

# ELECTROKINETIC APPARATUS

Thomas Townsend Brown

Website: <http://www.soteria.com>

This invention relates to an electrical device for producing thrust by the direct operation of electrical fields.

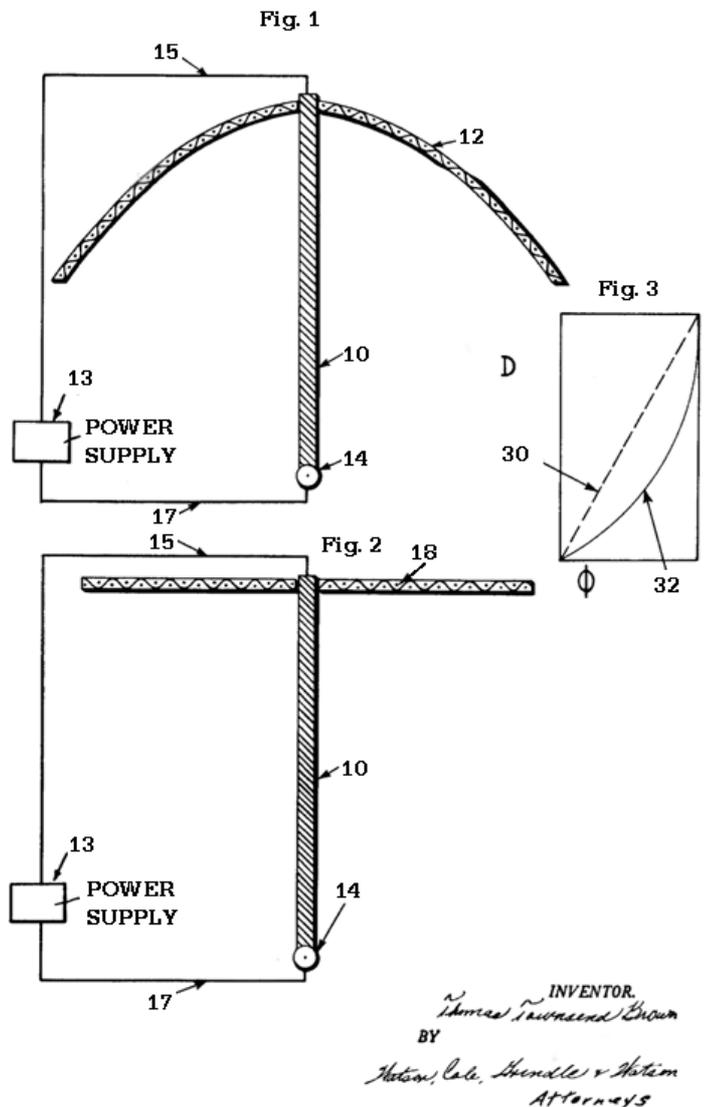
I have discovered that a shaped electrical field may be employed to propel a device relative to its surroundings in a manner, which is both novel and useful. Mechanical forces are created which move the device continuously in one direction while the masses making up the environment move in the opposite direction.

When the device is operated in a dielectric fluid medium, such as air, the forces of reaction appear to be present in that medium as well as on all solid material bodies making up the physical environment.

In a vacuum, the reaction forces appear on the solid environmental bodies, such as the walls of the vacuum chamber. The propelling force however is not reduced to zero when all environmental bodies are removed beyond the apparent effective range of the electrical field.

By attaching a pair of electrodes to opposite ends of a dielectric member and connecting a source of high electrostatic potential to these electrodes, a force is produced in the direction of one electrode provided that electrode is of such configuration to cause the lines of force to converge steeply upon the other electrode. **The force, therefore, is in a direction from the region of high flux density toward the region of low flux density, generally in the direction through the axis of the electrodes. The thrust produced by such a device is present if the electrostatic field gradient between the two electrodes is non linear. This non linearity of gradient may result from a difference in the configuration of the electrodes, from the electrical potential and/or polarity of adjacent bodies, from the shape of the dielectric member, from a gradient in the density, electric conductivity, electric permittivity and magnetic permeability of the dielectric member or a combination of these factors.**

A basic device for producing force by means of electrodes attached to a dielectric member is disclosed in my Patent 1,974,433. In one embodiment disclosed in my patent, an electrostatic motor comprises devices



having a number of radially directed fins extended from one end of the dielectric body and a point electrode on the opposite end of the dielectric body. When this device is supported in a fluid medium, such as air, and a high electrostatic potential is applied between the two electrodes, a thrust is produced in the direction of the end to which the fins are attached.

Other electrostatic devices for producing thrust are disclosed and described in detail in my British Patent 300,--311, issued August 15, 1927.

Recent investigations in electrostatic propulsion have led to the discovery of improved devices for producing thrust by the use of electrical vectorial forces.

Accordingly, it is the primary object of this invention to provide an improved electrical device for producing thrust.

It is another object of this invention to provide a device for producing modulated thrust in response to varying electrical signals, which device produces a greater effect than the prior type devices mentioned above.

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Fig. 4

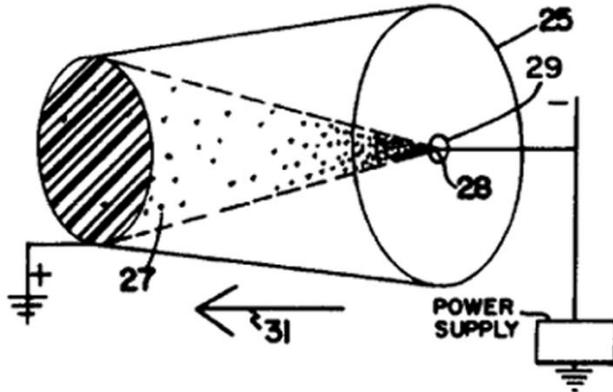


Fig. 5

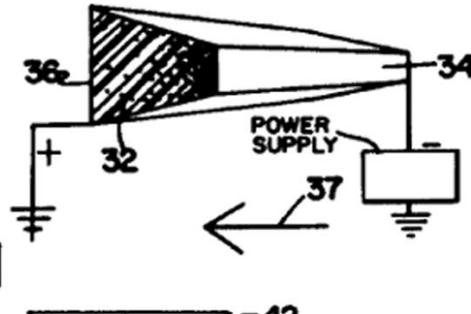


Fig. 6

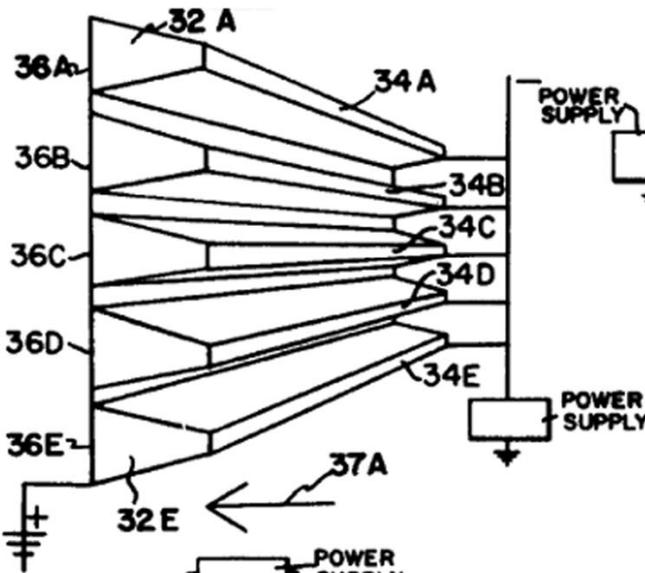


Fig. 7

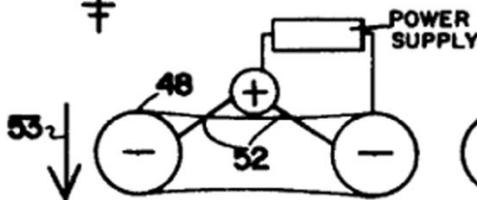
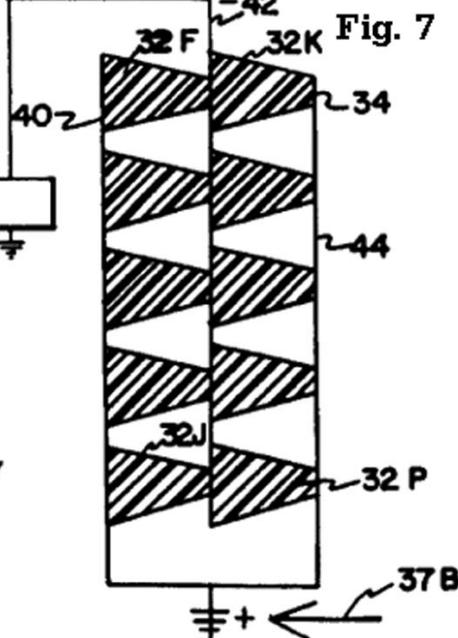


Fig. 8B

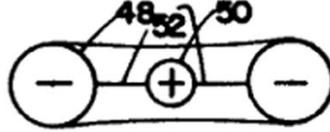


Fig. 8A

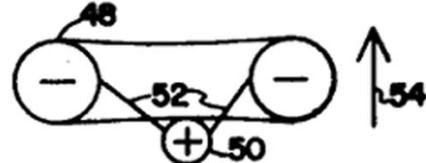


Fig. 8C

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