

According to another embodiment of the invention, open positions of a rotor may be filled with magnetic material, preferably iron. Filling open portions of the rotor may assist in reducing undesirable flux leakage from the rotor. By trapping substantially all of the flux within the rotor, interaction between rotor and stator flux is reduced. In this manner, counter torque is reduced thereby increasing the overall efficiency of the device.

A prototype of this embodiment was constructed using a standard 10 kWtt gas-powered generator. The stator was removed from the generator and its housing. The stator windings were removed from the stator and rewound by hand using a No. 10 size copper wire with 180 winds wrapped in a toroidal fashion around approximately 180 degrees of the stator.

The stator was then reinstalled in the modified housing and re-attached to the gas-powered generator. A standard 12 volt car battery was attached to the input of the rotor. A 12.92 volt input with 0.8 Amps was measured as the input to the rotor. The output was measured as 6.5 volts with a 40 Amp output. A series of input and output measurements were taken for various inputs.

*Editor: Thus input power is 10 Wt, and output power is 260 Wt.*

So, the old well-known ideas have found new ways of embodiment, though their essence remains unchanged. Let us note that Faraday Labs Ltd has been working on creating a prototype of  $\Phi$ -machine with a toroid of 200 mm in diameter.

***Please, read more about this in the next issue!***

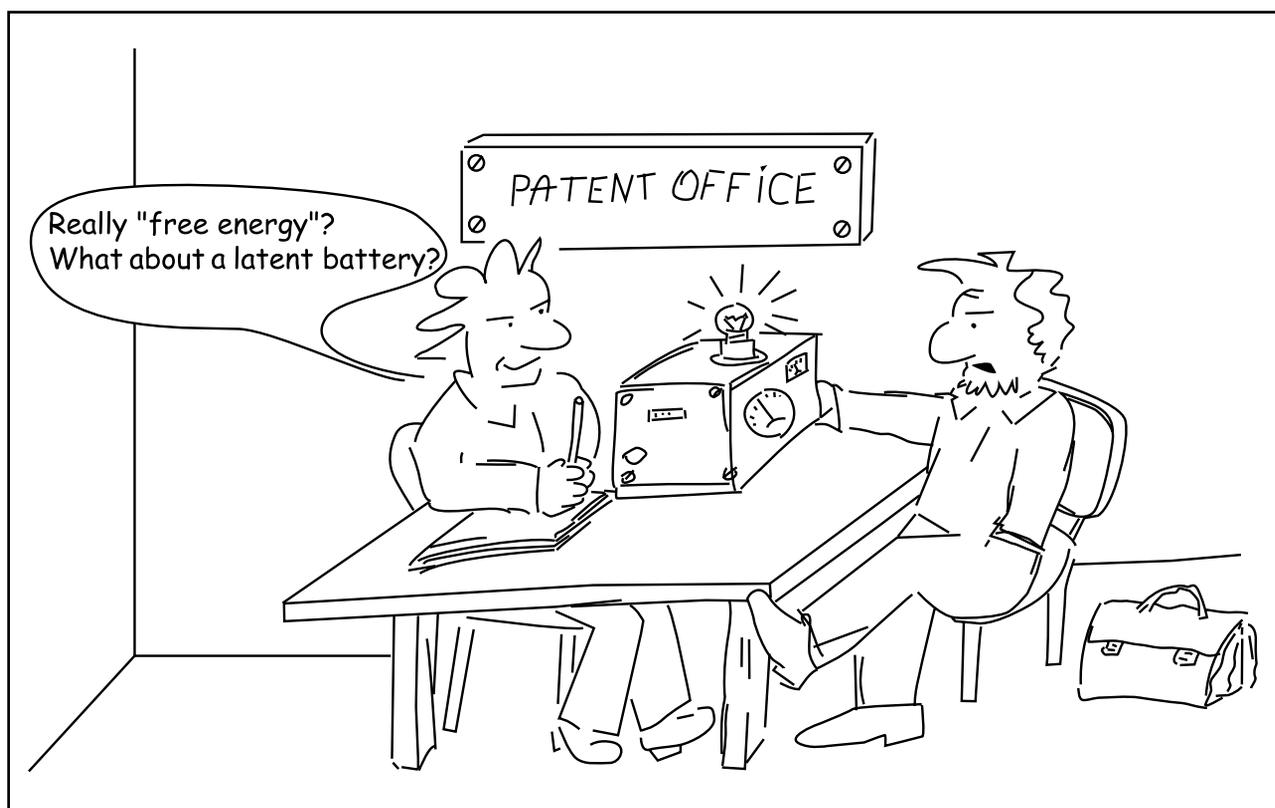


*Editorial: We publish the specification of several interesting patents, which were taken out by Russian inventors for recent years.*

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# Device for conversion of magnetic field energy into kinetic energy

No. 94026259, 1996.05.20

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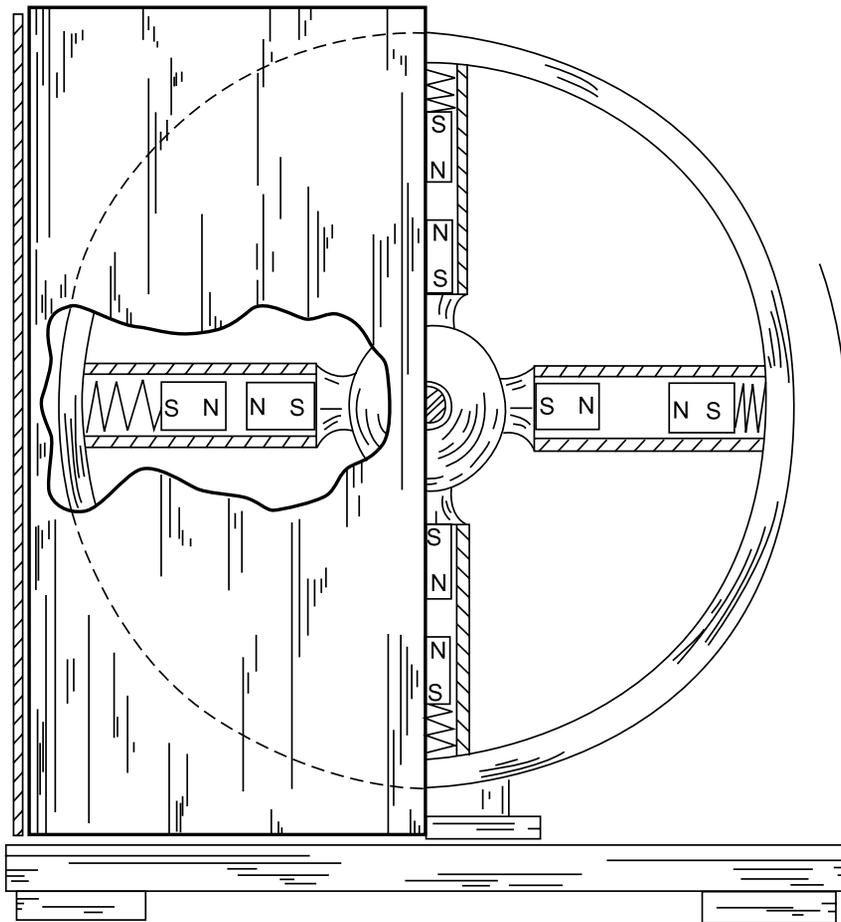


Fig 1

The invention refers to a device for conversion of magnetic field energy into kinetic energy. The device has a rotating wheel with at least two radially opposing non-magnet holders used as guide ways for at least two permanent magnets, respectively. The permanent magnets are mounted in the holders so that there is a possibility to remove them. From the both sides of the wheel plates made of magnetic material are mounted axially; the plates surround the wheel partially. Depending on direction of the both poles, namely on location of the similar and opposite poles towards each other, compression element is situated on the holders, or between the wheel and the outer end of the permanent magnet located at the furthest radial distance from the axle of the wheel, or between two permanent magnets. (The device operation principle is obvious from Fig 1).

*Editor: We have found an example of a similar device whose description is presented in the book by R. Ford *The Perpetual Motion mystery* [1].*

*In this case, there is an analogous process, during which half of the cycle is screened and the rotor is supposed to rotate permanently (see Fig. 2).*

*1. RA. Ford, *The Perpetual Motion mystery*. Lost Technology Series, p.23.*

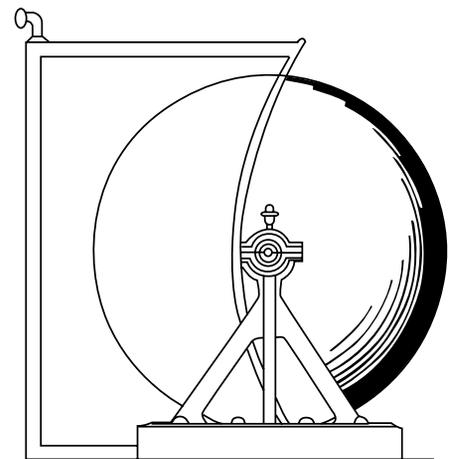


Fig. 2