

Method for converting gravity force, spring force and force of permanent magnets in a rotary motion.

This article relates to energy engineering and more particularly to the alternative energy technology of getting power from the fundamental forces of nature such as gravity, elasticity and magnetism.

In physics, a force is any interaction, which tends to change the motion of an object. In other words, a force can cause an object with mass to change its velocity (which includes to begin moving from a state of rest), i.e., to accelerate. Forces are also described as a push or pull on an object. They can be due to phenomena such as gravity, magnetism, wind or anything that might cause a mass to accelerate. Still more particularly this article is about one method of converting gravity force, spring force and repulsive/attractive force of permanent magnets into rotary motion. This conversion does not require the use of an additional external energy in accordance with the approval of the physics that any physical force alone can compel an object with mass to change its speed, which includes beginning to move from a state of rest.

In accordance with the generally accepted definition of the “engine/motor”, it converts energy into mechanical force or motion. It is incorrect definition. Energy cannot set in motion a complex machinery. It must be converted into a physical force first. Physical force and only physical force can set in motion all the moving parts of any engine/motor.

In steam engine, the force of pressurized steam converts into mechanical reciprocating movement and rotation of a wheel. The pistons in car convert the force of gases explosions in the cylinders into rotational motion of the wheels. Clockwork motors in wind-up clocks and toys operate under the influence of spring force. Grandfather’s weight driven clocks use gravity force. Pneumatic motors use the force of a compressed air. A windmill operate using the wind force to make energy. A waterwheel uses force of linear motion of river water and convert it into rotational motion and so on.

There are two components of force in circular motion: tangential F_t and normal F_r (Fig. 1). The tangential component F_t acts along the tangent while the normal component acts along the radius r . Only the tangential component F_t of the force F generates torque. The radial component F_r will not affect the torque about point p .

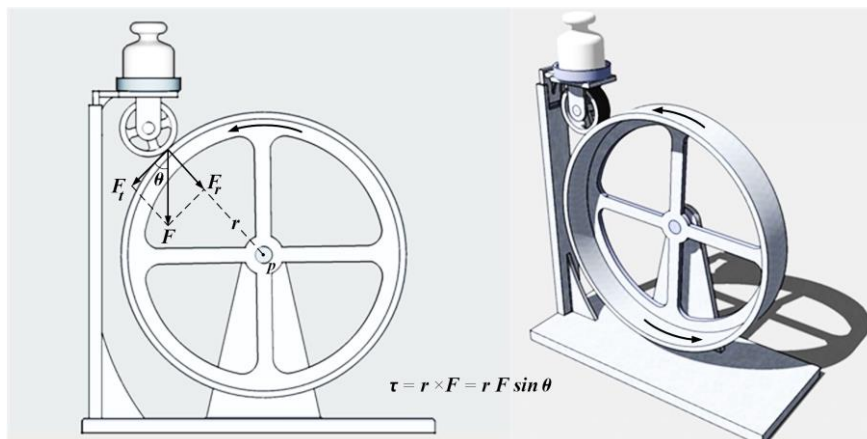


Fig. 1

Torque τ is a measure of how much a force F acting on a wheel causes that wheel to rotate. The wheel rotates about an axis, which is the pivot point p . The distance from the pivot point to the point, where the force acts is the moment arm, and denoted by r . Note that this distance r is also a vector, and points from the axis of rotation to the point where the force acts. Refer to this picture for a clear representation of these definitions. Torque (or a rotational force) τ is defined as $\tau = r \times F = r F \sin \theta$. Evidently, the less the angle θ the greater the rotational force.

The picture Fig. 2 below shows simple machines that use this principal of a physical force conversion into rotational motion.

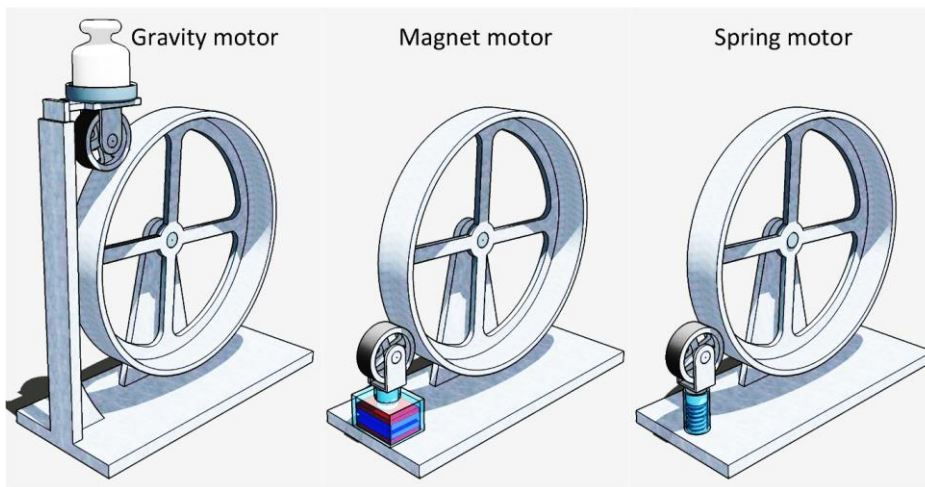


Fig. 2

A force F acts on the large wheel at an acute tangent angle θ (Fig. 1). To transmit the force without transmitting motion we use a small wheel, which also rotates under action of this force. The weight in the gravity motor and the permanent magnet in the magnet motor remain in a static state without movement when motor operate. The spring in the spring motor stay compressed too during the rotation of the large wheel. *This situation is quite unusual for the observer, as in accordance with modern ideas in physics affecting object itself must be set in motion, such as the weight or the spring in the grandfather's clocks.*

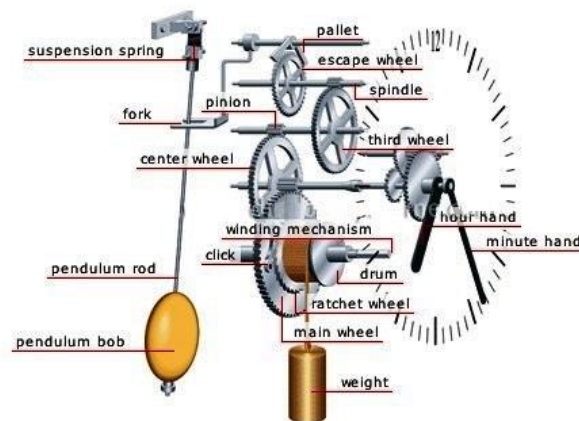
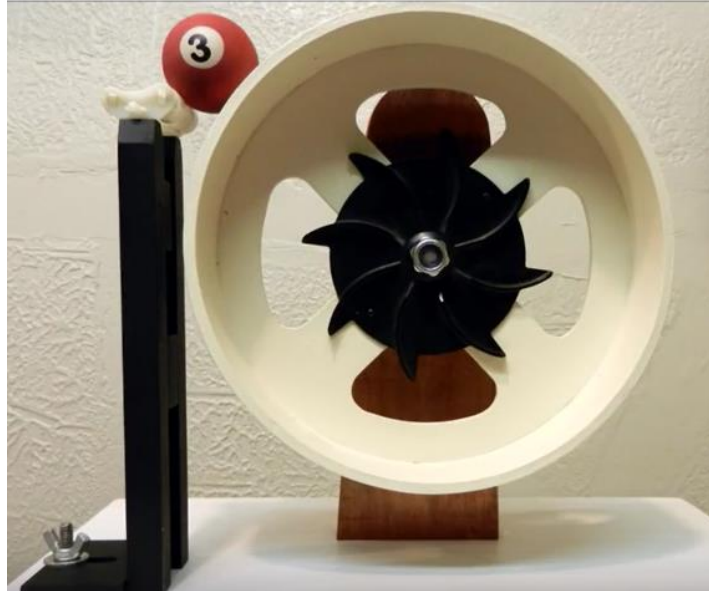


Fig. 3

The experiment with the ball shows this situation clearly. In this experiment a heavy ball mounted on a small wheel, leads a big wheel in a continuous rotation using its weight, which affects the big wheel down in the tangent direction. The ball does not change its position on the height during motor operation.



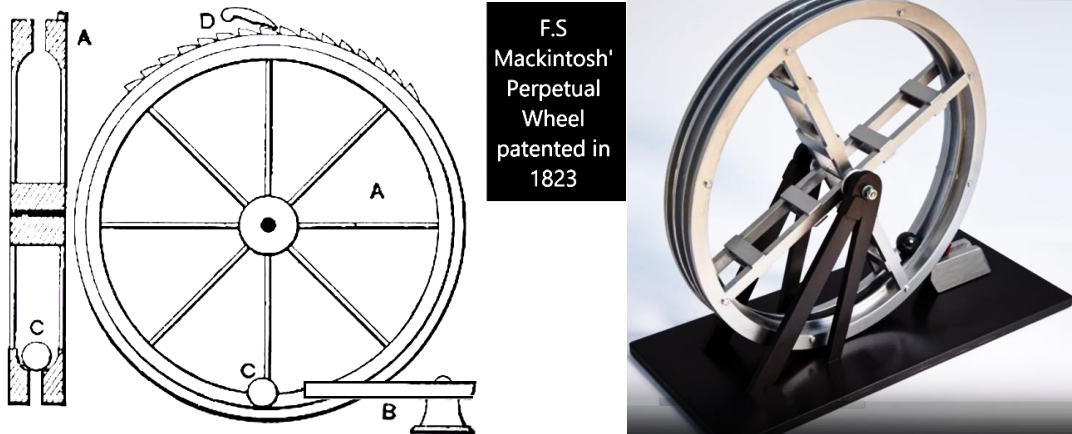
Screen shot of the Ball Engine. Published [veproject1](#) on 18 Sep 2015
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w55MPsIRYAQ>

The experiment with spring motor confirm this state too. Spring force in this experiment acts tangentially (not radially) on the large wheel causing its continuous rotation. In this experiment, a spring does not change its state, that is, it remains compressed. Gravity motor US patent 6237342 B1 shown in this video works because of weight imbalance. Extra weight on left acts on the ends of rotating cross in plane of rotation at an acute tangent angle too.



Screen shots of the gravity motor and spring engine. Published [veproject1](#) on 16 Jun 2013
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bmjBTSdCiVg> .

In the other experiment powerful magnet hold a steel ball on one side of the big wheel. Because of two forces action, big wheel rotates continuously. Theoretical study of simultaneous impact of gravity and magnet force on the big wheel described on page <http://energythic.com/view.php?node=283>.



Screen shots of the gravity-magnetic motor. Published [veproject1](#) on 31 Jul 2015
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m8-Kek8Halc>

This Spring Powered Motor looks different from others but driving force acts the same way. The amount of force required to push the spring down at the end of the spring is less than the amount of force, which push cam of the flywheel up when it is getting closer to attachment point of the spring. Therefore, each turn the flywheel will get an extra push-up ensures continuous rotation of the wheel. This action looks like gravitational slingshot maneuvers of the spacecraft https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gravity_assist.



Screen shots of Spring Powered Motor. Published [bailywick1](#) on Oct 21, 2013
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c3I2zeoUbzg>

All these experiments suggest that it is possible to generate energy using gravitational force, spring force and force of permanent magnets.

Describing these experiments, I am trying to prove to everyone that there are energy sources we do not use today. We know very little or have no knowledge at all about them. That is why it is very hard to make a dialogue on this issue seriously. The proof that gravity, elasticity and permanent magnets have their own sources of energy are just above models of the mechanisms set in motion by the forces that these energy sources give rise. These models created at amateur level and no scientific centers that would recognize these experiments in earnest.

The most convincing demonstration that permanent magnets have their own energy source, providing them a powerful mutual attraction or repulsion, is magnet motor WO 2009/019001 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CDpKqdcDDrQ> .

Current theories do not recognize the gravity, elasticity and permanent magnets as sources of energy. They do not recognize because know a little about them. It is necessary to go through a long and difficult way to obtain working theories.

Deficiency of knowledge in this area has led to a massive participation of the enthusiastic people in the experimental search for answers that cannot give the scientists. I want to emphasize that unknown to us energies manifest themselves in the form of forces that we feel, and we can measure. We know how to deal with the forces when calculating machines, mechanisms, and can design and build them for using these forces. At this time, engineer-designer has no necessity to know the theory of the origin of the physical force.

I have already retired, but has not lost interest in basic science problems in the field of new technologies generating energy without causing damage to the environment. I researched the possibility of direct conversion of the forces such phenomena of nature like gravity, elasticity and magnetism in mechanical rotary motion, which means the work and energy. My ability to conduct such studies in home workshop is very limited. I started my work with the creation of a model of the gravity motor

http://peswiki.com/index.php/Directory:Vlad_Zenin%27s_Multifunction_Gravity_Motor .

You can see a simplified version of it in action

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bmjBTSdCiVg> . Later models similar to those shown in

Fig. 2 were the main research tools. Nevertheless, I had made the necessary calculations, simulations and experiments, which allowed me to formulate the basic requirements for new method of force conversion into rotary motion and to develop engines that performs this conversion <http://www.ipaustralia.com.au/applicant/zenin-vladimir-mr/patents/>. To

understand the method you can read a patent here

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289536285_Magnet_engine and article here

<http://forcetoenergy.blogspot.com.au/>

Development of a new method theory and engines design in these publications brought to the level necessary and sufficient to create engine with given power.