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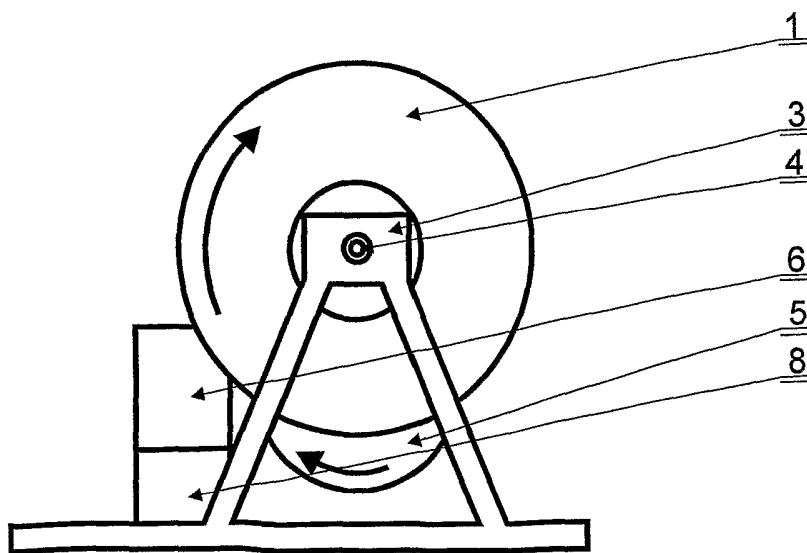
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ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: SYNCHRONOUS MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MOTOR



(57) Abstract: The synchronous magneto-electric motor is characterized by the fact that it is composed of three basic elements: the big rotor, the magnetic synchronizer and the small self-acting rotor. The big rotor is composed of two symmetrical halves-plates (1) made of a non magnetic material with internal tracks on which (7) the small self-acting rotor rotates around its axis. (5) The rotor is made of iron, permanent magnets and a non-magnetic material and it cooperates magnetically with the head of the magnetic synchronizer (6) placed vertically to the stand's base (4) opposite to the self-acting rotor (5) from the side opposite to the motor's rotation. The motor needs to be started by initiating its spin. Then, the synchronization of the small rotor

(5) and the magnetic synchronizer (6) and (8) takes place. The motor operates under no time constraints and until the moving parts, such as bearings, wear off. The prototype motor is operative and generates power equalling around 10 Watt as measured on the shaft.

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Synchronous magneto-electric motor

The subject of the invention is the synchronous magneto-electric motor exploiting the push and pull forces of magnetic fields of permanent magnets and Earth's gravity.

Electric motors with permanent magnets are widely known, where one component – either the rotor or stator – has electric coil and is supplied with electric current, and the second
5 component includes permanent magnets. Until now, no magnetic motors without external energy supply have been known. There exist, however, projects from the 70s and 80s for such motors and more recent ones, such as the magnetic two-rotor engine, which has been invented by me. Solutions differ, yet they share the principle of magnetic fields' push and pull forces. In some motors, changes of polarity are brought about mechanically by toothed
10 or worm gears. The known motors have two identical main components, the stator and the rotor, and their construction and way they operate differ sharply from the synchronous magneto-electric motor. The underlying principle of the synchronous magneto-electric motor is as follows: The motor is composed of three main elements: the big rotor, the magnetic synchronizer and the small rotor. The big rotor is composed of two symmetrical
15 halves – plates with internal tracks made of a non-magnetic material, whereas the small self-acting rotor, made of iron, permanent magnets and a non-magnetic material, rotates around its axis and cooperates magnetically with the magnetic synchronizer's head, which is placed on the stand's base vertically to the small self-acting rotor and opposite to the motor's direction. The motor can operate without any breaks thanks to the fully reversible
20 processes of transformation of magnetic energy in the motor. These processes of magnetic energy transformation pertain between the small self-acting rotor and the synchronizer's head. The synchronizer is composed of the lower, propulsive part and the upper part – the magnetic head of the synchronizer. The synchronizer's head is equipped with permanent magnets, the number of which depends on the small self-acting rotor's diameter but is
25 always even. The synchronizer needs to be supplied with electric current, the power of

which is negligible compared to the output power on the synchronous motor's shaft. Hence, it can be powered by a current generator driven by a synchronous motor or by a battery recharged by a current generator. The motor is started manually, as it is the case with the prototype, or – similarly to a car – by a starter, for bigger motors generating more power for utilitarian purposes. The motor operates on the basis of synchronous cooperation via magnetic field between the synchronizer and the small self-acting rotor, as a result of which the rotor is pushed further to reach bigger angles on the track and, through its weight, generates more torque and is additionally pulled when running. The push and pull forces of the small rotor as well as the power received by the motor on the shaft do not cause an increase in power consumption because the synchronizer is placed vertically to the small self-acting rotor and the forces of magnetic fields are stiffly balanced by the stand through the synchronizer's axis without stopping it. The advantages of the motor according to the invention are its simple construction and the fact that it works by exploiting the motor's internal forces, such as the energy of permanent magnets, the small rotor and the magnetic synchronizer as well as Earth's gravity, which is external to the motor, just like solar energy is, but gravity is omnipresent. This is why the motor, once started, can operate without any time restrictions until the moving parts, such as bearings, etc., wear off. The prototype is fully operative and generates the power on the shaft equalling around 10 Watt of clean, environment friendly and free energy. The subject of the invention is illustrated on the drawing of a possible motor construction, where:

fig. 1 shows the motor's construction, plates with the left and right track (1) the motor's axis (4) placed by means of bearings in the stand (3) the small self-acting rotor (5) whose axis lies on the right and left track (1) permanent magnets (2), which are partially covered by the magnetic head of the magnetic synchronizer (6) and the synchronizer's propulsive part (8).

fig.2 shows the motor as seen from the side, the right plate with internal track (1) and the axis (4) placed by means of bearings in the stand (3) and lying with its axis (7) on the internal tracks – the small self-acting rotor (5) opposite to which there is the (3) magnetic synchronizer with its magnetic head placed vertically to the stand's base (6) and the lower propulsive part (8).

CLAIMS

The synchronous magneto-electric motor is characterized by following:

The motor's big rotor is composed of two symmetrical plates – halves made of a non-magnetic material equipped with internal tracks (1), where the axis of (7) the small self-acting rotor lies, (5) opposite to which there is the vertically placed (3) magnetic synchronizer with the magnetic head on the stand (6) with its propulsive part (8), cooperating magnetically with the small self-acting rotor (5) and, in the state of synchronization, causing the synchronous magneto-electric motor to work without breaks.

Fig. 1

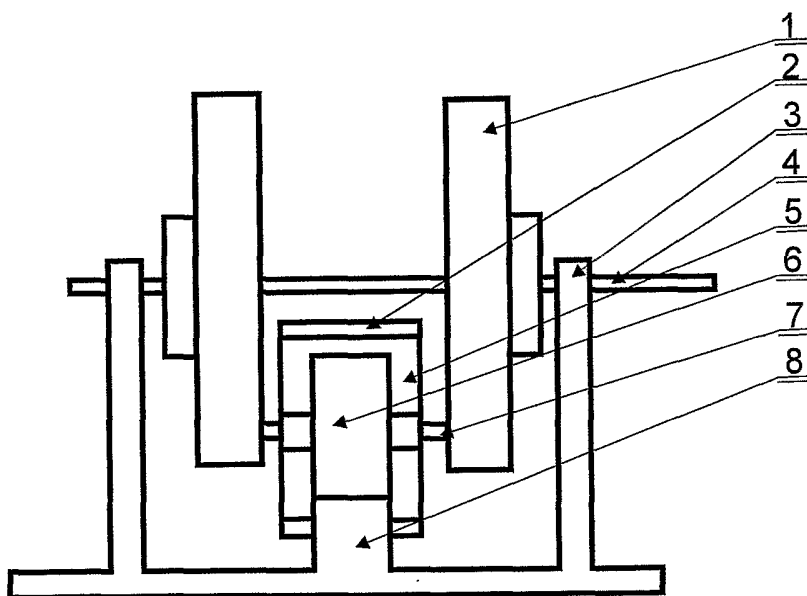
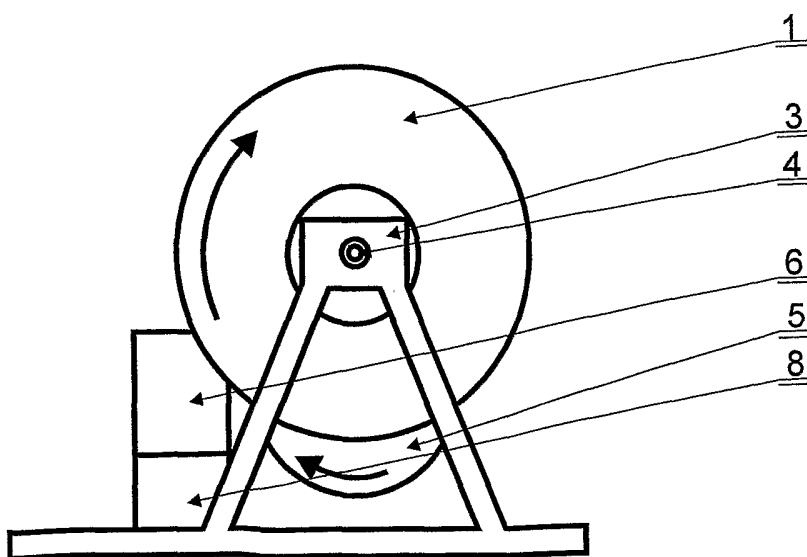


Fig. 2



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B. FIELDS SEARCHED

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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)

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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| X | PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 15, 6 April 2001 (2001-04-06) & JP 2000 350438 A (TOKITA MAMORU), 15 December 2000 (2000-12-15) the whole document | 1 |

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

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| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | Publication date |
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| JP 2000350438 | A | 15-12-2000 | NONE |