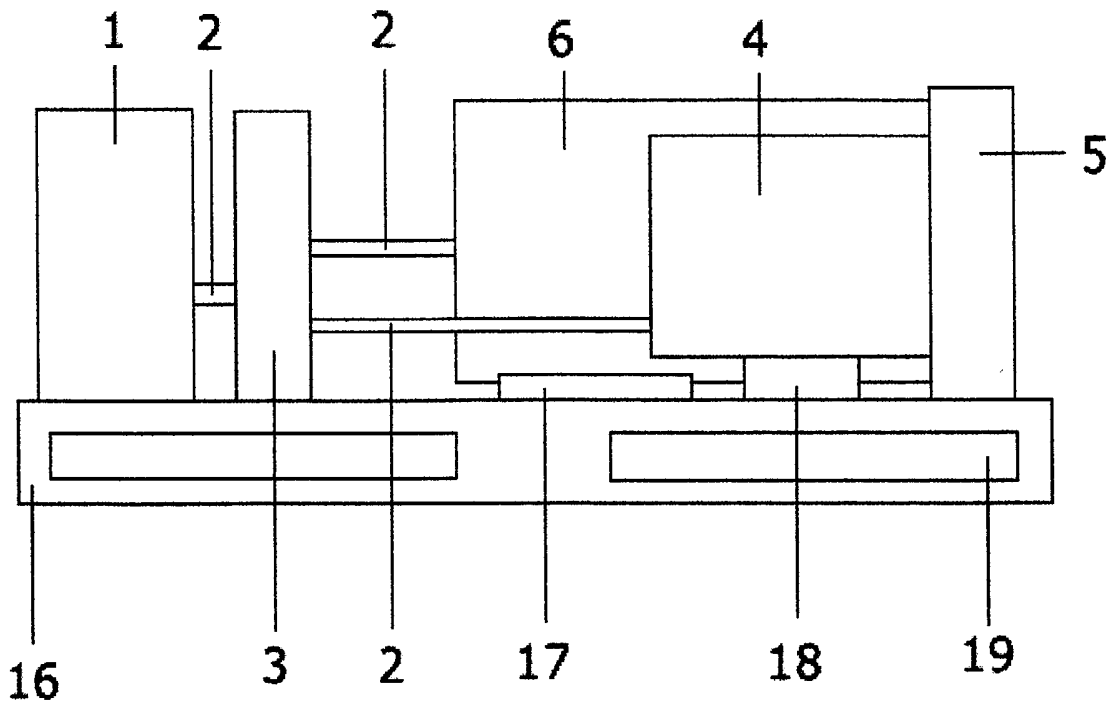


FIG.3

FREE ELECTRICITY GENERATOR

This invention relates to a generator that includes a self-powering system, and so does not require any fuel to power it.

Generators are well known and used the world over, but suffer from the disadvantage of burning fossil fuels or using nuclear fuel to turn the generator.

An object of this invention is to solve the problem of using fuel to power generators and instead uses a percentage of the electricity it produces to power it.

Accordingly this invention provides a 240 volt alternating current generator which is turned via a gear train by a 110volt alternating current motor, the motor is in turn powered by a percentage of the generated electricity, the voltage and amperage change is controlled by the control box, the control box also allows 240 volts alternating current to be used as output, as well as charging the standby batteries which are required for initial start up and restart.

Preferably the generator system would be compact enough to fit onto an air portable pallet for ease of distribution, but could also be enlarged to fit into a power station to provide electricity for homes and businesses, or could be miniaturised to provide units small enough to power mobile phones and laptop computers.

A preferred embodiment of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows a schematic of the design

Figure 2 is a section showing the components inside the control box

Figure 3 shows the side view of the whole generator unit

As shown in figure 1, the system comprises of a 110-volt battery unit 1 connected to the control box 3 by insulated cables 2. The control box is then connected to the motor 4 by insulated cables.

The motor turns the gear train 5, which allows a gear increase to the generator 6. The generator is connected to the control box by insulated cables, on the side of the control box is a 240-volt output 7.

The gear train allows a gear increase so that the motor will rotate slower than slower than the generator, by doing this the motor will use a lower percentage of the generated electricity. The control box is also responsible for maintaining the battery unit is charged.

Figure 2 shows that the control box consists of the oscillator unit 8 which converts the direct current of the battery unit into alternating current for the motor, the change over unit 9 which allows battery voltage to initially power the motor, once the generator voltage has reached 110 volts the change over unit stops using battery voltage to turn the motor and uses voltage from the generator to turn the motor.

The on/off switch 10 allows current to pass from the change over unit to the motor in the on position and disconnects the power to the motor in the off position, by doing this turns the whole generator unit on and off. The distribution unit 11 splits the voltage being produced by the generator.

A percentage of the current goes to the transformer 12, which drops the voltage to 110 volts and passes it on to the change over unit. Another small percent of the voltage is passed onto the transformer 13 which drops the voltage to 110 volts and passes it onto the diode unit 14 converting the alternating current into direct current which the battery charge state unit 15 uses to charge the batteries if required.

The main percentage of current is used as output 7.

Figure 3 shows a side view of the whole generator unit sitting on the air portable pallet 16, the motor is supported on a mount 17 and the generator is supported on a mount 18, the pallet has long slots 19 in the side so it can be loaded and unloaded by a fork lift truck.

CLAIMS

1. An electrical generator that powers itself.
2. A generator unit as claimed in claim 1 where a percentage of the electricity generated is used to by an electric motor to turn the generator.
3. A generator unit as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 where the whole unit can be small enough to be mounted on an air portable pallet.
4. A generator unit as claimed in claim 3 where the generator unit can be enlarged to provide sufficient electricity for homes and businesses.
5. A generator unit as claimed in any preceding claim that can be miniaturised for the use of mobile phones and laptop computers.
6. A generator unit substantially as herein described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Application No: GB 0021714.1
Claims searched: 1,2 at least

Examiner: John Cockitt
Date of search: 2 October 2001

Patents Act 1977
Search Report under Section 17

Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.S): H2A

Int Cl (Ed.7): H02K [53/00]

Other:

Documents considered to be relevant:

| Category | Identity of document and relevant passage | Relevant to claims |
|----------|--|--------------------|
| X | GB2358969A NOUR | 1,2 at least |
| X | GB2345584A CROOK - note geared up generator | 1,2 at least |
| X | EP0084761A1 MULARONI | 1,2 at least |
| X | EP0077306A1 VALENTI - note geared up generator | 1,2 at least |

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| X | Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step | A | Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art. |
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