

On the Significance of Conical Shape of Rotor in Clem's Generator

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At first I found information about Clem's generator on a web site <http://prometheus.newpower.org/>. I have principally different understanding of the given technology. Creation of the given motor-generator is impossible without such understanding, so I should dispute with authors of "Prometheus" web site.

So, in 1972 Richard Clem announced that he invented an automobile engine of a closed cycle, which produced 350 horsepower and worked in self-running mode. The generator weighted about 200 pounds. The main part of its mass is rotating vegetable oil, which was heated up to 150°C during its work. Due to this reason we should not use water because it will boil. There is a conical rotor inside the generator and it is fixed on a horizontal axis. The axis, on which this conical rotor is fixed, is empty. The oil moves inside the axis and passes into spiral coreless channels inside the conical rotor. They are wound round the conical rotor and they end near the foundation of the rotor with nozzles (atomizers).

The figure is taken from the web site "Prometheus" <http://prometheus.newpower.org/>

In the beginning of operation the starter motor produces rotation and the liquid is given to the central axis (axle) by the pump under the pressure of 300-500 pounds on 1 square inch. Then the liquid flows by spiral channels and runs away through atomizers. The more the pressure of liquid, the more rotation momentum of the rotor is.

Thus the rotor is placed inside the box (body), the liquid (oil) does not consumed. Liquid is heating during the work that requires the presence of heat exchanger to emit heat into environment. The rotor begins its self-rotation with some speed, which is independent from the starter motor. Speed of rotation is about 1800-2300 rpm.

The main question is: "Do we necessarily need a conical rotor or a cylindrical one?"

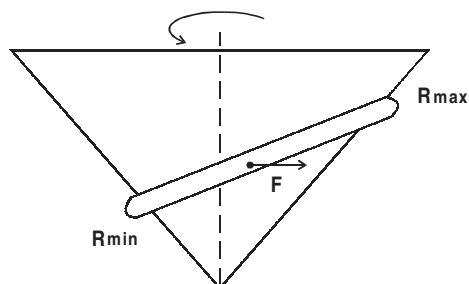


Fig.1

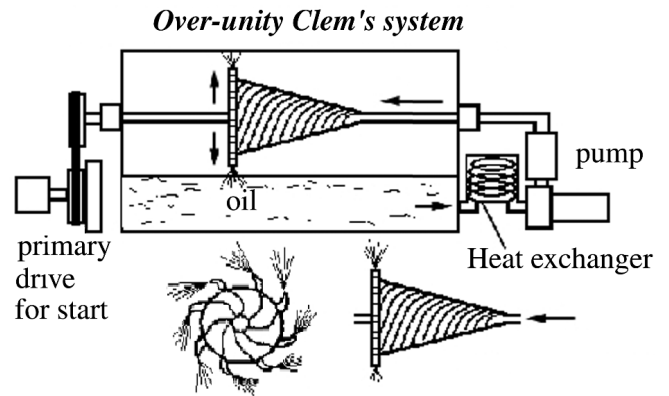


Fig. 2

Let's imagine the conical rotor with a tube winded on it and placed into some conical body:

Cone is an essential part of this design, since this is a gradient of centrifugal force that act on liquid and makes it to shift in the area of bigger radius of rotation (except the force, which is created by the pump). So we get a closed logic chain. Rotation creates centrifugal force, which creates pressure to the wall of conical channel in such a way that this pressure accelerates rotation and increases centrifugal force. The more the pressure of liquid, the quicker the cone rotates increasing pressure.

It is evident that atomizers also do their share in the work of generator increasing moment of rotation. This effect was previously known as "turbine by Heron from Alexandria" and later as Segner's wheel.

However, conical shape of the rotor allows getting a directed axial tractive force that can be used in reactionless drive of a new type. Of cause, the direction of rotation and direction of conical spiral should be coordinated.

Conclusion: The conical shape of the rotor creates a gradient of centrifugal force. Due to this, the movement of liquid appears, which goes in the direction of maximal rotation radius. Momentum of this movement is transferred from liquid to the body and the whole system will have a propulsion force. The tangential component of this force is responsible for rotational momentum of the rotor. So, modern development of different versions of Clem's design seems us to be a very perspective project for the future fuel-less energetics.

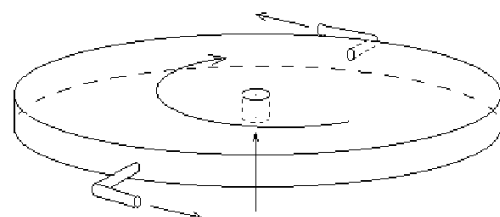


Fig. 3