Stress, forces, and thrust potential of an experimental propulsion device.

Figures A, B, and C are described and shown in Illustration 1.

Illustration 1

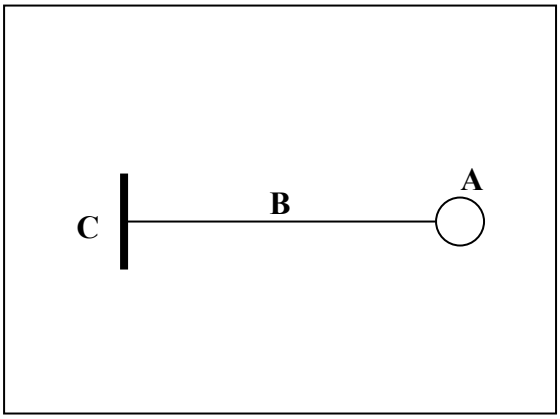

Figure A: Center Point of a Rotating Shaft.

Figure A represents the center point for a rotating shaft. It is assumed that the center point of the shaft is driven by a motor of some kind and that motor is fixed to a stable platform.

Figure B: Rigid Shaft

Figure B represents a rigid shaft that connects “point A” and “axis C”.

Figure C: Independent Axis providing Torque

Figure C represents an independent axis connected to “shaft B” that maintains it own orientation regardless of the orientation of “point A”. NOTE: “axis C” has a property of resisting any movement against its axis and therefore maintains its orientation even if forces are exerted against its axis. This is the most important feature in the operation of the propulsion device. This property of axial resistance can be obtained either by magnetic forces or by creating gyroscopic forces around the axis of figure C.

Explanation of Movement:

Illustration 2 shows the rotation of “shaft B” and “axis C” around “Point A”. Note that “axis C” and its independent axis maintains its north/south orientation throughout its rotation around “Point A.

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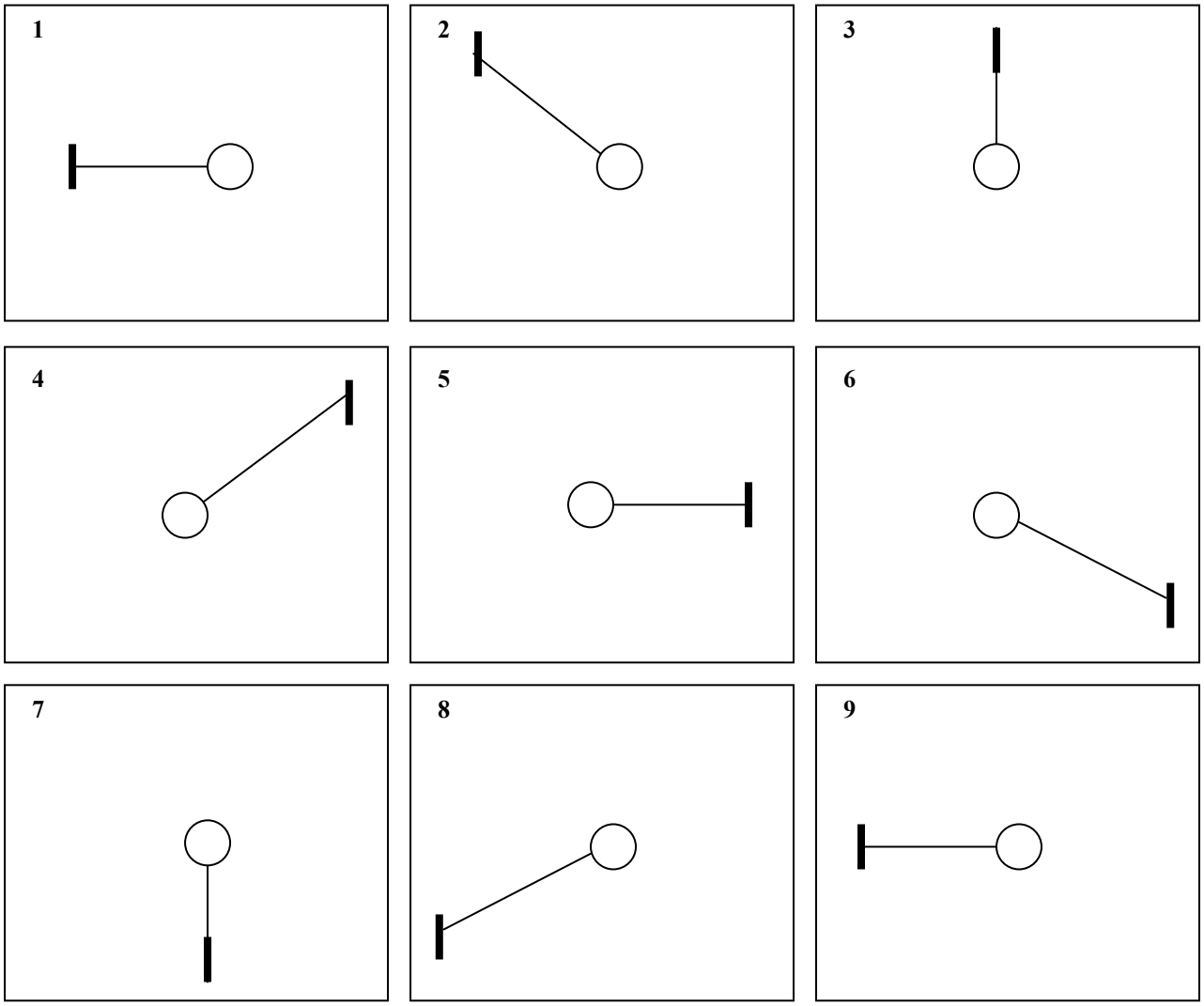
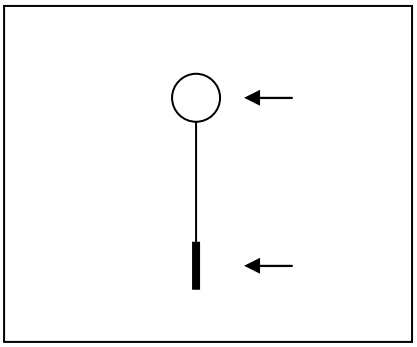


Illustration 3 shows the movement of the entire body when “axis C” is momentarily locked to “shaft B”. If the two bodies are locked together for a brief moment at 180 degrees, then shaft B” will be forced to maintain the orientation of “axis C” and “point A” will be forced into linear movement. Since “axis C” has mass and rotational velocity, the entire body will be pulsed in the direction of 270 degrees. This locking and unlocking occurs during each rotation for a brief moment at the exact same location in the rotation. This causes movement to the entire body of the device.

Illustration 3:



Understanding the Propulsion Forces:
(how thrust is created)

“Axis C” gains rotational forces due to its mass and centrifugal force as it rotates around “point A”. These forces increase as rotational speeds increase. “Axis C” maintains its axial orientation due to gyroscopic forces. At any degree of the rotation, the connecting “shaft B” and “axis C” can be locked together, and when this happens a movement of the entire body will occur. A few degrees later in the rotation, “axis C” is unlocked allowing “axis C” to freely rotate around “point A” again without resistance until the next pass when it is locked again to create a pulsing forward thrust. Since “axis C” can be locked at any degree of the rotation and unlocked a few degrees later, the direction of the body can be driven in any direction by simply changing where in the rotation the lock/unlock pulsing occurs. A separate device rotating in the opposite direction could be used as anti torque if a stable foundation is not available, such as the hull of a boat or the body of a vehicle.