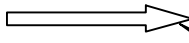
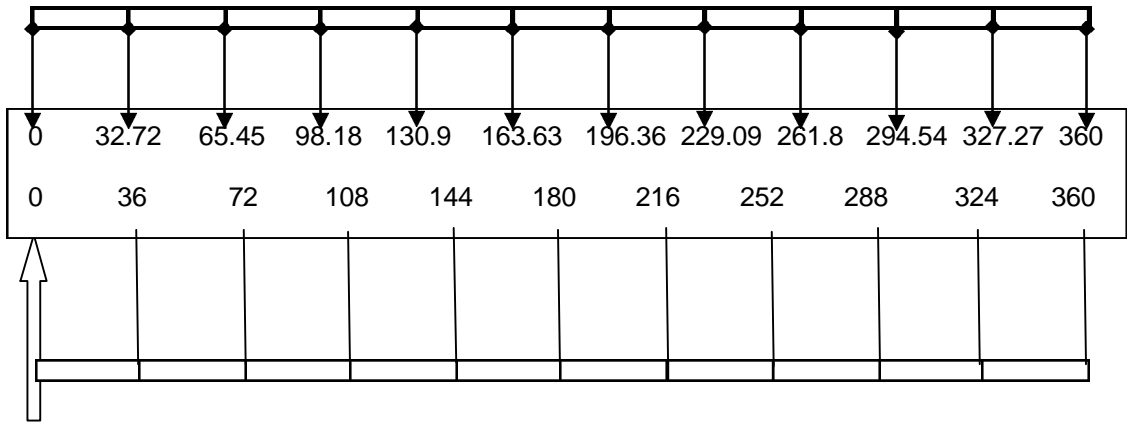


Plan view shows ring magnet at centre and opposed wound solenoids at boundary. The keeper plates with prongs and ring magnets rotate past fixed solenoids. Timed impulse maintains rotation. Solenoid coils generate current.



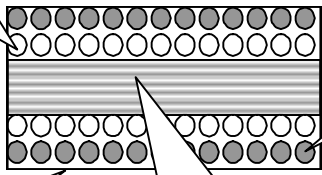
Direction of motion Of Magnetic rotor
Eleven prongs positions shown



Ten coils at 36 degrees interval shows the gaps in degrees
When both prong and coil are aligned at 0 degrees. It is the
Position at which a polarity reversing impulse is given and it
shows that none of the other ten prongs are in line with any of
the nine other coil core centres.

Anticlockwise wound inner coil reverses polarity at prong cross over point

Clockwise wound outer coil generates current as magnetic prongs sweep across

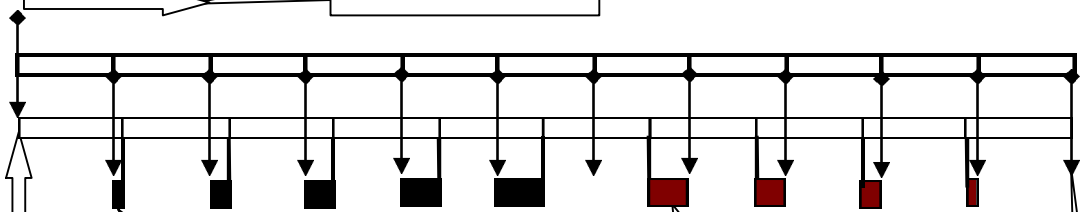


Ten solenoid dual wound coils fitted in fixed positions at 36 deg. interval relative to eleven rotating magnetic prongs that are space 33 deg apart.

Core of soft iron wires enamelled and epoxy bonded into tight bundle

Positions of 10 static solenoid coils

Direction of motion Of Magnetic rotor

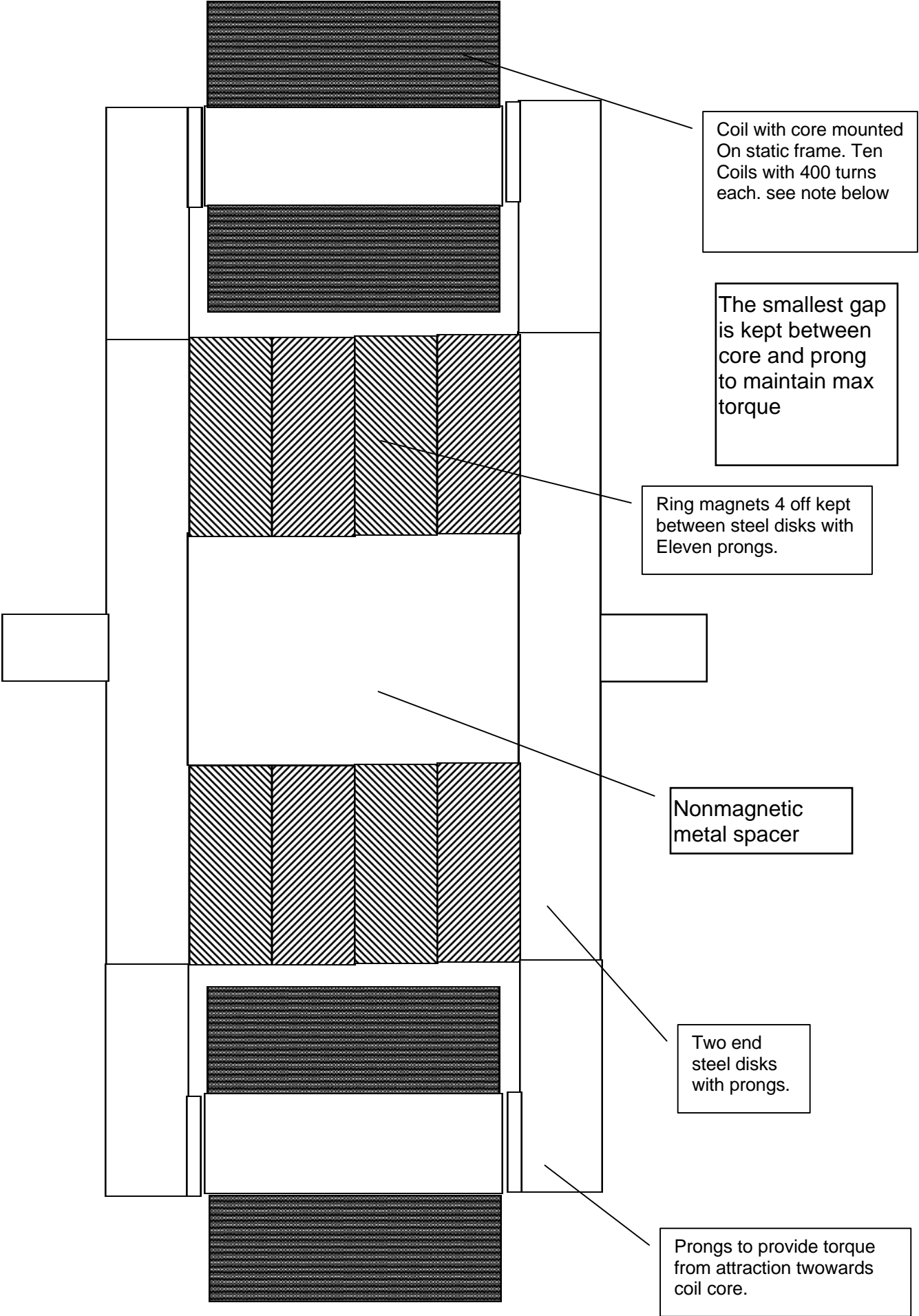


Strongest attractive force between Magnetic prong and coil core centre. As gap (black) increases, force decreases. As five attracting gaps exist after each impulse, nett attractive force exists always.

Weakest retarding force 'tween prong and core. As gap (brown) decreases force increases. Only 4 gaps exist at each impulse

Coil centre. First .Impulse position creates repelling force by changing magnet polarity instantly..

First position Ten coils in all



Coil with core mounted
On static frame. Ten
Coils with 400 turns
each. see note below

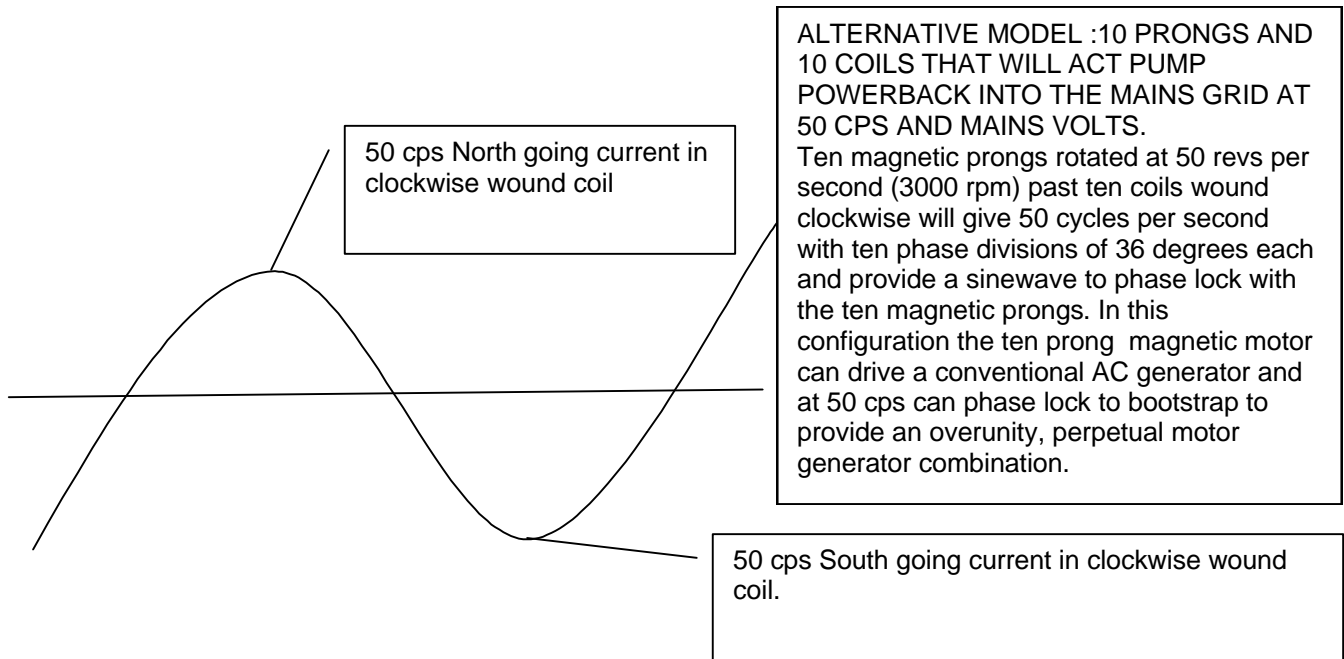
The smallest gap
is kept between
core and prong
to maintain max
torque

Ring magnets 4 off kept
between steel disks with
Eleven prongs.

Nonmagnetic
metal spacer

Two end
steel disks
with prongs.

Prongs to provide torque
from attraction towards
coil core.



A major advantage of having centralized ring magnets over individual super magnets is that the radiating field is not contained or conserved. The keeper discs with prongs distribute the magnetic field lines with maximum intensity along paths that have low reluctance. In a rotating magnetic field the field lines would 'short out' at maximum intensity along paths that provide a magnetic 'short circuit' condition. In the ten prongs and ten magnets configuration, since all ten coils and prongs would provide 'short circuit' conditions simultaneously, the distributed effect would require a lower level of polarity reversing current simultaneously. There after the field would virtually lock into the 'short circuit' mode till the next Coil is approached. That is a 36 deg. Period. .