



PATENT SPECIFICATION

DRAWINGS ATTACHED

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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

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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 earth's 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 earth's 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 earth's 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 earth's 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 earth's surface, together with apparatus for providing motion in a direction parallel to the earth's 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 earth's 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 earth's 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 earth's 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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FIG 1

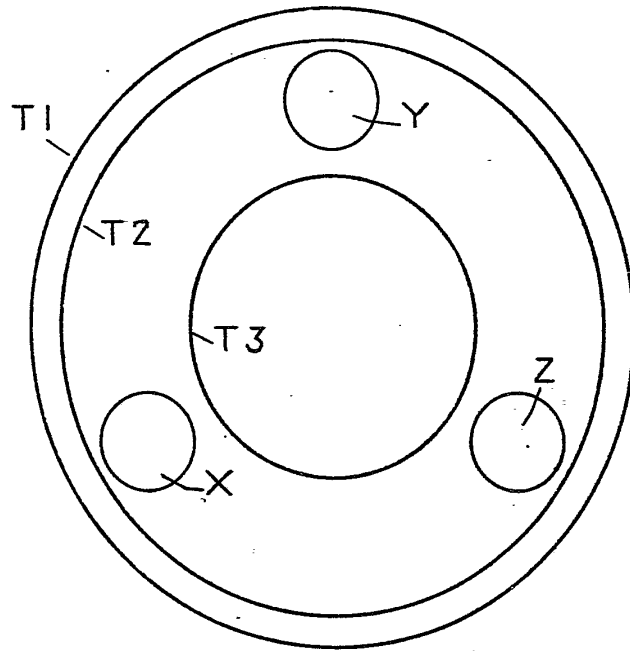


FIG 2

