R1 MOTOR / GENERATOR DESIGNS

BELOW YOU WILL FIND MANY DESIGNS OF WHICH NON HAVE BEEN PATENTED BECAUSE OF GOVERNMENT CONFLICT AND INTERVENTION.

Our best design drew 2.2mA of current at 25 volts and was capable of delivering 28 volts at 2.5mA. It was over-unity. Our task was complete when we were able to generate more out than in. It is up to the researchers out there to find a way to utilize it.

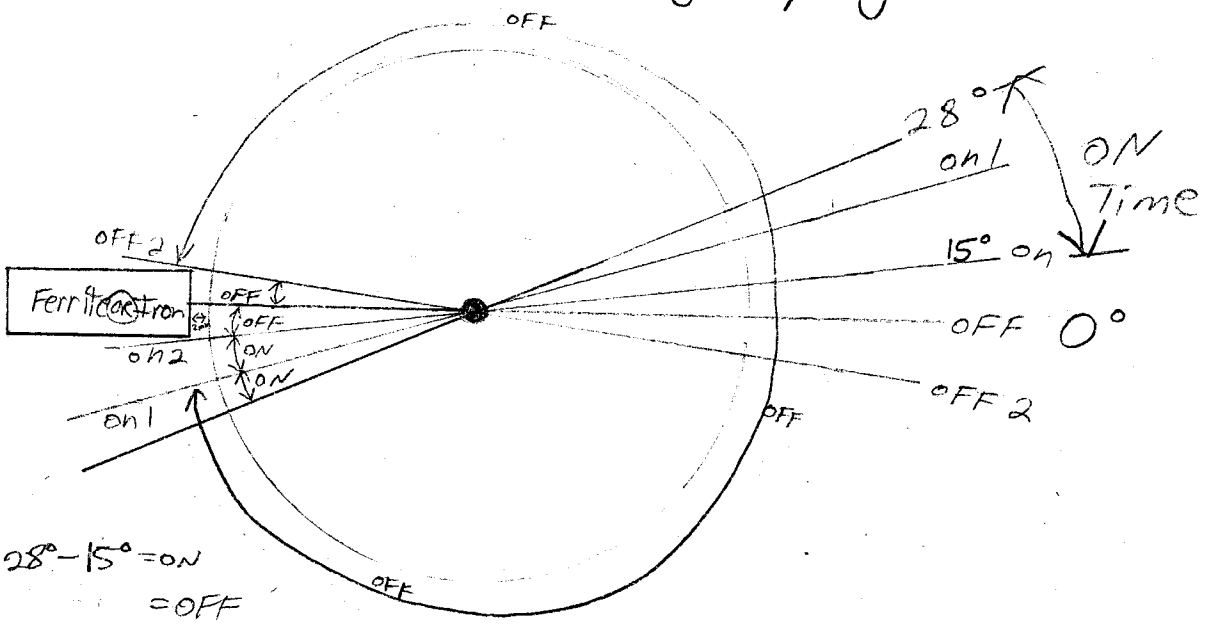
Here is our simple design and following it are others that have not yet been attempted by our team.

All of the coils used were improvised using large relay coils, most of which had resistances of about 50 ohms or higher ~70 ohms. Make sure they are all the same.

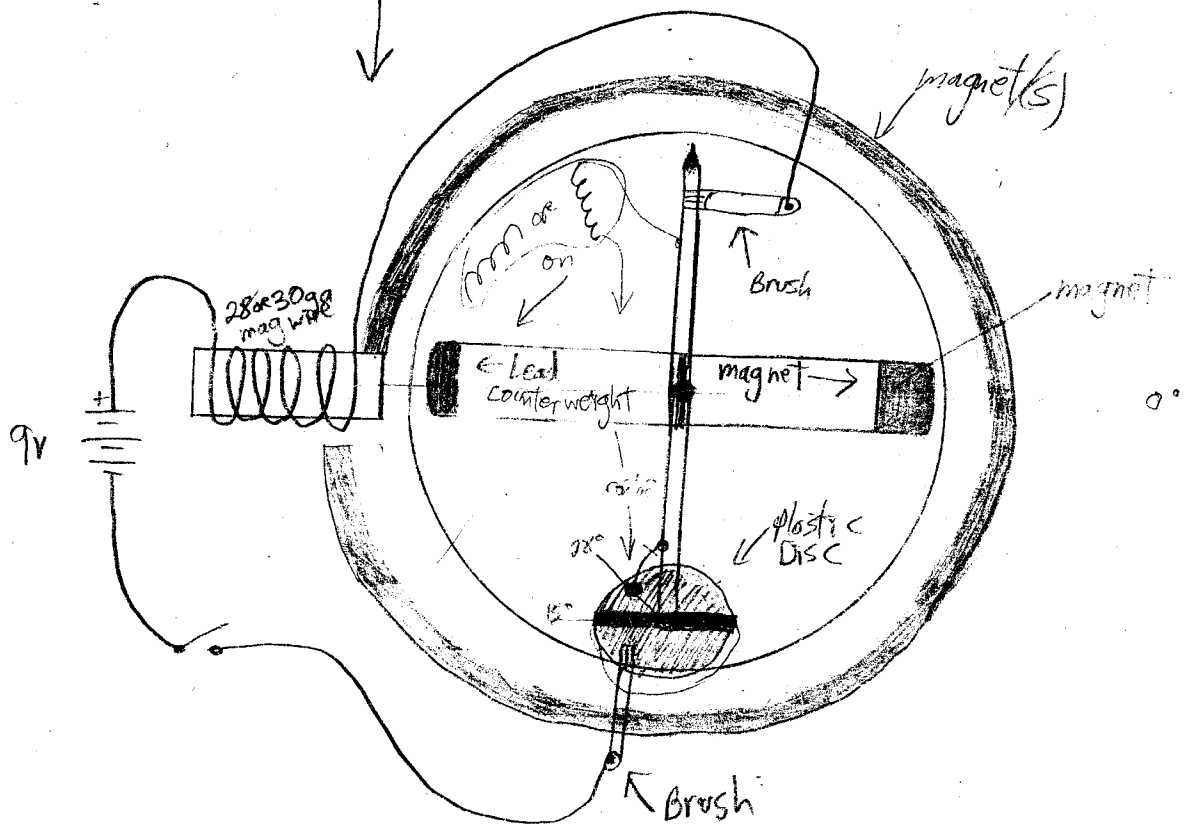
4
3
Rubber washer
Aluminum
9
Reed switch
10
we record results using a computer
2
Bearings
etc
1
12
9
5
a luminum Rod.
aluminum Rod.
Threaded Alu rod.
ceramic #8
Ring magnets
7
Cold iron rod
8
Magnet
S
N
1-10
2-3
4-5
6-7
8-9
10-11

Efficient Motor 2

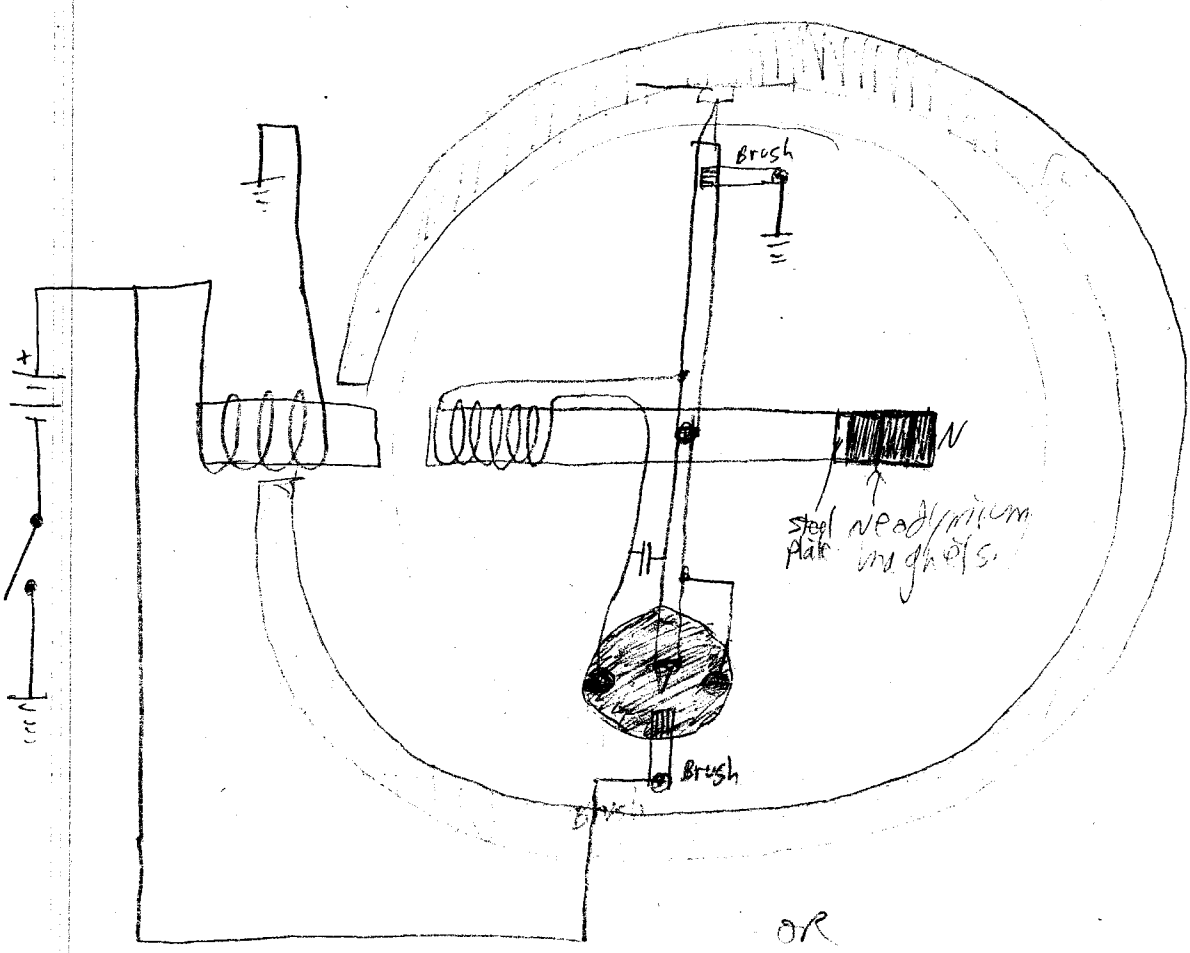
vector Diagram / Angles



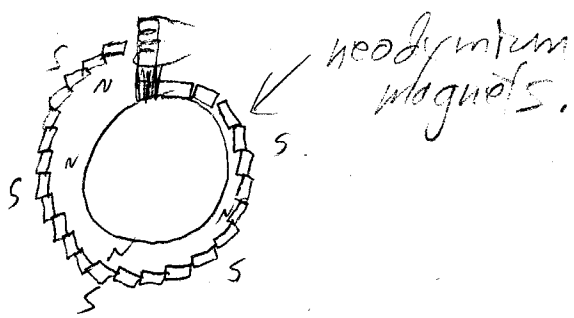
Ferrite Rod magnets



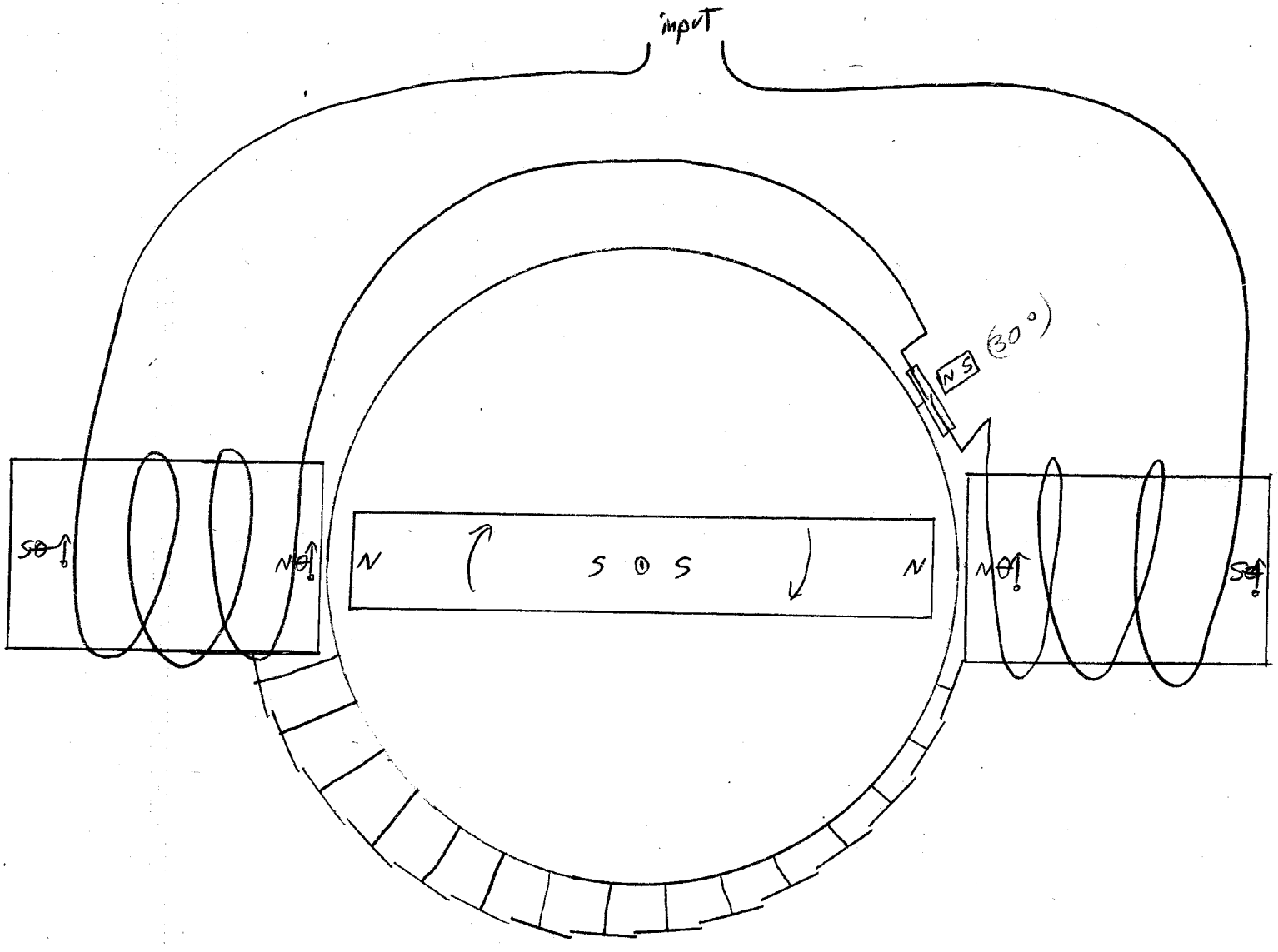
RA motor/generator



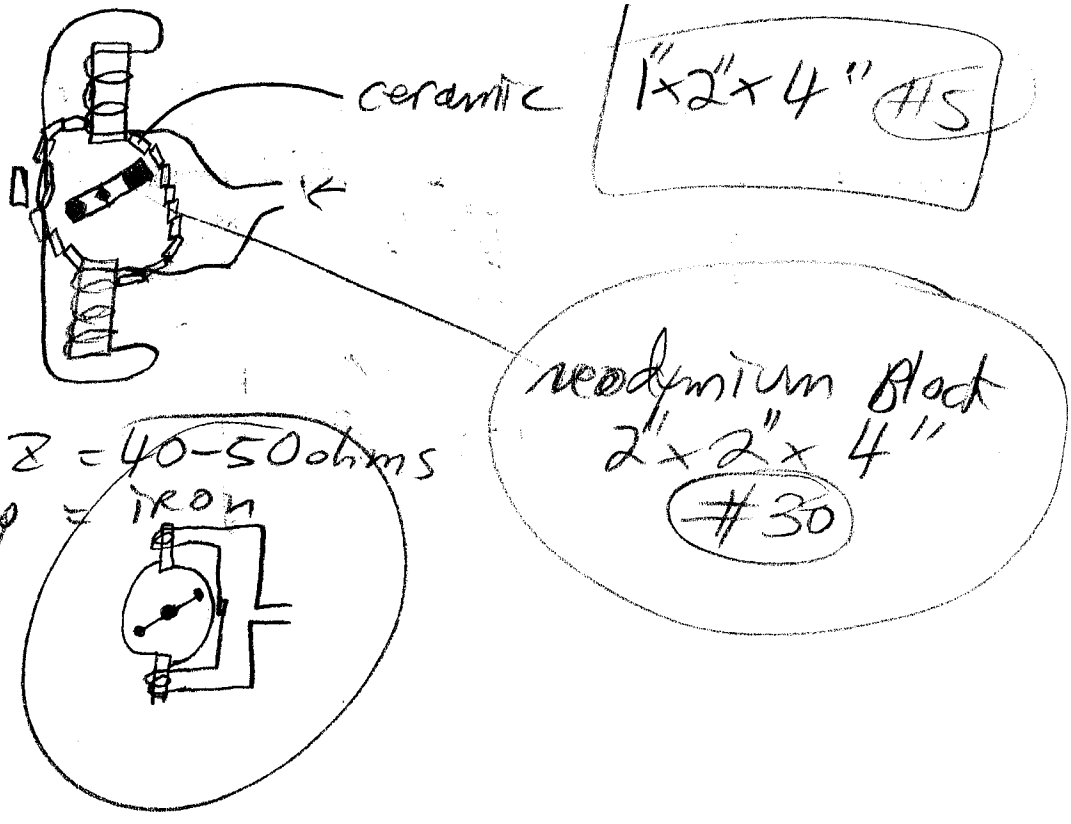
OR



R1A motor Generator



R|B motor/Generator



Wantel & Adams motor/Generator Designs merged into one highly efficient, self running generator.

With proper load, this Generator will run on its own. The higher the load, the harder it runs.

Will run at around 30-40°C.

Logistics and details to mind.

The magnets in the first diagram are #8 ceramic, neodymium can be used but the wire / coil size must be increased exponentially.

The reed switch can be replaced by a brush commutator system connected directly to the top section / shaft.

The magnets that spin are all assisting one another, ie ns ns ns ns, not ns sn ns sn.

In diagram 2 notice the different vector angles, this should help in determining on/off times.

The diagram under these angles is a much simpler design that does work but cannot handle high current draw.

In diagram 3, this is a better drawing of the above unit. Notice the steel magnetism amplifier behind the neodymiums.

Diagram 4 shows one of our better models, this one ran itself for 10 hours. You must adjust the reed switch a lot in order to get good results. Note: the "T's" denote magnets.

The last page shows another approach at trying to combine the wandel and adams together, but we had a few problems with it.....the surrounding magnets interferred with the operation of the reed switch.

We also found that if you use very large coils and very high voltage at extremely low current, ie 10uA. You can achieve both electrical power and mechanical power outputs. The newman motor is nothing more than a high voltage low current dc motor.

We sell the large prewrapped coils for this concept. We call them R1 motor gens. They consist of a motor which turns an array of magnets within a large coil of wire, ie 1-800k ohms of wire. The output is substancial.

So far the biggest drawback is friction.