

production/release, influence of charged particle clusters or possibly a harmonic sympathy with a space/time component. Still stranger, is the resultant heat loss from within the system, also heretofore thought an impossibility. I believe an anti-matter component is responsible for the heat loss, however other factors may be involved.

Although the description above contains many specificity's, these should not be construed as limiting the scope of the invention but as merely providing illustrations of some of the presently preferred embodiments of this invention. Various other embodiments and ramifications are possible within it's scope. For example, other arrangements of the components and contact means are possible as well as needed in configurations of more than one driving coil. In the case of a driver for a heretofore simple solenoid, reconstruction of components as referred to in FIG. 6, as zero spark suppression represents the means whereby novelty is proven.

The optimal spacing of radial contacts 38 and 38A has been found to be 5 degrees, however such adjustments to voltage and capacitance can in effect alter this perimeter, allowing for even closer spacing as long as an intermittent firing sequence is maintained. Therefore one can predict the use of fewer radial contacts and increase as well as stagger the positioning of the primary contact 66 as in FIG. 6. Here, a 20 degree spacing is compensated by multiple primary contact 66, each now spaced at 5 degrees. Although this technology was assumed unworkable, it teaches a new principle of operation having many unique and unexpected properties around and within the forming plasma. It is my belief, that this plasma means could lead to subatomic and discrete field manipulation, including possible gravity and time/space distortion.

Thus the scope of the invention should be determined by the appended claims and their legal equivalents, rather than by the examples given.

What is claimed is:

1. A pulsed plasma electromagnetic motor/generator comprising:
 - a DC battery power supply;
 - a pulsed plasma commutator for transmitting energy to said motor/generator, having no spark suppression means;
 - a drive coil assembly means for the motor generator;
 - and a bipolar magnetic rotor for the motor/generator having a or plurality of high BH.sub.max magnetic element disposed on a core element.
2. The electromagnetic motor/generator of claim 1 wherein said zero spark suppression commutator means comprises:
 - at least one primary contact; said primary contact allows only intermittent voltage flow to each radial contact when said radial contacts are in motion;
 - an annular lobe or plurality of said lobes having a radial contact or plurality of said radial contacts so affixed;
 - an annular ring is connected to each said annular lobe and each said ring is in sliding contact with a ring contact bar for transmission of voltage; all points of electrical contact are made of materials selected from the group of high melting point electrical conductors.
3. The electromagnetic motor/generator of claim 1, wherein said drive coil assembly means comprises:
 - at least one drive coil having a bipolar magnetic rotor defining there between an air gap;
 - said rotor is connected to the said commutator;
 - said magnetic rotor includes:
 - a high BH.sub.max permanent magnet or plurality thereof 36 MGOe or greater so disposed upon a core element.

4. A bi-polar magnetic rotor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the BH.sub.max value of the high BH.sub.max permanent magnet is at least 50 MGOe.

5. A bi-polar magnetic rotor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the BH.sub.max value of the high BH.sub.max permanent is at least 100 MGOe.

6. The electromagnetic motor/generator of claim 1, where said commutator is enclosed within a sealed container for a controlled application of a vacuum, a gas, or gasses to react with said plasma.

7. The electromagnetic motor/generator of claim 1, where a sealed housing encloses said drive coil means and said commutator to provide zero aerodynamic drag in a vacuum.

8. The electromagnetic motor/generator of claim 1, having an induction coil to transform generated electromagnetic pulses transmitted from said drive coil at a discrete distance causing minimal to zero system losses.

9. The electromagnetic motor/generator of claim 1, having no bi-polar magnetic rotor, commutator movement being supplied by external motive means.

10. The electromagnetic motor/generator of claim 1, where a plasma force causes a joining or separating of elemental particles contained within an enclosed gas, gasses, or said plasma.

11. A pulsed plasma commutator with no spark suppression means for an electromagnetic motor/generator comprising;

- one or a plurality of annular lobes on the commutator,
- one or a plurality of radial contacts points so affixed to each annular lobe with each annular lobe connected to an annular ring whereas each end of said lobes are attached equidistant to each other;
- each annular ring having a ring contact bar;
- at least one primary contact where said primary contact allows intermittent flow of electricity when said radial contacts are in motion;
- all said contacts and said points being made from materials selected from the group of high melting point electrical conductors.

12. The electromagnetic motor/generator of claim 11, where said commutator is enclosed within a sealed container for a controlled application of a vacuum, a gas, or gasses to react with said plasma.

13. The pulsed plasma commutator of claim 11, where a plasma force causes a joining or separating of elemental particles contained within enclosed gasses.

14. A pulsed plasma commutator having zero spark suppression means comprising:

- a plurality of radial contacts are affixed to an annular ring, said annular ring is affixed to the peripheral surface of a non-conductive disk and the annular ring is connected to a small annular ring for electrical transmission through a ring contact bar having said commutator enclosed with a sealed container so application of a vacuum, gas, or gasses may allow a discrete reaction with said plasma of said commutator, all said contact surfaces and said points are made of materials selected from the group of high melting point electrical conductors.

15. The pulsed plasma commutator of claim 14, where a plasma force causes a joining or separating of elemental particles contained within enclosed gasses.

16. The pulsed plasma commutator of claim 14, having a drive coil assembly means, a bipolar magnetic rotor, and an induction coil at a discrete distance to transform generated electromagnetic pulses from said drive coil causing minimal to zero system losses.