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(54) Title: A SYSTEM WHICH GENERATES ELECTRICAL POWER VIA AN ACCUMULATOR THAT PROVIDES THE INITIAL MOTION FOR THE SYSTEM

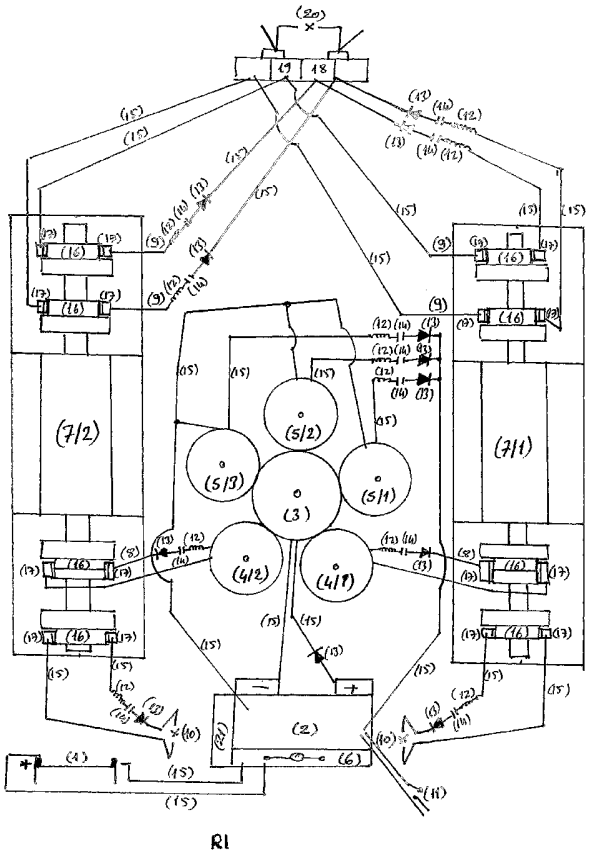

Fig 1

(57) Abstract: This is a portable system that generates electrical power via an accumulator that provides the initial motion for the system. Two batteries are used in this system and the system is kept working via the initial motion provided by these batteries. There is no need for another transformer. This device works using its own mechanism and there is no need for additional devices. In this way, a continuous electrical power generation is possible. This device can work without connecting it to a network so it is possible to use it at places where electricity does not exist. Moreover, when connected to the entry of a building, the need for a network is avoided. This system generates electrical power independent of a network.

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

DESCRIPTION

A system which generates electrical power via an accumulator that provides the initial motion for the system

This is a portable system that generates electrical power via an accumulator that provides the initial motion for the system

Already existing systems can generate electric power of whose duration depends on the lifetime of the battery. In these systems, the battery has to be reloaded in order to restart the system. 12 V electrical power provided by the batteries used in cars are increased to 220 V via transformers.

Two accumulators are used in our invention. The system works on a continuous basis after the initial start up via these accumulators. There is no need for another transformer. Our system, which generates electrical power, does not need any other devices and it keeps on generating energy via its own mechanism. Also, the system works without connecting it to a network. Thus, it can be used at any place where no electricity exists. Nevertheless, when this system is connected to the entry of the buildings, there is no need for an additional network. The system can produce electrical power independent of a network.

Below are the explanations of the figures that provide a better understanding about this invention.

Figure 1- Schematic view of the system

Numbers on the schema:

1- Accumulator
2- Regulator
3- Big Gear
3/1- Starter dynamo
4- Small gear
4/1-2- Feedback dynamo
5- Small gear

5/1-2-3- Feedback dynamo

6- Contactor

7/1-2- Commitatris

8- 29 DC input

9- 24 DC output

10- 580 DC output

11- Switch

12- Shunt

13- Rectifire

14- Cappasitor

15- 2,5 mm cable

16- Collector

17- Charcoal

18- Fixing clamps (+)

19- Fixing clamps (-)

20- Lamp

21- Conjector

22- Starter dynamo

23- Feedback dynamo

24- Alternating current dynamo

25- Magnetic switch

26- Pulley

27- Pulley

28- V pulley

29- 380 V current output

30- 220 V current input

This invention is a system that starts working via the motion of alternator. There exist two accumulators (1), and and the first motion provided by the accumulator is carried to the regulator. Contactor (6) keeps the starter dynamo working by disconnecting the accumulator (1) once the regulator (2) is put in. The voltage coming from the accumulator (1) passes through the regulator and the start dynamo (3/1) starts working and thus the feedback alternators via the gears (4/1-2-5/1-23-3). Feedback dynamo start sending pure DC current to regulator via shunt (12), cappasitor (14) and diode (13). It connects all the currents that reaches to the regulator in 4 seconds and sends to the contactor (6). Accumulator (1) is put out

by this current that reaches to the regulator. This current is transformed to the started dynamo(3/1). There becomes a transformation within the system. In case of electricity shortage, it keeps on working by using the current generated by the commitatris (7/1).

Via the starter dynamo (3/1), DC is generated in the alternators which are connected to the gears and this current is transformed to the commitatris (7/1-2) and DC voltage is generated at commitatris (7/1-2).

Second System 3 x 24 DC voltage is transformed to the second starter dynamo (22). Once the start dynamo works (22), a feedback dynamo (23) having a pulley system and a feedback dynamo (24) generating alternative current starts working. The feedback dynamo (23) starts feeding back; the feedback dynamo (24) which generates alternative current is independantly generating 6 KV. 18 Amp. 50 Hz.current. Moreover, first system produces 24 DC and 580 DC current on its own.

The bigger the gears are, the more the generated current is.

This system, which is subject to our invention, can be used at any place. You can use it at places where there exist no electricity, or at places such as villages, cities, buildings, greenhouses where there is no network. Moreover, network is nomore a must. Instead of a network, you can use our system. There is no need for gasoline when this system is used in vehicles.

CLAIMS

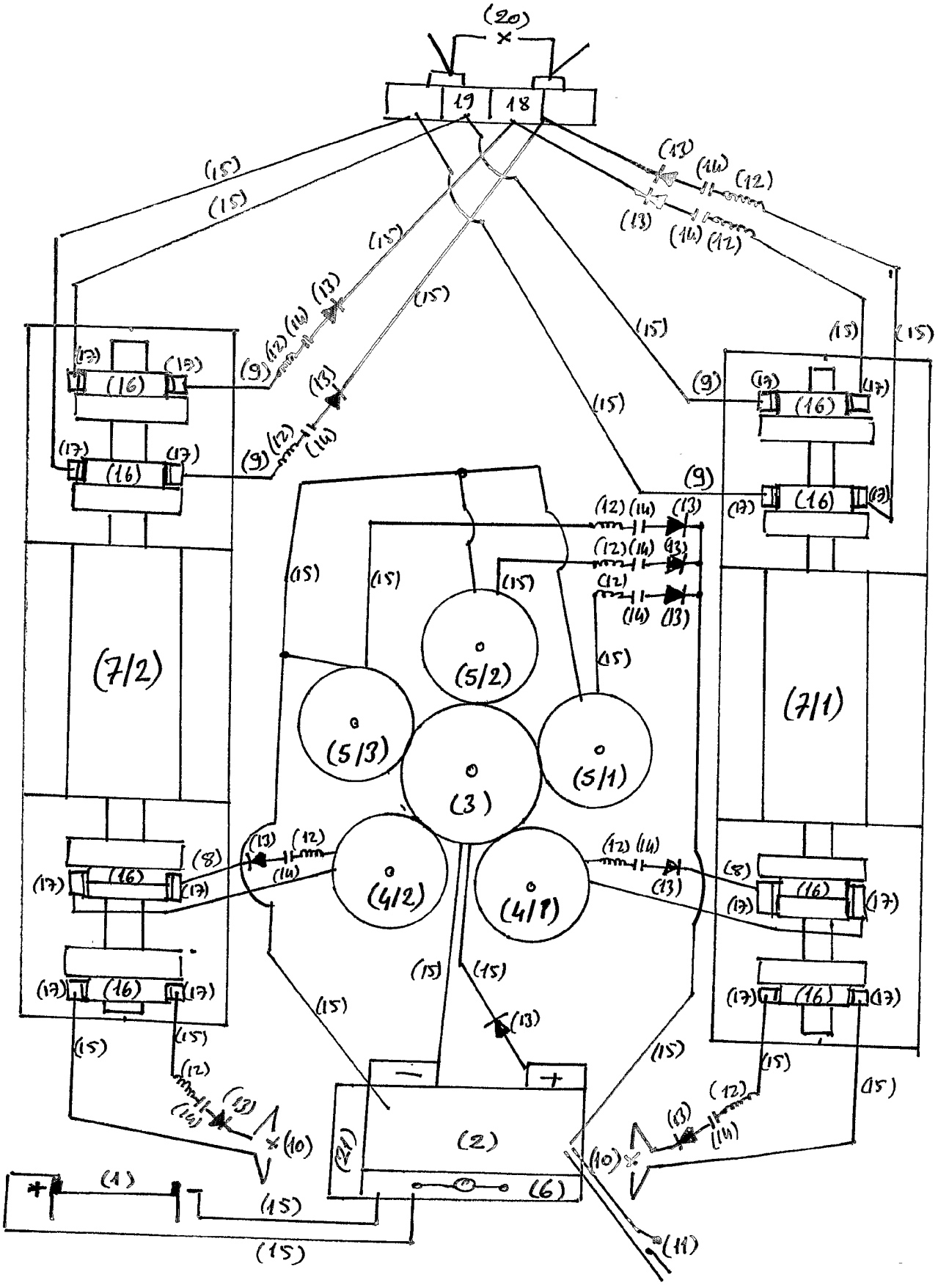
1- This is a system where the initial motion is provided by an accumulator and the following items constitute the system: two accumulators (1) that provides the initial motion for the system, a regulator (2) and a starter dynamo (3/1), three feedback dynamos (5/1-2-3) connected to the gears of the starter dynamo, two alternator dynamo (4/1-2) which are connected to the gears of the starter dynamo and also two commitatris (2/1-2) working via the generated energy and also a feedback dynamo (23) and alternating current dynamo (24), as the second system, that works via the voltage generated by the first system.

2- It is the system mentioned in 1st item and it is related to the feature that the the first motion is provided from the accumulators to the regulator (2) and the start dynamo (3) and the commitatris (7/1-2) start working feedback dynamo (5/1-2-3) and alternators (4/1-2) and the voltage enters to the regulator and puts out the accumulator (1) via contactor (6).

3- It is the system mentioned in the 1st item and it is related to the feature that the accumulator can be reloaded by the help of conjector when needed.

4- It is the sysytem mentioned in the 1st item and it is related to the feature that it can be used either as direct current or as alternate current.

5- It is the system mentioned in the 1st item and it is related to the feature that the regulator regulates both the voltage of the first system and the second system and provides two main networks that provide the needed electricity.



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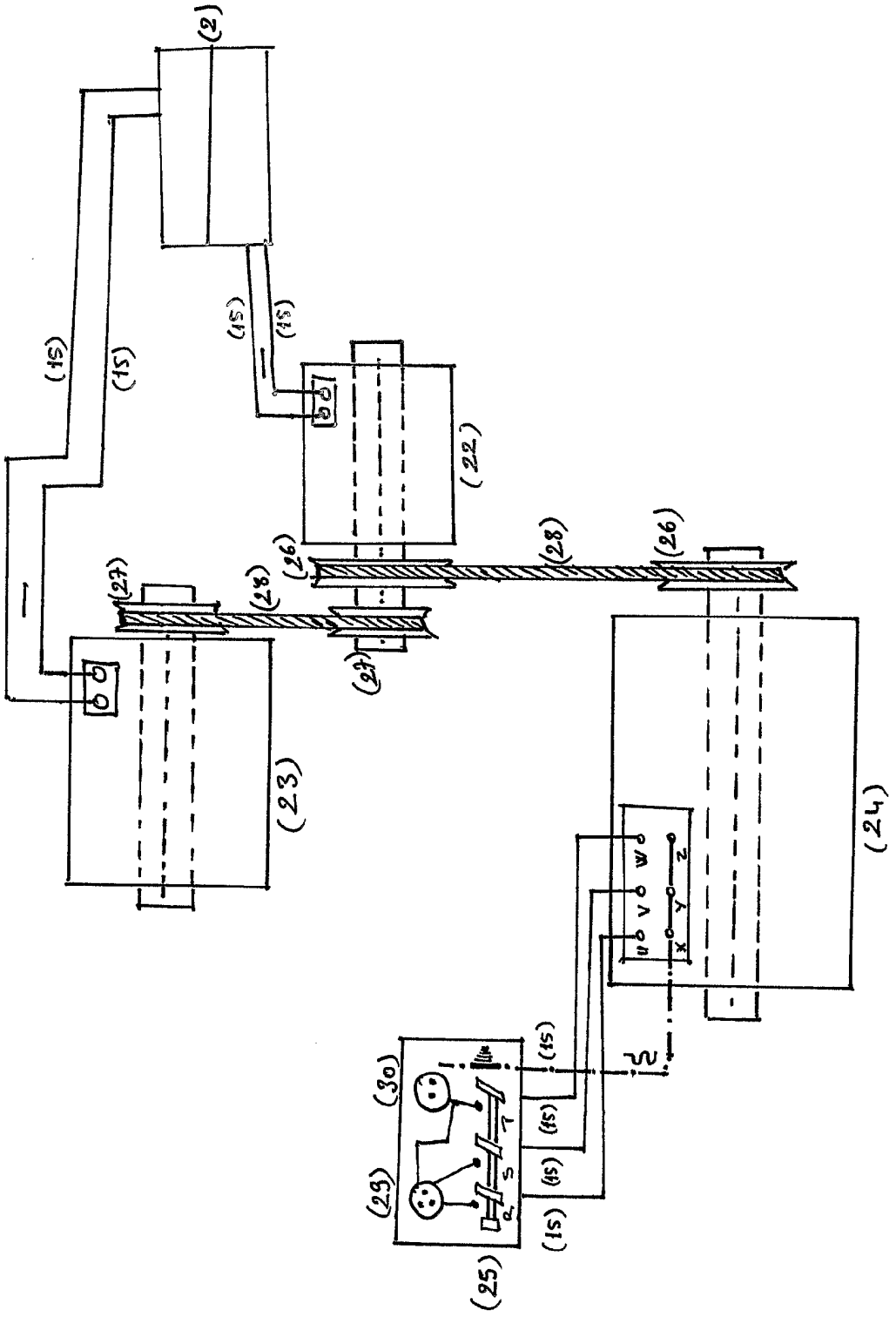

FIGURE -2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H02K53/00 H02N11/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 H02K H02N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 40 22 622 A (HAWLITSCHEK FRANZ) 1 August 1991 (1991-08-01) column 1, line 16 - column 2, line 17; claims 1,2; figure 1 abstract	1-5
X	EP 0 077 306 A (VALENTI GIUSEPPE) 20 April 1983 (1983-04-20) page 3, line 28 - page 4, line 11 abstract	1-5
X	GB 2 366 455 A (BROWN DAVID) 6 March 2002 (2002-03-06) page 2, paragraph 1 - page 2, paragraph 8; figures 1-3 abstract	1-5

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

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"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
20 July 2004	30/07/2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Bronold, H

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 195 02 961 A (MAEDER JOHANNES) 7 December 1995 (1995-12-07) column 4, line 25 - column 6, line 12; figures 1-3 abstract _____	1-5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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