FRENCH REPUBLIC

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Application Number		Classification	H02K53
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TITLE	**MAGNETIC MOTOR**		

This invention relates to a magnetic motor. It is represented, for illustration purposes, on the design attached hereto in which:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section thereof done following line A-B of Figure 2.
Figure 2 is a cross sectional view done following line C-D of Figure 1.
Figure 3 is a front view of the mobile magnets-bearing plate.
Figure 4 is a front view of the fixed soft iron-bearing plate.
Figure 5 is a front view of the mobile soft iron-bearing plate.

This motor mainly consists of the following: two turntables ***a*** and ***b*** made of wood, copper or any other non-conductor. They are fixed on the same motor shaft ***c*** and by a third fixed plate ***d***, equally made of non-conducting material, arranged between the first two and in which the motor shaft ***c*** is made to revolve.

The turntable ***a*** is mounted on a long key ***c1*** of shaft ***c*** on which it can be rotated longitudinally using a lever ***e*** pivoted on a fixed point ***f*** and comprising of a fork ***g*** engaged in a sleeve ***h*** forming one piece with the plate, the said plate being displaced facing a sector ***i*** with notches on which it is kept in the position determined by a spring-lever ***j***. Using copper brackets ***k***, magnets ***l*** are fixed on plate ***a*** whose positive pole is directed following the greatest diameter of the plate.

On the rim of the turntable ***b*** are arranged soft iron bars ***m*** and this plate is fixed on shaft ***c***.

On the rim of the fixed plate ***d*** are equally arranged soft iron bars ***n***.

One section of the soft iron bars ***n*** is equal to the section of magnets ***l*** and one section of the soft iron bars ***m*** is equal to half of the section of bars ***n***.

The bars ***n*** and ***m*** are held to plates ***d*** and ***b*** by copper plates fixed on them with copper screws. Bars ***n*** and ***m*** are arranged such that the first are projected on the fixed plate ***d*** facing the magnets ***l*** while the second ***m*** are projected on the turntable ***b*** adjacent the fixed plate, and that bars ***m*** move rotatably below and as close as possible to bars ***n***, without, however, touching them.

Turntables ***a*** and ***b*** are set on the motor shaft ***c*** such that the soft iron bars ***m*** immediately follow each corresponding magnet of Turntable ***a***.

On the fixed plate ***d*** are arranged on the side opposite to the soft iron projection ***n***, i.e, on the side of turntable a bearing magnets ***l***, soft iron plates ***o*** fixed between the soft iron bars and projecting so that both poles of magnets ***l*** come in front of the plates.

The motor shaft is conveniently revolved at its ends in stands and may either represent for one of them a control pulley, a train of wheels or any other suitable carrying device, varying according to different applications.

The longitudinal displacement device for turntable ***a*** on the ***e*** axis indicates the switching ON of the apparatus.

Figure 1 shows turntable ***a*** when the motor is ON, i.e., magnets ***l*** are closest to bars ***n*** and plates ***o***. In this position, as can be seen on Figure 2, when the poles of magnet ***l*** are face to face with the end of plate ***o***, bar ***n*** is influenced by its positive pole which is attracted by the said bar ***n***, which in turn attracts bar ***m*** of the mobile plate such that magnet ***l*** leaves bar ***n*** and passes in front of plate ***o***. If the magnet can leave the soft iron plate ***n*** of the fixed plate, that means plate ***o*** being placed immediately after the soft iron plate ***n*** of the fixed plate, both poles of the magnet, by virtue of their momentum and the attraction forces of soft iron plates ***n*** and ***m*** striving to meet, find themselves opposite the soft iron plate ***o*** which, covering the magnet, takes away all the force of attraction on bar ***n*** of the fixed plate.

Since the soft iron plate ***o*** covers the magnet, the latter can pass in front of the former without meeting any resistance that might stop it in its course, for the force of attraction is generated from the plate towards the magnet, but the resistance on the right or on the left is absolutely zero.

It is worth noting that magnets ***l*** are arranged in pairs, for instance, with one at its pole in front of bar ***n***, while the magnet that immediately follows it has both its poles facing one plate ***o***. It is, therefore, understandable that when the magnets approach the fixed plate ***d***, they are immediately attracted to bars ***n*** which in turn attract bars ***m***, et cetera. The result

is a continuous motion whose engine power is proportionate to the force of the magnets.

You will observe that it is possible to appropriately arrange on the same motor shaft several devices similar to the one we have just described, with such a pitch angle that the work of the magnets may be evenly distributed on the entire engine cycle and that they work successively and continuously.

Stopping or reducing the motor speed is easily done by using the lever and by varying the distances of the magnet poles from plate ***d***.

Of course, this invention is not limited to the constructive forms represented on the diagram, which are only to illustrate, and they may vary together with their sizes depending on various applications, without, however, diverging from the fundamental principles of the invention.

SUMMARY

What I claim is:

A magnetic motor made up of two turntables set on the same motor shaft and arranged on both sides of the third fixed plate; one of the turntables bearing the magnets and the other soft iron bars; both plates being set such that the projection of the soft iron bars immediately follows the corresponding magnet. The soft iron bars of the turntable rotating beneath the soft iron bars set on the rim of the fixed plate and projecting by their sides, while the positive poles of the magnets rotate at the front end of these fixed soft iron bars on the opposite side of the said plate; these soft iron bars being separated by plates in front of which both magnetic poles pass; the magnets being arranged such that when one of them is in front of a fixed iron bar, the next one of them has its two poles facing a soft iron bar, separating the said bars; several similar devices being able to be arranged on the same motor shaft and following a different setting.

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Proxy
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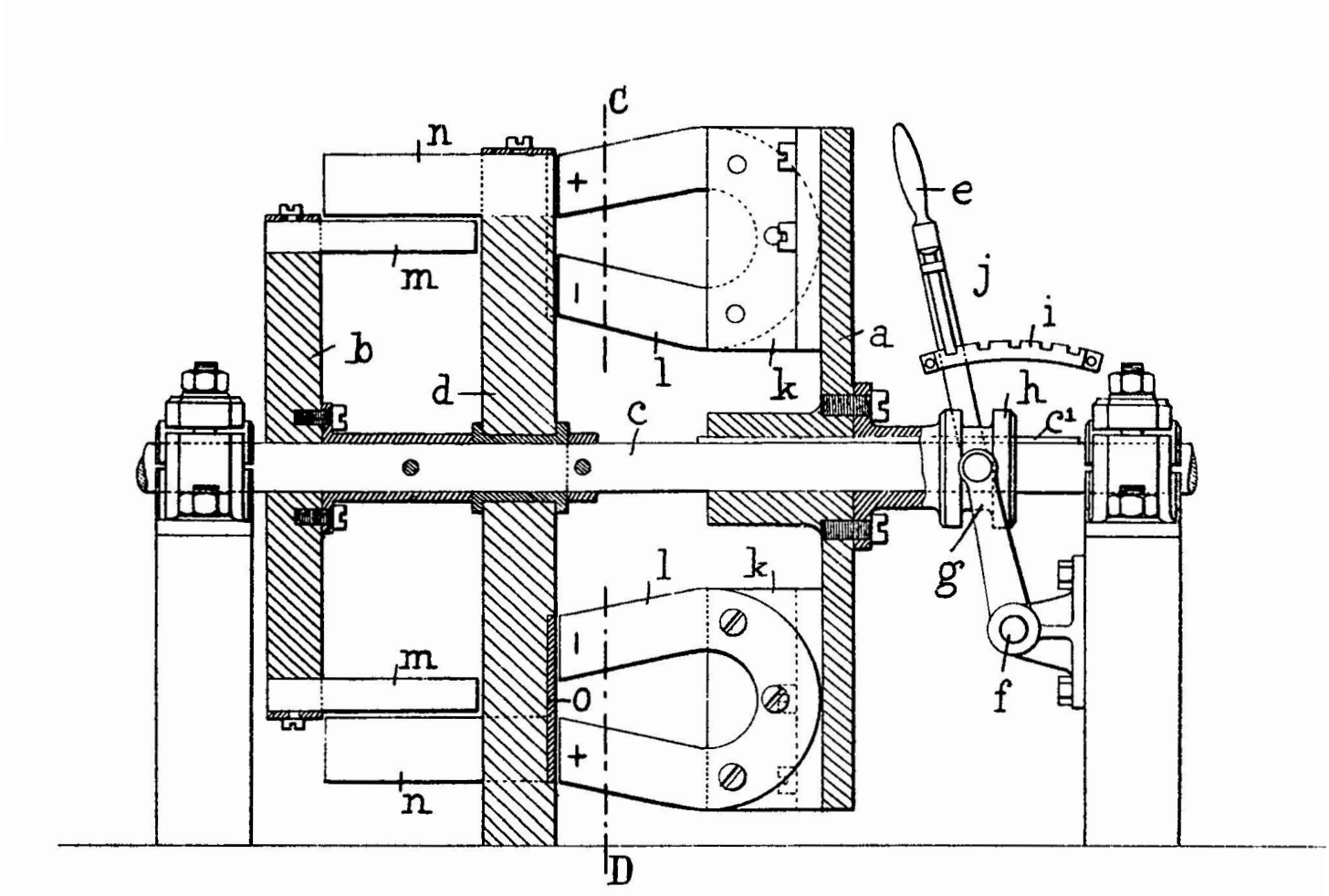


Figure 1

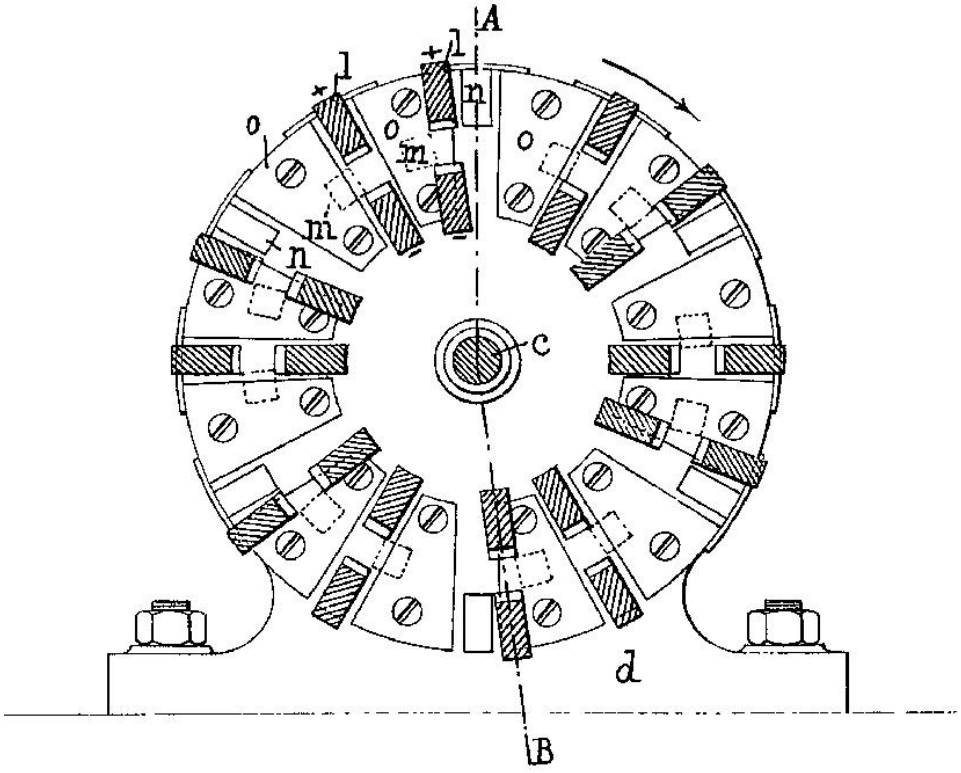


Figure 2

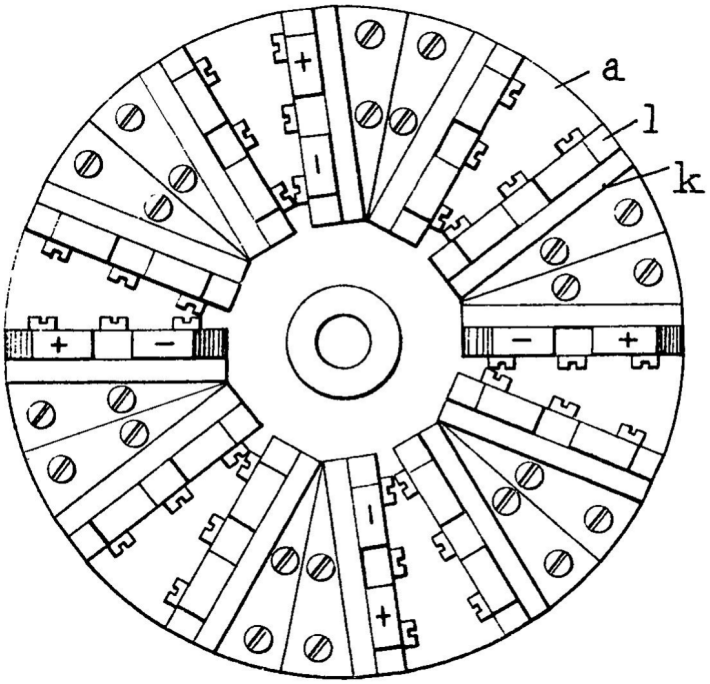


Figure 3

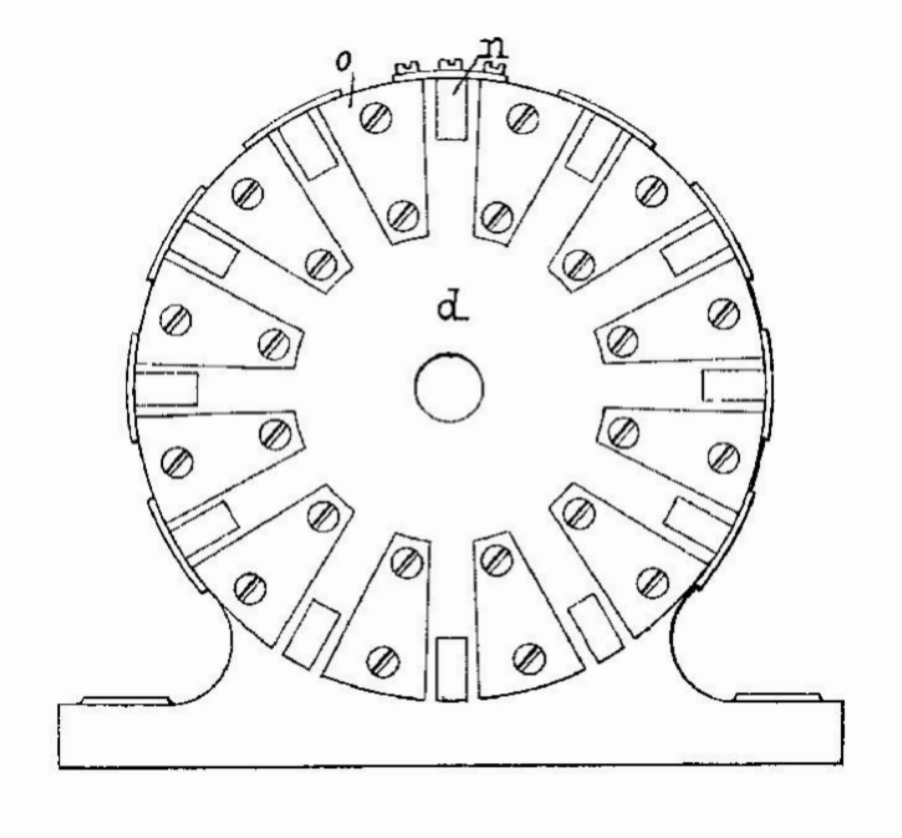


Figure 4

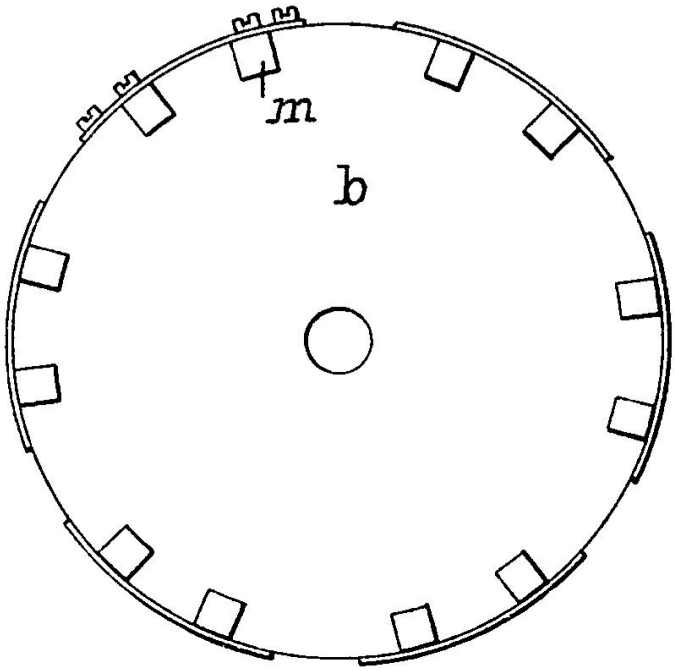
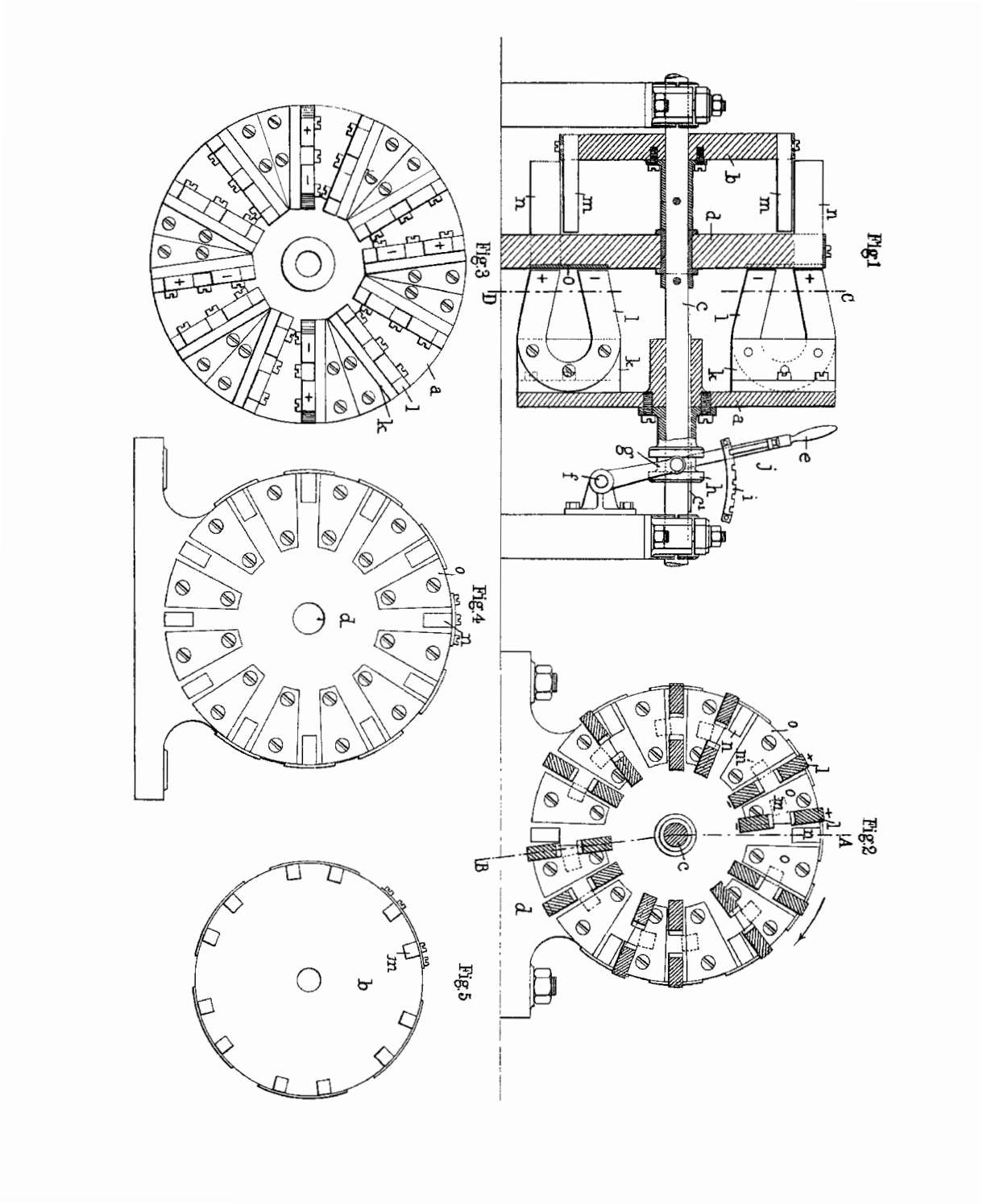


Figure 5



[Patent for invention whose issuance had been adjourned pursuant to Art. 11 (7) of the law of July 5, 1844, amended by the law of April 7, 1902.]