PERPETUAL MOTION JOURNAL
Editor ..... Irvin R. Barrows
Office Manager ..... Kenneth R. Terpening

This Journal is dedicated to the Perpetual Motion Seekers who have lost in the great conquest of finding free energy. It is also dedicated to the few who continue the struggle against great odds. They believe it is possible and duty will not let then retreat.

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July 1967

The "Curved Funnel Method" might instead have been called the "Fly Trap" or the 'Minnow Trap" method for like these traps, it has a curved funnel so as to concentrate whatever is being trapped Because air molecules are much smaller than flies or minnows, our funnels will also have to be much smaller. Let us suppose that, with Alice in Wonderland, you are eating a magic mushroom and are becoming smaller. At first a mouse looks as big as an elephant and later a flea will look as large as a hotel. We continue to shrink until the molecules of air we are breathing appear to be the size of golfballs.

Try to visualize these air molecules that appear to be the size of golfballs, for if you can see them with me you will understand my words. But if all you hear are my words, they will have no meaning for you. These golfballs are bouncing in all different directions and never slow down. For millions of years these air molecules have been bouncing back and forth and up and down. In the summer they go faster and in the winter they go slower. When a lot of them are closed up in a small space, we call it compressed air. When there are many of these air molecules in a small space, they hit on the walls of the container more often and so the pressure becomes greater because there are extra molecules for the same amount of space. Since the push inside the container is greater than the push outside, the molecules can push a turbine blade while trying to get out. In pushing the blade, they give some of their energy or speed to the blade and then bounce more slowly. This is why compressed air, when doing work on a turbine, may become so cold when leaving the turbine that frost will ice up the exhaust port and stop the turbine. All gasoline, diesel, and jet engines get their power because man has been able to find a way to get energy from these bouncing molecules.

This "Curved Funnel Method" is a suggestion of how to get free energy from bouncing molecules.

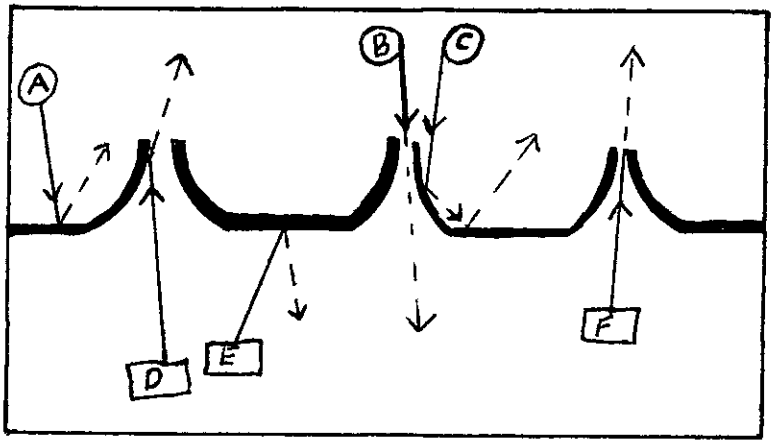
Separate into two parts, with a semi-permeable membrane, a container of air molecules. Have each of the holes in the membrane curved and funnel-shaped like a minnow trap and all pointed to the same side of the container. If any curvature can result in more of the molecules bouncing through the funnels in one direction than in the other direction, then there will be more molecules on one side than on the other. More molecules on one side means one side will have more push than the other side. This difference in push is called pressure differential.

Just one membrane with a slight pressure differential is enough to prove that entropy can be reversed, even though it may take years to produce a device with commercial possibilities. A series of such membranes can result in a greater pressure differential.

Though the author believes that if such a membrane were made it would prove that entropy can be reversed, he is aware that most people want to know how such a membrane with millions of funnel shaped holes could be made. One suggestion would be to take a membrane which already has holes of the proper size and push through the membrane, under pressure, a lot of tiny hydrogen molecules while controlling the temperature and the humidity so the membrane is pliable enough to have the hydrogen molecules batter the sides of the holes into funnels. Once the funnels are made, the temperature and the humidity would be changed so that the funnels would become stiffer and not lose their shape.

The author does not believe that the "Curved Funnel Method" has sufficient commercial potentialities to warrant the time and expense of seeking a patent, (he has one pending

in a different field) but feels this offers him the proof he wants to be sure that perpetual motion is possible before he goes to the time and expense of applying for a patent for his "Twin Tower Entropy Reversal Machine." This idea will appear in the second issue of the Perpetual Motion Journal.



In the above diagram six gas molecules represent the millions of molecules, and three curved funnels represent the millions of funnels to a square inch. There are three molecules on each side at the beginning. By following the arrows we see that a thousandth of a second later there are four molecules above and two molecules below. With more molecules above than below, there is a pressure difference which can be used to drive a turbine which furnishes power.

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Vol. 29, Nov. 1905 - April 1906

PERPETUAL MOTION MACHINES

By F. Charlesworth, Assistant Examiner in the British Patent Office

IN the enlightened age in which we are living, one would almost expect that the idea of "perpetual motion" had ceased to occupy the minds of men, and that the hope of ever obtaining a machine which, once set in motion, would go forever, had been abandoned. This, however, is by no means the case, for inventors a fair share of attention, the number of applications for patents between the years 1617 and 1903 being over 600, of which only 25 have a date prior to 1855.

Out of a total of 31 applicants for patents during the years 1897 to 1900, inclusive, 10 were English, 8 American, 3 French, 5 German, 2

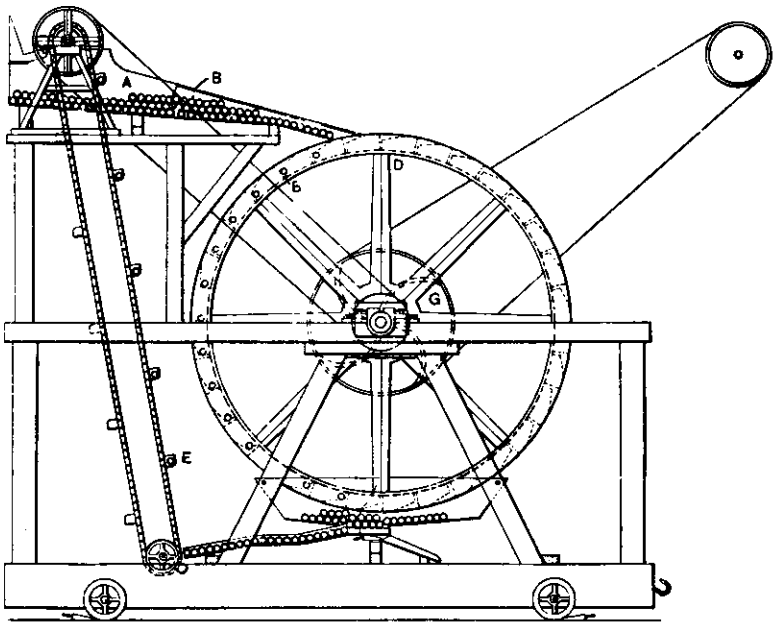

FIG. 1

are still to be found who exercise their ingenuity in this direction.

The records of the British Patent Office show that, as recently as the years 1901, 1902, and 1903, there were, respectively, 13, 10, and 9 applications for patents relating to perpetual motion. From the year 1617, the date of the earliest patent, to the present time, the subject has received

Australian, and 1 each from Russia, Belgium, and Austria.

In the many projects and schemes for obtaining perpetual motion, use is made chiefly of the force of gravity, loss of equilibrium, specific gravity of floats and weights immersed in water or other liquid, ascension of receptacles inflated with air or gas under water, compression and sub-

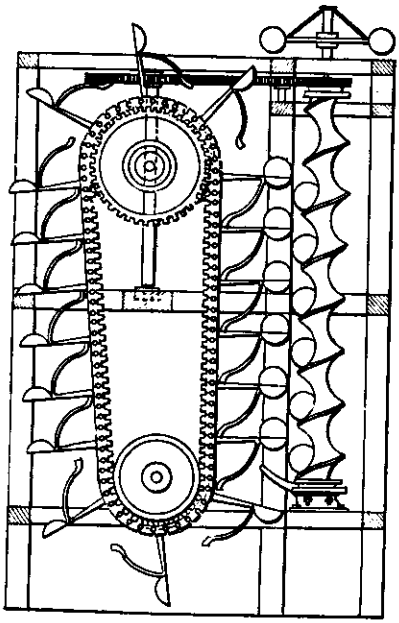

FIG. 2

sequent expansion of gases, and of the surface tension of liquids. That many of the inventors are perfectly sanguine of success, is demonstrated by the fact, almost humorous at times, that in many cases they provide brakes to stop their machines when necessary, or to prevent any dangerous increase of speed.

The earliest patent granted for a perpetual motion device is dated March 9, 1635, and refers to "skill of makeing engins, which being put in order, will cause and mainteyne their own mocions with continuance and without any borrowed force of man, horse, wind, river, or brooke, whereby many severall kinde of excellent rare worke may be pformed to the great good and benefitt of the comon wealth, the like cause and meanes of which continuance of mocion hath not been heretofore brought to pfeccion." We are left to guess what methods were adopted, as nothing is stated regarding them.

The second patent, granted in 1662, is very little better, a more definite statement, however, being made that it is a perpetual motion device, viz.:—"An engyne which, with the perpetuall mocion of itselfe, without the help or strength of any person or creature, will not only dreyne great levelle of vast quantities of water, but alsoe mynes of fifty fathom deep or more."

One of the commonest forms of perpetual motion machine is that in which a wheel *D*, Fig. 1, resembling a water-wheel, has cups or buckets on its periphery, each large enough to hold a wooden or metal ball *B*. The cups on the descending side of the wheel are fed with balls from an incline *A*, while those on the ascending side are empty, the difference in weight on the two sides being stated to produce rotation of the wheel. The balls roll out of the cups as they arrive at the lowest point of the wheel, and are lifted back to the incline by means of cups *E* on an endless belt driven from the wheel *D*. A pulley *G* and a belt are shown by which "motive power may be taken from the engine."

In a similar device, shown in Fig. 2, the balls fall into cups carried by an endless band. At the bottom, the balls are arrested by two horns, and are raised to the top again by a screw conveyor driven by spur gearing from the upper pulley over which the endless belt travels, a half-tube or guide rods being provided to make the balls rise vertically as the screw rotates.

To be continued in next issue.

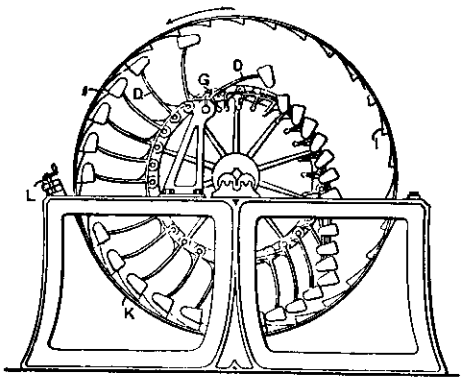

FIG. 3

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PATENT OFFICE AND OUR EVALUATION

1. Following is the original letter sent to the Patent Office.

1616 S. Compton
St. Louis, Mo. 63104
January 9, 1967

U. S. Patent Office
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a list of all the books you have for sale dealing with Perpetual Motion and the cost of each and your rules for getting a patent for a Perpetual Motion device.

Sincerely yours,

I. R. Barrows

Irvin R. Barrows

2. The following reply, a form letter, was received from the Patent Office.

"Replying to your recent letter, you are advised that the Patent Office understands the term 'perpetual motion' to mean a mechanical motion creating energy, that is a machine doing work and operating without the aid of any power other than that which is generated by the machine itself, and which when once started will operate for an indefinite time.

"The views of the Office are in accord with those of the scientists who have investigated the subject, and are to the effect that mechanical perpetual motion is a physical impossibility.

"These views can be rebutted only by the exhibition of a working model. Many persons have filed applications for patent on perpetual motion, but such applications have been rejected as inoperative and opposed to well-known physical laws, and in no instance has the requirement of the Patent Office for a working model ever been complied with.

"In view of these facts the Office will not now permit such an application to be filed without a model, and the practice has been adopted in order to save applicants the loss of the fees paid with their applications. After an application for patent has been considered by the Examiner, the filing fee of $30 cannot be returned."

3. The following letter was sent, as the above letter indicated that the patent office was unaware of 2nd and 3rd class perpetual motion.

1616 S. Compton
St. Louis, Mo. 63104
January 9, 1967

U. S. Patent Office
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

There are three classes of classical Perpetual Motion and several pseudo-perpetual motion concepts. The three classical classes are:
1. First class is the creation of energy.
2. Second class is the reversal of entropy.
3. Third class is the elimination of friction.
We are starting a new publication known as the "Perpetual Motion Journal" and we would like to publish your answer in our planned magazine to the question, "Does the special and restrictive rules governing the issuance

of a patent of perpetual motion apply to all three of the classes of Classical Perpetual Motion or does it apply to only one or two of the classes?" My patent attorney in St. Louis (who is a past patent office examiner) gave me his opinion that it did not apply to entropy reversal but he was not positive.

Sincerely yours,

I. R. Barrows

Irvin R. Barrows

4. On the following page is reproduced a copy of the Office's most interesting reply to the above letter. Our evaluation of their reply is written below:

OUR EVALUATION OF THE PATENT OFFICE'S SECOND LETTER

The Patent Office does not consider second or third class perpetual motion to be creation of energy. It is creation of energy that the patent office considers to be impossible. This letter says each idea is evaluated on its own merits, which is entirely different that what their first letter said.

Of course, the Patent Office will not issue a patent for any device which will not work, and since no entropy reversal idea has ever worked, the Patent Office will take a skeptical view of any such application, and probably insist on a working model before issuing a patent.

For a more complete explanation, read the last third of Chapter Two of the PERPETUAL MOTION HANDBOOK.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

ADDRESS ONLY
THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

JAN 25 1967

Irvin R. Barrows
1616 S. Compton
St. Louis, Missouri 63104

Dear Mr. Barrows:

The issuance of a United States Patent is governed by Statute as set forth in Title 35 of the United States Code. Each application filed is considered on its merits as to whether the requirements of these laws are satisfied. In regard to the three classical classes of "Perpetual Motion" set forth in your letter of January 9, 1967, each application filed is examined in light of accepted scientific principles and decisions relating to patentability are made accordingly.

Attention is called to the enclosed pamphlet titled "General Information Concerning Patents", particularly to pages 3 and 6 which relate to the specific questions in your letter.

Very truly yours,

F. H. Bronaugh, Director
Mechanical Examining Operation

Enclosure: 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERPETUAL MOTION ARTICLES

A rating scale of 0 to 2 stars is used in the evaluation of this material. No star indicates material of little interest to the Editor. One star indicates material worthy of a quick reading. Two stars indicate material worth additional study. More articles in the next issue

1. Scientific American, Supplement 68, Oct. 2, 1909, p. 212. "The Perpetual Clock Made by James Cox." 1250 words, 3 illustrations.

2. Scientific American, Vol. No. 103, Sept. 17, 1910, pp. 214-215. "PERPETUAL MOTION PROBLEM--Horton's Air Pocket."

*3. Scientific American, Vol. 103, Oct. 1-8, 1910, pp. 255-275. "Six Replies to Horton's Problem of September 17, 1910." One illustration, 1,000 words.

*4. Scientific American, Vol. 103, Nov. 26, 1910, p. 422. "Problems in Perpetual Motion by Dennis McNeill." One illustration, 500 words

*5. Scientific American. Vol. 103, Dec. 24, 1910, p. 503. "Six Answers to Dennis McNeill's Problems." 1500 words, 3 diagrams.

6. Scientific American, Vol. 572. Oct. 7, 1911, pp. 239-240. "Pseudo Perpetual Motion--Radium Power and Production of Electrical Power." 750 words, one illustration.

**7. Scientific American, Vol. 105, Nov. 18, 1911, pp. 452-453. "Perpetual Motion--Examples of Misguided Ingenuity." 3,000 words, 15 excellent illustrations.

8. Scientific American, Vol. 105, Dec. 16, 1911, p. 561. "New Patent Office Ruling on Perpetual Motion Machines." 700 words.

9. Scientific American, Vol. 108, May 24, 1913, p. 473. "Pictures and Explanations of Two of the Most Famous Fakes of All Time--Keeley's Motor and Redheffer's Perpetual Motion Machine." 400 words, 2 good pictures.

10. Scientific American, Vol. 115, July 15, 1916, p. 64. "How 17th Century Germans Tried to Solve Perpetual Motion." 500 words, 4 illustrations.

**11. Scientific American, Supplement 82, Aug. 26, 1916, pp. 130-131. "A Good Argument for the Possibility of Perpetual Motion," by C. E. Benham. 4,000 words.

12. Scientific American, Vol. 119, p. 162. "Congressional Committee Investigates Honest Attempts at Perpetual Motion." 500 words.

13. Scientific American, Vol. 132, May, 1925, pp. 348-349. "Investigating in Perpetual Motion or a Warning About Radium Machines." 275 words, no illustrations.

14. Mentor, Vol. 17, June, 1929, pp. 49-52. "Perennial Quest for Perpetual Motion," by J. W. Harrington.

15. Popular Mechanics, Vol. 54, Dec. 1930, p. 986. "World's Greatest Hoax Recalled by Models."

16. Science Digest, Vol. 24, Aug. 1948, pp. 42-46. "Why Perpetual Motion Won't Work," by R. W. Heinze.

17. Hobbies, Vol. 52, Feb. 1948, p. 28. 250 words, one picture.

The above articles may be found in the reference rooms of most large public libraries.