

(12) **UK Patent Application** (19) **GB** (11) **2471077** (13) **A**

(43) Date of A Publication

**22.12.2010**

(21) Application No: **0910217.9**  
(22) Date of Filing: **15.06.2009**

(51) INT CL:  
**F03G 7/10** (2006.01) **H02K 53/00** (2006.01)

(71) Applicant(s):  
**Dawn Nyaude**  
**31 Chandler Court, 100 Axe St, BARKING, IG11 7FD,**  
**United Kingdom**

(56) Documents Cited:  
**GB 0337066 A** **WO 2008/139017 A1**  
**US 20070284886 A1** **US 20070236019 A1**  
**US 20060152007 A1** **US 20050087988 A1**  
**US 20040004459 A1** **US 20030080711 A1**

**Gregory Williams**  
**8 Mayflower Court, HARLOW, CM19 4SX,**  
**United Kingdom**

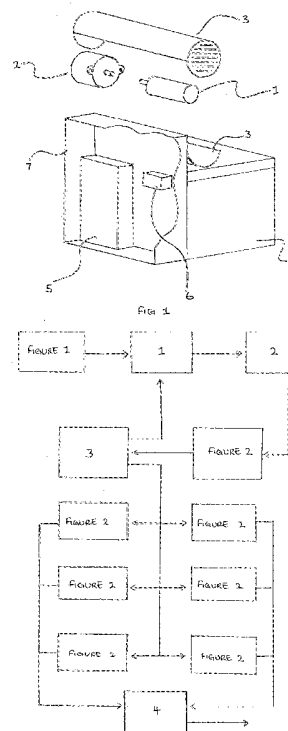
(58) Field of Search:  
INT CL **F03G, H02K**  
Other: **Online: WPI, EPODOC**

(72) Inventor(s):  
**Dawn Nyaude**  
**Gregory Williams**

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service:  
**Dawn Nyaude**  
**31 Chandler Court, 100 Axe St, BARKING, IG11 7FD,**  
**United Kingdom**

(54) Title of the Invention: **Fuel free energy**  
Abstract Title: **Motor drives a generator in the hope of producing free energy**

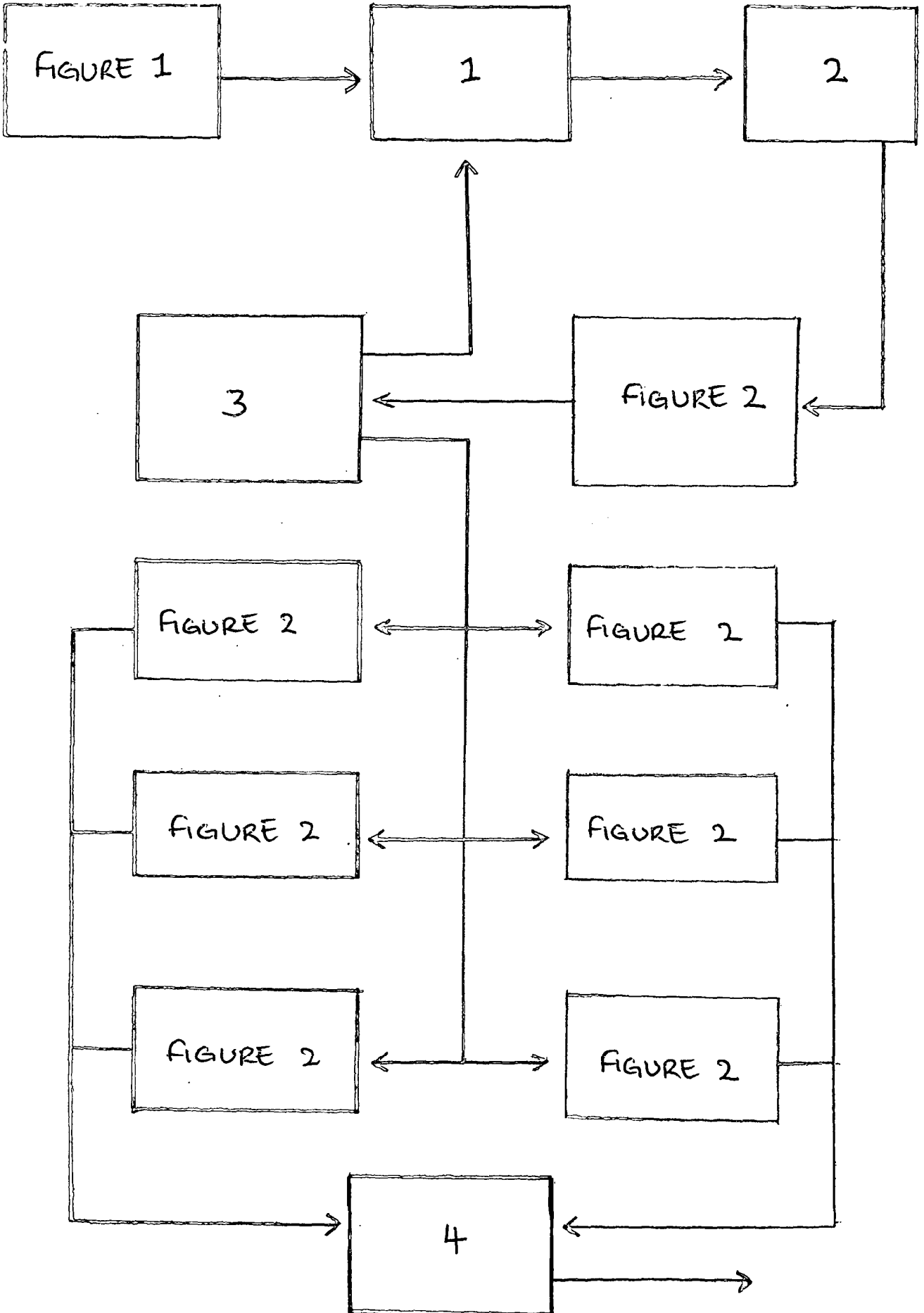
(57) A DC motor 1 drives an alternator 2, which the inventor supposes will provide enough power to recharge its batteries 4, whilst providing a power output via an inverter 5. The AC power from the inverter is used to drive a motor (1, figure 2), which drives a generator, which is intended to produce enough electricity to power its motor once started, and provide a usable electricity output.



At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

This print takes account of replacement documents submitted after the date of filing to enable the application to comply with the formal requirements of the Patents Rules 2007.

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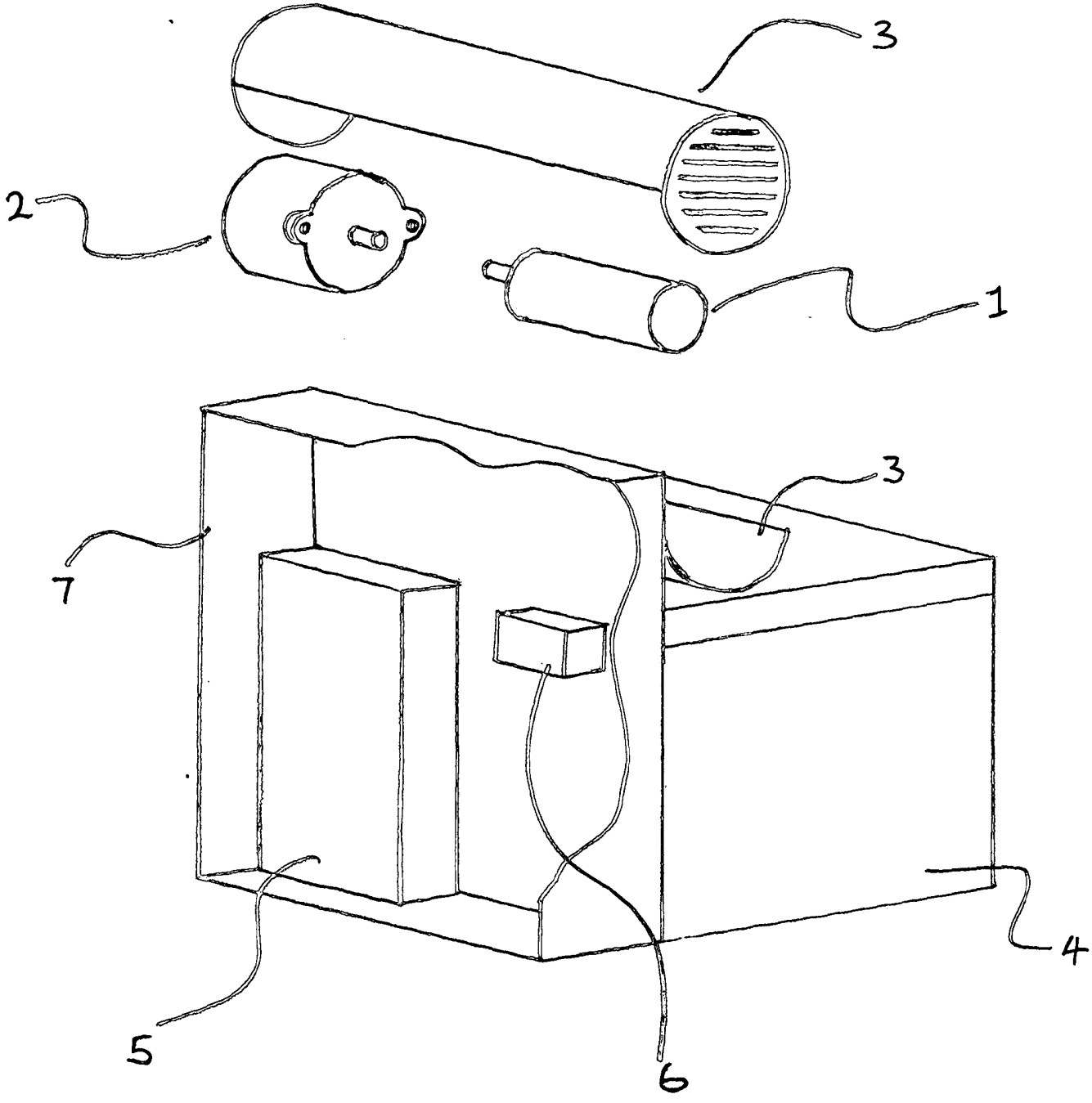


FIG 1

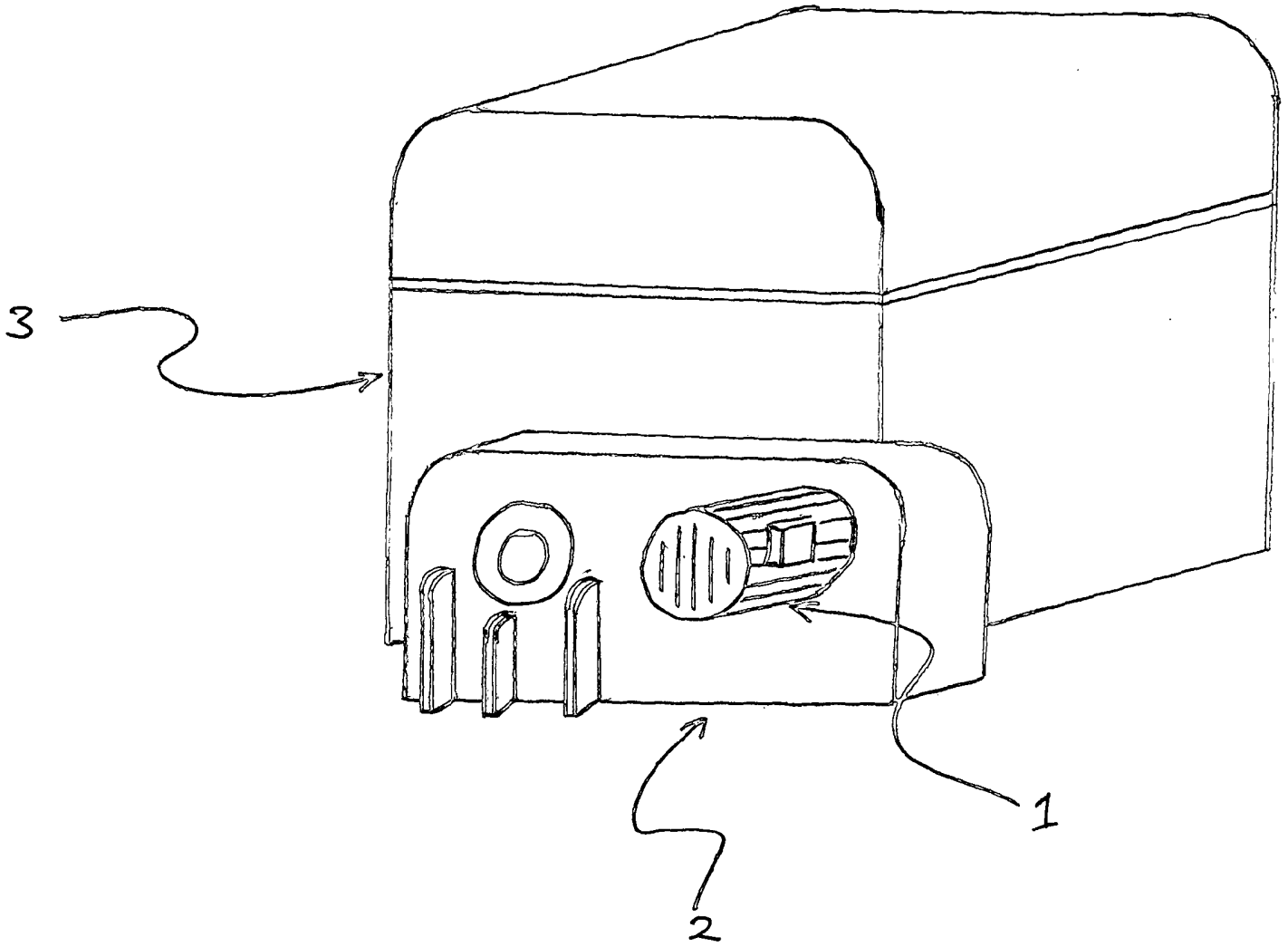


FIG 2

## **FUEL FREE ENERGY**

This invention relates to a process of producing electricity without the conventional means of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, gas and nuclear power.

This invention seeks to breakaway from the traditional and use an unconventional method that does not rely on any external input in order to produce electricity. In this day and age of an ever increasing pollution rate due to mans lifestyle and the need for energy/ electricity it is imperative that we move towards a greener future by using non polluting sources of energy, and this is what the invention seeks to do.

The unreliability of wind and solar means that we are forced to rely more on coal and nuclear power stations for our energy needs because of the capacity of such means. To overcome this obstacle the invention breaks the mould by using a simple yet effective process that is self sufficient and will not cost the environment. This is achieved by the use of a generator and electric motor driving a gearbox to produce electricity from 1-20MW (page 1/3 fig 2 and page 3/3). The whole system is designed to be energy efficient therefore, the generator runs at a low rpm which makes it possible to use an industrial gearbox which can be driven by an energy efficient motor which can either be single or 3 phase.

The process is made possible by another system (page 1/3 fig 1 & page 2/3) which is independent of the above mentioned and can be used as an energy system independently. This unit consists of an alternator with a high current output, a dc motor, battery bank/s and inverter/s.

This invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which;

Page 1 Shows the whole process and how it is structured and how output can be increased.

Page 2 Shows figure 1 from page 1 with all the major components.

Page 3 Shows figure 2 from page 1, the generator.

On page 1 of the drawings we see figure 1 which starts the whole process with the detail on page 2/3. In the drawing [1] is the dc motor which drives the alternator [2]. At [4] is the battery bank which supplies power to the dc motor and is charged by the alternator. The battery bank serves a dual purpose as it also supplies power to the inverter/s [5] which will then provide the initial ac power to drive the motor to get the generator going. At [6] is the charge controller for the battery bank which can also charge a second battery bank when the main one is fully charged. At [3] and [7] are the housings for the alternator and motor and the inverter and other components respectively.

When the above unit is started it provides power through a transfer switch then an online 'uninterruptible power supply' ( UPS) through to the motor (figure 2). When the generator begins to run and produce its own power this is then fed back through

the transfer switch which will automatically turn to the generator power and stop current flow from figure 1. At this point if there is any delay in the current flow from the switch the UPS kicks in automatically and therefore there is no loss of power to drive the motor while the switch kicks in.

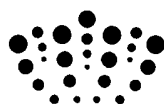
The generator at this point is being run by its own power and we have a complete cycle. The biggest advantage is the use of the energy efficient motors which do not require much energy to run efficiently which makes it possible to run more generators with the same configuration of figure 2. This makes the whole process to be not only green because of the amount of heat produced by the whole system but very much environmentally friendly because of no emissions and the low noise produced. To a greater extent this system can be placed anywhere without the need for miles upon miles of power cable to run between power stations and the consumers. The possibilities are endless because there is no limit as to how many units can be placed in one place as illustrated on page 1 of the drawings, and above all it can be made to suit any particular need be it to supply electricity for a whole town, community, industry or even remote sites or villages.

The components on the diagram on page 1 are;

- Transfer switch,
- Online ups,
- Distribution board,
- Transformer.

**Claims**

- 1 . A process of producing electricity which does not require the use of traditional fuels such as coal, gas, oil or even wind or sun energy.



**Application No:** GB0910217.9

**Examiner:** Mr Peter Middleton

**Claims searched:** 1

**Date of search:** 24 September 2009

**Patents Act 1977: Search Report under Section 17**

**Documents considered to be relevant:**

Category	Relevant to claims	Identity of document and passage or figure of particular relevance
X	1	US2003/080711 A1 (STEARNS) see abstract and figures: motor driving generator claimed to provide output power
X	1	US2004/004459 A1 (BAILEY) see abstract and figures: motor driving generator claimed to provide output power
X	1	US2005/087988 A1 (MENDOZA) see abstract and figures: motor driving generator claimed to provide output power
X	1	US2006/152007 A1 (ORTIZ) see abstract and figures: motor driving generator claimed to provide output power
X	1	US2007/236019 A1 (CHEN) see abstract and figures: motor driving generator claimed to provide output power
X	1	US2007/284886 A1 (JHANG) see abstract and figures: motor driving generator claimed to provide output power
X	1	WO2008/139017 A1 (FARRE) see abstract and figures: motor driving generator claimed to provide output power
X	1	GB337066 A (HAROLD) see whole document: motor driving generator claimed to provide output power

**Categories:**

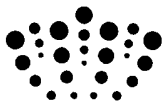
X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.

**Field of Search:**

Search of GB, EP, WO & US patent documents classified in the following areas of the UKC<sup>X</sup> :

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Worldwide search of patent documents classified in the following areas of the IPC

F03G; H02K
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The following online and other databases have been used in the preparation of this search report

Online: WPI, EPODOC
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**International Classification:**

<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Subgroup</b>	<b>Valid From</b>
F03G	0007/10	01/01/2006
H02K	0053/00	01/01/2006