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PATENT SPECIFICATION

Convention Date (Sweden): Feb. 24, 1920.

159,487

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Complete not Accepted.



COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Method for Generating Electrical Energy.

I, ROBERT NORRBY, of 10, Hamngatan, Stockholm, subject of the King of Sweden, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

The generation of high power electrical energy is usually effected by mechanical interruption by means of special and complicated arrangements which consume a considerable amount of power.

According to the present invention electrical energy is generated not through mechanical interruption, or by chemical action but through physical interruption.

The method adopted consists in effecting the interruption required in order to obtain the cutting of the field of the lines of force of two current circuits by subjecting the conductors of the one circuit to the action of the alternate poles of magnets of which the cores are connected with the conductors of the same current.

One form of apparatus for carrying out the method is shown by way of illustration or example, in the drawings hereto appended whereon:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a section of the apparatus taken on the line A—B of Fig. 2.

Figure 2 is a face view of the central part of the apparatus.

Figure 3 is a section along the line C—D of Fig. 2.

Figures 4 and 4^a show the connections between the plates and the magnet cores, —Figure 4 being a view looking in the direction of the arrow E and Figure 4^a a

view looking in the direction of the arrow F, Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a diagrammatic representation of the connections between the different plates *c* of the apparatus.

Figure 6 is a diagrammatic representation of the way in which the windings are wound between the plates.

Referring to the drawings:—

a represents a base on which are two sets of frames *b*, and between the frames *b*, are laid conducting metal plates *c*. In the example selected for illustration there are 14 plates on each side. Over the plates are windings *d*, so placed that the positive of the winding *d* is led from a low power battery *e* over the lowest pair of plates to the third pair and so on. The negative of the winding *d* goes to the second pair of plates and from there to the fourth, and so on (Fig. 6). Between the two groups of frames there is a central piece *g* (Fig. 2) provided with a number of sliding contacts *h* which are connected with magnet cores *k* surrounded by windings *l*. The contacts *h* are placed directly opposite the contacts *i*, and these are also connected with the separate plates *c*. In addition to the sliding contacts *h* there are terminals *m* fitted at the outer ends on the front of the central piece. The terminals *m* serve to bring in a low power electric current from another battery.

The plates *c* are electrically connected with one another through a third low power battery *o*, in such a manner that the negative conducting wire goes to the first pair of plates, then to the third, the fifth, and so on, while the positive goes to the second, the fourth, the sixth, etc.

[Price 1/-]