

DETAILS AVAILABLE AT

<http://emediapress.com/aaronmurakami/coldelectricity>

<http://emediapress.com/aaronmurakami/coldelectricity>



PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification: Not classified</p>	<p>A2</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 91/18495 (43) International Publication Date: 12 December 1991 (12.12.91)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE91/00294 (22) International Filing Date: 24 April 1991 (24.04.91) (30) Priority data: 9001895-3 28 May 1990 (28.05.90) SE (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ARIES MOTOR CO. [SE/SE]; Box 17, S-148 00 Ösmo (SE). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): KEMENY, Tibor [SE/SE]; Box 17, S-148 00 Ösmo (SE). (81) Designated States: AT, AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH, CH (European patent), CM (OAPI patent), DE, DE (European patent), DK, DK (European patent), ES, ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB, GB (European patent), GR (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, LU (European patent), MC, MG, ML (OAPI patent), MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL, NL (European patent), NO, RO, SD, SE, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU, TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent), US.</p>		<p>Published <i>With declaration under Article 17(2)(a). Without classification and without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority.</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: NEW ELECTRIC CIRCUIT SYSTEM</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	ES	Spain	MG	Madagascar
AU	Australia	FI	Finland	ML	Mali
BB	Barbados	FR	France	MN	Mongolia
BE	Belgium	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BF	Burkina Faso	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BG	Bulgaria	GN	Guinea	NL	Netherlands
BJ	Benin	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BR	Brazil	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KR	Republic of Korea	SN	Senegal
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Licthenstein	SU	Soviet Union
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	US	United States of America
DK	Denmark				

WO 91/18495

PCT/SE91/00294

NEW ELECTRIC CIRCUIT SYSTEM

The object of this invention is a new electric circuit system, which during the period of research was christened "Cold Electricity". Technicians in the electronics industry and the field of electricity have dreamed of a system which would enable electricity to move freely in a conductor without resistance and without any loss of the input energy at normal room temperature.

The NEW ELECTRIC CIRCUIT SYSTEM as proposed by the invention is based upon the use of two main groups consisting of six batteries in each group in which due to the unique construction there is a new type of electric current at normal room temperature.

The new electric circuit system, which has the characteristics indicated in the claims below, is not subject to Ohm's law. The new electric circuit will have applications which will have a world-wide market, such as street illumination, household and industrial applications and electric motors and electric cars. In all of the aforesaid areas, energy and environmental conservation are the key factors for the future. Owing to the rigorous requirements in California and especially in Los Angeles such products as the electric car have an opportunity to solve the disastrous situation facing the entire planet as a result of air pollution. This invention will be able solve the global environmental havoc caused by the exhaust fumes released by products coming from the car industry.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

This new electric circuit system is well adapted to run electric motors and electric cars since the system works without resistance so that the current flows freely in the motor circuits, and there is accordingly no loss of energy. All of this takes place at normal temperatures.

This new electric circuit system, in combination with a specially constructed electric motor, is more competitive than today's electric cars vis-à-vis conventional petrol-and diesel-powered cars.

The invention will be described referring to the following figures.

Fig.1 shows one of the battery groups consisting of six batteries. Batteries 1-3 are connected with each other in series as are batteries 4-6. Batteries 1-3 and 4-6 joined in series are separated by two specially constructed power condensers 9,10. The two manual switches 7,8 are, in fact, thyristors or switch transistors for high power, the function of which is effected by means of a control circuit (not included in the drawing) in which the frequency ranges from 0 upwards. 11 and 12 show transformers and appertaining bridge-connected rectifiers 13,14. At higher frequencies power transistors and transformers without iron cores should be used. 19 is an electromagnet positioned an an appertaining speciallyconstructed electric motor. (The motor is not included in the drawing). The current flows alternately between the negative poles 9,10 of the condensers through line 20. The inventor has named this current "Cold Electricity." This current does not have tension but does, on the other hand, maintain its ampere strength. Since the current flows without resistance through the motor wiring, it can be called current without Watt, without loss of energy or heat and not subject to Ohm's law. This is a new electrical circuit system for, inter alia electric motors and electric cars

SUBSTITUTE

Fig.2 is a reversed diagram to Fig.1.

Fig.3 shows the possibilities, for example, of connecting in parallel or in series the one battery group 1-3 and the other 4-6 in Fig.1.

Fig.4 show is what manner motor power can be increased. The condensers 9,10 in Fig.1 can accordingly be further connected in parallel with a number of condensers, e.g. 51, 52, 53 and 54, which are separated from each other by diodes 63,64,65,66,67,68,69 and 70. Each extra condenser 51, 52,53,54 has its own thyristor 55,56,57,58, which in turn are connected to the positive poles of condensers 51,52,53, 54 together with a primary wire, which is connected to the transformers 11,12. Each unit has a stator 59,60 and wires 61,62. The batteries 1-3 and 4-6 belong to Fig.1. Fig.2 can accordingly be reversed and used in the context of Fig.1 as indicated in Fig.4.

Fig.1 indicates that when thyristor 8 is switched on the condenser 10 is charged on battery 1, positive pole, and battery 6, negative pole, while thyristor 7 is switched off. When thyristor 7 switches on, condenser 9 is charged on battery 4, positive pole, and battery 3, negative pole, while thyristor 8 switches off. Simultaneously condenser 10 is discharged through the primary wire 11 of the transformer, and, in the same moment there is a secondary induction, which is rectified by bridge 14, and in lines +15 and -16 the current is conducted on to batteries 24-26, Fig.2. With the discharge of each condenser, a battery group is charged. As a rule, the group which is not delivering current is always charged. When the thyristor 8 switches on, condenser 9 discharges via primary wire 12 of the transformer, and simultaneously is rectified on secondary induction current by bridge 13, and this induction current charges the batteries 21-23 Fig.2. Meanwhile condenser 10, by way of example, is recharged. When condenser 10 is charged, the other condenser 9 is discharged, and vice-versa.

SUBSTITUTE

Between the negative poles of the two condensers a new electric current is generated, the movement of which is affected by the electric vacuum of the condensers. In this way a new type of alternating current is created. The function of Fig.2 is the same as is described in Fig.1. The secondary current indicated in Fig.2 also charges the batteries as indicated in Fig.1, and so forth.

The power of the electric motor can be further enhanced if several condensers are connected parallelly and, at the same, if the number of thyristors is also increased. When thyristor 7 switches on, condensers 9,53,54 are charged from battery 4, positive pole, and battery 3 negative pole. When thyristor 8 switches on, condensers 10, 51, 52 are charged, simultaneously condenser 9 is discharged via the appertaining primary wire which is connected to transformer 12 in whose sekondary wire there is induction which charges the batteries as indicated in description in Fig.1.

In line 20 a new alternating current product is brought about which polarizes stator 19 to the north or south pole. Stator 59 belonging to thyristor 57 is located in the motor and has a 120 degree staggering in relation to the original position of stator 19. The ignition of thyristor 57 also has a time staggering of 120 degrees in relation to the discharge of stator 19. Condenser 51 discharges in the same way as does condenser 10. The new alternating current is connected to the negative pole of condenser 53 via line 61 and stator 59, and at the same time, it polarizes stator 59 with corresponding poles. Stator 60, which belongs to thyristor 56, in turn, also has a 120 degree staggering in the motor in relation to stator 59; thyristor 56 also has a time staggering of 120 degrees.

The positive current of condenser 54 flows through the primary wire of transformer 12, which, in turn, induces current into its secondary wire as has been previously described in Figure 1.

SUBSTITUTE

WO 91/18495

PCT/SE91/00294

5

The new alternating current is connected to the negative pole of condenser 52 via wire 62 and stator 60, and, at the same time, it polarizes the poles of stator 60. Thyristors 7,8/ 57,55/58,56 have a time staggering to each other of 120 degrees.

Fig.2 has an inversed drawing as indicated in Fig.4 in relation to Fig.1.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

P A T E N T C L A I M S

1. This New Electric Circuit System is characterized by the batterie which fall into two main groups.

a) batteries (1-3) and (4-6) are connected in series to each other;

b) batteries (21-23) and (24-26) are likewise connected in series to each other;

c) batteries (1-3) (4-6) and (21-23) (24-26) are seperated from one another by condensers (9,10) and (29,30).

2. The New Electric Circuit System as claimed in Claim 1 is characterized by

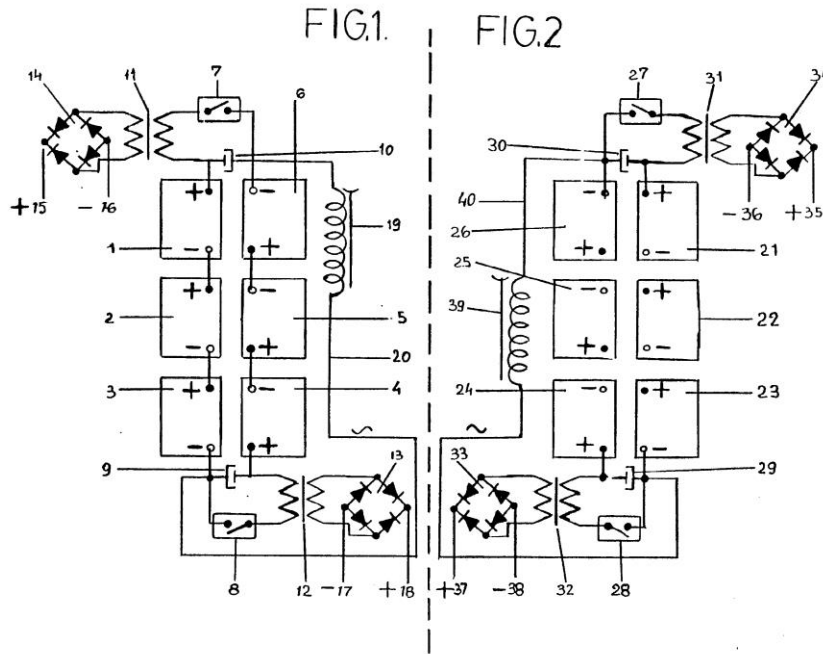
a) condensers (9,10,29,30) taking current from batteries to their respective operations and immediately restoring current to the batteries with a 5-15% loss of energy;

b) alternating discharges of the condensers (9,10) and (29,30) whereby a hitherto unknown alternating current between the negative poles of the condensers is generated. This new alternating current is called "Cold Electricity". As this new alternating current flows without resistance and as there is no loss of heat, it falls outside the realm of Ohm's law.

3. The New Electric Circuit System as claimed in Claims 1-2 is characterized by an additional enhancement of motor output whereby thereby the appertaining primary wires are connected to transformers (11,12), the operations of which are staggered in terms of time in relation to each other.

SUBSTITUTE

SUBSTITUTE



WO/91/18495

1/3

PCT/SE91/00294

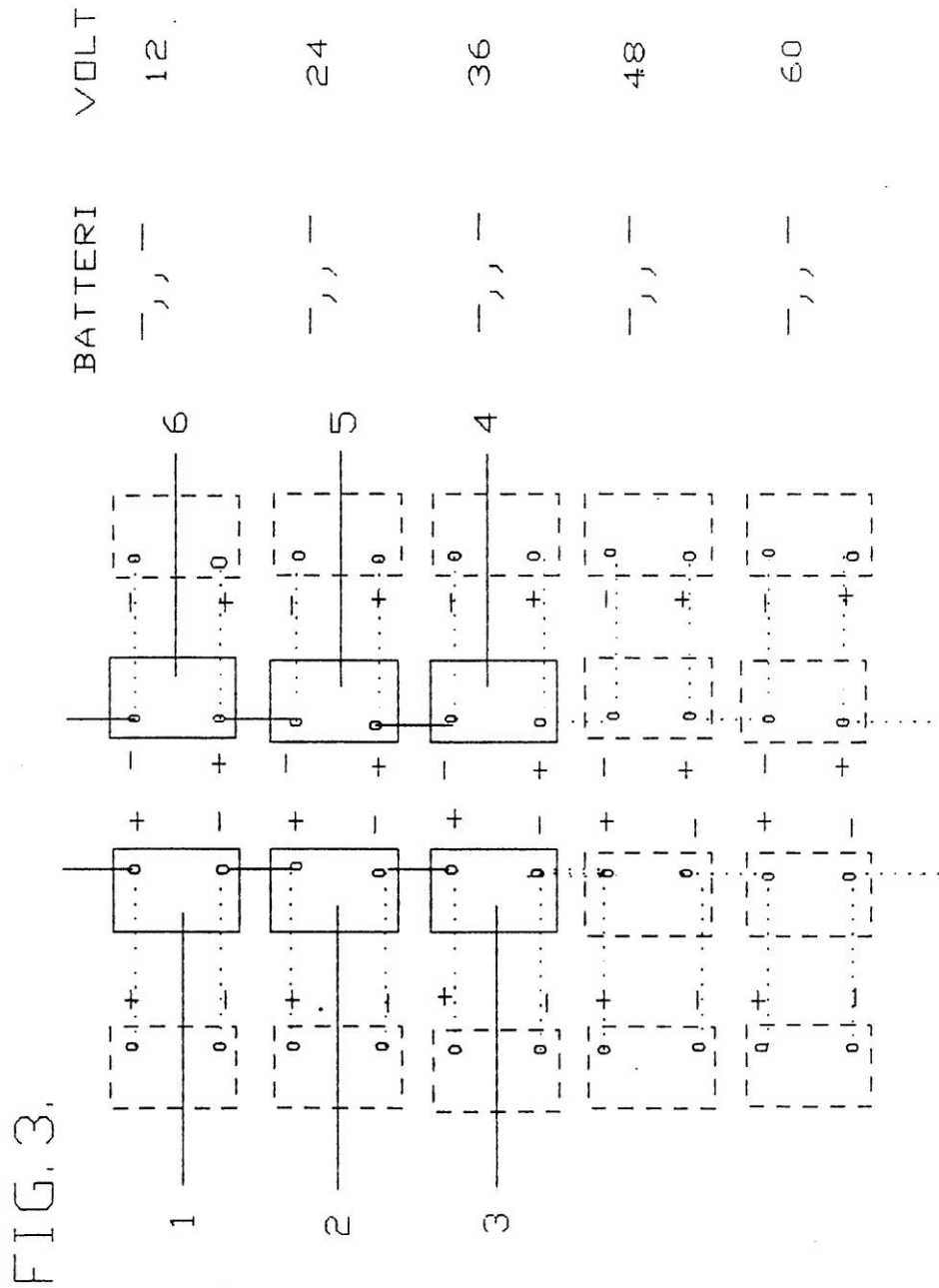
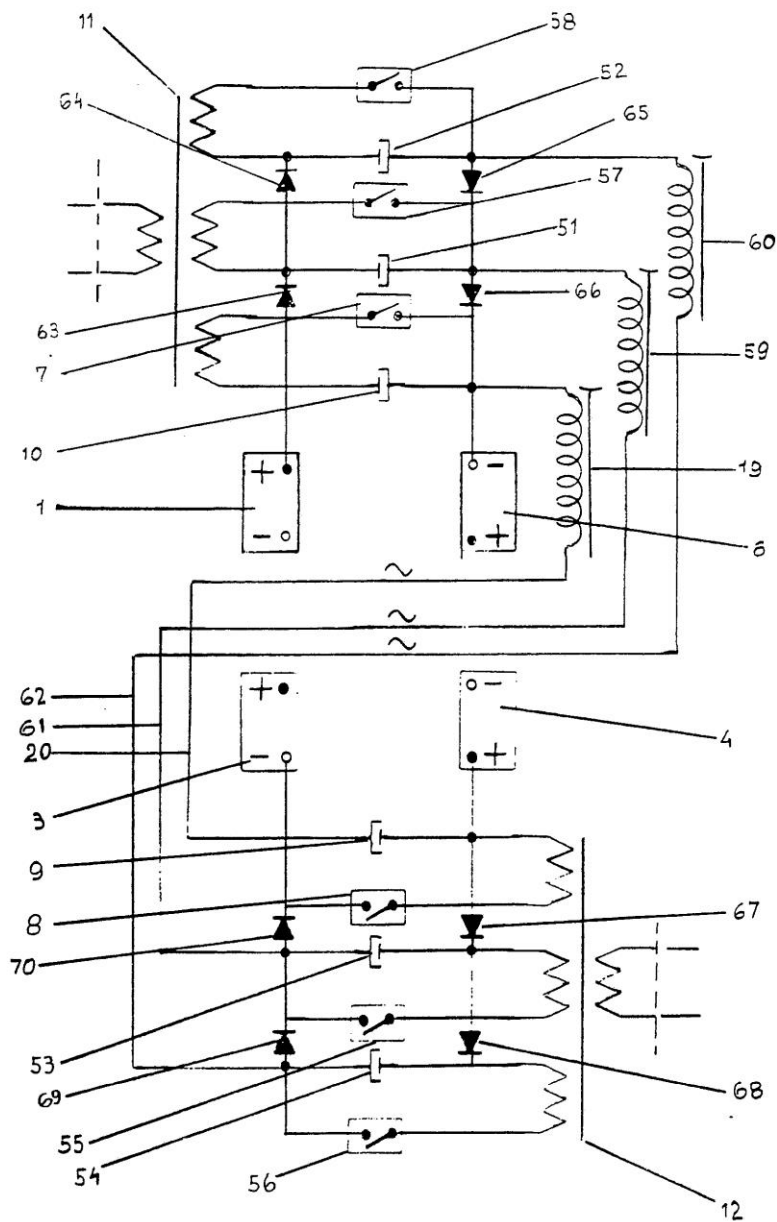


FIG. 3.

SUBSTITUTE

FIG. 4.

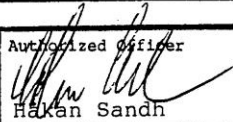


SUBSTITUTE

REC'D 12 SEP 1991
WIPO PCT

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

DECLARATION OF NON-ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
issued pursuant to PCT Article 17(2)(a) ⁽¹⁾

IDENTIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION		APPLICANT'S OR AGENT'S FILE REFERENCE ⁽⁴⁾ - - -
International Application No.	International Filing Date	
PCT/SE91/00294	1991-04-24	
Receiving Office	Priority Date Claimed	
RO/SE	1990-05-28	
Applicant (Name)		
Aries Motor Co. et al		
DECLARATION		
<p>This International Searching Authority hereby declares that no international search report will be established on the above-identified international application for the reasons indicated below. ⁽¹⁾</p> <p>1. The subject matter of the international application relates to: ⁽²⁾</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> scientific theories.</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> mathematical theories.</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> plant varieties.</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> animal varieties.</p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals, other than microbiological processes and the products of such processes.</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> schemes, rules or methods of doing business.</p> <p>g. <input type="checkbox"/> schemes, rules or methods of performing purely mental acts.</p> <p>h. <input type="checkbox"/> schemes, rules or methods of playing games.</p> <p>i. <input type="checkbox"/> methods for treatment of the human body by surgery or therapy.</p> <p>j. <input type="checkbox"/> methods for treatment of the animal body by surgery or therapy.</p> <p>k. <input type="checkbox"/> diagnostic methods.</p> <p>l. <input type="checkbox"/> mere presentations of information.</p> <p>m. <input type="checkbox"/> computer programs for which this International Searching Authority is not equipped to search prior art.</p> <p>2. The failure of the following parts of the international application to comply with prescribed requirements prevents a meaningful search from being carried out: ⁽³⁾</p> <p>a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the description.</p> <p>b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the claims.</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> the drawings.</p> <p>comment: See attached sheet</p>		
CERTIFICATION		
International Searching Authority	Date of Mailing	Authorized officer
Swedish Patent Office	1991-09-09	 Hakan Sandh

Form PCT/ISA/203 (June 1977)

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED

The invention relates to an electric circuit system supplying, for instance, electric motors. According to the invention two groups of batteries are connected in series through two capacitors. When these capacitors alternately are charged and discharged an alleged alternating current, not subject to Ohm's law, is generated between the negative poles of the capacitors.

However, the application does not contain any reasonable explanation of how the current is generated. Consequently the function of the alleged invention is so unclear that a meaningful search is impossible.

The claims do not fully define the alleged invention.