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(54) Title: ELECTRICITY GENERATOR

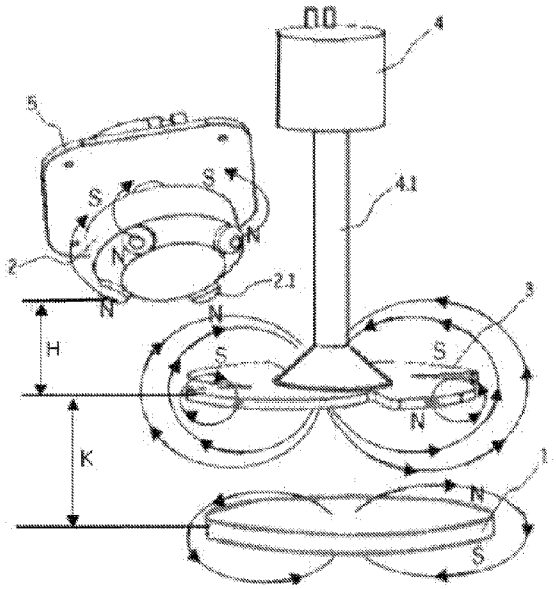

Fig.7

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a generator to produce electric energy from magnetic energy wherein it consists of a fixed stator (1) in the lower part, a rotor (2) at an angular position to the stator (1) with rotation motion in the upper part, a generator (5) connected to the rotor (2) via a shaft (5.1), a shield motor (4) magnets located on the rotor (2) a shield (3) rotating between the stator (1) and the rotor (2) contact-free, and where initial motion is given to the shield (3) by a motion spindle (4.1), the shield (3) starting to rotate is located in the same pole as the rotor (2) magnets and the stator (1) (N-N; S-S) poles in rotor direction of the shield (3) are located in attraction direction (N-S; S-N) (figure 7) and a "magnetic shield" is formed and it continues to rotate and the shield (3) transfers the formed motion to the rotor (2).

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ELECTRICITY GENERATOR

The Related Art

The invention relates to a generator generating electric by use of magnetic field.

The invention particularly relates to a generator converting magnetic flux generated by permanent magnet into mechanical energy and then converting mechanical energy into electrical energy.

Background of the Invention

Today energy is neither creatable nor destructible but only transformed into different forms. No energy in the nature is lost, diminished but only transformed into another form of energy.

Electric machines are the equipment transforming mechanical energy into electric energy and vice versa. Many devices we use in our daily life get the mechanic energy by means of electrical motors. The electricity used by electrical devices are generated by electrical generators at power plants. All electrical machines perform energy transformation subject to motion of magnetic field. Magnetic field is generated internally by moving electric charges internally from electric fields alternating by time or from fundamental particles. There are several ways of use of magnetic field. Rotating magnetic field is used at electrical engines and generators. Magnetic forces give information about number of charge carriers in a material. Magnetic field is the field where a magnet can show its magnetic properties. The lines formed around magnet are called magnetic field lines formed by the magnet in the said field. The direction of magnetic field lines is from north (N) to south (S). Magnetic flux is shown with O and the unit is “Weber(Wb)” and can also be defined as magnetic quantity of electric charge. Also the magnetic flux passing per unit area (m^2) is shown in Wb/m^2. This measurement can be indicated with Tesla (T) in international SI measurement unit.

In the related art, the invention numbered TR2007/04237 and entitled “Super dynamic never ending energy system” classified under " H02N 6/00" relates to noise-free, odourless and smokeless and environment-friendly super dynamic endless electricity energy system renewing itself by generating energy itself without

use of any material fuel but solar energy at maximum level optionally having never-ending energy source qualification. The system developed under the invention is a never-ending endless electric energy generating system and has the capability of being a system capable to be renewable, developed as a result of combination of batteries and charger dynamos forming vital tank of the system, using maximum solar energy by means of solar panels incorporated into the system upon request, charge regulators charging the generated direct current into batteries, switches used for turning on/off the system, main generator generating charge current for batteries, ptc switches having duty of cooling down the main generator, ups converting direct current into alternate current, electric engine couples to alternator dynamo and rotating the dynamo, alternator dynamo converting 220 volt electric energy ready to use alternate current, transformer collecting 220 volt energy, regulating and transmitting the energy and condenser giving initial motion to the engine intended to be operated.

Also the invention under class of " H02N 11/00" and numbered TR2009/10062 entitled “device generating electricity energy by magnet repelling and attracting power” relates to a device whereby never-ending electric energy is generated by means of repelling force produced by repelling and triggering upon incitement through angular mounting of (+) and/or (-) pole big plate and opposite pole small plate magnets sliding one another into internal surface of another metal fixed cylinder hood wherein metal cylinder hood is mounted on outer surface by means of big plate opposite pole small magnets in sequence between same pole (+) or (-) sequenced big plate magnets.

Also the invention under classification number of " H02N 11/00" and numbered TR 2011/03065 relates to two separate assemblies which work in water and at air. The fundamental characteristic of both assemblies is that the object performs back and forth motions constantly and uninterruptedly, which is provided by gravity force, buoyancy of water and buoyancy of air having effects on the object. Since there will be no mass change of the object, gravity force will be constant. Enhancement and reduction of object volume will be provided by means of small amount of energy to be consumed, and therefore, buoyancy of water and air having effect on the object will change. When buoyant forces of water and air are bigger than gravity force, the object will move upward. After pressure gauge discovers reach of a certain point, the

volume will automatically be reduced until buoyant force is smaller than gravity force. Then the object will move downward. When pressure gauge discovers that the below mentioned distance is reached, the volume is automatically increased until buoyant force is bigger than gravity force. The object will constantly and uninterruptedly perform back-forth motion. Since the energy generated upon conversion of this motion into electric energy by generator will be bigger than the energy consumed for volume change of the object, the system will give extra energy all the times and never-ending energy will be generated.

From the above given examples and known general principles, the models employing repelling effects under magnetic field effect are the models rotating around their axis. In addition, details such as energy storing employed as auxiliary factor in applications in the samples, adding solar panels, use of buoyant force of water, gravity force effect etc. prevent carrying of the said mechanisms.

Purpose of the Invention

In order to eliminate the disadvantages of the related art, one purpose of the invention is to obtain constant motion by the energy converted in the system after initial motion.

Another purpose of the invention is to transfer the mechanical energy to the rotor arising from rotation motion on the shield after initial motion initiated by “magnetic weak field effect”.

A further purpose of the invention is to provide uninterrupted electricity generation upon providing non-stop rotation of the shield after initial motion.

In order to achieve the above advantages, the invention relates to a generator to produce electric energy from magnetic energy wherein it consists of a fixed stator in the lower part, a rotor at an angular position to the stator with rotation motion in the upper part, a dynamo connected to rotor via a shaft, a shield rotation between stator and rotor contact-free, and where initial motion is given to shield by a moving spindle, the shield starting to rotate is located in the same pole as the rotor magnets and stator (N-N; S-S) poles in rotor direction of the shield are located in attraction direction (N-S; S-N) (figure 7) and a “magnetic shield” is formed and it continues to rotate and the shield transfers the formed motion to rotor.

Description of Figures

Figure 1 - general perspective view of generator disclosed under the invention.

Figure 2- general perspective view of stator of the invention.

Figure 3- general perspective view of the shield of the invention.

Figure 4- general perspective view of the dynamo and rotor of the invention.

Figure 5- general perspective view of the dynamo of the invention.

Figure 6- general perspective view of the shield engine of the invention.

Figure 7 is the view of magnetic flux describing working principle of the generator disclosed under the invention.

Description of Reference Numbers

Ref. No	Ref. Description
1	Stator
2	Rotor
2.1	First Magnet
2.2	Second magnet
2.3	Third magnet
2.4	Forth magnet
3	Shield
3.1	First wing
3.2	Second wing
3.3	Third wing
3.4	Forth wing
4	Shield motor
4.1	Motion spindle

5	Generator
5.1	Shaft
H	Distance between rotor and shield
K	Distance between stator and shield

Detailed Description of the Invention

The invention is a generator transforming magnetic flux generated by permanent magnet into mechanical energy and then transforming mechanical energy into electrical energy. The generator disclosed under the invention consists of 5 main sections. They are: stator (1), rotor(2), shield (3), shield motor (4) and generator (5) (Figure 1).

As also seen in figure 1, the invention is a generator generating electrical energy from flux (weber/m2) in and around magnetic field and it consists of a fixed stator (1) in the lower part, a rotor (2) angularly positioned to the stator (1) and with rotation motion in the upper part, a generator (5) connected to rotor (2) by means of a shaft (5.1). Figure 1 shows first magnets (2.1) located on the said rotor (2), a shield (3) rotating contact-free between stator (1) and rotor (2), a shield motor (4) giving initial motion to the said shield (3) and continuing to move as long as generation by means of a motion spindle (4.1) is continued.

The said stator (1) shown in figure 2 is made from uniform permanent magnet. Today quality powerful Neodmium permanent magnets can be procured in any size and dimension. Although generators are manufactured in small or big sizes in various types and power ranges, it is the permanent magnet having the biggest mass as a uniform part in the system. Sizes may vary when model changes, and it is not of standard size. Magnetic directions N-S are on cross-sectional surfaces of cylinder. Magnets keep their qualities for periods longer than human life in environment of temperature not bigger than +80C. Having such long magnetic field (flux), permanent magnet is the biggest component as converted potential energy mass in this invention.

The said rotor (2) shown in figure 4 is directly connected to the generator (5) shown in figure 5. This new generation generator's rotor (2) does not have wound copper and similar windings on sliced silicon steel sheets. Rotor (2) has permanent magnets of various number and form and is same as poles of stator (1), that is they repel each other.

The said shield (3) shown in figure 3 has a round form from uniform permanent magnet and has propeller form. As it acts as a shield for magnetic field, it is "magnetic shield". Magnetic shield does not block a magnetic field but directs the magnetic field outside the volume it occupies. The shield (3) is connected to shield motor (4) by means of a motion spindle (4.1) as shown in figure 6.

Figure 7 is the view of magnetic flux describing working principle of the generator disclosed under the invention. No material can stop the flux line of magnet from north pole to south pole. The said lines are only re-directed. When magnetic shield provided from magnet is applied to the system, magnetic field lines will not follow the paths in the air when the magnetic field magnetic flux is at idle. Since the distance (K) between the stator (1) and the shield (3) is the same as some millimetres distance to pole magnetic field, it will flow (pass) intensively through a narrow field.

Tesla value may vary subject to the place where it is, so that magnetic shield can perform its function, magnetic flux value will be adjusted until permanent magnets on rotor (2) and stator (1) come to a distance (H) level where they do not affect each other, the shield (3) between them act as shield, reach the level of acting neutral two pole magnetic fields' attraction or repelling positions or effects get lost. If the manufactured tesla value is more than the required value, it will be decreased and if less, then increased.

The initial motion to the generator disclosed hereunder is given by the shield motor (4). This motion is transmitted to the shield by means of motion spindle (4.1) and shield (3) starts to rotate. As long as the transformation continues, it is continued to give rotational motion to the shield (3). If motion is not given, whole system stops. The shield (3) receives mechanical energy in circular rotational form from the shield motor (4) rotating it.

The said shield (3) rotates as the third force between the rotor (2) and the stator (1) and its poles are in direction (N-S; S-N) of the rotor (2) and the stator (1). The

physical form of the shield (3) can be cylinder, square, triangle, pentagon, hexagon, in any number and shape. Poles of the shield (3) in direction of stator (1) are in the direction repelling one another (N-N; S-S), poles of the shield in rotor direction is in the direction attracting one another (N-S; S-N). The rate of adjustment level of magnetic tesla value of the shield (3) will be “neutral” or “zero” effect point where the poles of rotor (2) and stator (1) do not affect each other although they are too close to each other (3-5 millimetres) and do not repel or attract one another.

The magnets on the rotor (2) and the stator (1) should be close to each other as much as possible (H and K) and their interactions should be reinforced and also shield (3) rotating between them should be thin as much as possible and interaction between the rotor (2) and the stator (1) should not get weak as much as possible. The thickness of the shield (3) is important until reaching a certain point. And it is neutral or zero effect point. When the shield (3) is too thin, it reaches saturation after a time and cannot hold, resist, repel the flux lines any more and allow their passing. When thickness increases, the force of the shield (3) increases and the distance increases and energy efficiency decreases. Reaching the zero effect point of neutral point intended to be reached is between two poles and stops the interaction between them.

The reason for having the said shield (3) in uniform permanent magnet as shown in figure 3 is that when the magnets are broken, attached, combined, modular, the opposite polarization to occur may go into interaction when moved regardless of circular or moving back-forth, and it shows magnetic resistance in magnetic breaking and joining positions and thus requires extra energy. When other magnetic field on one part/uniform magnet is moved without changing the distance, (poles are not important), magnetic resistance will not occur. Since magnetic case is same in all places, it may act freely. Friction is too little.

Other effects in rotation of the said shield (3) are:

Effect 1: the shield (3) rotates by the mechanic motion received from the shield motor (4), and functions as a shield between the rotor (2) and the stator (1). In continuation thereof, the momentum thereon is transmitted to the rotor (2) by torque “magnetic weak field effect”.

"Magnetic weak field effect": Since the rotor (2) magnets are of the same pole as stator (1) (N-N; S-S), they repel one another. The rotor magnet directs itself to a field not having magnetic effect dominated by repelling, which is the wing of the shield (3). Following the wing lifting by intense of repelling and repetition of this motion constantly can be defined as "magnetic weak field effect".

The only part not affected by repelling force of the rotor (2) magnet shown in figure 3 is the wing of the shield (3). Wing of the shield (3) protects the magnet of the rotor (2) from repelling force by motion area.

As if there were an invisible gear under effect of magnetic weak field, the first magnet (2.1) on the rotor (2) is matched with first wing (3.1) of the shield (3), the second magnet (2.2) is matched with the second wing (3.2) and the third magnet (2.3) with the third wing (3.3) and the forth magnet (2.4) with the fourth wing (3.4). Each magnet follows the wing it matches without distance uninterruptedly. The reason why rotor (2) magnets follow shield (3) wings is the repelling motion of same pole (N-N; S-S) in the stator (1). Since poles of the stator (1) and the rotor (2) are the same (N-N; S-S), they repel one another and when wing of the shield (3) is between them, the moving rotor (2) is forced to follow the sheltered wing of the rotor (2) magnet shield (3). The repelling motion source forcing the rotor (2) to rotate is the magnetic field, magnetic flux in the stator (1) and the rotor (2). The rotor (2) is rotated by energy of the shield (3) but it is not the factor forcing it to rotate. As it can be seen from figure 1, the arrows show the effect of rotation described above made to rotation direction of the rotor (2) and the shield (3). While the rotor (2) rotates in "X" direction, the shield (3) rotates in "Y" direction in order to provide the abovementioned cycling.

The second effect: for electric supply from the generator disclosed hereunder, electric energy is supplied from outside to the shield motor (4) rotating the shield (3) firstly, and the shield (3) starts circular rotation. Although this rotation speed varies depending on model of the converter, in equal time intervals it respectively brings all magnets synchronously repelling and attraction, covering, hiding, concealing position. It repeats 100 times per second the energy in the form of motion seen as repelling force of all magnets in figure 7 (for instance for 1500 rpm). Torque developed in circular rotation direction is transferred to the rotor (2). These two mechanical motion forces torque meet at the rotor (2). The combined and increased torque from two sources is supplied from the rotor (2) to generator (5) directly

connected via shaft (5.1). Circular mechanical motion will be produced in rotor (2) as a result of this constant repelling. Rotor (2) is the only place where powers are combined. Mechanical energy transferred to converter from the rotor (2) is not only the energy received from the shield motor (4) and synchronous repelling forces of all magnets repeated several times are also added.

In order to initiate the generator disclosed hereunder, electrical energy is supplied from outside to the shield motor (4) rotating the shield (3) firstly so as to start energy conversion in the system, and the shield (3) starts circular motion. There is a distance of a couple of millimetres between the shield (3) continuing to rotate at a preset speed circularly and the stator (1) in the form of permanent magnet in cylinder staying fixed, and magnetic poles are the same in the direction of facing one another and in repelling direction (N-N or S-S). In this position the shield (3) rotates at various speeds ranging between 1500-3000 Rpm. The stator (1) remaining fixed constantly changes the paths followed in the air by magnetic field flow. Electric energy at required voltage range such as 110 - 230 - 380 volt corresponding to the circular rotation mechanical (torque) energy transferred to the rotor (2) is received from the generator.

According to the R&D studies, regardless of electric energy capacity produced by generator, alternator, generator (5), that is, converter, the amount to be used by shield motor (4) is about 50 %. The remaining 50 % leaves the system and is intended to be transmitted to mains for use. This generator does not need anything else other than potential magnetic flux interaction. Electric energy conversion will be performed 7 days/24 hours as long as there is no physical fault.

CLAIMS

1. A generator consisting of a rotary moving rotor (2) at angular position to a stator (1) in the lower part and a stator (1) in the upper part, a generator (5) connected to the rotor (2) by means of a shaft (5.1) to generate electric energy from magnetic energy. **and it is characterized in that** it consists of magnets located on the said rotor (2), a uniform shield (3) rotating contact-free between the said stator (1) and the said rotor (2), and a shield motor (4) giving the initial motion to the said shield (3) through a motion spindle (4.1).

2. A shield (3) according to claim 1 **and it is characterized in that** it is of a propeller form.

3. A shield (3) according to claims 1 and 2 **and it is characterized** in that it consists of wings.

4. The invention relates to a generator to produce electric energy from magnetic energy wherein it consists of a fixed stator (1) in the lower part, a rotor (2) at an angular position to the said stator (1) with rotation motion in the upper part, a generator (5) connected to the rotor (2) via a shaft (5.1), a shield motor (4) magnets located on the said rotor (2) a shield (3) rotating between the said stator (1) and the said rotor (2) contact-free, and where initial motion is given to the said shield (3) by a motion spindle (4.1), the said shield (3) starting to rotate is located in the same pole as the rotor (2) magnets and the stator (1) (N-N; S-S) poles in rotor direction of the shield (3) are located in attraction direction (N-S; S-N) (figure 7) and a “magnetic shield” is formed and it continues to rotate and the shield (3) transfers the formed motion to the rotor (2).

5. A generator according to claim 4 **and it is characterized in that** the said stator (1) and the rotor (2) repel each other as their poles are the same (N-N; S-S), that when shield (3) wing is between them, each magnet on the moving rotor (2) matches to each wing on the shield (3) fully and is forced to follow and thus rotates the rotor (2) upon force caused by repelling.

6. A shield (3) according to claims 4 and 5 and it is characterized in that it transfers the momentum (torque), mechanical energy on it after initial motion, to the rotor (2) by “magnetic weak field effect”.

7. A generator according to claim 4 and it is characterized in that the said shield (3) is positioned at 3 - 5 mm distance (H, K) to the rotor (2) and/or the stator (1).

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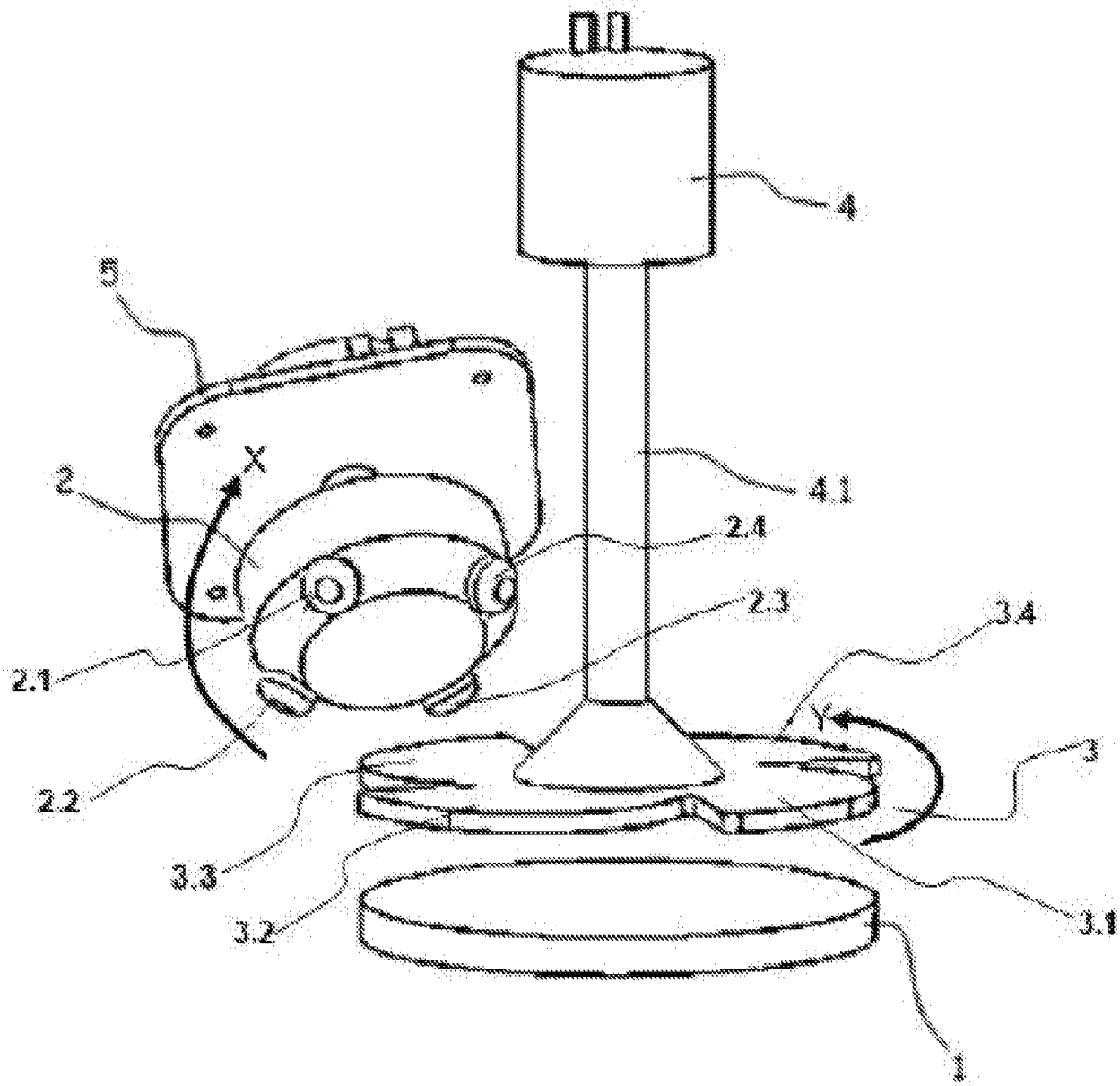

Fig.1

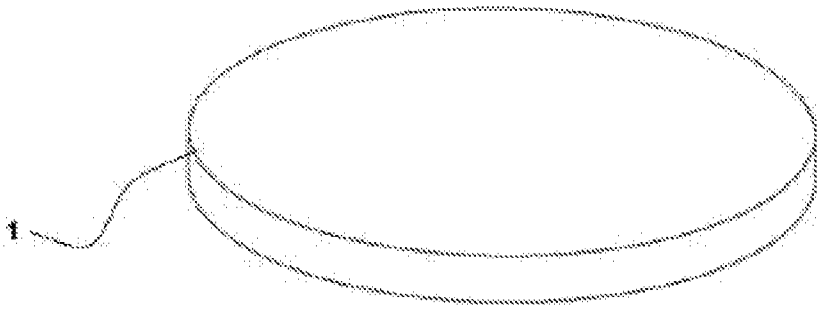

Fig.2

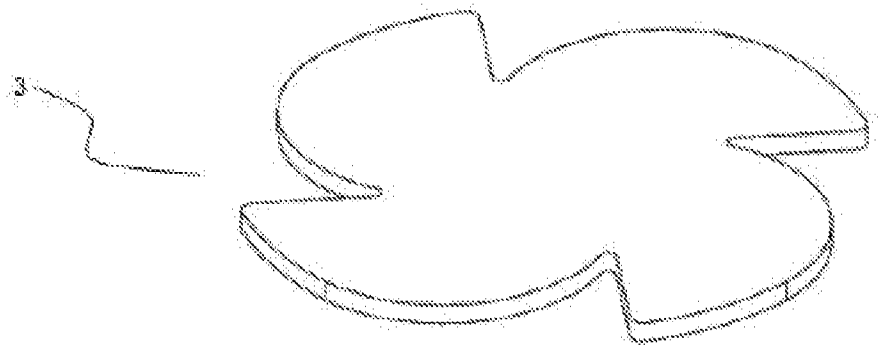

Fig.3

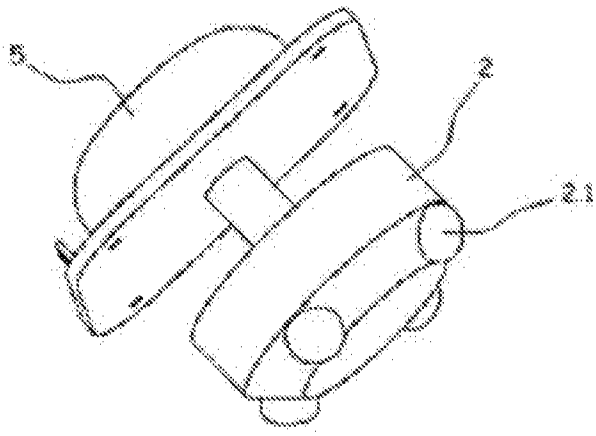

Fig.4

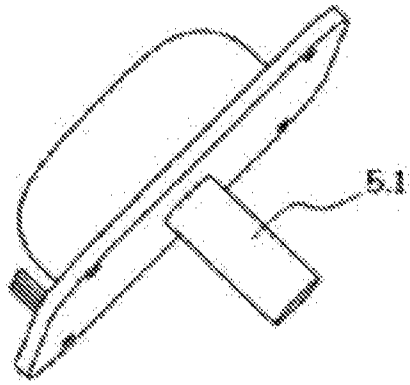

Fig.5

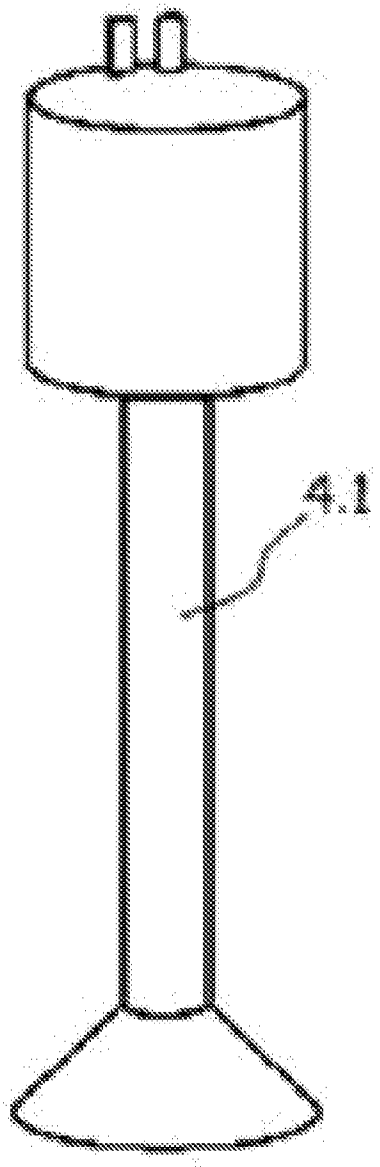

Fig.6

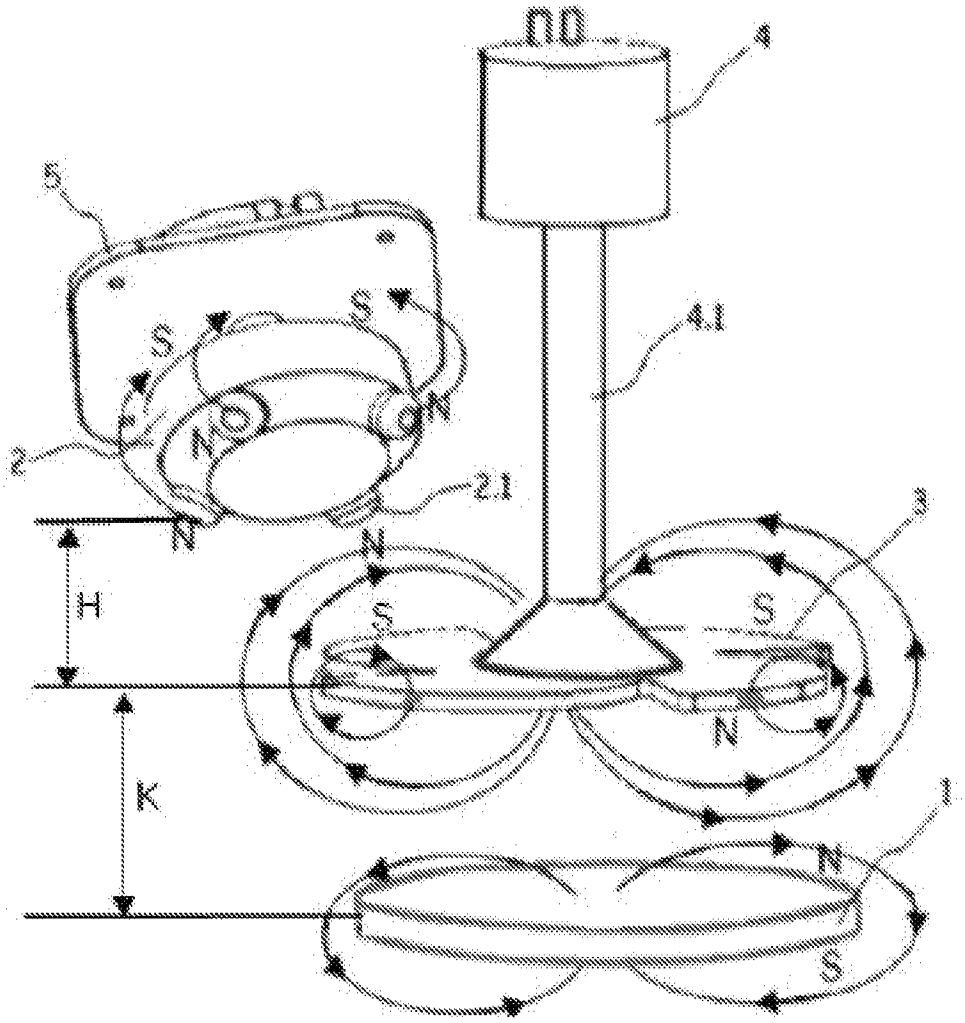

Fig.7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/TR2017/050440

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H02K53/00 H02N11/00
ADD. H02K49/10 H02K47/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
H02K H02N

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 practicable, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CN 104 638 978 A (GAO JUNPU) 20 May 2015 (2015-05-20) the whole document	1-7
Y	DE 33 32 254 A1 (HEINTZE HANS [DE]) 4 April 1985 (1985-04-04) the whole document	1,4-7
Y	JP S56 41776 A (KOMIYA MATSUO) 18 April 1981 (1981-04-18) the whole document	1,4-7

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
30 November 2018	06/12/2018

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Zanichelli, Franco

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Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/TR2017/050440

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
T	ANGRIST S W: "PERPETUAL MOTION MACHINES", SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN INC., NEW YORK, NY, US, vol. 218, no. 1, 1 January 1968 (1968-01-01), pages 114-122, XP002036811, ISSN: 0036-8733 the whole document -----	

3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/TR2017/050440

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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