



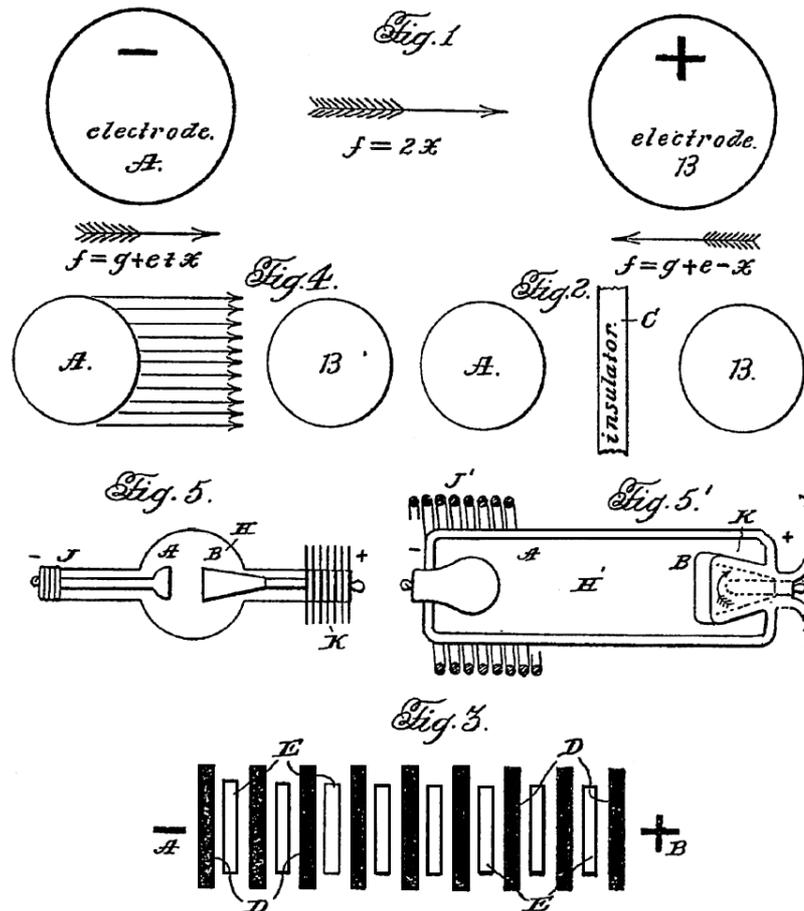
PATENT SPECIFICATION

Application Date: Aug. 15, W7. No, 21,452/27,

300,311

Complete Accepted: Nov, 15, 1928.
COMPLETE SPECIFICATION,

A Method of and an Apparatus or Machine for Producing Force or Motion.



I, THOMAS TOWNSEND BROWN, of 15, Eighth Street in the city of Zanesville, State of Ohio, United States of America, a citizen of the United States of America, 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 a method of controlling gravitation and for deriving power therefrom, and to a method of producing linear force or motion. The method is fundamentally electrical.

The invention also relates to machines or apparatus requiring electrical energy that control or influence the gravitational field or the energy of gravitation; also to machines or apparatus requiring electrical energy that

exhibit a linear force or motion which is believed to be independent of all frames of reference save that which is at rest relative to the universe taken as a whole and said linear force or motion is furthermore believed to have no equal and opposite reaction that can be observed by any method commonly known and accepted by the physical science to date.

The invention further relates to machines or apparatus that depend for their force action or motive power on the gravitational field or energy of gravitation that is being controlled or influenced as above stated; also, to machines or apparatus that depend for their force action or motive power on the linear force or motion exhibited by such machines or apparatus previously mentioned.

The invention further relates to machines and apparatus that derive usable energy or power from the gravitational field or from the energy of gravitation by suitable arrangement, using such machines and apparatus as first above stated as principal agents.

To show the universal adaptability of my novel method, said method is capable of practical performance and use in connection with motors for automobiles, space cars, ships, railway locomotion, prime movers for power installations, aeronautics. Still another field is the use of the method and means enabling the same to function as gravitator weight changer. Specific embodiments of the invention will be duly disclosed through the medium of the present Specification.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this Specification:

Figure 1 is an elevation, with accompanying descriptive data, broadly illustrating the characteristic or essential elements associated with any machine or apparatus in the use of which the gravitational field or the energy of gravitation is utilized and controlled, or in the use of which linear force or motion may be produced.

Figure 2 is a similar view of negative and positive electrodes with an interposed insulating member, constituting an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 3 is a similar view of a cellular gravitator composed of a plurality of cell units connected in series, capable of use in carrying the invention into practice.

Figure 4 is an elevation of positive and negative electrodes diagrammatically depicted to indicate their relation and use when conveniently placed and disposed within a vacuum tube.

Figures 5 and 5¹ are longitudinal sectional views showing my gravitator units embodied in vacuum tube form wherein heating to incandescence is permitted as by electrical resistance or induction at the negative electrode; and also permitting, where desired, the conducting of excessive heat away from the anode or positive electrode by means of air or water cooling devices.

Figure 6 is an elevation of an embodiment of my invention in a rotary or wheel type of motor utilizing the cellular gravitators illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 of another wheel form or rotary type of motor involving the use of the gravitator units illustrated in Figure 5 or Figure 5¹.

Figure 8 is a perspective view partly in section of the cellular gravitator of Figure 3 illustrating the details thereof.

Figures 9, 10 and 10a are detail views of the cellular gravitator.

Figure 11 is a view similar to Figure 8 with the same idea incorporated in a rotary motor.

Figures 12 and 13 are detail views thereof.

The general showing in Figure 1 will make clear how my method for controlling or influencing the gravitational field or the energy of gravitation, or for producing linear force or motion, is utilized by any machine or apparatus having the characteristics now to be pointed out.

Such a machine has two major parts A and B. These parts may be composed of any material capable of being charged electrically. Mass A and mass B may be termed electrodes A and B respectively. Electrode A is charged negatively with respect to electrode B, or what is substantially the same, electrode B is charged positively with respect to electrode A, or what is usually the case, electrode A has an excess of electrons while electrode B has an excess of protons.

While charged in this manner the total force of A toward B is the sum of force *g* (due to the normal gravitational field), and force *e* (due to the imposed electrical field) and **force *x*** (due to the resultant of the unbalanced gravitational forces, caused by the electro negative charge or by the presence of an excess of electrons on electrode A and by the electro positive charge or by the presence of an excess of protons on electrode B).

Likewise the total force of B toward A is the sum of force *g* (due to the normal gravitational field), and force *c* (due to the imposed electrical field), minus **force *x*** (due to the resultant of unbalanced gravitational forces caused by the electro negative charge or by the presence of an excess of electrons on electrode A and by the electro positive charge or by the presence of an excess of protons on electrode B).

By the cancellation of similar and opposing forces and by the addition of similar and allied forces the two electrodes taken collectively possess a force 2*x* in the direction of B. This force 2*x* shared by both electrodes exists as a tendency of these electrodes to move or accelerate in the direction of the force, that is, A toward B and B away from A.

Moreover any machine or apparatus possessing electrodes A and B will exhibit such a lateral acceleration or motion if free to move. Such a motion is believed to be clue to the direct control and influence of the energy of gravitation by the electrical energy, which exists in the unlike electrical charges present on the affected electrodes. This motion seems to possess no equal or opposite motion that is detectable by the present day mechanics.

Editor's note: There is no more explanation of the x-force by T.T. Brown.