

Technical Design of Antigravitational Spacecraft “Silver Cup”

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Introduction

Kinematical schemes of known vehicles are very simple. Weight of an automobile increases frictional force and creates cohesion of wheels with the road. Due to the transmission of rotation from the engine to wheels the automobile moves along the road. The road serves as a fulcrum to the automobile.

A helicopter repulses from air by its fan baffles, it allows the helicopter to move upright. Air serves as a fulcrum to the helicopter.

Due to the convex form of airplane wings the reduced pressure appears above the wing with incoming airflow. This pressure overpowers the gravity of the airplane mass. The incoming airflow serves as a fulcrum to the airplane.

Editor's: it is a very simplified view and it can not be considered as fully correct idea.

A rocket flies due to reactive gas flow. Similarly it is possible to move repelling water. A combination of rocket and airplane led to the creation of jet airplane.

The power antigravitational spacecraft that I'll speak about repulses from it using the strongest force in Nature, i.e. the so-called “released force”. I especially exaggeratedly showed how simple are the kinematical schemes of movement of the known vehicles. All they are usual for us and we do not notice them and we are not surprised. But let's remember, how did the first automobiles look and how do they look now? Thus, do not be surprised that kinematical schemes of movement of my antigravitational spacecrafts are very simple too. Besides, they are not perfect, because this cause is a new one. It is a business for designers to make them perfect. But in any case my antigravitational spacecraft is a great step forward in the development of transport techniques.

Some explanation

Do you know, if anybody ever asked himself why do material UFO apparatus being in our material world easily elude the pursuit of rockets and military aircraft, which work at the maximum power of their engines? According to UFO literature, the extraterrestrial apparatus sometimes “laughing” at the imperfection of the earth flying techniques. They can sharply increase

their speed and disappear far away, then they can return. Looking on such “maneuvers” and other “wonders” like flights at straight angles on a high speed, everyone have an impression that these objects are not material, since such a “flight” contraries to people's conceptions about motion.

As numerous eyewitnesses stated that UFO are material and some people touched them or visited these objects, then various fantastic hypotheses appear on this basis that extraterrestrial can control space and time during their flights, neutralize gravitation, etc. But is it true?

If we believe these eyewitnesses and base on the theory that extraterrestrial's apparatus are material, then according to physics we should consume power, energy to move a mass from the point A to the point B. This mass cannot move immediately from one point of space to another without any energy consumption, otherwise it will be in contradiction with the law of conservation of energy and common sense. We can ask then, what kind of engines do extraterrestrial have, which can move their apparatus with such a high speed from one point of space to another? These systems are much better in acceleration and speed of flight, than all our kinds of flying techniques.

You can say that extraterrestrial can use some fields of unknown nature to move their UFO systems. Yes, they can, but are these fields really unknown to our science? And may be it's not a problem for us to use them also. Any field unknown to science should create the force of ordered action, i.e. traction to move a mass. Sometimes a usual spring can create higher traction than any unknown field!

I'd like to underline that we should not advance any fantastic theories. If UFO systems can move with such a high speed, then they have the corresponding superpower engines. There is no another explanation in our real World. You can find and understand the principle of operation of these super-power engines. *Editor's: we have already mentioned the simplifications made by the author to present these complex scientific ideas in a popular view. So, we ask our readers to be indulgent to this style of narration.*

Also there is one more prevalent opinion that extraterrestrial learned to neutralize gravitation to make their large-tonnage systems weightless. This vague statement sounds beautiful, but when we begin to think about neutralization in a physical sense and how can we neutralize gravitation taking into account gravitational properties of atom, then we will find out that gravitation can be neutralized only by static repulsion, by charge of another sign, i.e. using opposite directed force. There is no another possibility.

Editor's: we believe, that the author is limited by consideration of his original idea only and other ideas are not possible from his point of view. Sure, we cannot agree with him in this point.

It means that we should spend energy anyway to neutralize attraction force of large-tonnage mass of the system. This leads to the fact that any system should overpower gravitation force, make an antigravitational action, i.e. it should be an antigravitational spacecraft.

But even this scheme to neutralize gravitation, which was described here, can be simplified and improved by means of creation of a static flight, which is also known to me. My colleague from Latvia Alexander studies this method of flight. The system (theoretically developed by Alexander) radically differs from Searl's system.

Editors: See S. M. Godin and V. V. Roschin works on creation of Searl's generator. The change of weight was about 100 kg.

It is simple in design and production, lighter and much more powerful than Searl's system, because it creates the difference of potentials between the body and environment. It attracts energy from environment by whole external surface of the system, then makes repolarization and repulses it like rocket does. The power of the system can be higher due to the big square of surface, which attracts energy. Alexander knows problems of heavy systems made by John Searl as well as those made by Roschin and Godin. With their design scheme they will not achieve Alexander's results. But he also has problems, for example, to get and make composite materials with necessary properties. He knows these properties, but he has no research laboratory to study them. It is a main complexity in his occupation. Without this problem he could create a small static system.

I think that the main imperfection of systems, which use only static flight for movement, will be bad maneuverability and impossibility to start immediately in the case of danger. Also the imperfection of static antigravitational spacecraft is the fact that designers of these systems are limited due to the physical principle of operation. So, they will not be able to create systems of different shapes. We should note that maneuverability of static systems is small.

I can say that static method of flight by Alexander called energoplane, had been already considered in the history of Science, but I should mention that it was not developed up to industry level. Alexander on the base of his numerous experiments got better results in his method of flight. A demonstrational prototype (cart) designed by him moved being attracted to environment only. It is a matter of "techniques" now to create a flying static system. Alexander called his static system "Electrical lens", which collects, focuses energy in itself.

These two methods of flight, force and electrostatic, are different from each other by their method of work. Static method needs environment to make its engine work and move the system. Force system does not need environment to make the engine work. It needs environment only to move the system, because it can store energy for its engine inside the system as well as

it can take it from environment by static method or using a generator.

To be unbiased, I should say that the main advantage of the static flight to the force flight lies in the fact that static flight takes energy for the movement directly from environment and there is no need to store it. It substantially decreases the weight of the system. Energy in environment is infinite. It means that static systems can fly "perpetually" that is very important during long intergalactic flights.

I see the future in combination of both methods of flight in one system.

Explanation

When a gun shoots, then gases released from the case push the shell forward and mass of the gun is pushed back. If all people know about the recoil force of the gun, then only some physicists know about "released force".

Let's imagine that the mass of the gun is 1 ton and the mass of the shell is 10 kg. If we shoot from this gun and place imaginary scales on some distance from it, then the power of blow of armor-piercing shell upon this scales will be about 20 tons or more. The opposite scales will register that recoil force will be of 1 ton. Here you can see the disproportion of forces!

If we fasten an imaginary elastic line between the gun and the shell, then the released force according to resultant of forces will overpower all other forces (mass of the gun, recoil force and frictional force). From this example we can see that the shell will carry off the gun due to its movement. If we place the gun upright and shoot from it upwards, then the shell also will carry it. And such a system consists of two uncoordinated masses, the gun and the shell, which are not tied together, will fly upwards.

Editor's: Really, it is true only if there are different momentums $p=mv$ for the gun and the shell!

Direction of movement as it is known takes place towards the bigger resultant force. Every inventor has its own "language of physics", because the usual one does not allow him to create. I introduced my own language and should make it understandable. As I see it, kinetic energy is a "released energy" and potential energy is a "stored force". If we consider physical phenomena only from the position of energy, we will not be able to understand the entire pattern of reality, since many physical phenomena cannot be explained only from positions of energy structure of the World. And as I see it, such position is comparable with a special case in physics. But we can explain everything from the position of force, all structure of the World on micro and macro levels. The World is very simple, and people created complexities in its explanation themselves, due to the lack of knowledge. That's why further I will adhere to my own language in physics as a simple and popular one. I think it will be a language for future physics! It is

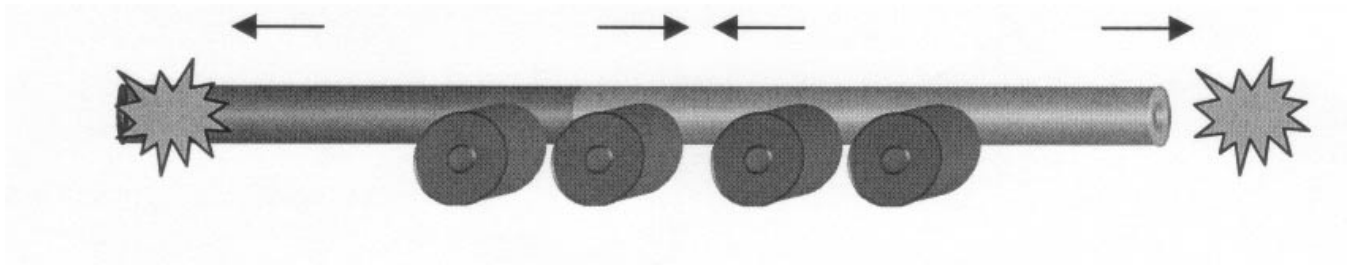
not necessary to give scientific mathematical solutions when they have no common with the physical reality.

One can say that the system considered above can fly up in such a way only for one time, and then it will drop to the Earth, because there is no fulcrum!

Surely? And who will prevent you from further "shooting" when you fly upwards? You can shoot with certain frequency, time and pulsation. And are you sure that there is no fulcrum? Being repulsing from the body, the moving mass starts acceleration, and then it

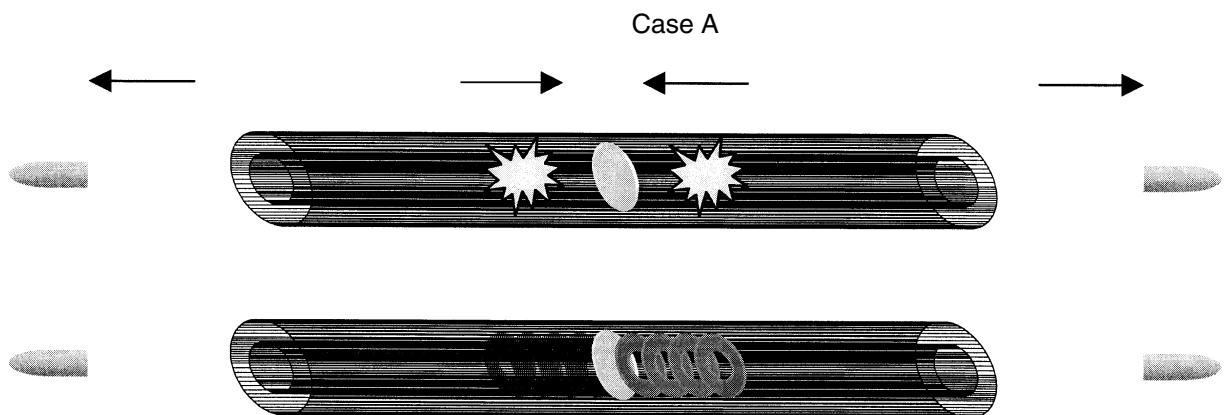
increases speed (increases its force also) and carries the body upwards. *Editor's: In this case we periodically create a fulcrum. In some works it is called "dynamical support".* Or may be it's better for you to push using diffused gases like a rocket does, than to have a stable fulcrum? We can decrease recoil force of any of masses by various technical methods, we can remove or use recoil force to fly upwards! I know how to do it...

Further let's imagine two guns placed one opposite to another as it is shown on the Fig. 1, which shoot synchronously. What will happen to them during shots?



During the shot, recoil forces of two guns will be mutually compensated and there will be no recoil! This example also shows how we can eliminate recoil force by the force equal in weight, but opposite in direction of action. We can mentally remove backs of guns and during the synchronous shot released gases will push cases of shells backwards, which will mutually repulse and will be fulcrums to each other.

Then let's consider what will happen to the same metal tube bent at different angles. To compare them we will simultaneously consider what will happen inside this tube with mechanical variant of release of force using springs, which repulse the mass. We can also push the mass using pressure, pneumatics, electromagnets, etc. You know, all phenomena in nature are similar by the action of force they made.



The "released force" in both variants, explosive and mechanical, will not get the tube moving forward. The force of pressure or stored force of spring will repulse from their fulcrums and will push cannon balls forward. Here is a classic case; the action is equal to counteraction.

In this variant the "released force" will act on the tube and will call a small reactive effect. The "released force" of gases will go in one direction, and recoil force of these gases will push the tube in the opposite direction like a rocket.

Case B.

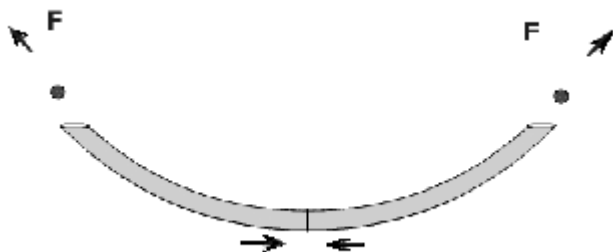


In mechanical variant with springs the reactive effect will be less, and it can be so small that it will not be able to get the tube moving forward. It takes place due to the changed direction of force to the fulcrum as a result of bent tube. In this variant two springs have their inner fulcrum, from which this springs repulse and push masses. It also assumes the inner recoil force of both springs is mutually compensated. I.e. there is no recoil force! May be, there is an outer recoil force, which is a reactive effect. But the value of reactive effect and frictional force cannot be compared with the value of "released force"!

The essence of reactive movement is based on the fact that one mass moves in one direction and another moves in the opposite direction. Every mass serves as a fulcrum to another one, from which it repulses. It cannot be any movement of the mass without the presence of another mass. The only problem is: what mass we should consider as a fulcrum. It can be the rocket or gases, but all things are relative. Usually we consider the mass, which has more force, mass and solidity to be the fulcrum. Another mass can repulse from it and then move. Not in vain we say that the rocket repulses from its gases, which serve as a fulcrum to it. We only understand that released gases serve as a fulcrum to the rocket and it flies due to recoil force repulsing from these gases. If the rocket uses released force, but not throw it away like a useless one, then it will be a "force antigravitational spacecraft"! Or it can be an automobile without a drive to its wheels that is a horizontal flight of antigravitational spacecraft.

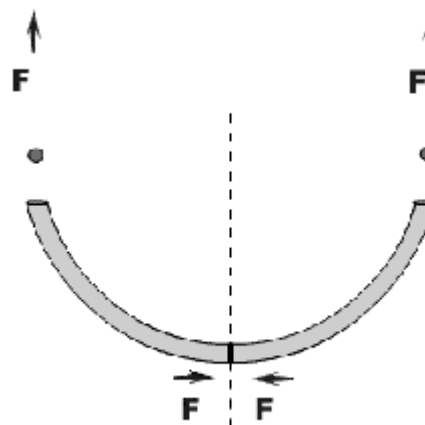
Besides some inventors make horizontal inertoids to move without a drive to wheels, by means of flywheels, disbalances and other rotary and impact mechanisms as well as they decrease the weight of vertical inertoids. Sometimes they do not understand the main aspect that is why they create movement or decrease weight. It's very simple; they all use the "released force" or some percent of it. Movement can be created due to this force as well as decrease of weight of their systems. Other forces are not able to do it. If we understand it, then we will easily get 100% of this force.

Case C



The "released force" will act on the tube in a greater extent due to the greater convolution of the tube and it will throw away the tube by its recoil force. It will call the bigger reactive effect. I have already spoken about it.

Case D



It is obvious that reactive effect is expressed in a greater extent due to the big convolution of the tube. This method of movement is used by rockets, which throw away the released mass of gas by its engine.

The conclusion is: If we look on these examples, we will see that the smaller the force of reactive effect will be, the bigger efficiency will be obtained by the released force.

Now if we mentally fix an elastic line between flying cannon balls and the tube, then cannon balls will push the tube. Here everything depends on the power of shot, i.e. on the stored force, which was stored by the spring. If there was enough force, then during the release of force, accelerating cannon balls will overpower the counteraction, attraction of mass and force of the tube and frictional force, thus this mental system will fly.

Cannon balls will act on the inner walls of the tube due to the changed trajectory of their movement and will call reactive effect, i.e. the recoil of the tube backwards. Much depends on the convolution of the tube, the value of power of reactive effect also depends on it. But this value of power cannot be comparable with the force of release.

Editors: Here the author writes about another method, which is described by the formula $F=ma$ for nonlinear motion. In my opinion, exactly this method will be more perspective for future spacecrafts.

Further we will keep improving this tube and will start the immediate designing of the force antigravitational spacecraft.

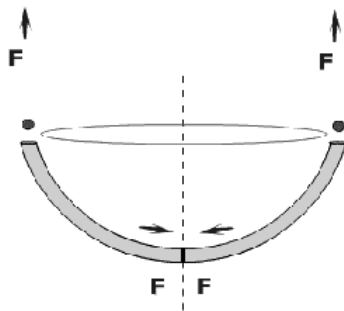
Model of Antigravitational spacecraft "Silver Cup"

The flying cannon balls can carry off the tube and it is a fact of a flight! Then we can place several pairs of such tubes and join them crosswise. We can extend them with some engine and periodically shoot with certain frequency. And such design will also fly away due to its bigger power. The main problem is that this unusual

engine should be able to store the power for a new push in the moment when it flies upright upwards.

Editor's: this is the weakest aspect of the author's theory, which does not consider the return move of the "ball" to the initial point.

Let's keep on improving the system. We can join the balls-masses flying upwards between each other during the synchronous shot. Then we can put some covering on these connections and make some kind of a round floor. But now it is only a "raw" mechanical variant, which is difficult to make in techniques. It's a draft for kinematical structure of a system of new generation. We can do it simpler and much more powerful.

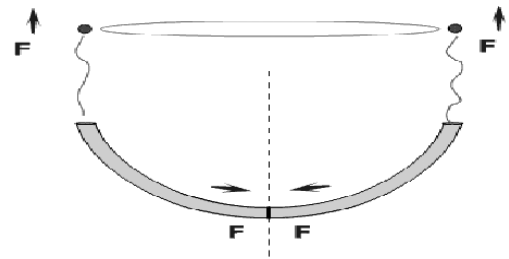
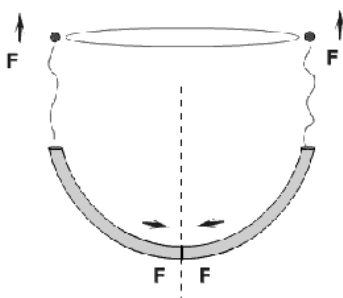


Technical structure of the antigravitational spacecraft "Silver Cup"

If we consider the upper figure, we will see that the system consists of two separate parts, masses, which do not have a rigid connection. They are connected by springs, shock absorbers, spades and similar things placed along the circumference of the system.

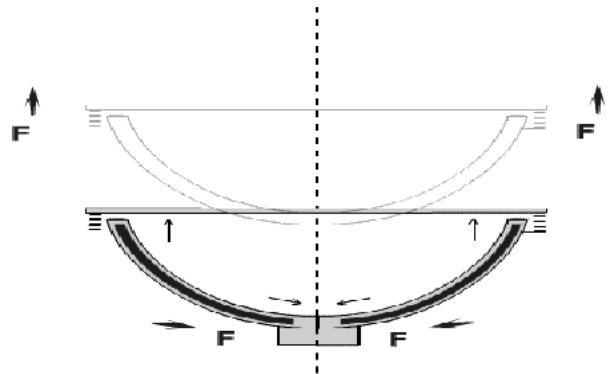
As I wrote above, the engine can be different (explosive, pneumatic, electrical, etc.). During the force release, for example, by explosive engine, the mass 2 will repulse from the inner fulcrum, i.e. from the mass 1. It will fly away pushed by explosive force like a shell (1500 m/sec). Since the mass 2 is tied with the mass 1 by the loose coupling, the mass 2 will involve the mass 1 to the flight. The main problem is that the force of upward movement of the mass 2 should overpower attractive force of the mass 1. I.e. the value of released force or explosive force should be always higher than the total weight of all system. Only in this case the flight can take place.

Many will depend on the convolution of tubes (!) and on the length of barrels, in which the shells-pistons are



placed. These shells also need time for acceleration, to pick up force and overpower the reverse action of another mass. The role of shock absorbers is to carry the second mass and to cushion the power of impact.

In the explosive variant of engine (in contrast to other variants) there is a problem, what to do with waste gases. We can entrain them in the work of engine converting them to another aggregate state or to throw them away like a rocket does through some exhaust valve working in the same clock cycle with the engine.



But I should advise to all: Let's follow the way of released force created inside the system, but not the collision way, then the flight will be silent and noiseless. The mass should carry another mass, but not strike mass against mass. During the long flight by collision method no metal can stand it for a long time. Horizontal flight in this model can be made in such a way: It will be enough to place the same bent tubes under the floor. The other things are easy to find. Please, note that the antigravitational spacecraft is empty inside. And every body that enters it can ask a question: Where is the engine? Since all are accustomed to the traditional position of engine. The engine of the given model of force antigravitational spacecraft is situated under the floor, and the lower part of the body.

Conclusion

Many people can ask a question, why I wrote this paper? The first reason is the unbelief of people that it is possible to create an antigravitational spacecraft like aliens have. The second reason is that I have been working all this years during whole days for you and without any salary, only for humankind evolution. Thirdly, taking into account the importance of this discovery for Humankind, I'd like people to fly to stars in the near future. I want to organize a foundation to develop this technology.