Notice

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1.

18 The method of generating electricity due to the partial separation of the magnetic fields of a ferromagnet from the magnetization coil, which consists in the fact that this separation of magnetic fields is created due to the location of the magnetization coil relative to the cores and the dimensions themselves, the diameter of the coil compared to the dimensions of the core and the gaps between them in the magnetic systems, and in creating the magnetic energy of a ferromagnet without the cost of magnetization, and then converting the entire magnetic energy of the inductor and the energy in the windings on the cores into additional electricity during demagnetization.

2.

29 A method of generating electricity in which, in a system with separation of magnetic fields, the inductor coil is fed with alternating current of any form or pulsed current with a change in the polarity of the pulses with additional energy is removed from the cores of the ferromagnet is removed only in the phases of the current decline in the inductor (and the decline in magnetic induction) and without demagnetizing current in removable windings, which is achieved by switching the current in the removable winding and in the load in certain phases of the voltage.

3.

38 A method of generating electricity in which, in a system with separation of magnetic fields, the inductor coil is fed with alternating current of any form, and the alternating current in the removable winding as a secondary current of the transformer does not have an almost demagnetizing component due to the use of an active-capacitive type of load with a biasing or weak demagnetizing effect, which is achieved by sequentially adding a special capacitor with a capacitance greater than the active resistance of the load, but at the same time, due to the separation of magnetic fields, the reverse transformer magnetic coupling and active power from the inductor is less than the received energy and power from the cores. 54

4.

49 The method of generation in a system with separation of magnetic fields, which consists in the fact that an alternating current is passed through the windings on the core from a separate external source, and the magnetic field of the inductor in the leading phase with its alternating or pulsed current modulates and changes the magnetic induction of the core in such a way that an additional EMF is created and amplified power in the core winding circuit (as in a booster transformer), but due to the separation of the fields, the power expended in the inductor for amplification is several times less than the amplification power itself.

5.

59 A device for generating electricity by separating magnetic fields, consisting of a single ferromagnetic core (with a removable winding) of a round or rectangular shape and located coaxially inside a round or rectangular coil that has such internal dimensions of such a value (with the length of the core plus its width approximately for example) that most of the ferromagnetic field of the core is closed inside the coil without inductive magnetic coupling with it.

6.

68 A device for generating electricity in which the separation of magnetic fields is created due to the fact that two sections of the magnetization coil are located on the sides of the core (straight or special shape and area of variable cross section) and only partially cover the ends of the core, and the dimensions of the coils are such that they do not tightly cover the core and a magnetic field of a ferromagnet is created that is not associated with a magnetization coil.

7.

76 A device for generating electricity consisting of one toroidal or rectangular core with a gap and a magnetization coil that covers the gap and ends of the core and immediately magnetizes two ends of this core, but the gap and dimensions of the coil and the core window are selected so that most of the magnetic field of the core is closed without inductive connection with the coil,

and at the same time a removable winding

81 55 located in the middle of the core and which may have a larger cross-sectional area than the cross-section in the area of the ends and the gap.

8.

86 A device for generating electricity in which one core is used in the form of an armored transformer with a gap in the central part and with an enlarged magnetic circuit window and a magnetization coil that covers this gap so that most of the magnetic field of the ferromagnet is not associated with the magnetization coil, and removable windings are located (taking into account branching of the magnetic flux in the middle part) either on the side arms or on the side branches of this magnetic circuit.

9.

95 A device for generating electricity in which the core is made in the form of a low-profile rectangular magnetic circuit like an armored transformer, but without a central core, and a flat magnetization coil (with or without an auxiliary small core) is simply inserted into the window of this magnetic circuit.

10.

102 A device for generating electricity consisting of a magnetic circuit like that of or from a three-phase transformer and with two flat or disk magnetization coils (with or without cores) and simply inserted into two windows of this magnetic circuit and which work counter-according to the branching of the magnetic flux in the central core, and circuit windings are located on the side or transverse parts of this magnetic circuit

107 1 1.

108 A device for generating electricity which consists of a flat or disk inductor coil with additional. with or without a core and two massive long cores located across the axis of one magnetization coil (two coils along the edges are smaller as auxiliary ones) and with a branching of the magnetic flux and four removable coils, while the device can have a cross-sectional area

113 56 transverse cores are larger than the area of the coils, and can also work both with side magnetic shunts through gaps and without shunts.

12.

118 The device for generating electricity consists of three long, wide massive cores and two flat magnetization coils between them (six coils with four smaller ones at the edges are possible), and due to this, the opposite and at the same time branched addition of the magnetic fields of the coils and the doubling of the magnetization and magnetic fields induction, and the number

of removable coils needs six and they are arranged taking into account the branching of the magnetic flux.

124 12. The device consists of a pair of spaced apart flat coils and two massive wide parallel cores covering them located flat and across their axis (located above and below if the axis of the coil is vertical) and a pair of removable coils located in the middle part of these transverse cores, while the two coils work according to on the magnetization of these two cores, and the cross-sectional area of such cores can be even larger than the area of the magnetization coil.

13.

132 The device for generating electricity consists of three parallel massive long cores and four flat magnetization coils (the axis of the cores across the axis of the magnetization coils) between them and working together to magnetize these three cores, while doubling the induction in the middle core and three removable coils in the middle parts of each core.

136 13.

137 A device for generating electricity consisting of two massive parallel cores and two disk flat coils with or without auxiliary cores between them and with two magnetic shunts (of the same or smaller cross section) closing the end parts of the two cores through increased gaps and which together form a rectangular magnetic circuit , but useful

141 magnetic energy is removed immediately from four branches of the magnetic flux and from two side magnetic shunts of this device.

14.

146 A device for generating electricity consisting of one magnetization coil and two straight long cores through the gap entering the wide magnetization coil (with or without a small auxiliary core between them) and with the effect of carrying out the magnetic vortex of the field of these cores outside the magnetization coil and two removable windings on the cores, while the magnetic fields of the cores are closed outside the magnetization coil.

15.

154 A device for generating electricity consists of a single flat magnetizing coil (with or without a small auxiliary core) located between two cores in the form of ferrite cups or similar low-profile planar cores of the E-shape type along the profile (or in the form of an intermediate between cups and E- shkami and close shape) and which magnetizes two cores at once

16.

161 A device for generating electricity consisting of two E-shaped or cores separated by gaps and three magnetization coils located on each pair of ends (or just one magnetization coil around the gap on the central core) and which work according to the magnetization of these two E-

shaped cores.

17

168 A device for generating electricity consisting of two U-shaped cores (separated by a gap) and one or a pair of magnetization coils that cover the ends of the cores in the area of the gaps and which work in accordance with the magnetization of this pair of cores, and removable windings are located on the entire core or on the jumper of these P -shaped cores, but at the same time, this jumper can have a cross-sectional area much larger than the end one to enhance the generation effect.

18.

177 A device for generating electricity in the form of combined four U-shaped cores forming together an already W-shaped branched magnetic circuit and one central magnetization coil covering four ends at once or three magnetization coils on each part and around each gap.

19.

183 A device for generating electricity, consisting of four pairs of cores and combined together in parts so that it forms a branched magnetic circuit of a cruciform shape (when viewed from above in the projection) and which can have only one common magnetization coil around the central part where eight cores are closed by the sides, and removable windings are located on each core, while the end parts may have a smaller cross section than the middle part of the cores.

20.

192 A device for generating electricity consisting of six U-shaped cores combined so that they form a three-dimensional branched magnetic circuit and one common magnetization coil that covers the gap between the six cores forming the central core of this branched magnetic circuit.

21.

198 A device for generating electricity consisting of one common magnetization coil and many small or microcores arranged in parallel chains with gaps or in a checkerboard pattern (in projection) when each core magnetizes eight others at once with its angles or in a mixed version of alternating cores in displacement and magnetic position , while each core has its own separate removable winding, which are all connected in a common circuit.

22.

206 A device for generating electricity which consists of a single magnetizing coil and a stacked core in the form of a stack of shorter cores separated by gaps to reduce the size of the magnetizing coil, and to reduce the demagnetizing factor, the short cores in the stack are broken apart

210 59 on narrow cores with dielectric gaskets, and a removable coil common to the entire pack or separate for each core.

23.

215 A device for generating electricity, consisting of one magnetization coil and the ends of a pair of T-shaped cores included in it with two or four protrusions on the sides or angular protrusions in the form of a modified from a T-shape to a W-shape with a central core increased in length for insertion into the magnetization coil and close the magnetic field between the side branches and the central core of each core.

24.

223 A device for generating electricity containing cores and permanent magnetic between them in the gaps to enhance generation by reversing the magnetic induction during magnetization and demagnetization and almost doubling the amplitude of the magnetic induction during reverse magnetization reversal.