PATENT SPECIFICATION

365,209

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Method and Self-driving Apparatus for Generating Electric Power.

I, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS KNAPP, residing at The Manor, Town of Prescott, Province of Ontario, Canada, a British Subject, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to means for developing and multiplying electric energy by leverage in the form of rotors of different diameters whereby the source of energy is utilized as a force to operate a dynamo or generator, as hereinafter more fully described.

In other words, in the present specification, I enunciate what practically amounts to a new law and which upsets or is opposed to all known laws relative to power and its development.

In dealing with my discovery, without prejudice, it must be borne in mind that "foot-pounds", "force", "distance", "time" and "formulas" based thereon must be deemed to be fallacies and also the confusion of force with work done. Moreover, speed must be considered as work and not "power", which is never developed, for example, by speed of an engine; the power of which can only be increased or developed by increasing the area of the piston or by increased pressure of steam. In any event, such formulas as above referred to do not apply to electricity.

My discovery might be termed or designated a practical form of what is known as perpetual motion except that it does not involve in any way the taking of something from nothing, which is the common recognized qualification for perpetual motion.

For an understanding of my discovery, I have illustrated in the accompanying drawings an example of the means for carrying the discovery out.

Reference is therefore now had to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic illustration of the mechanical means employed.

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view illustrating an embodiment of the circuit arrangement.

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Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, A, designates a prime mover in the form of a storage battery and which is a force applied to the work. The battery A, is connected by leads 10, and 11, to a motor B, which is mounted on a shaft 12, rotatably supported in suitable bearings 13. On this shaft is also mounted a dynamo or generator C, and it will be noted that the rotor diameter of the motor is in the ratio of approximately 10 to 1 of the rotor diameter of this dynamo. Leads 14, and 15, connect the battery A, with the motor and return leads 16, and 17, connect the dynamo with the motor B, while the dynamo is also provided with output leads 18, and 19, which may be connected up in any well-known manner to transmit power.

A double-throw switch is indicated by the numeral 20, and is adapted to close the circuit from the prime mover A, to the motor B, or close the circuit from the dynamo C, to the motor B, so that on the motor being started by "force" from the prime mover A, and power generated by the generator C, this switch is operated to cut off the prime mover A, and permit "power" or "force" from the generator to flow to the motor. The complete operation is as follows:—The circuit from the prime mover A, to the motor B, being closed, the latter operates the generator C. The switch 20 is then operated to open this circuit and close the circuit from the generator C to the motor B, causing the rotation of the shaft 12, to continue and with it the generator C, thus generating "power" which is discharged through the leads 18, and 19, to another motor or the like not shown. While this discharge of "power" through the leads 18, and 19, is taking place a portion of the "power" so generated is returned to the motor B, by way of leads 16, and 17, and will be delivered indefinitely thereto as long as the switch 20, keeps the circuit closed.

The foregoing discloses an example or mechanical application of the principal

of the discovery which can also be illustrated in different ways for instance by hitching one horse to the long arm of a lever and ten horses to the short arm, so that when the one horse travels around the larger circle exerting his full energy, he will overcome the combined energy of the ten or more horses pulling in the opposite direction on the short arm of the lever and thus draw them around the smaller circle.

In the present example, the motor B, represents the horse on the long arm of the lever or motor of greater diameter than the dynamo C, representing the ten horses and of a diameter lesser in the proportion of ten to one than the motor.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that it is not the " distance " travelled that counts but the time that the motor is exerting its energy and so with the example shown, operation will continue as long as the switch 20, is closed and the current supplied. Having regard to this, it will be possible as a further illustration that an automobile requiring one KW to propel it, if equipped with a one KW battery wired to a one KW motor, turning a two KW dynamo, both wired to another one KW drive motor, can be driven indefinitely, as once force is applied, the first mentioned motor will operate the dynamo, which in turn will operate the drive motor while the surplus current from the dynamo will return controlled by the switch, shutting off the power, to drive the motor indefinitely.

The enormous possibilities of the discovery above outlined are difficult to comprehend. As previously intimated, the principal involved is distinctly opposed to all existing laws and formulas. but it is submitted in this age that that is no reason why it should not be possible to apply my discovery successfully. And in order to prove my contention and belief that this application of the principal of the lever to electricity is feasible. I have almost completed a machine. which I believe will demonstrate to the satisfaction of engineers, experts and the public that the discovery is practical, and that it is possible to secure or provide more energy or force from a machine than the amount of force originally supplied to it. In other words, that it is possible and practical to multiply electrical energy through the lever principal.

It will of course be noted from the foregoing that the principal involved as previously intimated, is contrary to all existing laws and formulas. and its essential features are undoubtedly difficult of comprehension by even the ablest engineers and experts. The idea that something is obtained mechanically or from a machine exceeding that which is put into the machine is not acceptable to scientists at the present time, but I am convinced that what may be termed an obstinacy in this respect is due chiefly to inability to depart from a beaten track and also to incredulity in respect to the revolutionary results, which will inevitably follow the successful development of my discovery.

Expressing what I have achieved in plainer language, it amounts to the utilization of electrical energy to cause a machine of a certain rotor diameter to drive another machine of lesser rotor diameter to generate more " force " and " energy " than is required to drive the machine of larger rotor diameter. In other words, applying the principal of the lever to the developing of the electricity.

Furthermore, it is submitted that as described in the foregoing, I have discovered a new art—the development and multiplication of electric energy by leverage. I am aware that a Patent can not be granted for the discovery of a scientific fact, or that a natural force can not be patented but if, as I claim to have done, I have discovered a method by which a certain effect of one of the forces of Nature is made useful to mankind, in connection with which I have herein described a mode of apparatus by which it may be usefully developed and applied, I submit I am entitled to protection as being the first inventor and discoverer, and that I am not restricted to any particular form of apparatus by which the discovery may be carried out.

It is the adaptation of the materials and forces of Nature to practical use which brings them within the domain of individuals, and the novelty of such adaptation constitutes them the proper subjects of protection by Patent.

Again, in the inauguration of a new art, both discovery and invention in the proper sense of these terms may be involved,—discovery in conceiving the art and invention in devising the means to make it useful. What I claim is the art of developing and multiplying electric energy, not by the use of a current of electricity in its natural state as it comes from the battery, but by developing and multiplying electrical energy continuously through leverage.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to

be performed, I declare that what I claim is :—

1. A method of multiplying electric energy by leverage which consists in the use of rotors of different diameters, substantially as described.

2. Apparatus for carrying out the method as claimed in Claim 1, comprising a motor and a generator having rotors of different diameters, and a shaft common to the motor and the generator.

3. Apparatus for carrying out the method as claimed in Claim 1, comprising a motor and a generator having rotors of different diameters relative to one another whereby the electric energy is automatically multiplied.

4. A system for multiplying electric energy by the application of the principle of the lever, characterised by the combination of a storage battery, an electric motor and dynamo having rotors of different diameters electrically and mechanically connected, and switches provided, all substantially as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1930.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS KNAPP,
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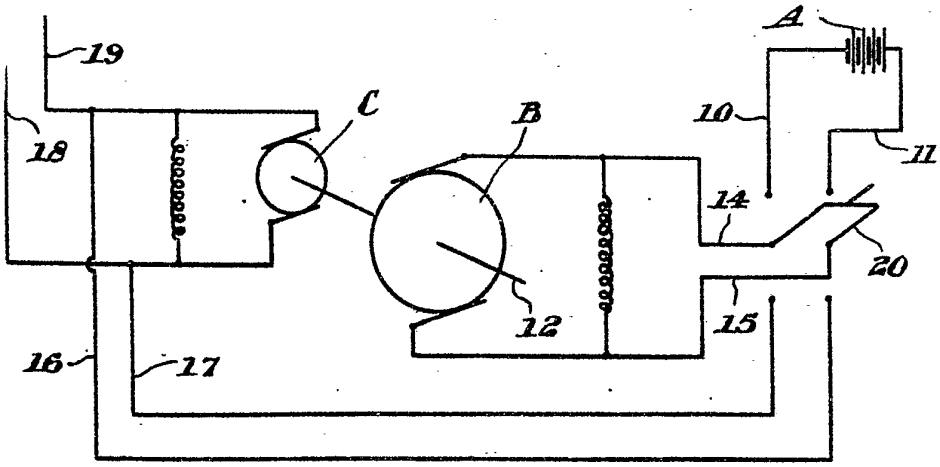

Fig. 2.

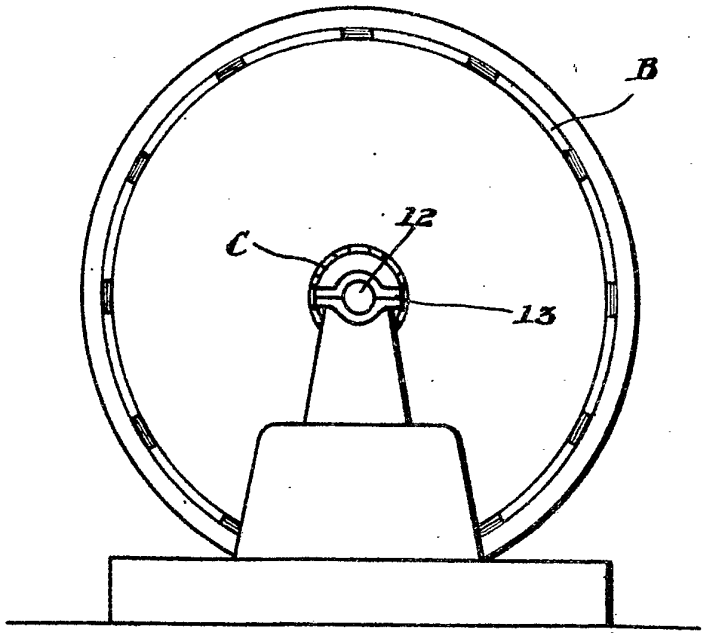

Fig. 1.

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