

UFO How-To

THE FREE E-BOOK

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How UFOs Work

Mankind has the ability to build UFOs. The answer to How UFOs work has been released to the public by the government. Actually, it's been available for almost 100 years now. It's just that no one knew where to look for the answers.

This book will help you understand how they work.

The UFO How-To series has over six and a half thousand¹ (6500+) pages to it, 99% of which is complete patent information. Over four thousand² (4000+) pages are devoted to UFO craft and their propulsion systems, over eighteen hundred³ (1800+) are showing the complete patents of power systems that can be used for UFO craft, homes, and even automobiles.

But you *don't* need to read all those pages, or even understand all those pages to understand how UFOs operate. To make it easier, I broke them down into six main categories:

- 1) Air powered. Some of the oldest patents are air foil discs and giant blowers.
- 2) Electrogravitic. Large voltages of electricity pulsed into the right receivers.
- 3) Plasma Propulsion. Think of rockets that run on lightning. Or David Adair.
- 4) Magnetohydrodynamic. These are the 'glowing balls of light' people see.
- 5) Fusion. A catch all category for fusion, fission, and antimatter drives.
- 6) Inertial. Mechanical momentum powered craft.

You can choose which area you want to start, because the first six books of the [UFO How-To](#) series are divided as above. All except the first book, "[100 Years of UFO Patents.](#)" That first book has all kinds of UFOs in it, from the first "Aerial Machine" to the "Gyro Stabilized Flying Saucer" to the "Gravitational Wave Propulsion System."

¹ 6632 pages to be exact, not including "The Basics."

² 4165 pages.

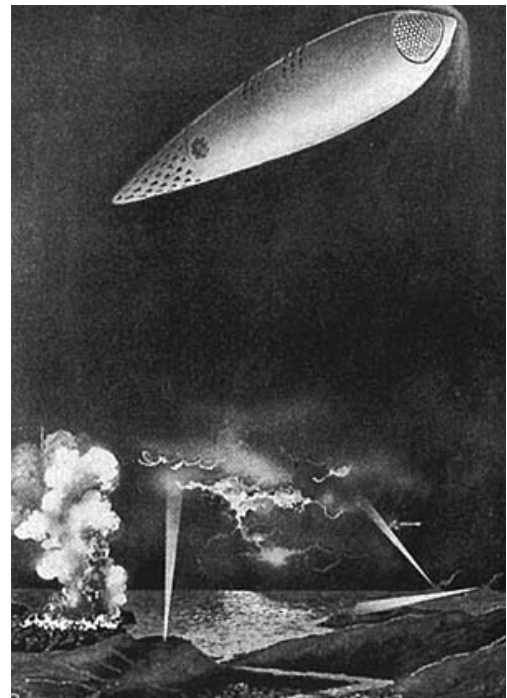
³ 1867 pages.

People You Ought To Know About

The following people are ‘persons of interest’ in the history and development of the modern human built UFO. Each one of them has played a critical role in the science of UFO propulsion systems, and has a portion of the UFO How-To series.

Nikola Tesla: In 1884 Tesla came to America with four cents in his pocket and a notebook under his arm. In that notebook were the plans for “the perfect flying machine,” the UFO.

This man gave the United States 117 patents, was the father of alternating current, radio, neon lighting, automotive distributors, remote control... and would have given the world free power, global communication, and the ability to travel anywhere on the planet in seconds, back in 1905. But he was shut down by the money powers. Unfortunately for the money powers, he inspired others to follow in his footsteps. This is great for the rest of us, because, Tesla never patented his UFO plans. He was too



concerned that those in power would use the UFO as a weapon of war, being able to cause a blitzkrieg in mere seconds, re-supplying weapons in seconds, returning in seconds, ultimately raining down months worth of devastation in minutes. Tesla felt that the plans were best kept by him, to prevent the horrors of war from being magnified to a level never before seen. (You can read more about Tesla in [Volume II of the UFO How-To series, “Electrogravitics.”](#)) But by the time he shifted his self-perception to that of guardian of the UFO secret, he had already inspired a young T. Townsend Brown to follow in his footsteps as researcher extraordinaire.

Thomas Townsend Brown: Brown's legacy is documented in his patents, a progression of understanding how high voltage pulses cause capacitors to lurch, and how that lurching ("electrokinetic movement") could be harnessed for flight.

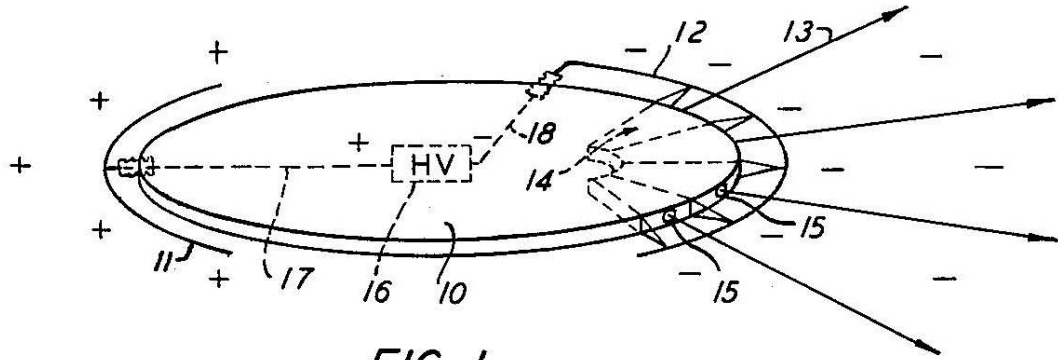


FIG. 1

T. T. BROWN

ELECTROKINETIC GENERATOR

Long before completing his education, or progressing along his impressive career, Brown would bring his discovery to Prof. Biefeld. Prof. Biefeld latched on to Brown's discovery and used his tenure to get this phenomenon officially recognized in physics. Thomas Townsend Brown's discovery bears his name to this day: The Biefeld-Brown Effect."

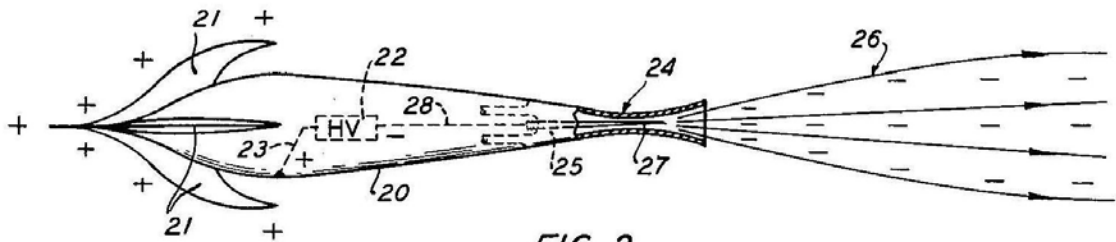
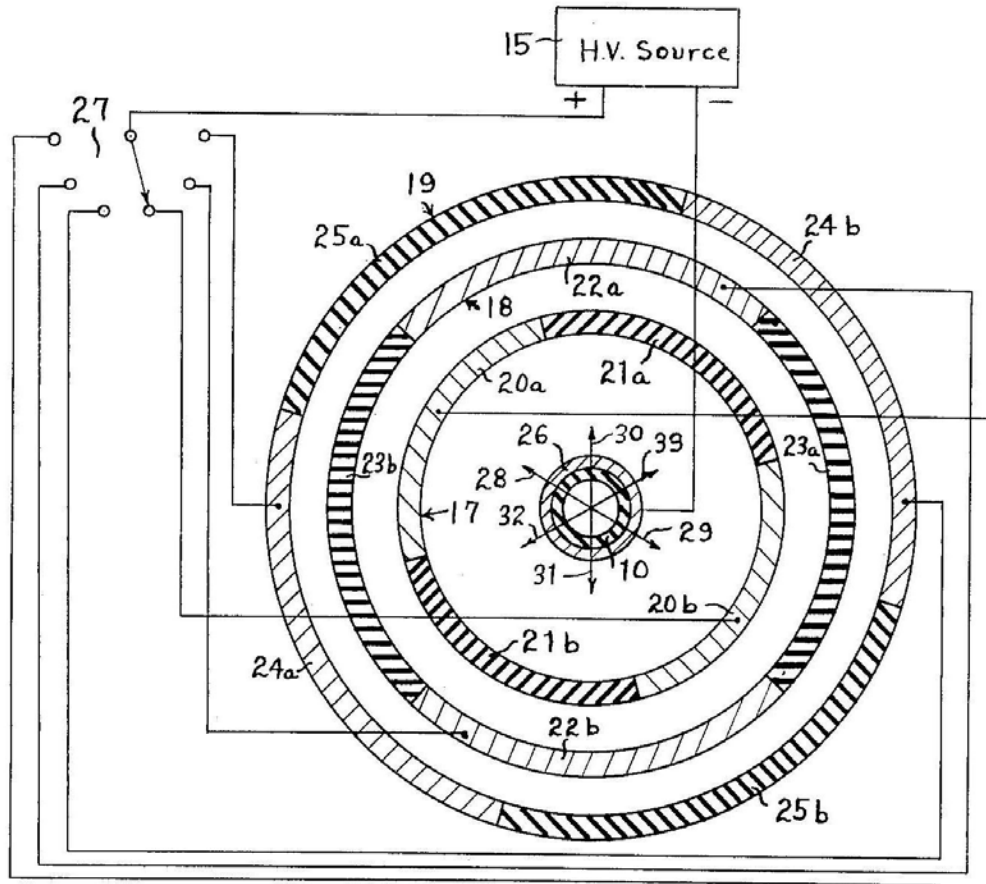


FIG. 2

T. T. BROWN

ELECTROKINETIC GENERATOR

Impressive is definitely the word to use to describe Brown's career: Naval Research Laboratory, International Gravity Expedition to the West Indies, Johnson Smithsonian Deep Sea Expedition, Officer-in-charge Atlantic Fleet Radar Material School, Atlantic Fleet Gyrocompass School, Materials and Processes Engineer at Glenn LD Martin Aircraft Co. Baltimore, Md., Radar Consultant at Lockheed Aircraft Co. Consulting physicist at Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, Bahnson Laboratories...

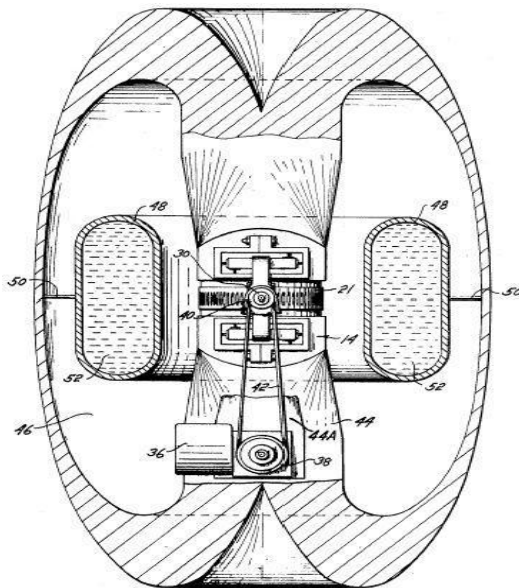


ELECTRICAL THRUST PRODUCING DEVICE

His work with high voltages would spark (no pun intended) the development of the UFO as a classified project in the United States, coming to open testing in the late 1940's. Brown's work was classified for decades, and the fact that any portion of it has been released is practically a miracle in itself. But much of it is available, and you can read more about TT Brown in [Volume II of the UFO How-To series, "Electrogravitics.](#)

While Brown's work helped solidify Tesla's dream of the "perfect flying machine," it was the work of Wallace that made it a reality.

Henry W. Wallace: A brilliant scientist who worked for GE Aerospace and GE Re-Entry Systems, he discovered and openly patented the secret of inertia and gravity shielding. It is because of Wallace that we understand how pilots and passengers can travel in a craft moving at thousands of miles per hour, making right angle or sharper maneuvers without being crushed by the G-Forces generated.



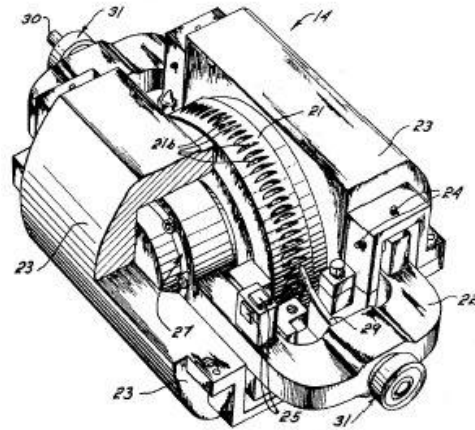
His patents titled “Method And Apparatus For Generating A Dynamic Force Field”, and “Method And Apparatus For Generating A Secondary Gravitational Force Field” expose the miracle of gravitational and inertial shielding, and generating electrogravitic propulsion. You can read these in [Volume II of the UFO How-To series, “Electrogravitics.”](#)

In those patents, Wallace details the missing secrets from Brown’s work, that the way to create shielding of inertia and gravity is by using materials with significantly high ratio of odd nuclear spin values (the proportions of the nucleus are not balanced, it is not about radioactivity). You can learn more about this in the two free videos I’ve posted at <http://www.ufohowto.com/presentation%20-%20first%20half.swf> and <http://www.ufohowto.com/presentation%20-%20second%20half.swf>.

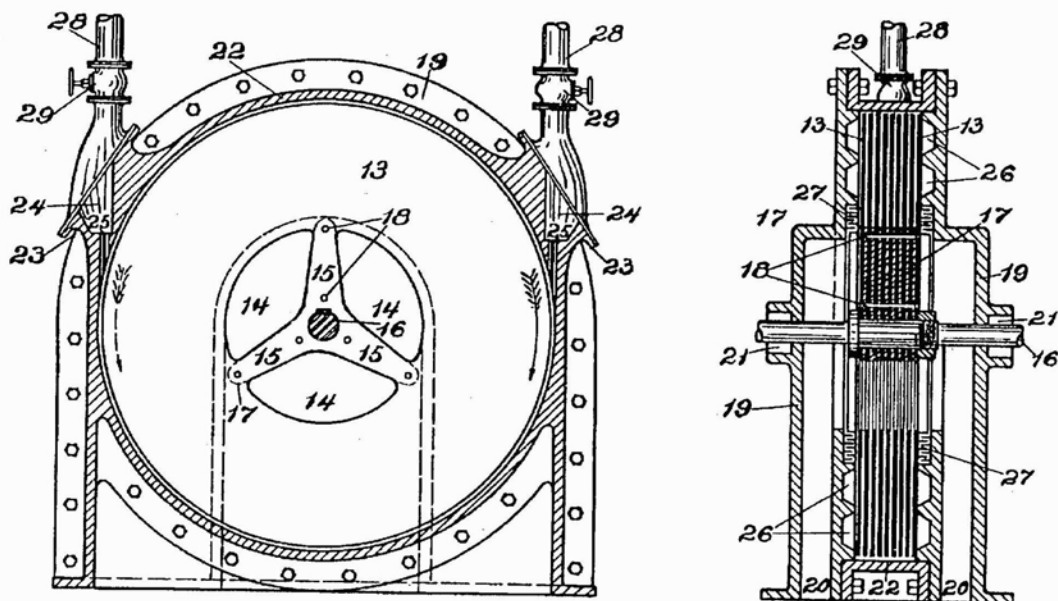
And don’t confuse “lifter technology” with electrogravitic propulsion. **That’s like confusing a hot-air balloon with a surface-to-air missile.**

But Wallace' work wasn't just about shielding, it was about propulsion.

These same materials with odd nuclear spin values can harness the propulsive effect mechanically. That's why Wallace patented inertial transmission and variable speed gearing devices that rotated at such high speeds.



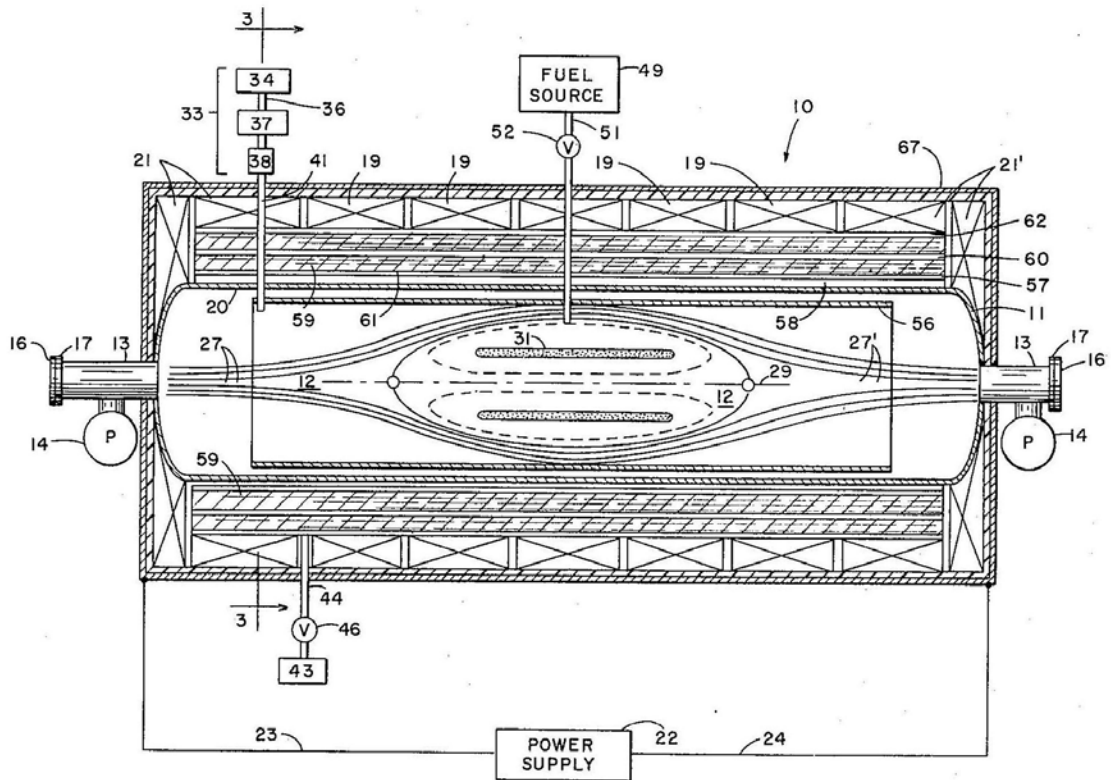
If a person were to hook up a device like Tesla's turbine, which is capable of tens of thousands of revolutions per minute safely, to Wallace' gearing and transmission system, in turn rotating his mechanical secondary gravitational force generator (Wallace' overall plan), you could design a UFO capable of the high speeds, intense maneuvers, that is gravitationally and inertially shielded, without the high voltage electricity pulses.



N. TESLA.
TURBINE.

Fig. 2.

Nicholas Christofilos: Christofilos is the father of Fusion Theory as we understand it today because his discovery of the “Magnetic Bottle.” Like all truly brilliant minds, his discovery was attempted to be usurped by members of academia who tried to steal his work and take credit for his discoveries. The right circumstances shed light on the fact that his work was first in this field, and history has been corrected, but it almost wasn’t so. You can read more about Christofilos’ magnetic bottles, fusion reactors, astrons and other inventions of [Volume V of the UFO How-To series](#).



PROTON E-LAYER ASTRON FOR PRODUCING CONTROLLED FUSION REACTIONS

So to all you garage tinkerers and home lab researchers, NEVER GIVE UP if someone tries to steal your work!

RECAP

I broke down the main UFO types into the six main books:

- 1) [Flying saucers](#), whether powered by air, gyro, or by gravity waves.
- 2) [Electrogravitic](#). Dynamic force thousands of times stronger than gravity.
- 3) [Plasma Propulsion](#). Think of rockets that run on lightning.
- 4) [Magnetohydrodynamic](#). These are the ‘glowing balls of light’ people see.
- 5) [Fusion](#). The catch all category for fusion, fission, and antimatter drives.
- 6) [Inertial](#). Mechanical momentum powered craft.

There is also a book entirely on [Electromagnetic UFO Theory](#). This book has become popular because it’s the only one where ‘defensive’ systems are discussed. Everyone who wants to create a Star Trek, Star Wars, Farscape, or whatever kind of reality can find that type of ‘hostility-deterrent’ technology explained here. (Who knows what we may find in the solar system or beyond!)

I’ve dedicated an entire section on my site to answering the most frequent questions about UFOs and the books. It’s at <http://www.ufohowto.com/Q%20and%20A.htm>.

I broke down power systems technology into three main categories:

- 1) [Hydrogen power systems](#). Splitting water for power is easier than you think.
- 2) [Permanent magnet systems](#). They can be self-powered, and over-unity.
- 3) [Esoteric power systems](#). From engines with no input or exhaust, to those that recycle atomic waste, run by the Casimir effect, run on cosmic rays, or even on sound, all these devices are catalogued here.

These power systems technologies can be used for all kinds of “green” applications. They can power homes, factories, automobiles, airplanes...

Recently I produced a new book about [Navigation and Communication Systems](#). But this is not the only book that discusses that. The same 300 or so pages of patent that discuss ‘hostility-deterrent’ in [Electromagnetic UFO Theory](#) also discuss application for “telecommunication” and as an “illuminator for an active sensor and/or guidance system.”

If you’re thinking that the 600 or so pages of each of these books are too much for you to digest, you can start with [The Basics](#). At a mere 118 pages, this book touches on one example of each of the main propulsion types with about a quarter of the content in commentary. Yes, even with this smaller book you will still be armed with enough public domain (no royalties to pay if you build a UFO!) information to build UFO craft.

So why did I provide this? Because I found the answer to the question of “Does man possess UFO technology.” I’m tired of TV shows that never give answers, books that never give answers, public speakers that charge too much money to come and talk about UFOs without giving real answers.

I found out we can build them, and I want a spotlight shined on it.

We can use this to save the environment, save the economy, and help prevent global over-population. We can use these technologies to start the next great human expansion into the solar system and beyond. I talk about this in my [prospectus](#), which you can read in full [here](#), if you want.

I am so serious about this that I have started a [Trust](#) to fund the project of building these craft and will show the [results here](#). I have applied for tax exempt status for the Trust, so that, once granted, you could make a donation to the Trust and take it as a tax write-off. But even if we don’t get 501(c)(3) status, we will still run the Trust, still accept donations, and still report the results.

MORE INFORMATION

Do you want to read the [interview with Changing Planet](#)? [Click here.](#)

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I want to spread the word, to open the reality that the space-age life we were all promised from the time we first went to school is now in our grasp. Here's your chance to grab it. I've included a couple of patents not otherwise in the books, below, so that you can see there are many ways to build a UFO craft.



(12) **United States Patent**
Paterro

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,290,184 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Sep. 18, 2001**

(54) **FLYING CRAFT WITH WATER AND AIR PROPULSION SOURCE**

(76) Inventor: **Von Friedrich C. Paterro**, 23-B 23rd Floor, Makati Tuscany 6751 Ayala Avenue, Makati City (PH), 1226

(*) Notice: This patent issued on a continued prosecution application filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d), and is subject to the twenty year patent term provisions of 35 U.S.C. 154(a)(2).

Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 32 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/200,703**

(22) Filed: **Nov. 27, 1998**

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **B64G 1/40**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **244/172; 244/23 R; 244/73 R; 60/39.182; 60/644.1; 60/227; 376/318; 376/907**

(58) **Field of Search** **244/23 R, 172, 244/73 R; 60/644.1, 227; 376/318, 319, 907**

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Primary Examiner—Charles T. Jordan

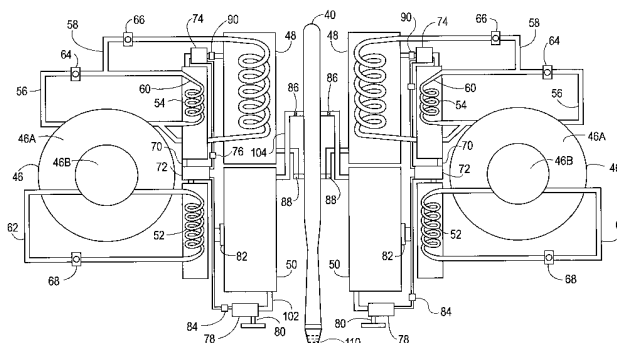
Assistant Examiner—Tien Dinh

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Oliff & Berridge, P.L.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A propulsion system for a flying craft uses an air and water fuel source to provide propulsion thrust. The system includes two steam generating units, one attached directly to a compact turbine and the other connected to a compressor. The compressor compresses the steam from the latter steam generator, including excess steam from the turbine generator, and pumps it to a super-heated steam compression chamber. At the same time, the turbine generator powers another compressor to take in air from the atmosphere and pumps it into a super chilled compression chamber. After both the compressed super-heated steam and the compressed super chilled air have attained required pressure, volume and temperature, both gases are fed into an expansion chamber under appropriate control. The expansion chamber operates as a rocket booster and is equipped with an exhaust system made up of a main nozzle and several auxiliary thrust vectoring nozzles. Reactionary forces within the expansion chamber, caused by expansion of the chilled steam, cause thrust and generated heat. The generated heat heats the chilled compressed air within the gas expansion chamber, causing expansion of the chilled air, providing further thrust. The exhaust system controls exiting of the expanding gases to control and vector the thrust. Preferably, the heat source for the system is one or more nuclear reactors.

24 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets



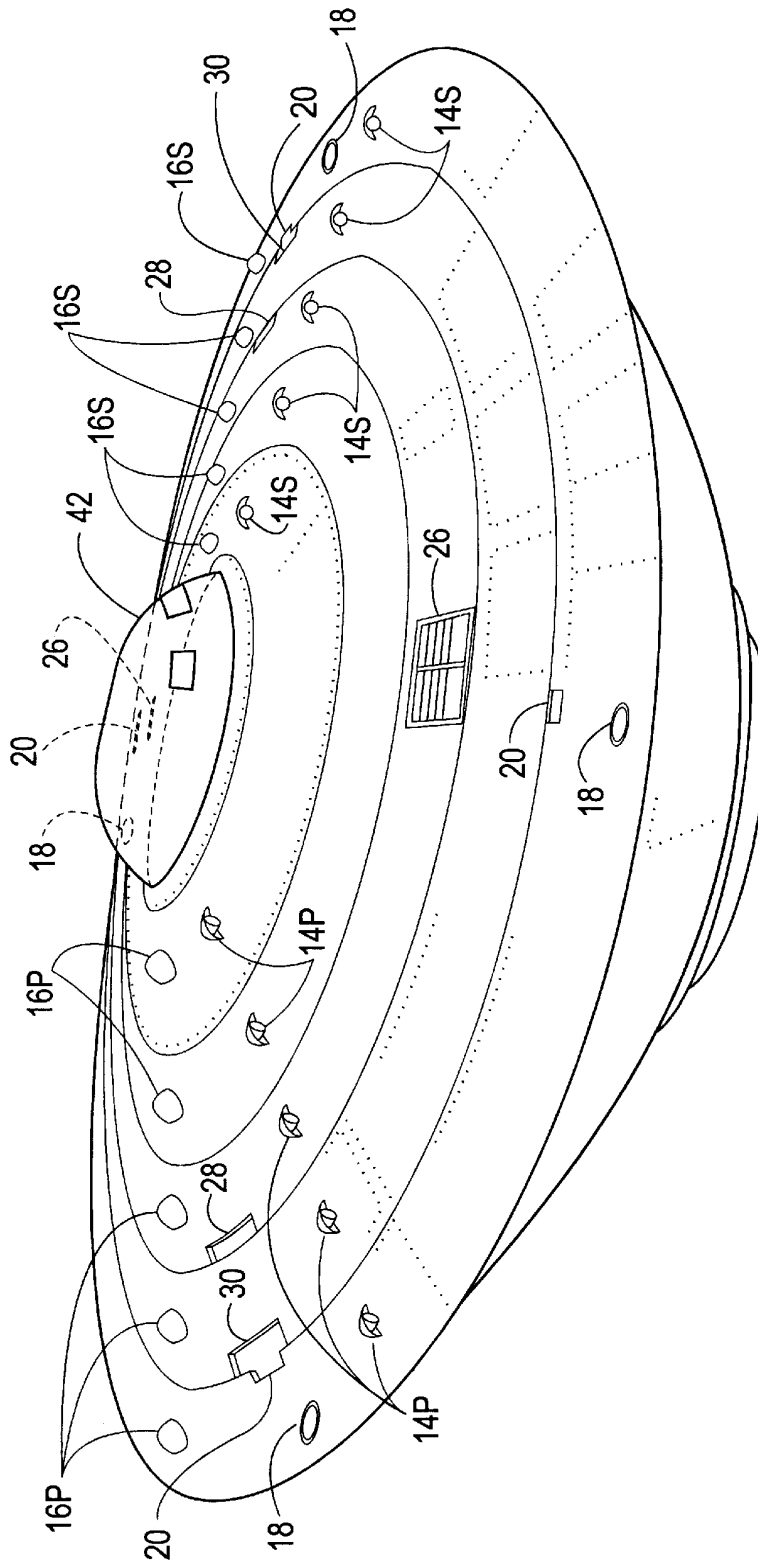


Fig. 1

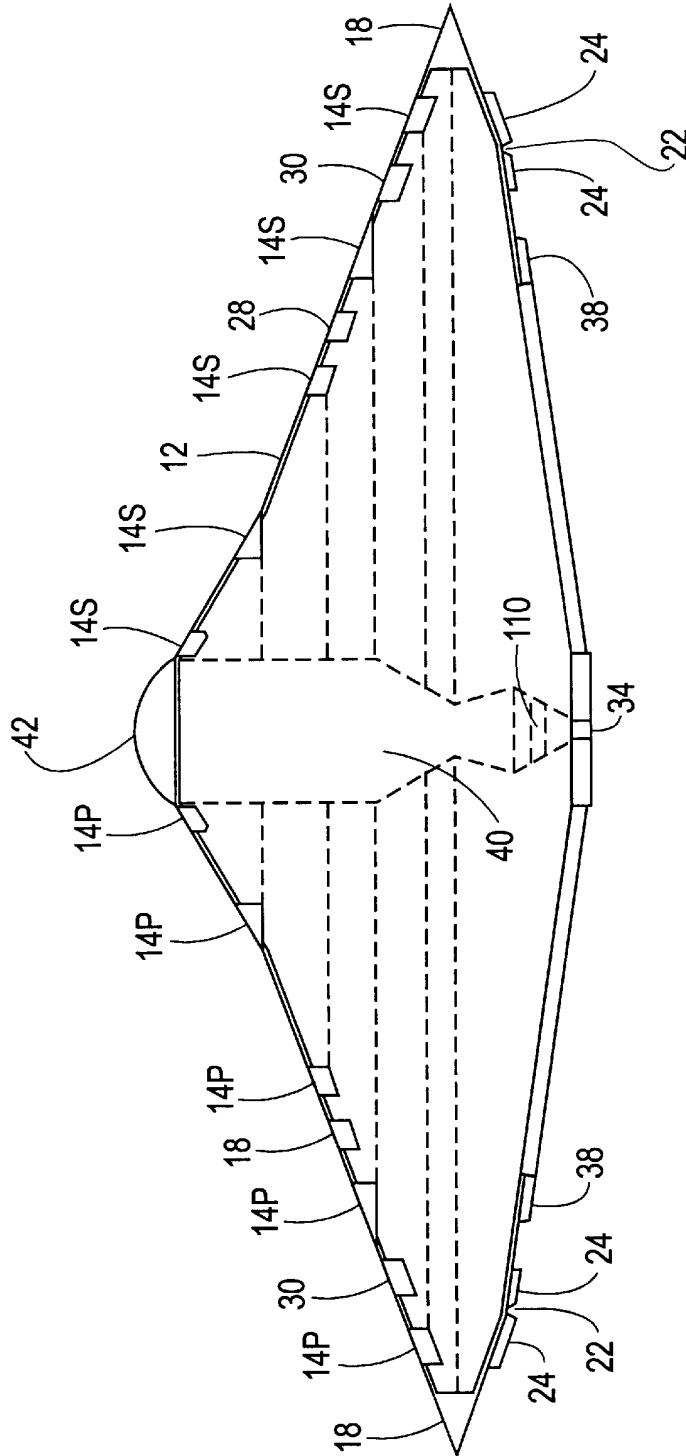


Fig. 2

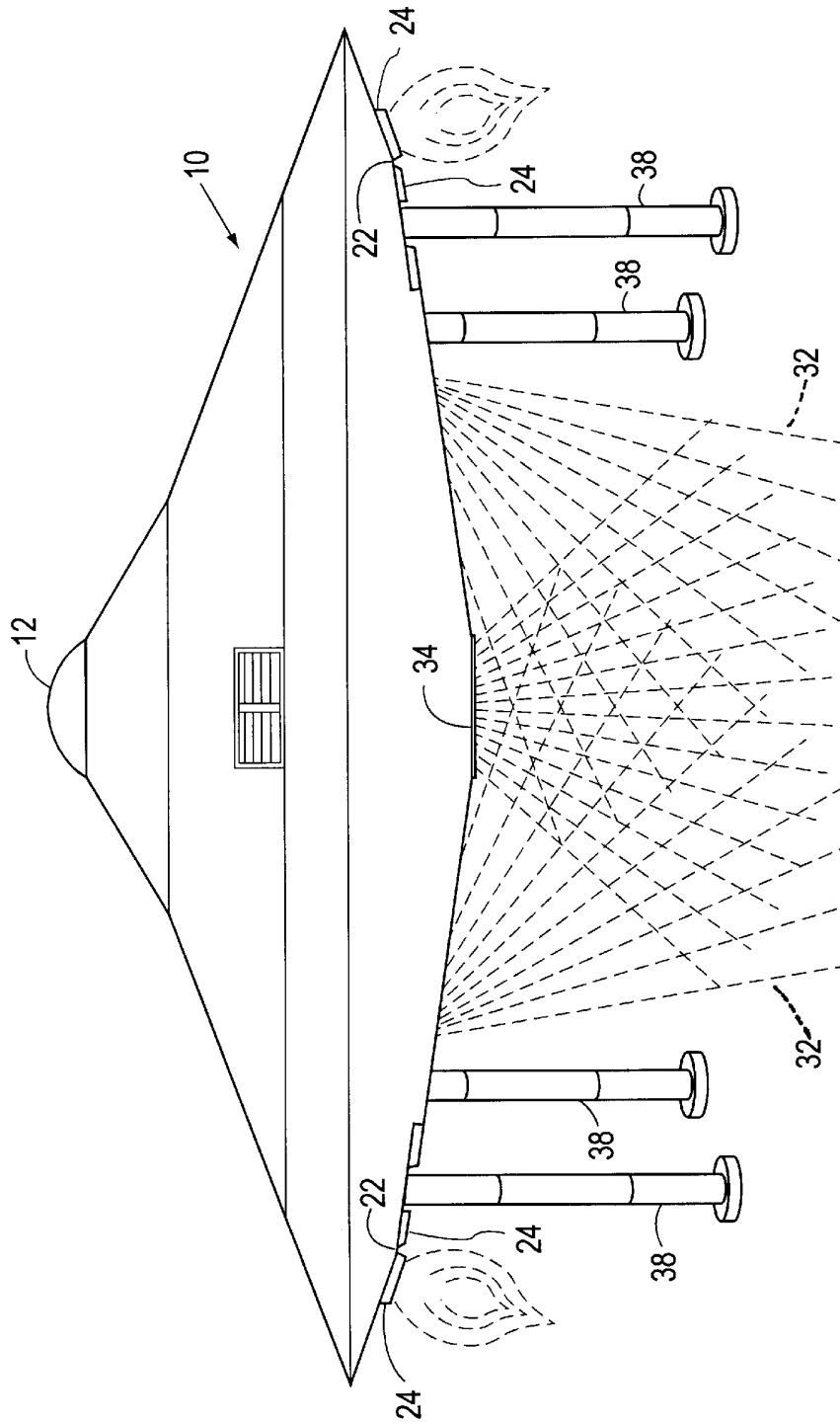


Fig. 3

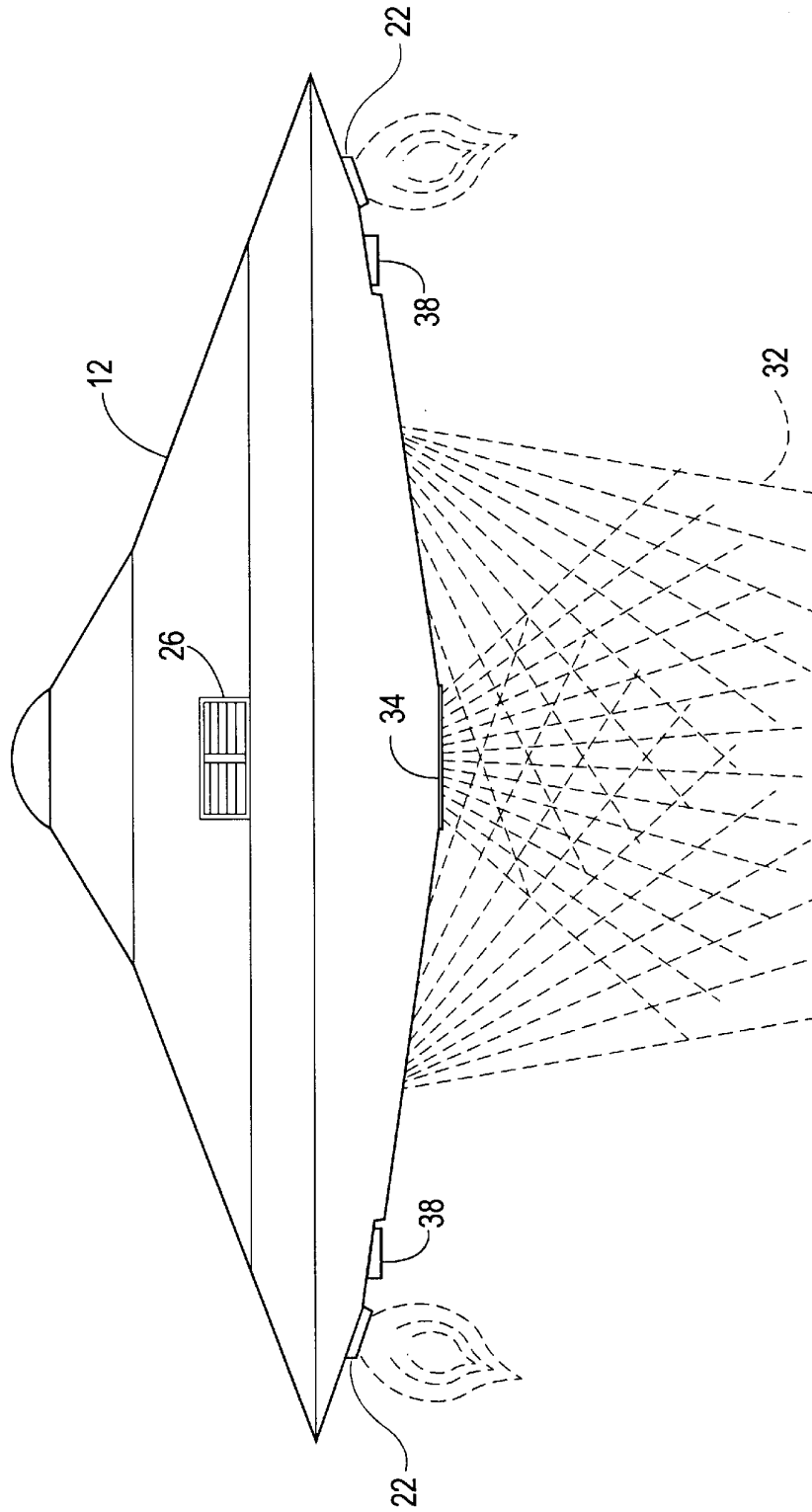


Fig. 4

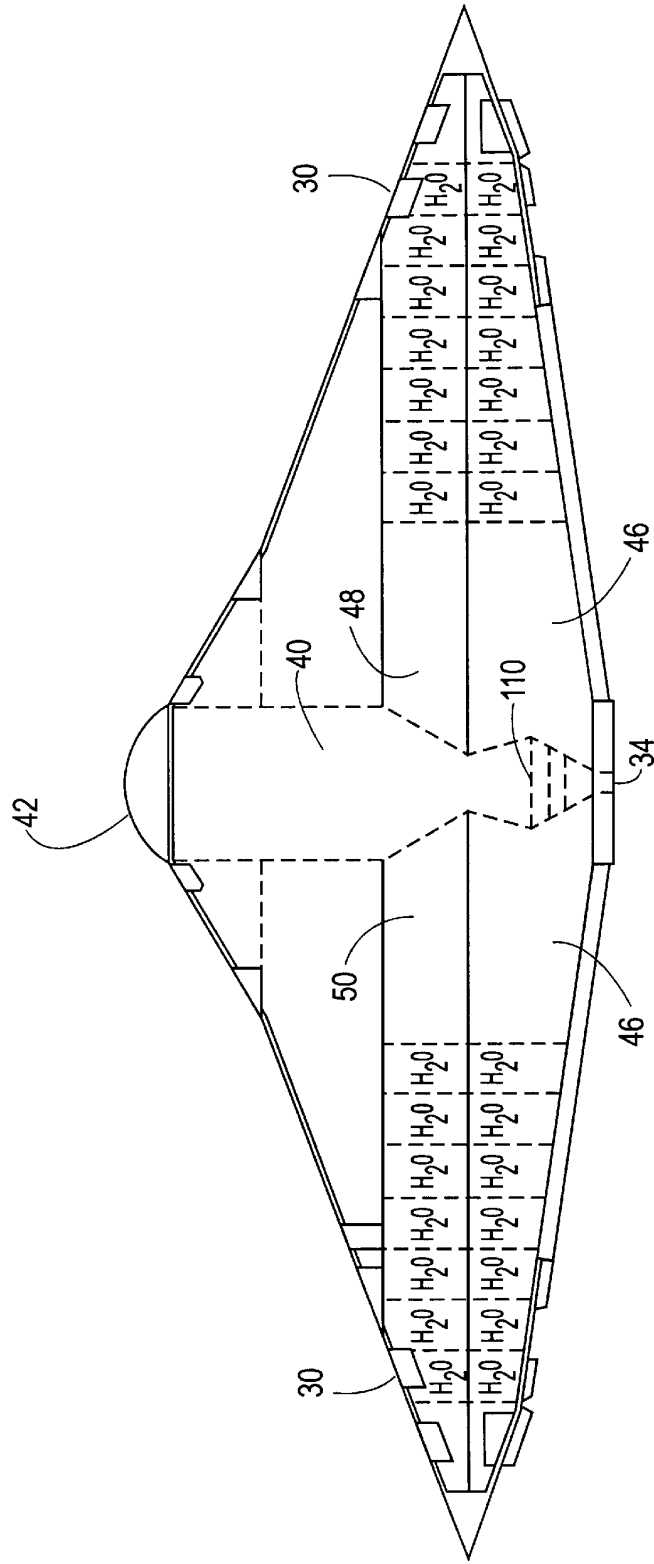


Fig. 5

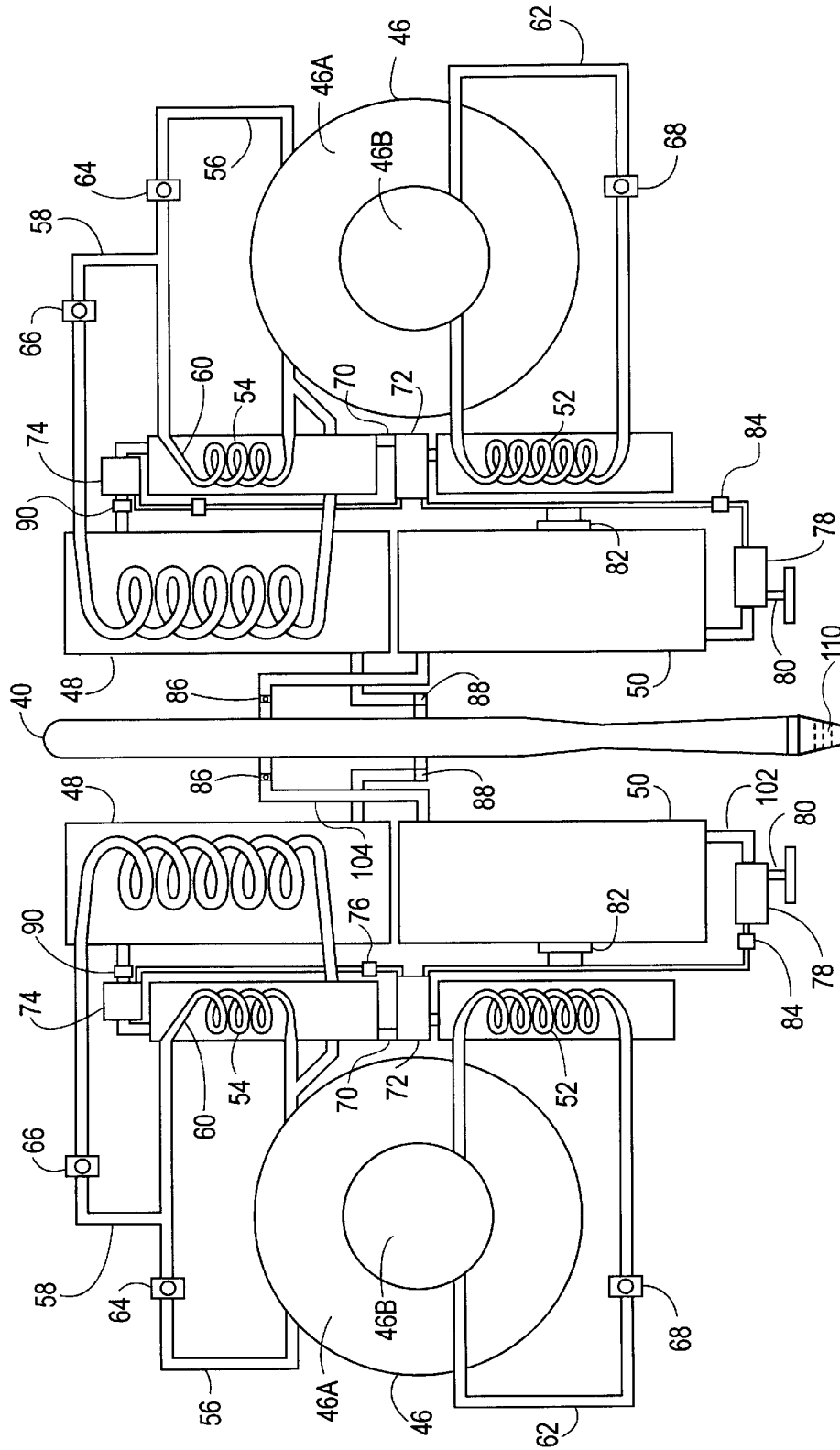


Fig. 6

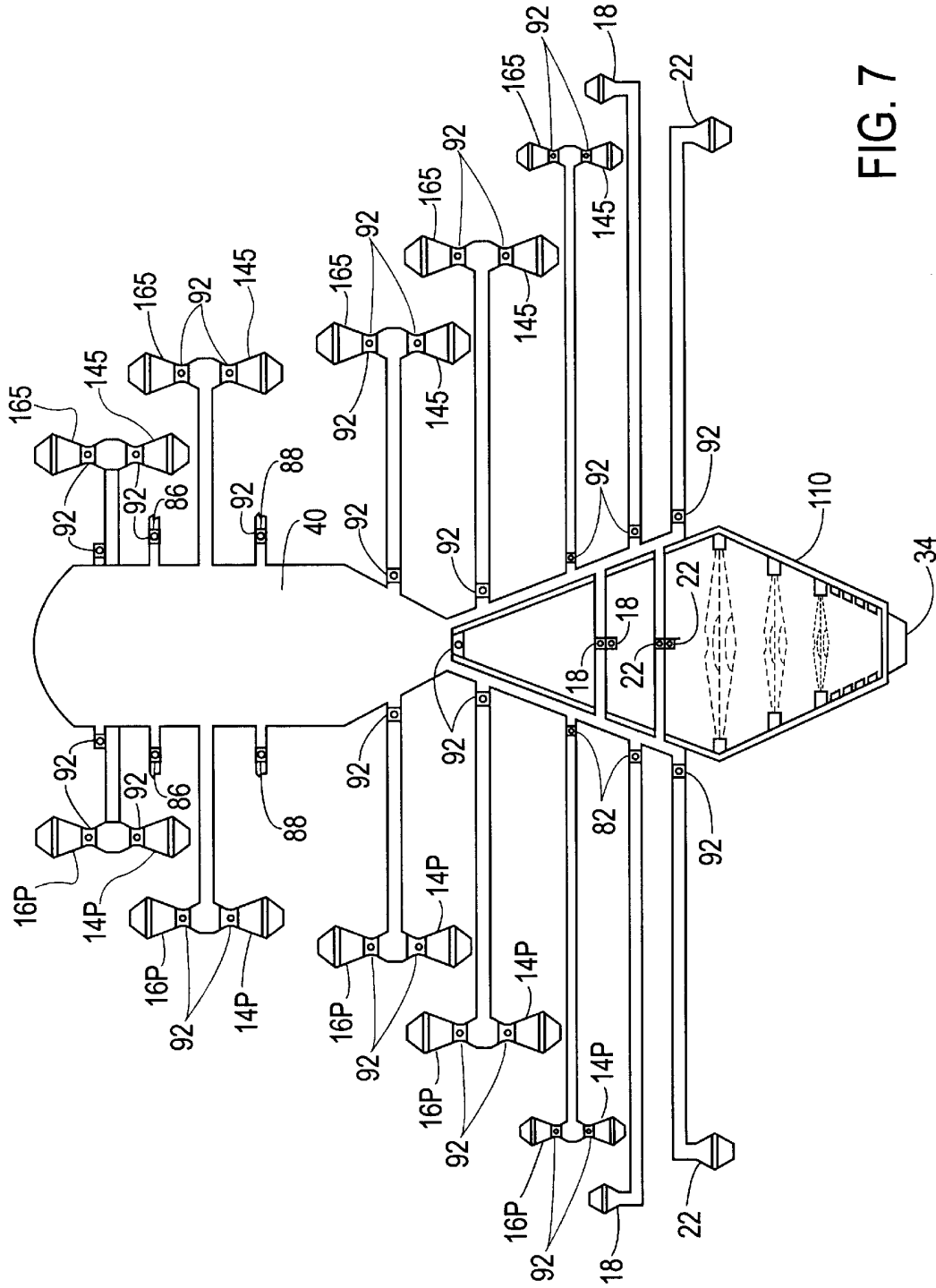


FIG. 7

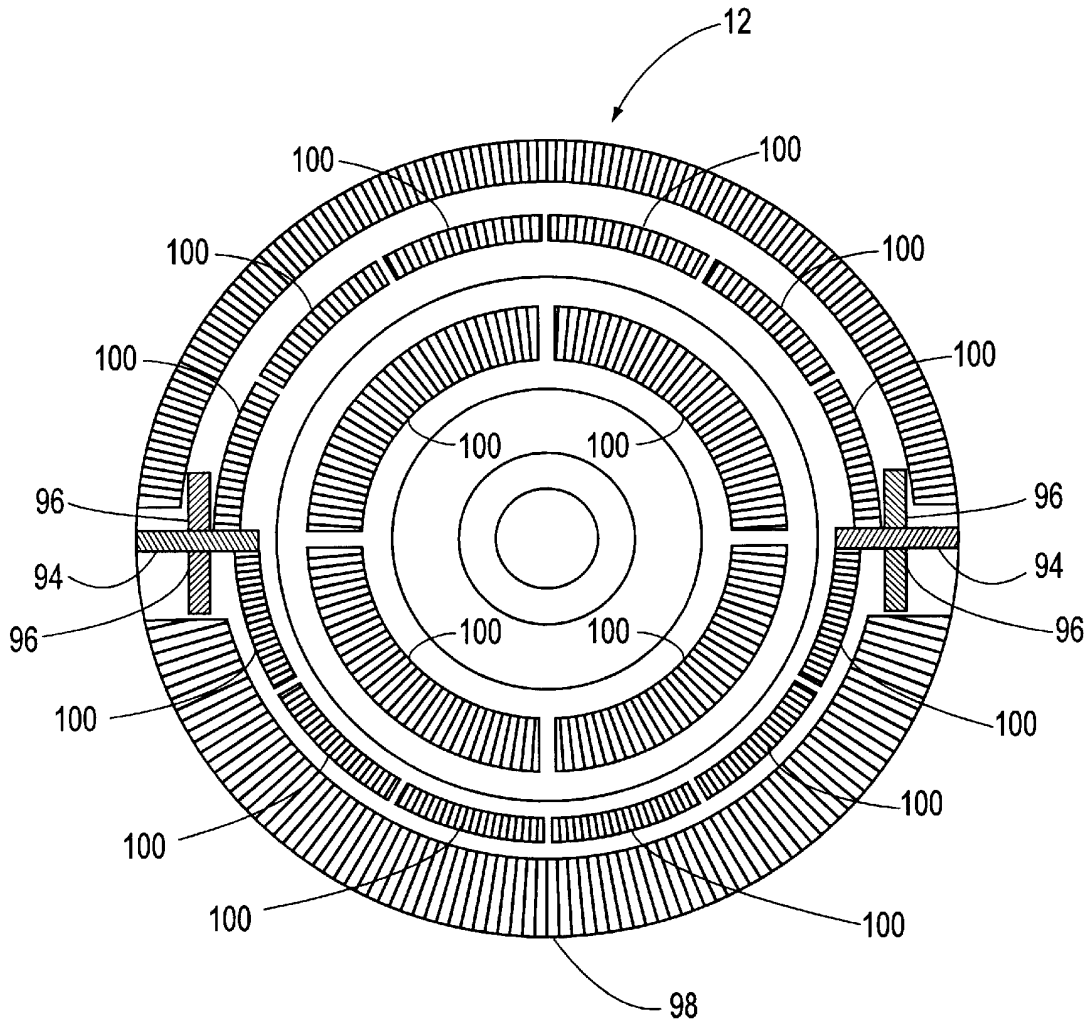


FIG. 8

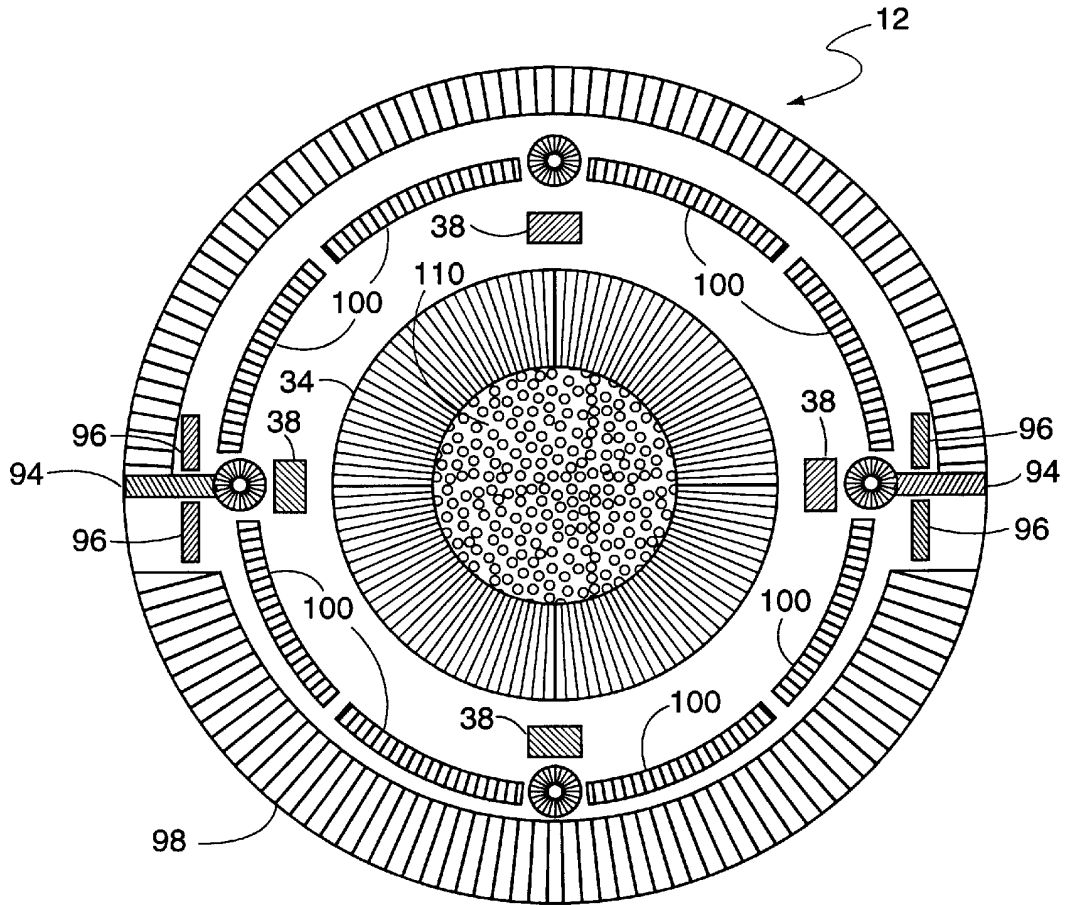


FIG. 9

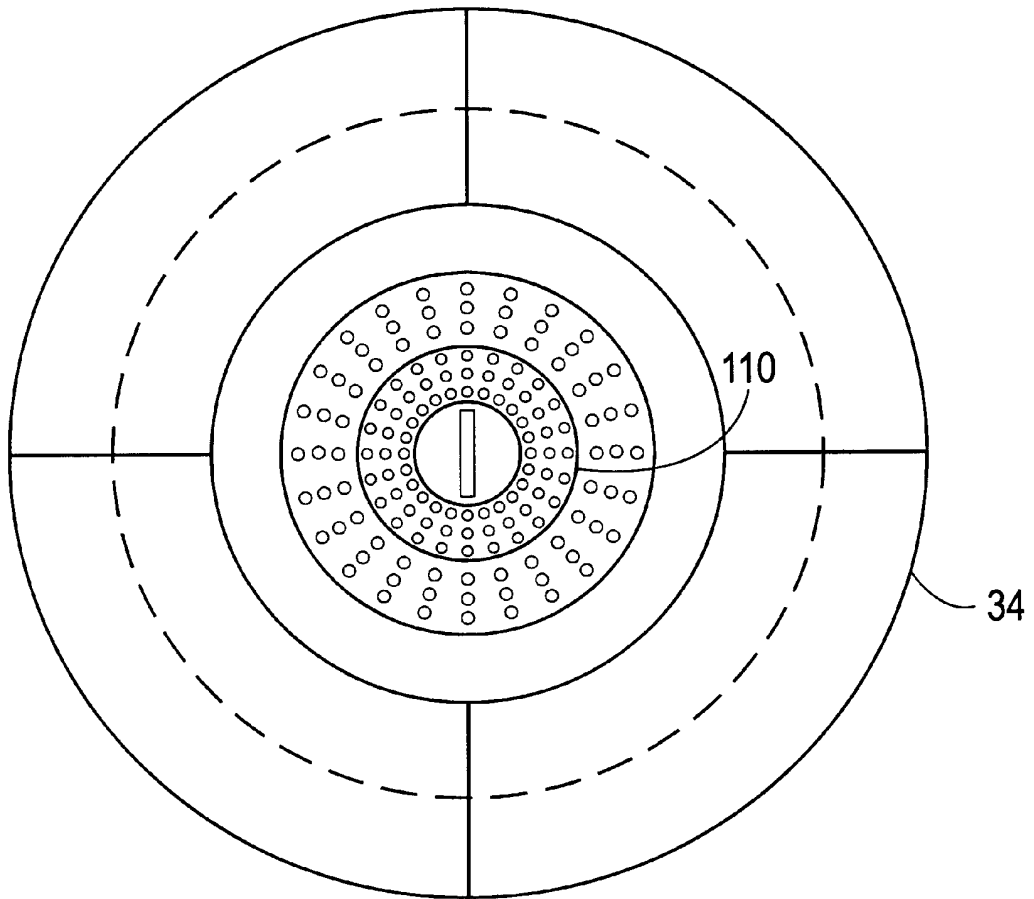


FIG. 10

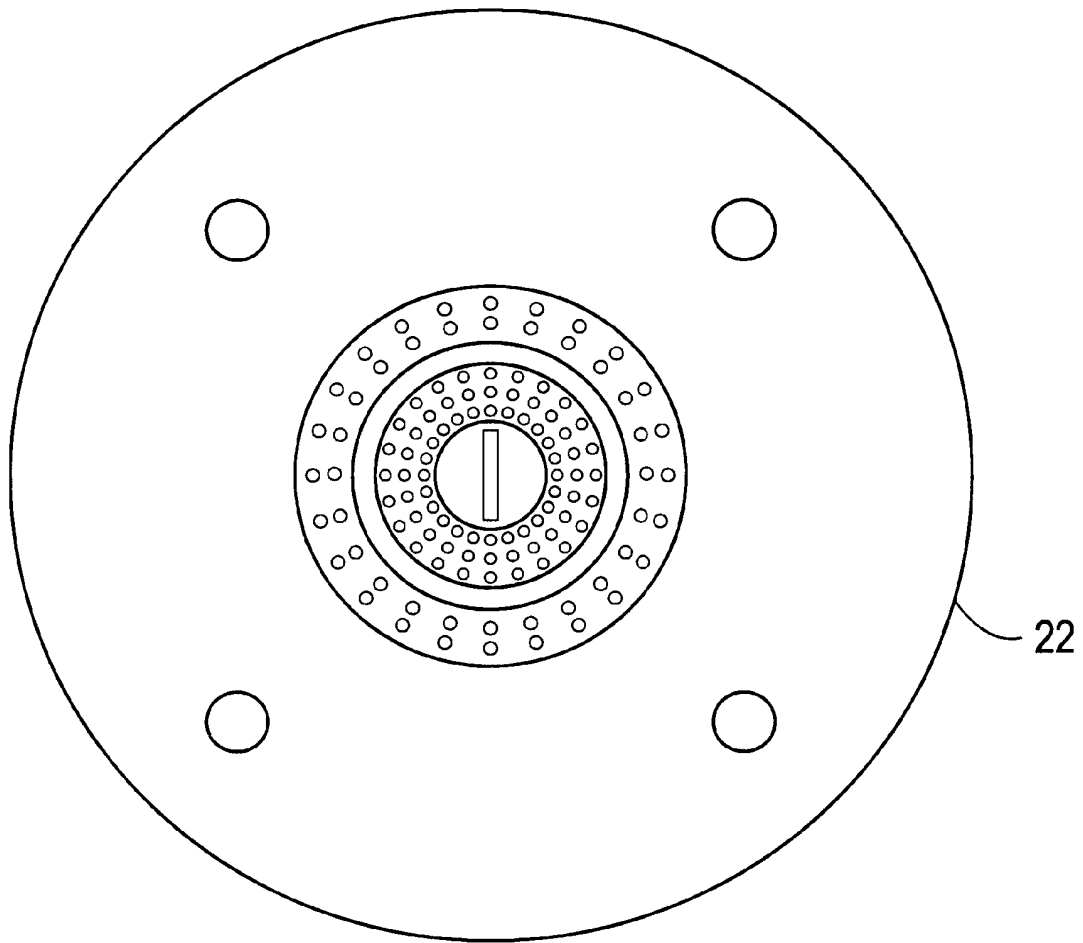


FIG. 11

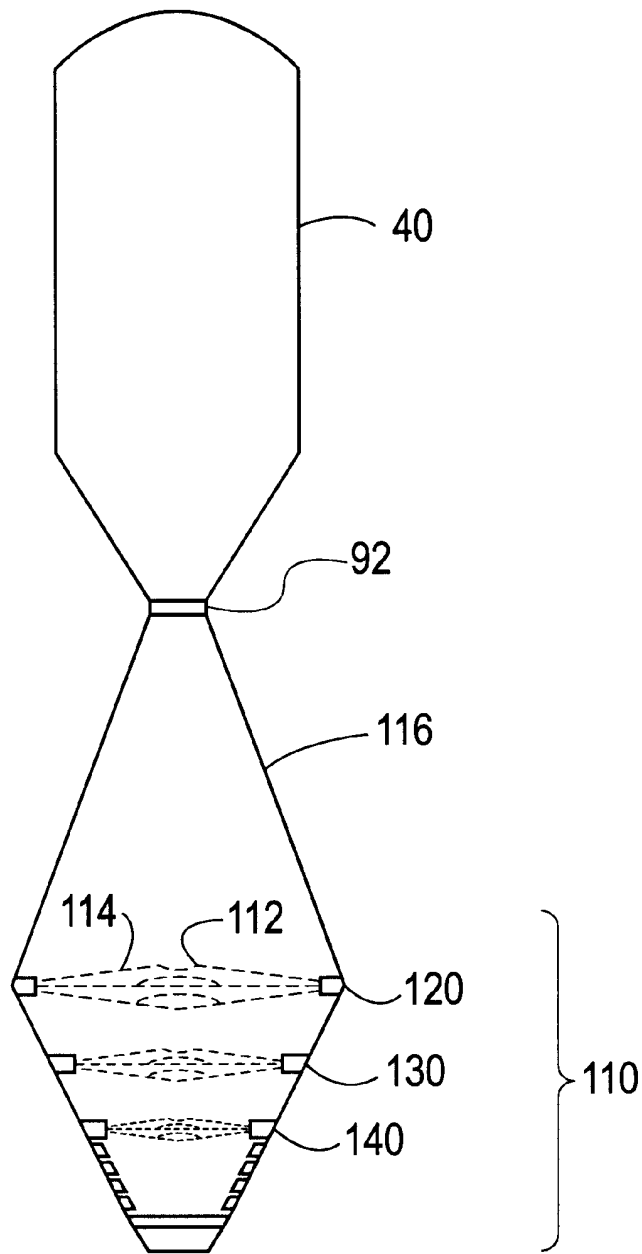


FIG. 12

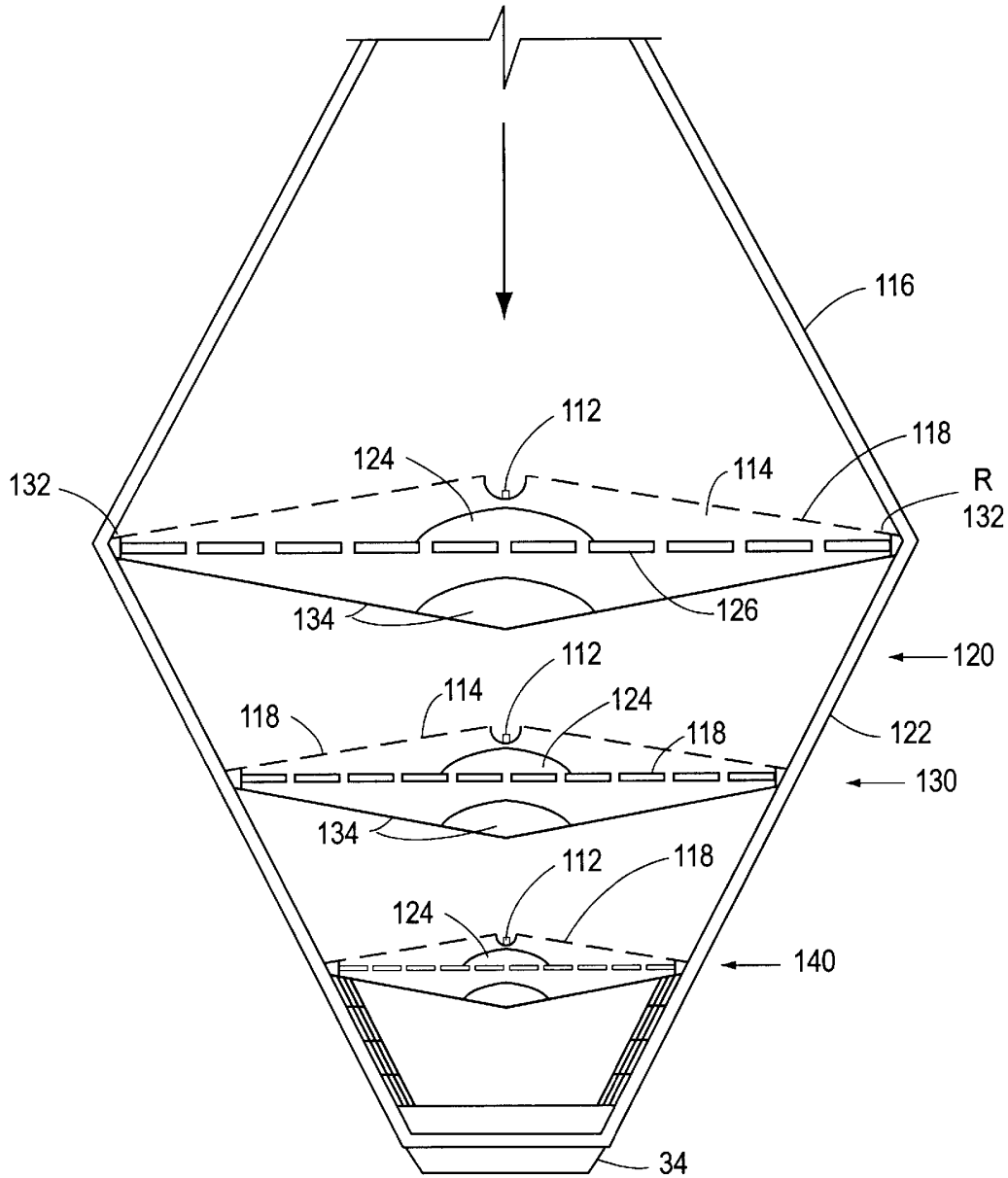


FIG. 13

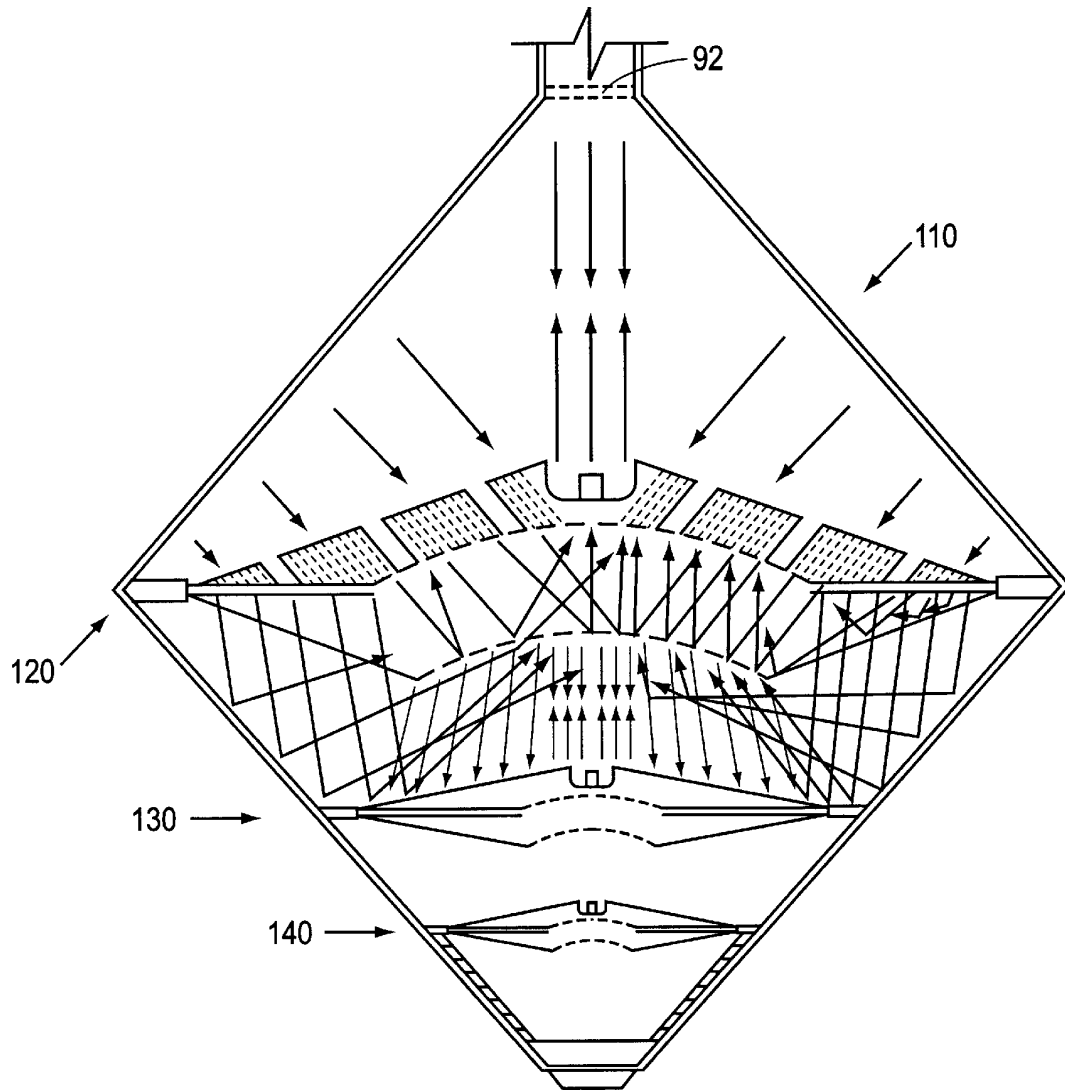


FIG. 14

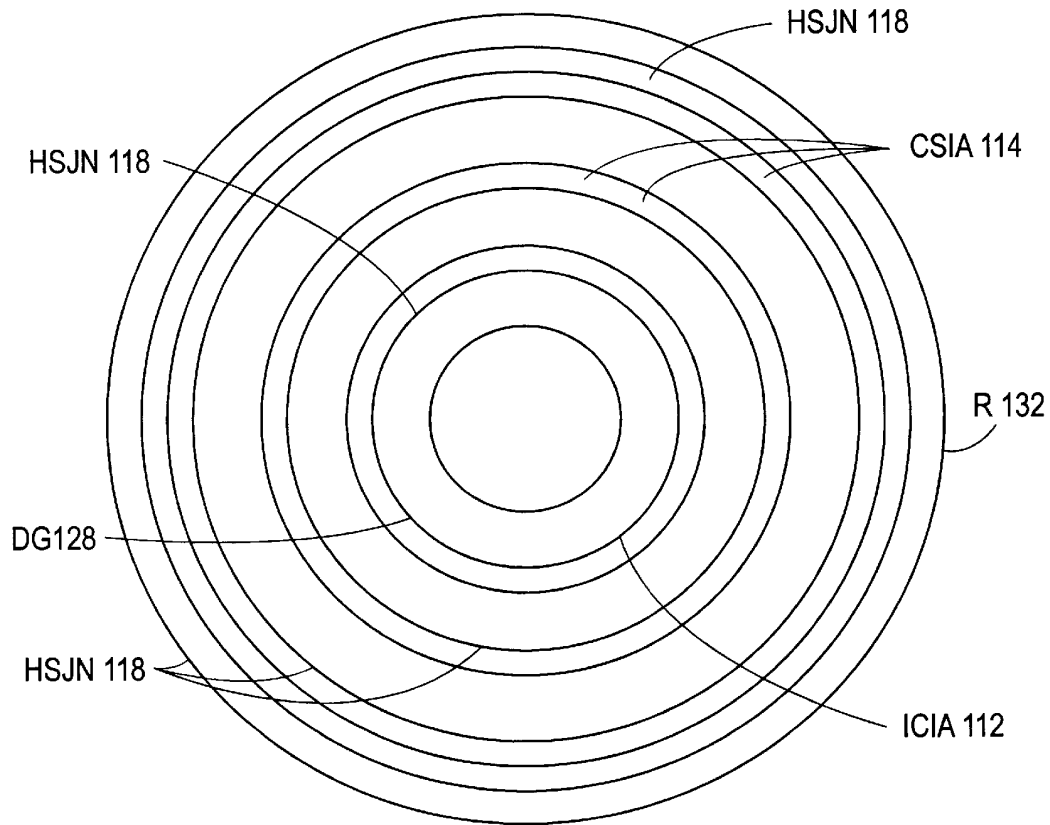


FIG. 15

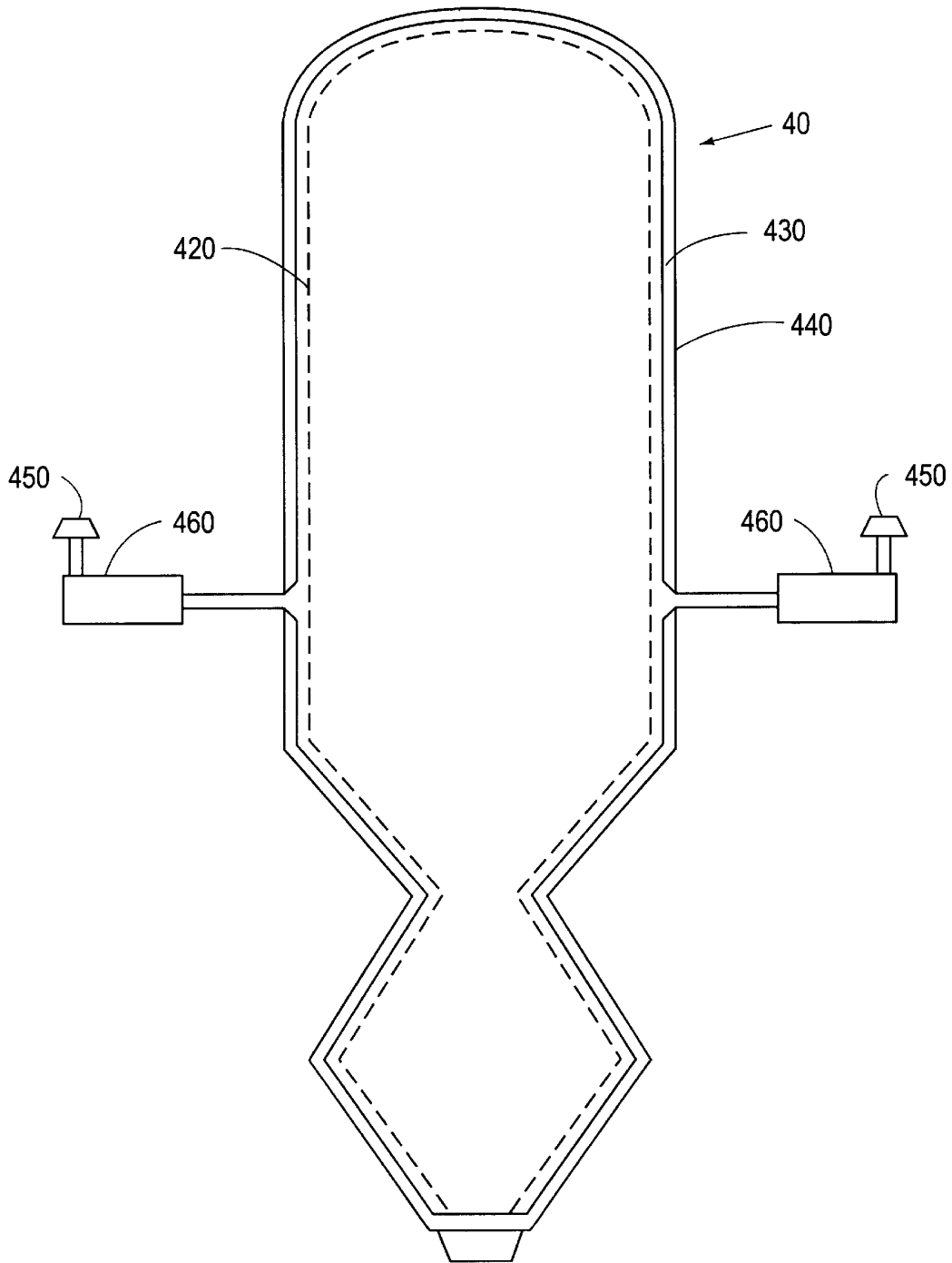


FIG. 16

US 6,290,184 B1

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FLYING CRAFT WITH WATER AND AIR PROPULSION SOURCE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of Invention

The invention relates to a flying craft capable of swift flight through a fluid medium, such as air, water or space, and a propulsion system therefore that is energy efficient, using air and water as main propulsion energy.

2. Description of Related Art

Numerous aircraft and spacecraft utilize solid or gas fossil fuels in jet or rocket engines to provide thrust necessary for flight of the craft. However, these fuels are costly, in limited supply, and not environmentally friendly.

Steam generators are known to provide low-cost energy by providing a driving force for one or more steam turbines. In such a system, generated steam is recirculated through a condenser to return the steam to water. The steam turbines produce low-cost electric energy, particularly when nuclear reactors are used as a heat source.

There is a need for a more economical and environmentally friendly fuel source and propulsion system that can be used to provide thrust for future aircraft and spacecraft. There is also a need for such a propulsion system that uses an abundant replenishable fuel source that will not further pollute our environment.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Applicant has overcome the above long felt needs and desires by inventing a novel propulsion system and flying craft therefore that does not rely on fossil fuels.

The invention relates to a flying craft that is driven by an air and water propulsion system through use of two steam generating units, one attached directly to a compact turbine and the other connected to a compressor. The compressor compresses the steam from the latter steam generator, including excess steam from the turbine generator, and pumps it to a super-heated steam compression chamber. At the same time, the turbine generator powers another compressor to take in air from the atmosphere and pump it into a super chilled compression chamber. After both the compressed super-heated steam and the compressed super chilled air have attained required pressure, volume and temperature, both compressed gases are fed into an expansion chamber under appropriate control.

The expansion chamber operates as a rocket booster and is equipped with an exhaust system made up of tiny, high-speed jet nozzles at its tip. The expansion chamber is further augmented by a main thrust vectoring nozzle and four two-stage thrust vectoring take-off and landing flaps. Various other auxiliary thrust vectoring nozzles direct thrust during cruising. The reactionary forces within the expansion chamber, caused by the simultaneous expansion of the chilled steam and the heated air, produce increased pressure and increased gas speed within the expansion chamber. These gases escape from the exhaust of the expansion chamber and provide a vertical thrust to force the craft upwards. The main thrust vectoring nozzle, along with the four thrust vectoring flaps, regulates the escaping gases and controls the speed and attitude of the craft. In a preferred embodiment, the craft has a saucer-shaped fuselage.

A propulsion system according to the invention comprises a water holding system; an air intake system; a heat source connected to the water holding system to generate heated water; a first heat exchanger that receives the heated water,

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the heat exchanger producing steam for driving a steam turbine; a second heat exchanger that receives the heated water, the second heat exchanger producing additional steam; a first compressor driven by the steam turbine for compressing the additional steam into superheated compressed steam; a heated steam compression chamber of a predetermined volume connected to the first compressor for receiving and storing the superheated compressed steam; a second compressor driven by the steam turbine and connected with the air intake system for producing compressed air; a chilled air compression chamber of a predetermined volume connected to the second compressor, the chilled air compression chamber receiving and storing the compressed air; a chilling mechanism for chilling the chilled air chamber; a gas expansion chamber of a predetermined volume connected to both the heated steam compression chamber and the chilled air compression chamber; control mechanisms located between the heated steam compression chamber and the gas expansion chamber and between the chilled air compression chamber and the gas expansion chamber for controlling flow of the superheated steam and the chilled air into the gas expansion chamber; and an exhaust system for directing exiting gases from the gas expansion chamber, wherein the gas expansion chamber receives a predetermined proportion of the superheated compressed steam and the chilled compressed air, which when combined react by rapid expansion and result in the exiting gases providing thrust as the exiting gases are expelled from the gas expansion chamber through the exhaust system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described with reference to the following drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of an exemplary flying craft according to the invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional side view of the flying craft according to the invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates a side view of the flying craft showing a landing configuration;

FIG. 4 illustrates yet another side view of the flying craft in a take-off position;

FIG. 5 illustrates a cross-sectional view of the flying craft showing various compartment locations;

FIG. 6 illustrates an exemplary cross-sectional view of a power source according to the invention;

FIG. 7 illustrates a gas expansion chamber according to the invention;

FIG. 8 illustrates a top view of the spaceship of FIG. 1;

FIG. 9 illustrates a bottom view of the flying craft of FIG. 1;

FIG. 10 illustrates a bottom partial view of the flying craft showing take-off thrust vectoring flaps and vertical thrust vectoring nozzles;

FIG. 11 illustrates a bottom partial view of individual vertical thrust vectoring nozzles according to the invention;

FIG. 12 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a disc-shaped exhaust system according to the invention;

FIG. 13 illustrates a more detailed view of the exhaust system;

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view of the exhaust system showing exhaust flow through the system;

FIG. 15 is a top internal view of the exhaust system shown in FIGS. 13-14; and

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view of the gas expansion chamber according to another embodiment of the invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With reference to FIGS. 1-4, an exemplary multi-purpose vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) flying craft **10** is shown having an exemplary saucer-shaped fuselage **12**. Main thrust generation, used for both take-off and navigational mobility once in flight, is provided by thrust generated in gas expansion chamber **40** (see FIG. 2) and channeled and regulated through an exhaust system **110** and finally exiting from thrust vectoring nozzle **34** having a plurality of high speed jet nozzles **36**.

Further flight navigational control is achieved through a series of thrust vectoring nozzles. In particular, forward flight navigation is provided by a series of auxiliary port-side and starboard-side forward thrust vectoring nozzles **14P** and **14S**. Likewise, backward navigation is provided by a series of backward thrust vectoring nozzles **16P** and **16S**. Downward thrust to lower the altitude of the flying craft is provided by downward thrust vectoring nozzles **18** while drift correction is handled by drift correcting thrust vectoring nozzles **20**. Vertical thrust is augmented by vertical thrust vectoring nozzles **22**. All of the auxiliary thrust vectoring nozzles use exhaust gases from the gas expansion chamber for thrust.

Once craft **10** achieves a desired altitude for horizontal flight, vertical thrust vectoring nozzle **34**, along with the four vertical thrust vectoring nozzles **22**, support the craft in a hovering configuration while the forward thrust vectoring nozzles **14P**, **14S** allow forward movement of the craft.

Various navigational and directional changes can be achieved through suitable control of the various auxiliary thrust vectoring nozzles. Thus, the craft can turn left or right, accelerate and decelerate, both vertically and horizontally in forward and backward directions, and rotate in any direction. Rudders **94** (FIGS. 8-9) can be raised and lowered to further achieve left or right rotation. Due to the various combinations of thrust vector nozzles, the flying craft is highly maneuverable, much more so than conventional winged aircraft.

Telescopic landing gear **38** (four legs provided) can be raised or lowered between landing and flight positions as shown in FIGS. 3 and 4. As best illustrated in FIG. 1, the fuselage **12** is provided with a pressurized lock (door) **26** that can be raised or lowered to allow passage of personnel or cargo into and out of the craft. The fuselage **12** is also provided with decompression chambers. **28** and water intake valves **30**, which will be described in more detail below.

A cockpit **42** is suitably located within the craft, and includes a window or other means for outside viewing by personnel, particularly by the pilot. If sufficient room is available, the cockpit can be located at a top of the fuselage, as shown, as this location has optimal viewing capabilities.

FIG. 5 shows a cross-sectional view of the craft showing an exemplary compartment layout within fuselage **12**. Gas expansion chamber **40** is centrally located while components making up the power source are located closely thereto, including atomic reactors **46**, heated steam compression chamber **48** and chilled air compression chamber **50**. Preferably, a water storage system includes a plurality of smaller compartments, equally provided throughout the remainder of the craft so that the craft is well balanced. Water is removed from these compartments in a manner that retains a balance of the weight. The various compartments making up the water storage system can be filled with water by water intake valves **30**, which communicate with the various compartments and an external source of water. If

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desired, the craft can be made water-tight and capable of a water landing. In which case, the craft can submerge to a depth sufficient to allow refilling of the water storage system through water intake valves **30**. Remaining space within fuselage **12** can store cargo or accommodate additional personnel. Additional viewing windows may be provided as necessary.

While particular navigational means have been provided, it is contemplated that other suitable navigational thrust generating and directing means could be substituted. Moreover, the inventive flying craft is not limited to a saucer-shape fuselage, but could have more conventional aircraft or spacecraft shape.

An exemplary propulsion source for the flying craft will now be described with reference to FIG. 6. Thrust for the craft **10** is provided by a fuel source of air and water through use of two symmetrical propulsion generating subsystems, disposed in opposition around gas expansion chamber **40**. Like numbered parts function the same. Thus, only one subsystem will be described in detail.

Atomic reactor **46**, preferably of the blanket and core type having blanket **46A** and core **46B**, is connected to heat exchangers **52,54** through service lines **56, 58, 60** and **62**. The service lines include respective control valves **64, 66, 68** and **70**. Heated steam from heat exchanger **52** is connected directly to a compact steam turbine generator **72**. Excess steam is fed to heat exchanger **54** through control valve **70**. Heat exchanger **54** is connected directly to a powerful compressor **74** powered by the steam turbine generator **72** through line **76**. The compressor **74** sucks in the generated steam and pumps it into heated steam compression chamber **48** through line **90**. The steam turbine generator **72** also powers a second air compressor **78**, which sucks in air from the atmosphere through air intake system **80**, which can consist of an air duct, and pumps it into chilled air compression chamber **50**. Chamber **50** is chilled by chilling mechanism **82**. Safety control **84** is provided between generator **72**, chilling mechanism **82** and second air compressor **78**.

Each of the heated steam compression chamber **48** and chilled air compression chamber **50** preferably stores eight times the volume of compressed gas compared to the volume of compressed gases within gas expansion chamber **40** at any given time. The total volume of compressed gases inside gas compression chambers **48, 50** (total of four chambers disposed around a central vertical axis) is thus preferably equal to thirty-two times that of the gas expansion chamber **40**.

Superheated steam from chamber **48** and chilled air from chamber **50** are proportionally released to gas expansion chamber **40** through service control lines **86, 88** in a controlled and balanced manner according to their pressure, volume and temperature. As best illustrated in FIG. 7, the superheated steam enters chamber **40** near the top. The chilled air enters gas expansion chamber **40** below where the superheated steam enters. Upon entering the gas expansion chamber **40**, the compressed superheated steam begins to rapidly expand due to the reduced pressure in the gas expansion chamber **40** compared with that within chamber **48**. This rapid expansion also results in generation of heat within gas expansion chamber **40** and downward propulsion of the expanding superheated steam towards the compressed chilled air and the thrust vectoring nozzle **34**. The generated heat acts on the entering compressed chilled air, which accordingly also begins to rapidly expand as it is heated. This combination of reaction forces within gas expansion

chamber **40** provide thrust for flying craft **10**. A continuous source of thrust can be provided by controlled entrance of new gases into the chamber **40** from the chambers **48** and **50**.

It is contemplated that an ideal proportion of super-heated steam to super-chilled air within gas expansion chamber **40** is 40:10. That is, 40 cubic feet of super-heated steam to 10 cubic feet of super-chilled air. After the super-heated gas and the super-chilled gas are both fed into gas expansion chamber **40**, they begin to expand to about four times their previous volume due to a reduction in pressure. Both gases further expand as super-heated steam expands when chilled and super-chilled air expands when heated. When sufficient pressure exists, control valve **92** of the gas expansion chamber **40** is opened to allow exhausting of the gases and generation of thrust.

The laws defining the gases can be approximated by Boyle's first ideal gas law where $P_1V_1=P_2V_2$. Thus, if the pressure of a gas is doubled, the volume becomes one half. Under Charles' law, if a temperature of a gas is increased, the volume of the gas increases if the pressure remains the same. Or, if the volume is increased, the temperature of the gas increases if the pressure remains the same. Therefore, for a constant pressure, the temperature is directly proportional to the volume such that $V_1/V_2=T_1/T_2$.

If the volume of a gas remains the same and the temperature is increased, then the pressure increases. The reverse is also true. With constant volume, an increase in pressure produces an increase in temperature. Thus, $P_1/P_2=T_1/T_2$.

Gases are believed to be made up of molecules that are far apart from one another. Thus, gases are compressible. Gases expand when heated because heat gives the molecules the energy with which to move from one point to another. Hydrogen molecules at freezing (0° C.) are believed to be moving at about 1 mile per second. This speed increases as temperature increases. According to Avogrado, if the volume of any gas is 22.4 liters, the temperature is 0° C. and the pressure is 30" of Hg, the number of molecules present is 6×10^{23} molecules.

Because air is a mixture of gases, it acts like a gas. If air is cooled, it shrinks. Thus, the motion of its molecules slow down. When compressed super-chilled air is heated, it expands immensely. Such expansion can be caused by the heating from superheated steam within the gas expansion chamber **40**.

The present inventive propulsion system is similar to conventional jet engines where air is compressed and mixed with fossil fuel then burned in a combustion chamber to produce expanded gases that release energy to propel a craft. Similarly, rocket engines use liquid oxygen and solid rocket fuel to produce expanded gases. However, the inventive propulsion system does not rely on conventional fossil fuels.

FIG. 7 also illustrates various thrust vectoring nozzles of flying craft **10** and their interconnection with gas expansion chamber **40**. In particular, gas expansion chamber **40** is provided with a shape similar to a rocket booster and fitted with a three-stage exhaust system **110** shrouded by thrust vectoring nozzle **34**. Entry of super heated steam and chilled air into chamber **40** is regulated by control of service control lines **86**, **88**. The resultant reactionary force created within the gas expansion chamber **40** due to the rapid expansion of both gases passes through exhaust system **110** and thrust vectoring nozzle **34**, which guide and regulate their escape. This generates main upward thrust capable of propelling the spacecraft **10**.

Vertical thrust vectoring nozzle **34** can be controlled to provide hovering of the craft. This hovering or lift can be

augmented by controlled release of escaping gases through the four thrust vectoring nozzles **22**. Further steering and attitude control of the craft can be achieved by suitable control of forward thrust vectoring nozzles **14P**, **14S**, backward thrust vectoring nozzles **16P**, **16S**, downward thrust vectoring nozzles **18**, and drift correction thrust vectoring nozzles **20**, which can be activated individually or simultaneously to control various spacecraft movements. As shown, all of the thrust vectoring nozzles are connected to and receive escaping gases from gas expansion chamber **40** through selective opening of respective control valves **92**.

Upon take-off, vertical thrust vectoring nozzles **22** maintain enough vertical thrust to maintain a desired hovering or elevated state. Landing gear **38** can then be retracted.

FIG. 12 illustrates the gas expansion chamber **40** in proportion to the preferred three-stage exhaust system **110**. Exhaust system **110** comprises three stages: first stage **120**, second stage **130** and third stage **140**. Each stage includes a rim **132** that seals and spaces the stage from adjacent stages. More detailed views of the exhaust system are illustrated in FIGS. 13-15. Air duct control **92** of the gas expansion chamber **40** has a diameter that is equal to the diameter of an inverted cone impact area (ICIA) **112** of a first stage **120** of the exhaust system. Highly accelerated gases rushing down the ICIA **112** from air duct control **92** have a compounded tubular (solid) shape and upon impact with the ICIA **112** rise upward toward the height of the air duct control **92** where pressure is greater. This augments the original thrust of the system. Upon reaching air duct control **92**, the rising gases are pushed down by the greater forces of the new gases coming from the main section of the gas expansion chamber **40** and then forced left to spin downward towards canalled solid impact area (CSIA) **114**, which is deep and angled 45° towards the center, causing the spinning gases to continue spinning through all the CSIA **114**. This creates a tornado effect as the gases rise once more within the circumferential area of a tapered conical top part **116** of the exhaust system **120**. This creates an upward thrust while the bulk of the spinning accelerated gases are forced downward by the rush of new gases from air duct control **92** and exit at the angled high speed jet nozzles (HSJN) **118** toward a lower section **122** of the first stage **120** of exhaust system **110**. Upon exiting high speed jet nozzles **118**, the gases hit an upper cone-shaped reaction area (UCSRA) **124** causing further upward thrust due to the great pressure pushing the UCSRA **124** upwards. A lower cone-shaped reaction area (LCSRA) **134** is provided to serve as a push area for a lower stage.

When the volume of accelerated gases increase within the UCSRA **124**, accelerated gases begin to move to a low pressure gas overflow channel **126** which is louvered and angled at 45° towards a second stage **130** of the exhaust system. When a large volume of accelerated gases pass through the louvered low pressure gas overflow channel **126**, the pressure at the UCSRA **124** becomes greater producing additional thrust. Thus, the angled high speed jet nozzles **118** and angled gas overflow channel **126** contribute to thrust. This series of gas flow is repeated as the exiting gases travel through the smaller second stage **130** and smaller yet third stage **140** exhaust systems until the gases finally exit from the thrust vectoring nozzle **34**.

FIG. 8 shows a top of fuselage **12** in which rudders **94** are provided for left and right steering movement. These rudders are retractable. To farther enhance flight capabilities, the saucer-shaped craft can be provided with retractable dual flight directional fins **96**. Elevator **98** and flaperons **100** can also be provided as air brakes, stabilizers and flaps.

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FIG. 9 shows a bottom of fuselage 12 showing various components, including rudders 94, directional fins 96, multipurpose flaperons 100, and vertical thrust vectoring nozzles 22. FIG. 10 shows a partial bottom view of the main thrust vectoring nozzle 34 and the bottom of three stage exhaust system 110. FIG. 11 shows a partial bottom view of one of the vertical thrust vectoring nozzles 22 with a similar three stage exhaust system. The other three vertical thrust vectoring nozzles 22 have substantially the same structure.

During landing operation, the landing gear 38 is lowered. To finely adjust landing attitude, drift correcting thrust vectoring nozzles 20 can be used. Upon landing, the telescoping landing gear 38 can be further lowered or raised to a desired spacecraft height.

In one embodiment, the craft is capable of underwater landing and operation. In such an embodiment, the craft is provided with water-tight seals and the air intake system is closed, either automatically or manually, when underwater. The fuselage is also designed to withstand anticipated pressures associated with a desired depth of operation. When moving through a fluid medium, such as water, the propulsion system can use remaining air stored within chilled air chamber 50. When this supply is exhausted, propulsion is achieved solely by the expansion of compressed superheated steam in gas expansion chamber 40.

In another embodiment, the flying craft can be used for interplanetary flight. The fuselage in such an embodiment would be designed to withstand the pressures and temperatures encountered when exiting or entering earth's atmosphere. Additionally, the fuselage would be pressurized. As in the previous embodiment, upon exhaustion of the air within chilled air chamber 50, propulsion would be achieved solely by the superheated steam. Depending on the size of the craft and the traveling range of the craft, more than two reactors 46 may be used. Obviously, a larger sized craft can have increased water capacity and thus a greater range. Optionally, when traveling through space, the exhaust gases can be vented back into the craft by a vacuum system powered by compressors so that the exhaust gases can be recycled.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 16, for use during underwater or space travel, the gas expansion chamber 40 can include an inner wall 420, an outer wall 440, insulation 430 between the inner and outer walls, a chilling mechanism 460 to provide chilled air to cool the gas expansion chamber, and a generator 450 to generate power for the chilling mechanism 460. The insulation 430 maintains the desired chilling temperature of the gas expansion chamber 40.

In this embodiment, useful during underwater or space operation where air is in small supply, the gas expansion chamber 40 can be superchilled by way of chilling mechanism 460, which operates within the double-walled construction of the gas expansion chamber 40. This aids in expansion of the superheated steam inside the gas expansion chamber 40.

To handle the forces generated by the novel propulsion system, the gas expansion chamber should be made from a suitable high strength, high heat metal. Numerous suitable metals or composite materials would be known to one of ordinary skill in the art. One such suitable material is KM-1557. The remainder of the spacecraft can be made from suitable materials based on desired requirements for each component, based on its size, strength, weight, and intended use of the flying craft.

While specific aspects of the invention have been described with respect to preferred embodiments of the invention, these are not intended to be limiting. Various modifications can be made without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

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What is claimed is:

1. A propulsion system for a flying craft using water and air, comprising:

- a water holding system;
- an air intake system;
- a heat source connected to said water holding system to generate heated water from water within said water holding system;
- a first heat exchanger that receives the heated water, said heat exchanger producing steam for driving a steam turbine;
- a second heat exchanger that receives the heated water, said second heat exchanger producing additional steam;
- a first compressor driven by said steam turbine for compressing the additional steam into superheated compressed steam;
- a heated steam compression chamber of a predetermined volume connected to said first compressor for receiving and storing the superheated compressed steam;
- a second compressor driven by said steam turbine and connected with said air intake system for producing compressed air;
- a chilled air compression chamber of a predetermined volume connected to said second compressor, said chilled air compression chamber receiving and storing the compressed air;
- a chilling mechanism for chilling said chilled air compression chamber;
- a gas expansion chamber of a predetermined volume connected to both said heated steam compression chamber and said chilled air compression chamber;
- control mechanisms located between said heated steam compression chamber and said gas expansion chamber and between said chilled air compression chamber and said gas expansion chamber that control flow of the superheated steam and the chilled air into said gas expansion chamber; and
- an exhaust system for directing exiting gases from said gas expansion chamber, wherein said gas expansion chamber receives a predetermined amount of the superheated compressed steam and the chilled compressed air, the superheated steam rapidly expanding within said gas expansion chamber and generating heat and flow of the compressed steam toward said exhaust system, the generated heat causing rapid expansion of the chilled compressed air, and the resultant expansion of the compressed steam and compressed chilled air providing thrust directed toward said exhaust system, said exhaust system directing the thrust to provide a desired propulsion force direction.

2. The propulsion system of claim 1, wherein said exhaust system includes a plurality of high-speed jet nozzles at an opening end of said gas expansion chamber.

3. The propulsion system of claim 1, wherein said exhaust system includes a main thrust vectoring nozzle for channeling and directed the exiting gases in a main vertical thrust direction.

4. The propulsion system of claim 3, further comprising at least one auxiliary thrust vectoring nozzle in communication with said gas expansion chamber for directing thrust in a direction other than the main thrust direction.

5. The propulsion system of claim 4, wherein said at least one auxiliary thrust vectoring nozzle includes one of a forward thrust vectoring nozzle, a backward thrust vectoring nozzle, and a downward thrust vectoring nozzle.

6. The propulsion system of claim 3, further comprising at least one auxiliary vertical thrust vectoring nozzle.

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7. The propulsion system of claim 6, further comprising a plurality of movable vectoring flaps positionable into and out of a path of exiting gases from said at least one vertical thrust vectoring nozzle.

8. The propulsion system of claim 3, further comprising at least one drift correcting thrust vectoring nozzle.

9. The propulsion system of claim 1, wherein said heat source is an atomic reactor.

10. The propulsion system of claim 9, wherein said atomic reactor is of the core and blanket type.

11. A flying craft using a water and air fuel source comprising:

- a spacecraft fuselage;
- a water storage system within said fuselage;
- an air intake system;
- a heat source within said fuselage connected to said water storage system to generate heated water from water within said water storage system;
- a first heat exchanger within said fuselage that receives the heated water, said heat exchanger producing steam for driving a steam turbine;
- a second heat exchanger within said fuselage that receives the heated water, said second heat exchanger producing additional steam;
- a first compressor within said fuselage driven by said steam turbine for compressing the additional steam into superheated compressed steam;
- a heated steam compression chamber within said fuselage of a predetermined volume connected to said first compressor for receiving and storing the superheated compressed steam;
- a second compressor within said fuselage driven by said steam turbine and connected with said air intake system for producing compressed air;
- a chilled air compression chamber of a predetermined volume within said fuselage and connected to said second compressor, said chilled air compression chamber receiving and storing the compressed air;
- a chilling mechanism for chilling said chilled air chamber;
- a gas expansion chamber of a predetermined volume connected to both said heated steam compression chamber and said chilled air compression chamber;
- control mechanisms located between said heated steam compression chamber and said gas expansion chamber and between said chilled air compression chamber and said gas expansion chamber that control flow of the superheated steam and the chilled air into said gas expansion chamber; and
- an exhaust system for directing exiting gases from said gas expansion chamber, wherein said gas expansion chamber receives a predetermined amount of the superheated compressed steam and the chilled compressed air, the superheated steam rapidly expanding within said gas expansion chamber and generating heat and flow of the compressed steam toward said exhaust system, the generated heat causing rapid expansion of the chilled compressed air, and the resultant expansion of the compressed steam and compressed chilled air providing thrust directed toward said exhaust system, said exhaust system directing the thrust to provide a desired propulsion force direction.

12. The flying craft of claim 11, wherein said exhaust system includes a plurality of high-speed jet nozzles at an opening end of said gas expansion chamber.

13. The flying craft of claim 11, wherein said exhaust system includes a main thrust vectoring nozzle for channeling and directing the exiting gases in a main vertical thrust direction.

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14. The flying craft of claim 13, further comprising at least one auxiliary thrust vectoring nozzle in communication with said gas expansion chamber for directing thrust in a direction other than the main thrust direction.

15. The flying craft of claim 14, wherein said at least one auxiliary thrust vectoring nozzle includes one of a forward thrust vectoring nozzle, a backward thrust vectoring nozzle, and a downward thrust vectoring nozzle.

16. The flying craft of claim 13, further comprising at least one auxiliary vertical thrust vectoring nozzle.

17. The flying craft of claim 16, further comprising a plurality of movable vectoring flaps positionable into and out of a path of exiting gases from said at least one vertical thrust vectoring nozzle.

18. The flying craft of claim 13, further comprising at least one drift correcting thrust vectoring nozzle.

19. The flying craft of claim 11, wherein said heat source is an atomic reactor.

20. The flying craft of claim 19, wherein said atomic reactor is of the core and blanket type.

21. The flying craft of claim 11, wherein said fuselage is saucer-shaped.

22. The flying craft of claim 21, further comprising a plurality of telescopic landing legs.

23. The flying craft of claim 21, further including at least one water intake valve communicating with said water holding system for filling said water holding system with water from a supply of water external from said flying craft.

24. A flying craft comprising:

- a spacecraft fuselage;
- a water storage system within said fuselage;
- a heat source within said fuselage connected to said water storage system to generate heated water from water within said water storage system;
- a first heat exchanger within said fuselage that receives the heated water, said heat exchanger producing steam for driving a steam turbine;
- a second heat exchanger within said fuselage that receives the heated water, said second heat exchanger producing additional steam;
- a first compressor within said fuselage driven by said steam turbine for compressing the additional steam into superheated compressed steam;
- a heated steam compression chamber within said fuselage of a predetermined volume connected to said first compressor for receiving and storing the superheated compressed steam;
- a gas expansion chamber of a predetermined volume connected to said heated steam compression chamber;
- a control mechanism located between said heated steam compression chamber and said gas expansion chamber that controls flow of the superheated steam into said gas expansion chamber; and
- an exhaust system for directing exiting gases from said gas expansion chamber, wherein said gas expansion chamber receives a predetermined amount of the superheated compressed steam, the superheated steam rapidly expanding within said gas expansion chamber and generating heat and flow of the compressed steam toward said exhaust system, the resultant expansion of the compressed steam providing thrust directed toward said exhaust system, said exhaust system directing the thrust to provide a desired propulsion force direction.

* * * * *

PATENT SPECIFICATION

DRAWINGS ATTACHED

1,159,488**1,159,488**

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Int. Cl.:—H 01 k 41/02

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Magnetic Field Repulsion Apparatus

- I, VICTOR GEORGE CRAWFORD, 136 Lee Street Horley Surrey, British, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—
- The invention relates to a process for obtaining controlled repulsion in a vertical and horizontal direction against the magnetic field of earth, and to an apparatus for carrying out this process, in which the employment of three concentric circular magnetic fields in the same plane, formed by free electrons possessing suitable properties for repulsion in a vertical direction is provided together with apparatus for obtaining motion parallel to the earth's surface by means of static charges suitably contained on three spherical condensers. Such charges being either positive or negative on each condenser.
- In natural phenomena there are certain effects that demonstrate the dual property of natural law wherein both positive and negative forces can exist between charged masses. One such phenomena demonstrates the state of repulsion existing between charged masses within many prominences in the sun. Frequently eruptive prominences will break up into two parts, the lower part returns to the sun while the upper part recedes at high velocity against a force of gravity about twenty seven times that of earth. Another phenomena described as magneto-optics of resonance radiation involves the magnetic field of earth and was discovered in an experiment by R.W. Wood and A. Ellett who found that the magnetic field of earth destroyed the almost complete plane polarisation of the resonance radiation of mercury vapour excited by the plane polarised light of wavelength 2537AU. The magnetic field could destroy the plane polarisation when originally present and produce plane polarisation when originally absent. A discussion of magneto optics of resonance radiation together with this experiment is contained in the book by R. W. Wood entitled "Physical Optics", the Macmillan Company New York, pp668—735 3rd ed. 1934. A further discussion of this experiment is also contained in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society" 103,396, 1923.
- The important features of this experiment are as follows;
- The polarisation of the resonance radiation excited by 2537 AU spectral line is acted on by the magnetic field of earth which can induce effects opposite to those normally seen in this resonance radiation, such effects demonstrate the existence of dual properties in natural law wherein not only positive but negative aspects can exist between two charge fields when sufficient energy differential exists between them.
- The experiment demonstrates that there is sufficient difference in frequency between the wavelength of the electrons of the magnetic field of earth and the 2537 AU spectral line to allow the negative aspect of natural law to exist between these two values. The destruction of this particular value of plane polarisation by the magnetic field indicates that natural law is operating in reverse between these two charge fields. It is demonstrated that the charge field appertaining to the resonance radiation caused by 2537 AU light is in the negative aspect relative to the charge field appertaining to the magnetic field of earth.
- It is the contention of the invention that the principle whereby the magnetic field of earth may be repelled by a second magnetic field is demonstrated by this above mentioned experiment.
- It is also contended that natural law allows the negative aspect to exist between any two charge fields when suitable conditions exist, resulting in repulsion occurring between them as easily as a force of attraction.
- It is a further contention of the invention that the electric currents causing both magnetic fields are involved in the repulsion process, and

[Price 4s. 6d.]

that the extent of repulsion existing between any two charge fields depends on the difference in frequency together with electron amplitude and amperage that exists between the two charge fields.

It is the primary object of the invention to provide a controllable magnetic field or repulsion in a vertical direction between the earth and the apparatus described herein.

It is another object of the invention to provide a means of propulsion in a direction parallel to the earths surface.

The subject matter of the invention uses the dual aspect of natural law to provide repulsion in a vertical direction against the magnetic field of earth.

The invention will be described with reference to the following accompanying diagrams in which;

Fig. 1 is a diagram illustrating the layout of the apparatus in plan view showing the three concentric conducting rings together with three symmetrically placed static condensers positioned between the central and inner ring.

Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating a side view through part of the diameter showing conducting rings in section together with their respective magnetic fields indicated as being in a state of repulsion against the magnetic field of earth.

Referring now to Fig. 1, there is shown the set of three circular concentric conducting rings T1,T2,T3 of suitable section shape and distance apart, energised by free electrons flowing through them from a source not shown for simplicity. Such electrons possess suitable values of amperage, frequency and amplitude these values being similar to or higher than those values consistent with the 2537 AU spectral line. To cause repulsion between the earth and the apparatus the electron flow in the rings is as follows, in rings T1 and T3 the flow is in a clockwise direction, in ring T2 the flow is in an anti-clockwise direction. Such directions of electron flow causes areas of high magnetic intensity below and around the apparatus giving sufficient repulsion against the earths magnetic field to cause the apparatus to move upwards. The rate of motion may be controlled by varying the values of frequency, amplitude and amperage of the electron flow.

To provide motion in a direction parallel to the earths surface three symmetrically arranged spherical condensers X,Y,Z, are incorporated within the above apparatus. These condensers are charged with either positive or negative static charges from a source of supply not shown for simplicity, each condenser may possess either charge and act with either of the other two. As is known any body possessing both positive and negative charges under suitable conditions will move through a magnetic field with the positive charge leading. By possessing these positive and negative charges the

three condensers will cause both attraction and repulsion of the earths magnetic field and motion of the apparatus will result. The direction of the apparatus may be altered by heavily charging the condensers with the required charge. Both parts of the apparatus may operate together or separately, suitable insulation between the condensers may be provided as required.

Referring now to Fig. 2, there is shown a sectional view through part of the rings T1, T2, T3, showing the undersurface of the rings as being extensively flat in order to present a charged area as large as is reasonable facing downwards. The magnetic field indicated by dashed lines is that formed by the current flowing through the rings such that repulsion takes place between the earth and the apparatus.

The invention has been described by way of illustration of an application of the dual properties of natural law, these allow a state of repulsion as well as attraction to exist between two charge fields. The rate of repulsion will depend on the extent of the energy differential existing between the two charge fields. Repulsion between the apparatus and the earth will be modified by the other aspects of nature existing at the point of operation.

WHAT I CLAIM IS:—

1. A process and apparatus for obtaining controlled repulsion against the magnetic field of earth by means of three magnetic fields acting in the same plane in conjunction with each other, being formed by free electron flow on three concentric circular rings, said electrons are of such a nature that there exists a magnetic field of repulsion between the apparatus and the earths surface, together with apparatus for providing motion in a direction parallel to the earths surface by means of three suitably arranged spherical condensers possessing either positive or negative charges, the polarity of said charges on any of the said condensers being interchangeable, said charges acting on the earths magnetic field being repelled or attracted according to polarity.

2. A process and apparatus according to claim 1 wherein a field acting in opposition to the earths magnetic field may be produced by providing an electron flow in the central ring opposite to the electron flow of the outer and inner rings respectively, a field acting in conjunction with earths magnetic field is formed by the said electron flow in all said three rings being in the same direction.

3. A process and apparatus according to claims 1 and 2 wherein repulsion between the magnetic field of earth and the field generated by the said concentric rings may vary according to the field density together with the amplitude and amperage of the said electron flow through the conducting rings.

4. A process and apparatus according to the said apparatus for causing motion parallel 5
claims 1 and 2 wherein the said apparatus for to the earths surface.
causing repulsion against the earths magnetic
field may operate either together or apart from V. G. CRAWFORD.

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1159488 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

1 SHEET *This drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale*

FIG 1

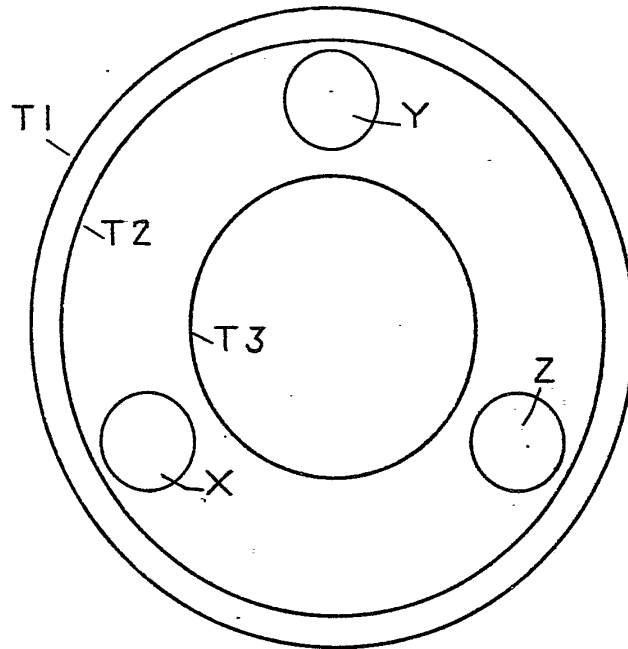


FIG 2

