

# **A Practical Guide to 'Free Energy' Devices**

Device Patent No 23: Last updated: 22nd December 2006

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This patent application shows the details of a permanent magnet motor. It should be noted that while in this text, Frank states that permanent magnets store a finite amount of magnetism, in actual fact, the magnet poles form a dipole which causes a continuous flow of energy drawn from the quantum foam of our universe, and that flow continues until such time as the dipole is destroyed. The energy which powers any permanent magnet motor comes directly from the zero-point energy field and not actually from the magnet itself. A piece of iron can be converted into a magnet by a single nanosecond magnetic pulse. It makes no sense that a pulse of that duration could provide months of continuous power from anything stored in the magnet itself, but it makes perfect sense if that brief pulse created a magnetic dipole which acts as a gateway for the inflow of zero-point energy from the environment.

**Patent US 6,867,514 B2**

**15th March 2005**

**Inventor: Frank J. Fecera**

## **PERMANENT MAGNET MOTOR**

### **ABSTRACT**

A motor providing unidirectional rotational motive power is provided. The motor has a generally circular stator with a stator axis, an outer surface, and a circumferential line of demarcation at about a midpoint of the outer surface. The motor also includes one or more stator magnets attached to the outer surface of the stator. The stator magnets are arranged in a generally circular arrangement about the stator axis and generate a first magnetic field. An armature is attached to the stator so that it rotates with it, the armature having an axis parallel to the stator axis. One or more rotors, are spaced from the armature and coupled to it by an axle to allow each rotor to rotate around an axis, each rotor rotating in a plane generally aligned with the axis of the armature. Each rotor includes one or more rotor magnets, with each rotor magnet generating a second magnetic field. The second magnetic field generated by each rotor magnet interacts with the first magnetic field, to cause each rotor to rotate about the rotor axis. A linkage assembly drive connects each rotor to the stator to cause the armature to rotate about the armature axis thereby providing the unidirectional rotational motive power of the motor.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to dynamo electric motor structures and more particularly to rotary and linear permanent magnet motors. Conventional electric motors rely on the interaction of magnetic fields to produce a force which results in either rotary or linear motion. The magnetic fields in conventional electric motors providing rotary power, are generated by passing an externally provided electric current through conductors in either a stator (i.e. stationary portion of the motor), a rotor (i.e. rotary portion) or both the stator and the rotor. The rotary power of the motor arises from a rotating magnetic field which is created by commutating the electric current, either by a switching the current through different conductors, as in a direct current motor or by a polarity reversal of the electric current as in an alternating current motor.

It is well known that a class of materials known as ferromagnetic materials are also capable of generating a magnetic field having once been energised. Ferromagnetic materials with high coercivity are known as permanent magnets. Permanent magnets are capable of storing a finite amount of energy and retaining the ability to generate a substantial magnetic field until the stored energy is depleted.

There are electric motors which use permanent magnets in either the stator portion of the motor or the rotor portion of the motor. These motors achieve a small size for the amount of power delivered by the motor because the motors avoid having current carrying conductors to produce the magnetic field which is otherwise produced by the permanent magnets. However, these conventional permanent magnet motors still require a source of external power to produce a rotating magnetic field.

There have also been developed permanent magnet motors which use permanent magnets for both the stator and the rotor. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,598,221 discloses a permanent magnet motor which relies on an external source of power to rotate the magnetic fields of a rotor by ninety degrees with respect to the interacting stator magnetic fields to eliminate the counterproductive magnetic repulsion and attraction between the rotor and the stator magnets. In another example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,882,509 discloses a permanent magnet motor which relies on an external source of power to position a shield which does not permit coupling between the rotor and the stator magnets at times when attraction or repulsion would drag down the strength of the motor.

There are many instances where a motor action is required and no source of external power is available. Accordingly, a motor which relies solely on the energy stored in permanent magnets would be useful.

## **BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Briefly stated, the present invention comprises a rotor for use in a permanent magnet motor and for providing motive power by rotation of the rotor about a rotor axis. The rotor comprises at least one first U-shaped magnet having a rear side and generating a first magnetic field. The rotation of the rotor about the rotor axis is caused by an interaction of a portion of the first magnetic field directly adjacent to the rear of the at least one U-shaped magnet with a stationary second magnetic field.

Another aspect of the present invention comprises a rotor providing motive power by a rotation of the rotor about the rotor axis and by a translation of the rotor in a direction of the rotor axis. The rotor comprises: a first U-shaped magnet having a north pole, a south pole and a rear side, the first U-shaped magnet generating a first magnetic field; a second U-shaped magnet having a north pole and a south pole, the south pole of the second U-shaped magnet abutting the north pole of the first U-shaped magnet; and a third U-shaped magnet having a north pole and a south pole, the north pole of the third U-shaped magnet abutting the south pole of the first U-shaped magnet. A portion of the first magnetic field generated by the first U-shaped magnet directly adjacent to the rear of the first U-shaped magnet interacts with a stationary fourth magnetic field to cause the rotor to rotate. A second magnetic field generated by the north pole of the second U-shaped magnet and a third magnetic field generated by the south pole of the third U-shaped magnet interact with the fourth magnetic field to cause the rotor to translate in the direction of the rotor axis.

A further aspect of the present invention comprises a rotor including a rotor axis, and a thruster axis in a plane of the rotor and intersecting the rotor axis. The rotor provides motive power by a rotation of the rotor about the rotor axis and by a translation of the rotor in a direction of the rotor axis. The rotor comprises: a first U-shaped magnet having a north pole and a south pole and a rear side, the north pole and the south pole being generally aligned with the thruster axis, the first U-shaped magnet generating a first magnetic field; a first thruster magnet having a direction of magnetisation generally aligned with the thruster magnet axis, the first thruster magnet being proximate to and spaced from the north pole of the first U-shaped magnet; and a second thruster magnet having a direction of magnetisation generally aligned with the thruster magnet axis, the second thruster magnet being near to and spaced from the south pole of the first U-shaped magnet, the first U-shaped magnet being interposed between the first and the second thruster magnets. A portion of the first magnetic field generated by the first U-shaped magnet directly adjacent to the rear side of the first U-shaped magnet interacts with a stationary fourth magnetic field to cause the rotor to rotate, a second magnetic field generated by the first thruster magnet and a third magnetic field generated by the second thruster magnet respectively interact with a stationary fifth magnetic field to cause the rotor to translate in the direction of the rotor axis.

Another aspect of the present invention comprises a rotor providing motive power by rotation of the rotor about a rotor axis and translation of the rotor in the direction of the rotor axis. The rotor has at least one rotor magnet generating a first magnetic field, the first magnetic field being generated by the rotor magnet interacting with at least one stationary U-shaped magnet, the U-shaped magnet having a rear side and generating a second magnetic field. The rotational and translational motive power of the rotor is provided by an interaction of a portion of the second magnetic field directly adjacent to the rear of the U-shaped magnet with the first magnetic field.

A further aspect of the present invention comprises a motor providing unidirectional rotational motive power. The motor includes a generally circular stator having a stator axis, an outer surface, and a circumferential line of demarcation at about a midpoint of the outer surface; at least one stator magnet attached to the outer surface of the stator, the at least one stator magnet being arranged in a generally circular arrangement about the stator axis and generating a first magnetic field; an armature attached to the stator for rotation with it; the armature having an axis parallel to the stator axis; at least one rotor, the rotor being spaced from the armature and coupled to it by an axle to allow rotation about an axis of the rotor, the rotor rotating in a plane generally aligned with the armature axis, the rotor, including at least one magnet generating a second magnetic field, where the second magnetic field generated by the rotor magnet interacts with the first magnetic field to cause the rotor to rotate about its axis; and

a drive linkage assembly connecting the rotor to the stator to cause the armature to rotate about its axis as the rotor rotates about its axis, thereby providing the unidirectional rotational motive power of the motor.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a motor providing unidirectional rotational motive power comprising: a generally circular stator having an axis, an outer surface, and a circumferential line of demarcation around the outer surface, the line of demarcation having a pre-determined direction around the stator axis and separating a first side of the outer surface and a second side of the outer surface, wherein at least one pair of stator magnets is attached to the outer surface generating a first magnetic field, the pair of magnets comprising a first stator magnet having a north pole and a south pole and a second stator magnet having a north pole and a south pole, the south pole of the first stator magnet being located on the first side of the outer surface and the north pole of the first stator magnet being closest to the line of demarcation, the north pole of the second stator magnet being located on the second side of the outer surface and the south pole of the second stator magnet being closest to the line of demarcation, wherein the at least one pair of stator magnets is spaced along the line of demarcation so that a first inter-magnet distance measured along the line of demarcation between the north pole of the first stator magnet and the south pole of the second stator magnet of an adjacent pair of the at least one pair of stator magnets is generally equal to a second inter-magnet distance measured along the line of demarcation between the south pole of the first stator magnet and the north pole of the second stator magnet; an armature attached to the stator, the armature having an axis parallel to the stator axis and attached to the stator for rotation therewith; and at least one rotor attached to the armature, the at least one rotor being spaced from the armature and coupled to it by an axle for rotation about an axis of the rotor, the rotor rotating in a plane generally aligned with the armature axis, the rotor comprising at least one rotor magnet, the rotor magnet generating a second magnetic field which interacts with the first magnetic field to cause the rotor to rotationally oscillate about the axis of the rotor and to generate a force in a direction of the rotor axis, thereby causing the armature to rotate in the pre-determined direction around the armature axis to provide the unidirectional rotational motive power of the motor.

In a further aspect, the present invention is directed to a motor providing unidirectional linear motive power comprising: a linear stator having a generally curved cross-section and a longitudinal line of demarcation perpendicular to the cross-section extending on about a midpoint of a surface of the stator between a first end and a second end of the stator, the stator including at least one magnet arranged between the first end and the second end, the magnet having a direction of magnetisation at about a right angle to the line of demarcation and generating a first magnetic field, the magnitude of the first magnetic field being generally uniform along the line of demarcation except in a pre-determined number of null regions, wherein the first magnetic field is substantially zero a rail connected to the stator, the rail having a longitudinal axis generally parallel to the line of demarcation and a helical groove with a pre-determined pitch running around a periphery of the rail; at least one rotor having a rotor axis aligned with the axis of the rail, the rotor being connected to the rail so that the rotor is free to rotate about the axis of the rail and slide along the rail, the rotor including at least one U-shaped magnet having a rear side and generating a second magnetic field, where a portion of the second magnetic field directly adjacent to the rear of the U-shaped magnet interacts with the first magnetic field to cause the rotor to rotate about the axis of the rail; a bearing assembly connecting the rotor to the helical groove, the bearing assembly converting the rotary motion of the rotor about the axis of the rail to linear motion along the rail; and a cross-link connecting the bearing assembly of a first rotor to a second rotor, thereby adding together the linear motion along the rail of the first rotor and the second rotor to provide the unidirectional linear motive power.

In yet another aspect, the present invention is directed to a motor providing unidirectional motive power comprising: a rail having a longitudinal axis and at least one helical groove having a pre-determined pitch running around a periphery of the rail; at least one first helical stator concentrically surrounding the rail, the first helical stator having the pre-determined pitch of the groove and a longitudinal axis generally parallel to the axis of the rail, at least one first stator magnet being attached to the first helical stator, the first stator magnet generating a first magnetic field; at least one rotor having an axis generally aligned with the axis of the rail, the rotor being connected to the rail so that the rotor is free to rotate about the axis of the rail and slide along the rail, the rotor comprising at least one rotor magnet generating a second magnetic field, the second magnetic field interacting with the first magnetic field generated by the first stator magnet to cause the rotor to rotate about the axis of the rail; and a bearing assembly connecting the rotor to the helical groove around the periphery of the rail, the bearing assembly converting the rotational motion of the rotor about the rail to unidirectional linear motion along the rail.

A further aspect of the present invention is directed to a motor providing unidirectional motive force comprising: a rail having a longitudinal axis and a helical groove running around the rail, the groove having a predetermined pitch; at least one first helical stator comprising a plurality of discontinuous spaced apart first ribs, each first rib partially surrounding the rail at a generally uniform distance from the rail, the first helical stator having the pre-determined pitch of the groove and a longitudinal axis generally aligned with the rail, at least one first stator magnet being attached to each rib, each first stator magnet generating a first magnetic field; at least one rotor having an axis generally aligned with the axis of the rail, the rotor being connected to the rail so that the rotor is free to rotate about the axis of the rail and to slide along the rail, the rotor comprising at least one rotor magnet generating a

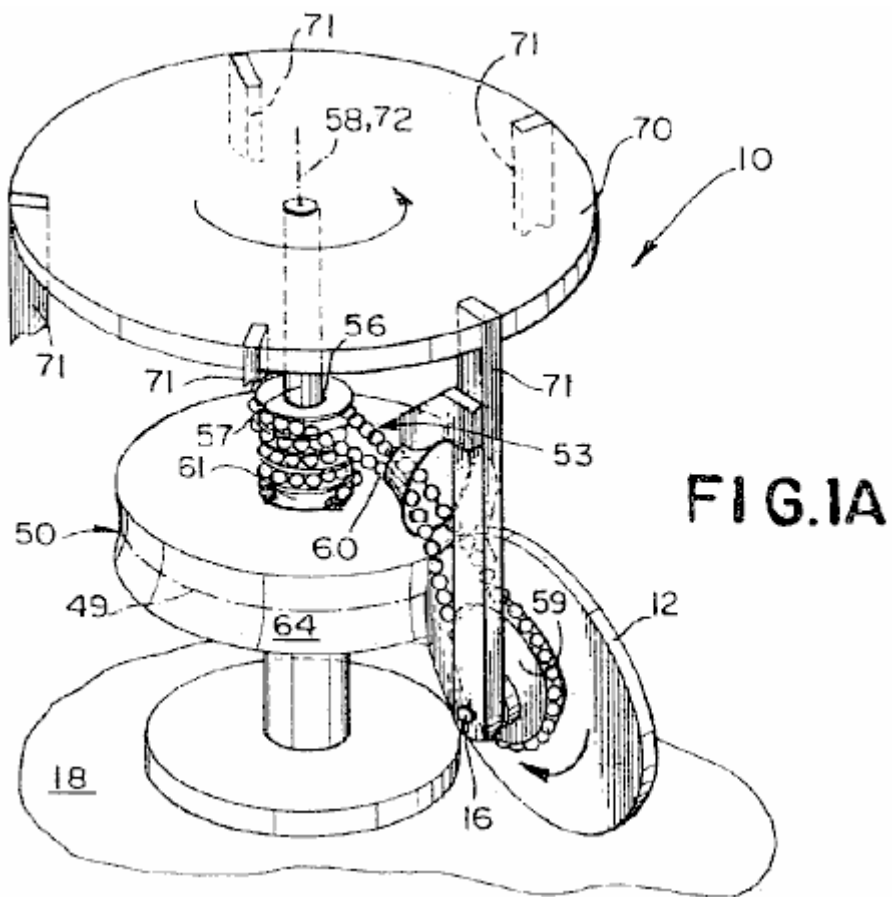
second magnetic field, the second magnetic field interacting with the first magnetic field generated by the first stator magnet to cause the rotor to rotate about the axis of the rail; and a bearing assembly connecting the rotor to the helical groove around the rail, the bearing assembly converting the rotary motion of the rotor about the rail to linear motion along the rail.

The present invention is further directed to a motor providing unidirectional motive power comprising: a rail having a longitudinal axis and a generally sinusoidal groove running around a periphery of the rail, the sinusoidal groove having a pre-determined period; at least one stator having a generally curved cross-section and a longitudinal line of demarcation perpendicular to the cross-section located at about a midpoint of a surface of the stator, the surface of the stator being disposed generally equidistant from and parallel to the axis of the rail; at least one stator magnet attached to the surface of the stator generating a first magnetic field, the stator magnet having a magnetisation which is displaced sinusoidally from the line of demarcation, the sinusoid having a pre-determined period and a pre-determined maximum amplitude and being divided into a plurality of alternating first and second sectors, with a boundary between the alternating first and second sectors occurring at the maximum amplitude of the sinusoid, the direction of magnetisation of the stator magnet being opposite in direction in the first and second segments; at least one rotor having an axis aligned with the axis of the rail, the rotor being connected to the rail so that the rotor is free to rotate about the axis of the rail and slide along the rail, the rotor including at least one U-shaped magnet having a rear side and generating a second magnetic field, the U-shaped magnet being positioned on the rotor so that the rear side of the U-shaped magnet is apposite to the first and the second segments of the stator as the rotor rotates about the rotor axis, wherein an interaction of a portion of the second magnetic field directly adjacent to the rear of the U-shaped magnet with the first magnetic field causes the rotor to rotationally oscillate about the axis of the rail; and a bearing assembly connecting the rotor to the sinusoidal groove around the rail, the bearing assembly converting the oscillatory motion of the rotor about the rail to unidirectional linear motion along the rail.

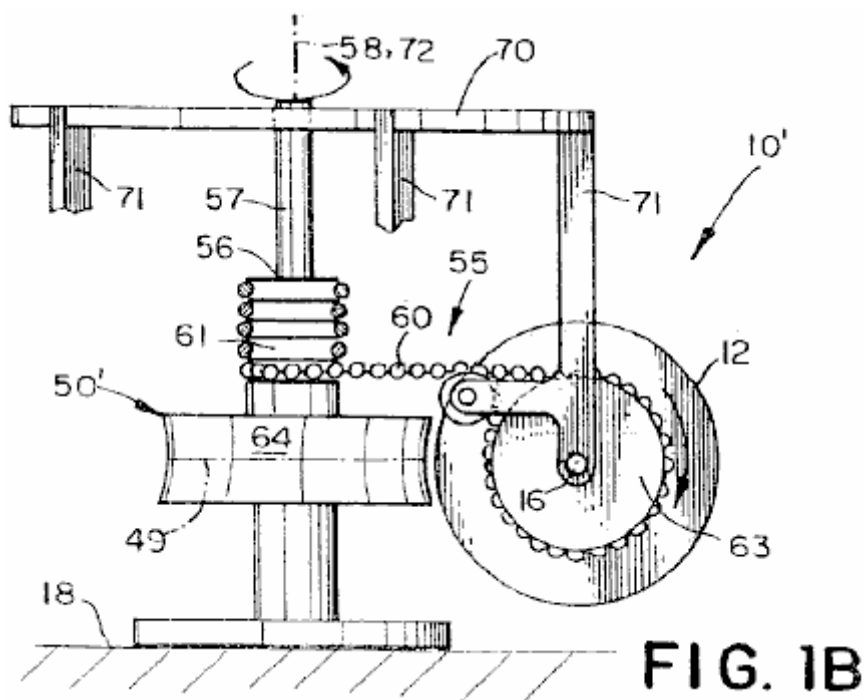
The present invention is also directed to a motor providing unidirectional motive power comprising: a rail having a longitudinal axis and a helical groove running around a periphery of the rail, the helical groove having a pre-determined pitch; at least one stator having a generally having a longitudinal line of demarcation located at about a midpoint of a surface of the stator, the surface of the stator being disposed generally equidistant from and parallel to the axis of the rail; at least one stator magnet attached to the surface of the stator, the stator magnet having a direction of magnetisation which rotates about a magnetic axis parallel to the line of demarcation with a predetermined pitch, thereby generating a first magnetic field having a substantially uniform magnitude along the magnetic axis and rotates around the magnetic axis with the pre-determined pitch of the stator magnet rotation; at least one rotor having an axis aligned with the axis of the rail, the rotor being connected to the rail so that the rotor is free to rotate about the axis of the rail and slide along the rail, the rotor including at least one U-shaped magnet generating a second magnetic field, the U-shaped magnet being positioned on the rotor so that a portion of the second magnetic field directly adjacent to the rear side of the U-shaped magnet interacts with the first magnetic field of the stator magnet to cause the rotor to rotate about its axis; and a bearing assembly connecting the rotor to the helical groove, the bearing assembly converting the rotary motion of the rotor about the rail to unidirectional linear motion along the rail.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS**

The foregoing summary, as well as the following detailed description of preferred embodiments of the invention, will be better understood when read in conjunction with the appended drawings. For the purpose of illustrating the invention, there are shown in the drawings embodiments which are presently preferred. It should be understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown. In the drawings:



**Fig.1A** is a schematic perspective drawing of a first preferred embodiment of a motor providing unidirectional motive power;



**Fig.1B** is a schematic perspective drawing of a second preferred embodiment of the motor;

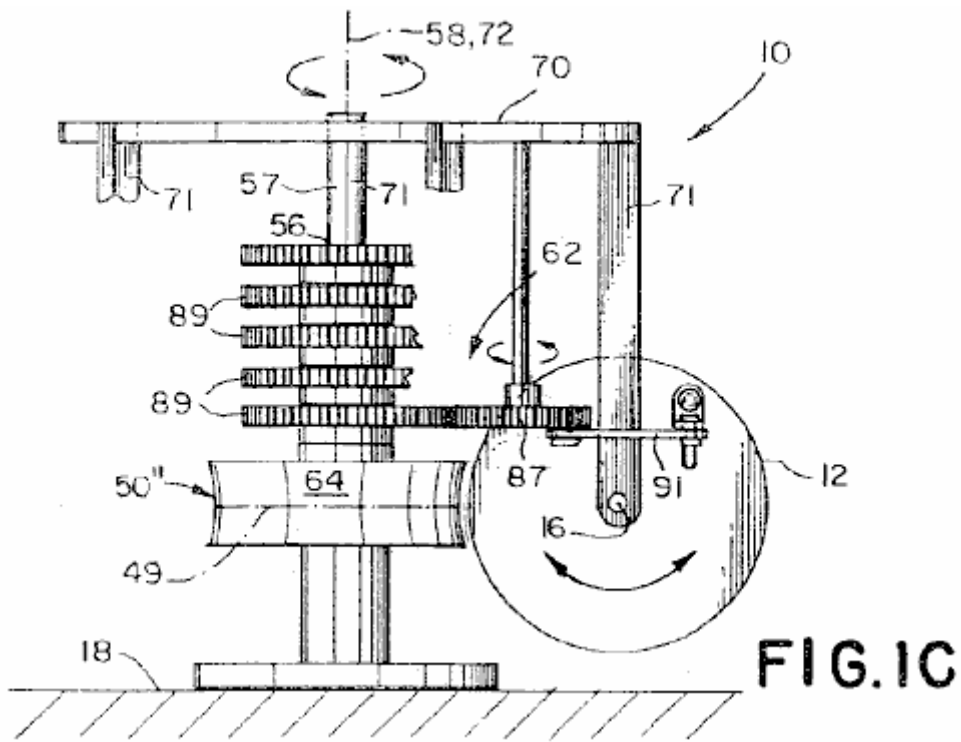


Fig.1C is a schematic perspective drawing of a third preferred embodiment of the motor;

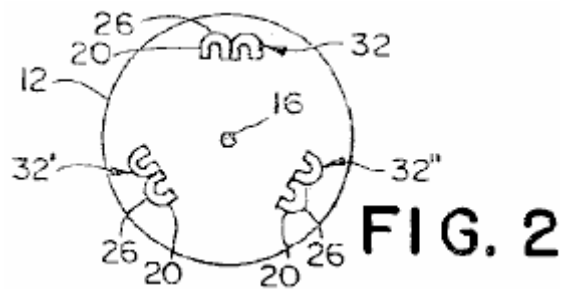


Fig.2 is a schematic plan view of a rotor comprising three pair of U-shaped magnets;

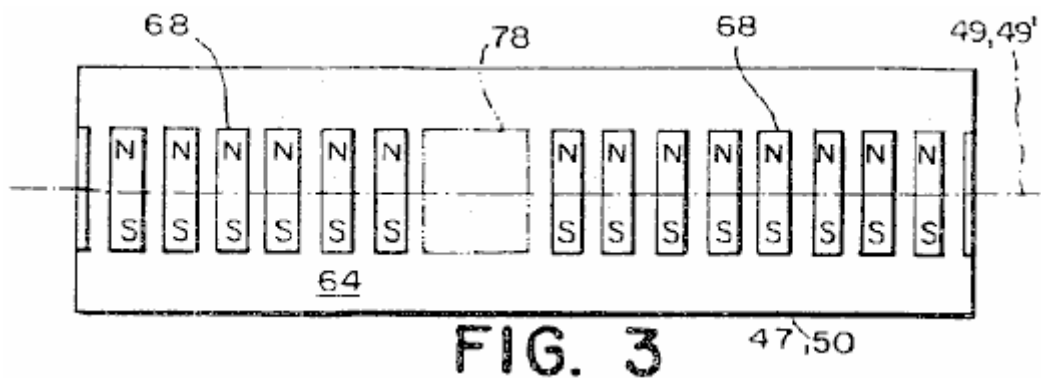
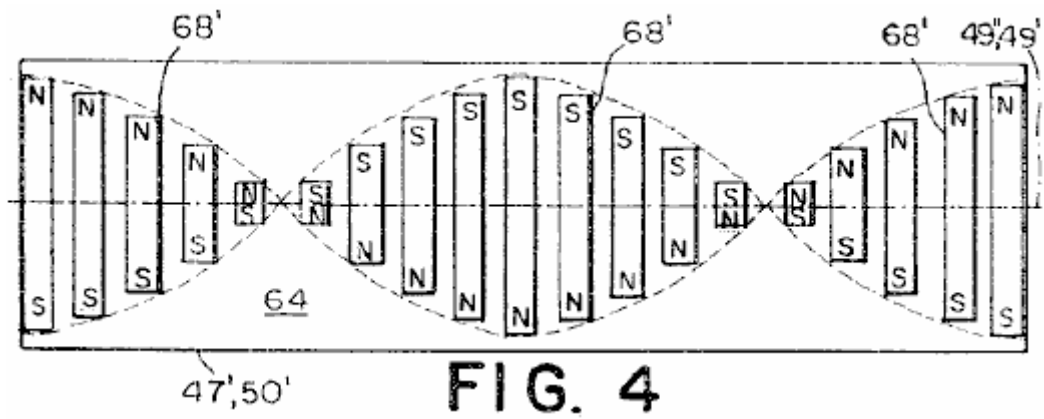
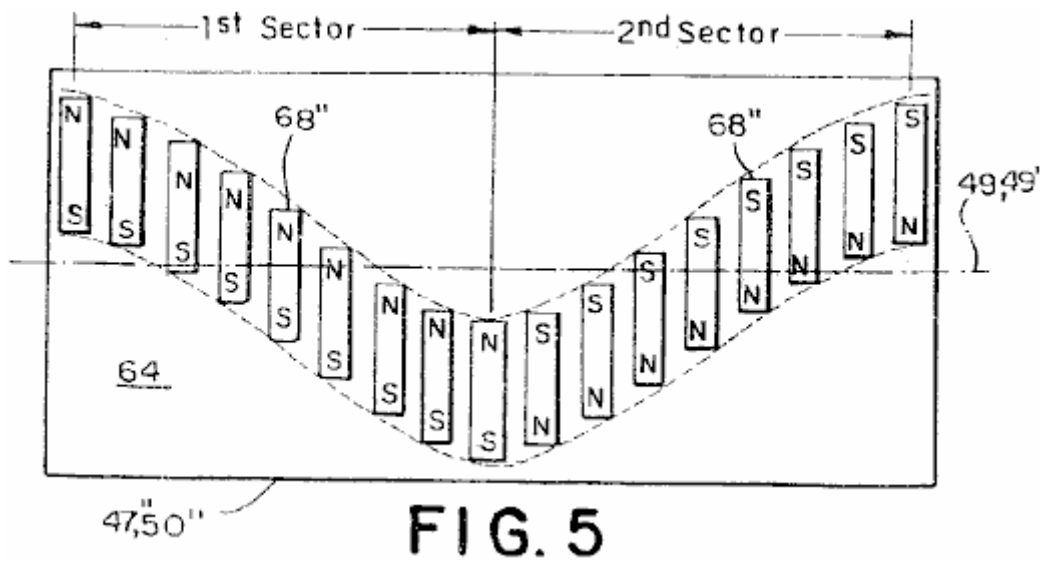


Fig.3 is a schematic plan view of stator having a plurality of stator magnets generating a uniform magnetic field except in single null region, laid out flat for ease of illustration;



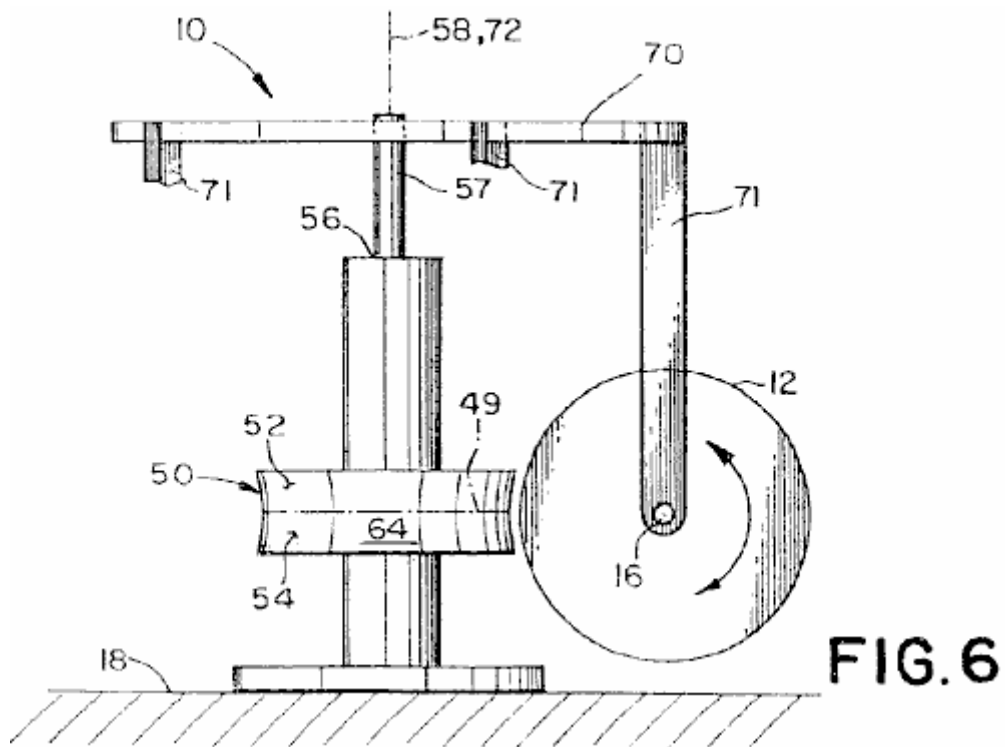
**FIG. 4**

**Fig.4** is an schematic plan view of a stator having a plurality of stator magnets which rotate about a magnetic axis, laid out flat for ease of illustration;



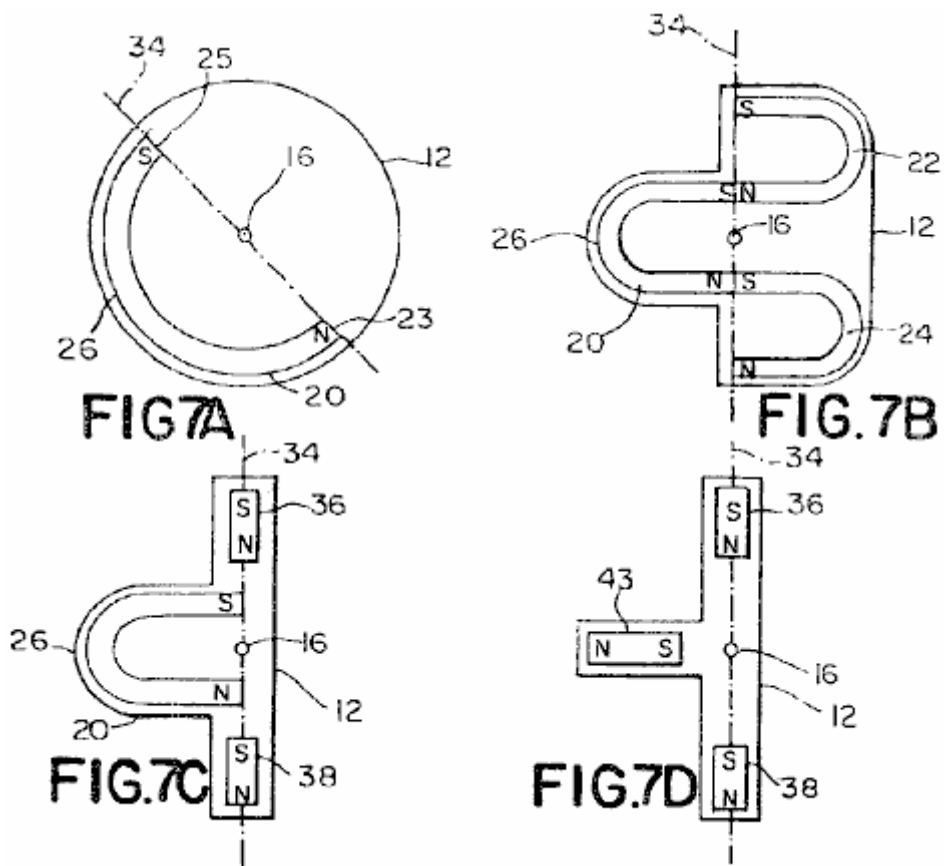
**FIG. 5**

**Fig.5** is an schematic plan view of a stator having a plurality of stator magnets which are sinusoidally displaced from a line of demarcation, laid out flat for ease of illustration;



**FIG. 6**

**Fig.6** is a schematic perspective view of a fourth through a seventh preferred embodiment of the motor;



**FIG. 7A**

**FIG. 7B**

**FIG. 7C**

**FIG. 7D**

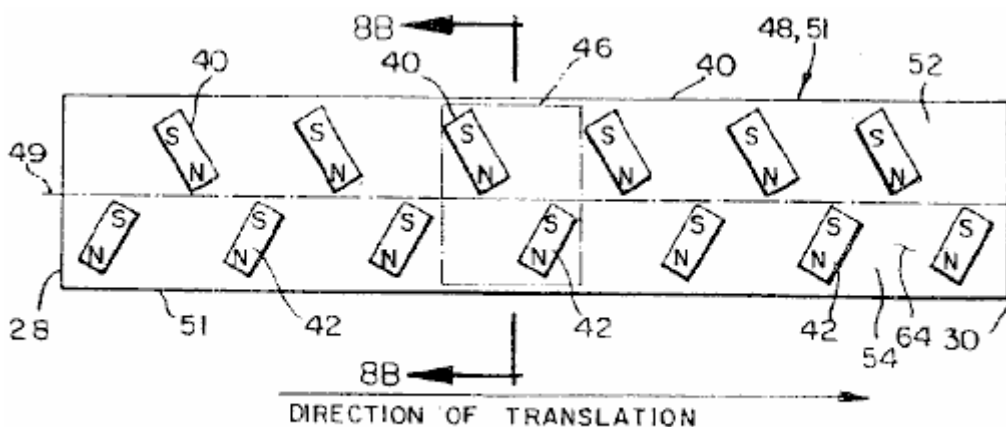
**Fig.7A** is a schematic plan view of a rotor used in the fourth preferred embodiment and in an eighth preferred embodiment of the motor;



**Fig.7B** is a schematic plan view of a rotor used in a fifth preferred embodiment and in a ninth preferred embodiment of the motor;

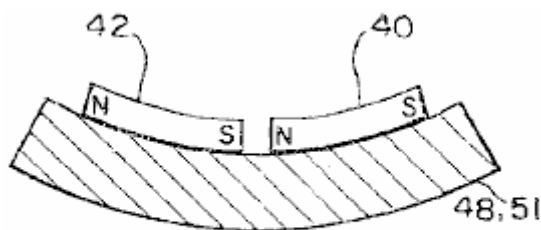
**Fig.7C** is a schematic plan view of a rotor used in a sixth preferred embodiment and in a tenth preferred embodiment of the motor;

**Fig.7D** is a schematic plan view of a rotor used in the seventh preferred embodiment and in an eleventh preferred embodiment of the motor;



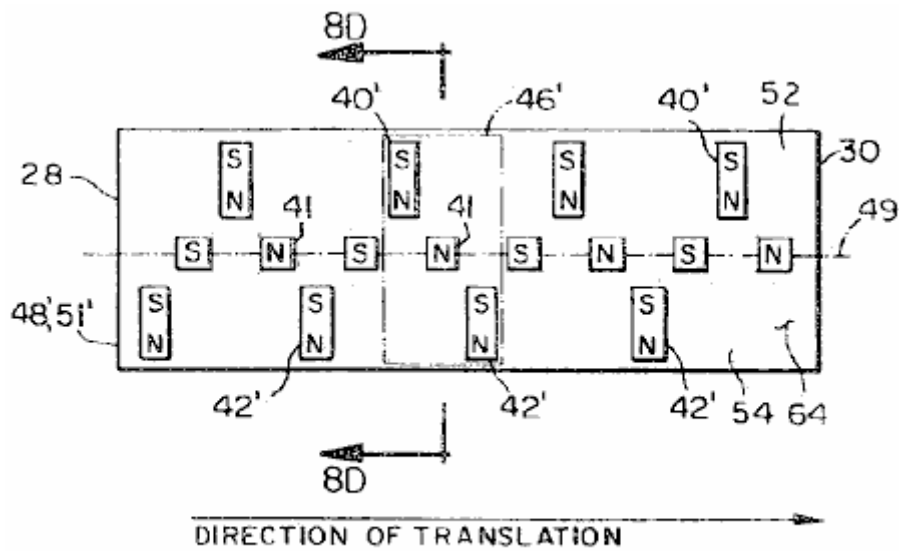
**FIG. 8A**

**Fig.8A** is a schematic plan view of a stator used in the fourth, fifth, eighth and ninth preferred embodiments of the motor;



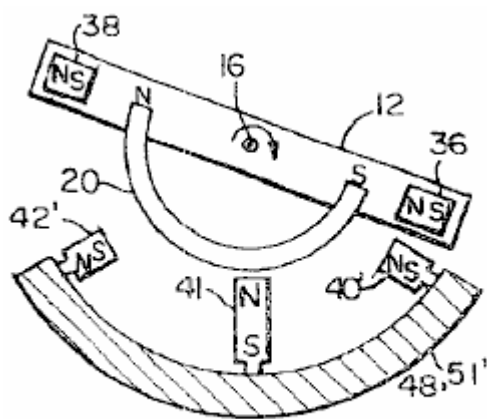
**FIG. 8B**

**Fig.8B** is a schematic sectional view of the stator shown in Fig.8A taken along the line 8B-8B;

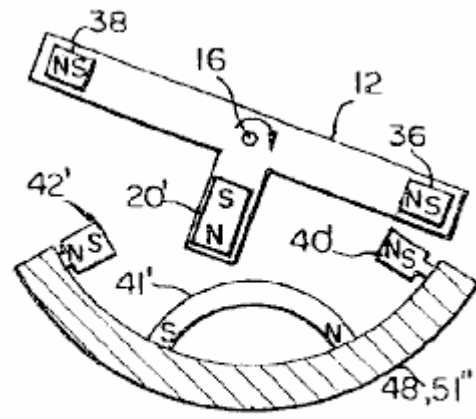


**FIG. 8C**

**Fig.8C** is a schematic plan view of a stator used in the sixth and in the tenth preferred embodiments of the motor;



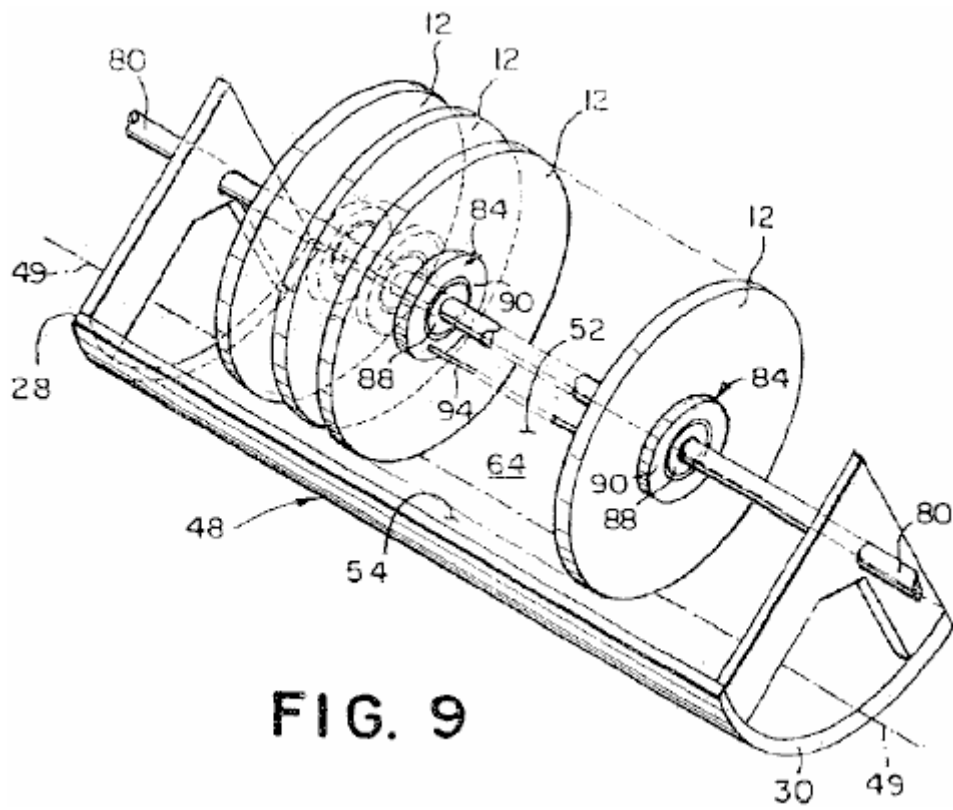
**FIG. 8D**



**FIG. 8E**

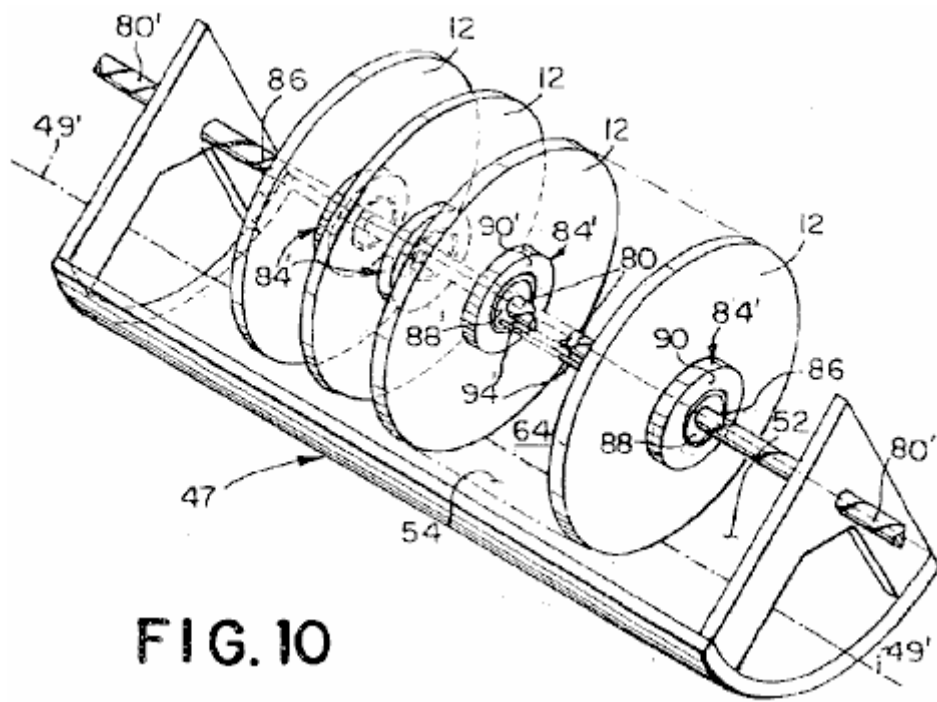
**Fig.8D** is a schematic elevational view of the stator shown in Fig.8C taken along the line 8D-8D shown with the rotor shown in Fig.7C;

**Fig.8E** is a schematic elevational view of an alternative stator shown with the rotor shown in Fig.7D;



**FIG. 9**

**Fig.9** is a schematic perspective view of the eighth through an eleventh preferred embodiment of the motor;



**FIG. 10**

**Fig.10** is a schematic perspective view of a twelfth preferred embodiment of the motor;

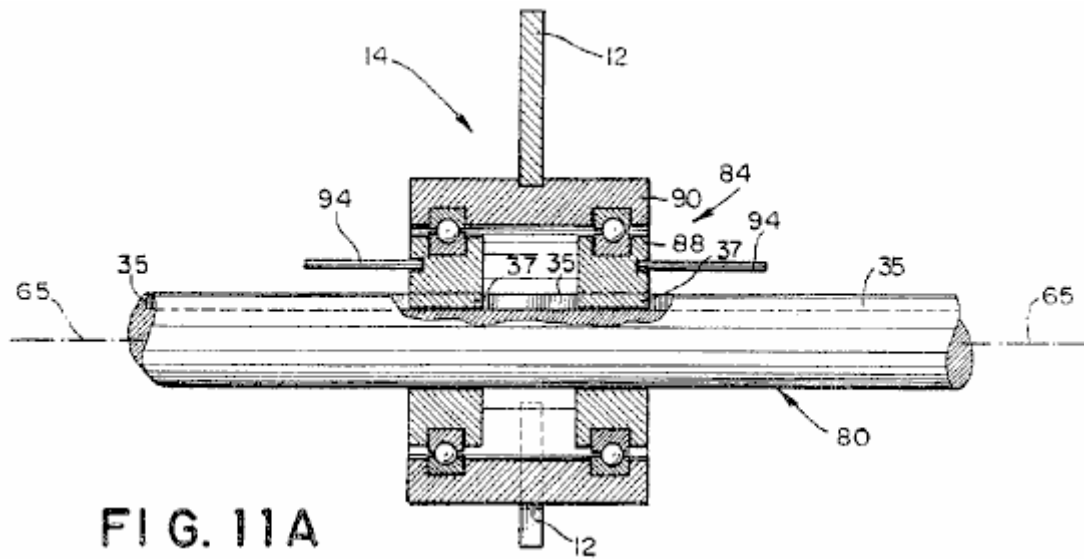


Fig.11A is a plan view of a rotor assembly used in the eighth through the eleventh preferred embodiments;

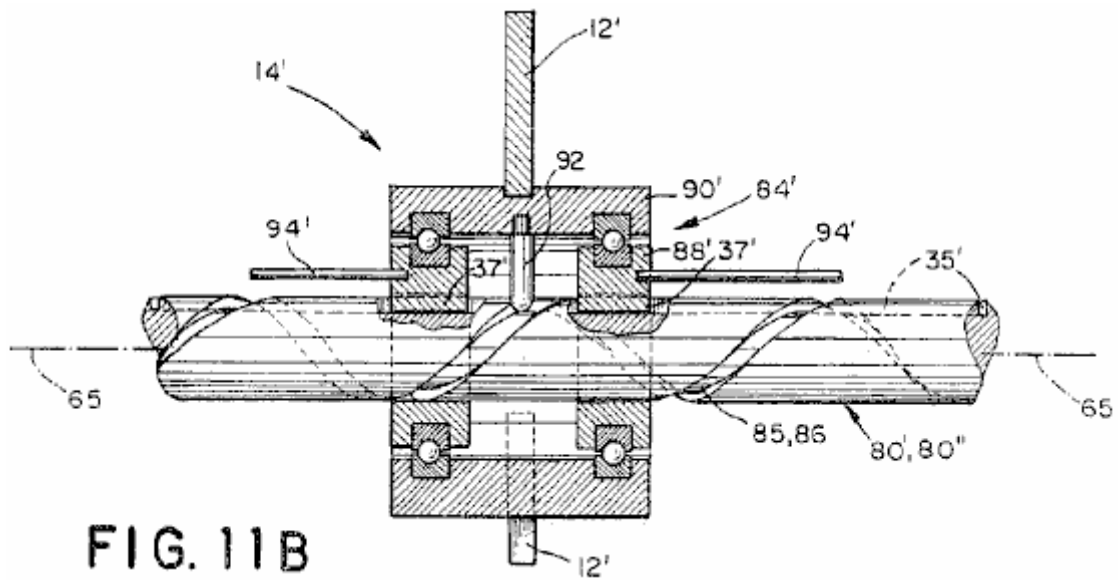


Fig.11B is a plan view of a rotor assembly used in the twelfth through a sixteenth preferred embodiment;

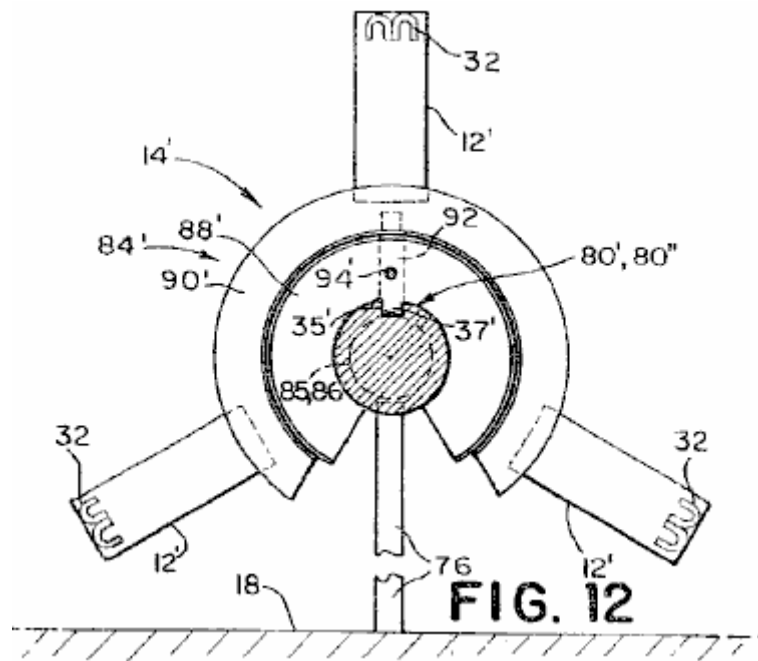


Fig.12 is an end elevational view of the rotor assembly shown in Fig.11B, further including a rail mounting post;

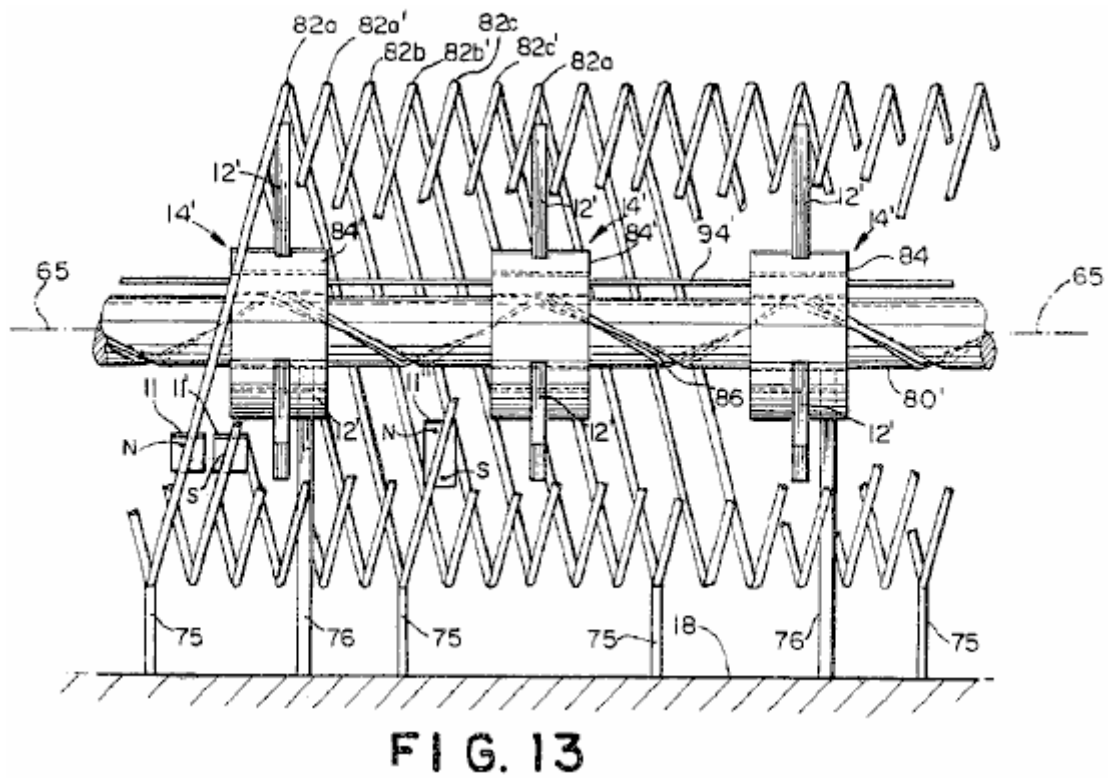
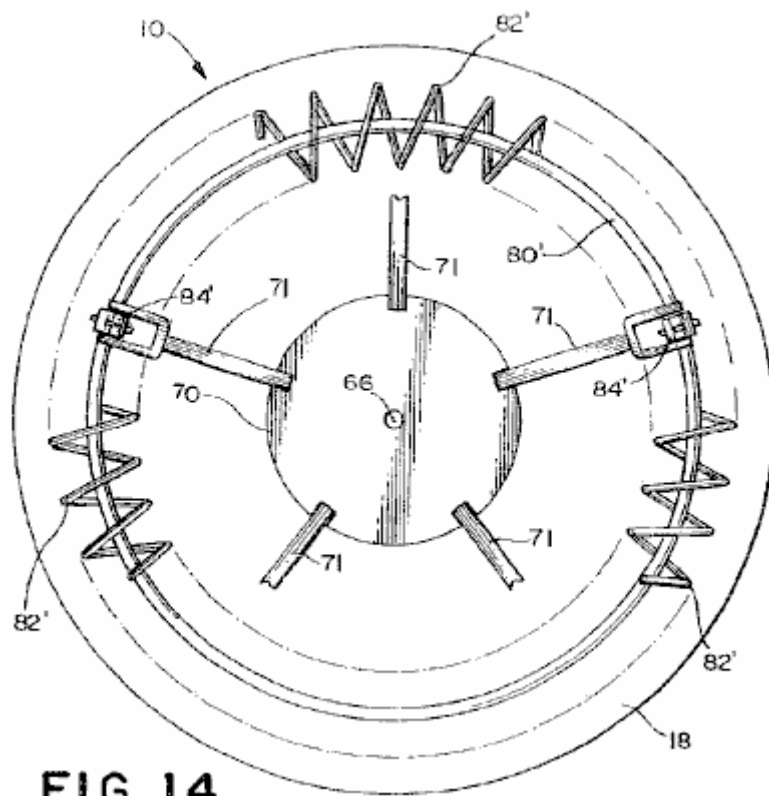
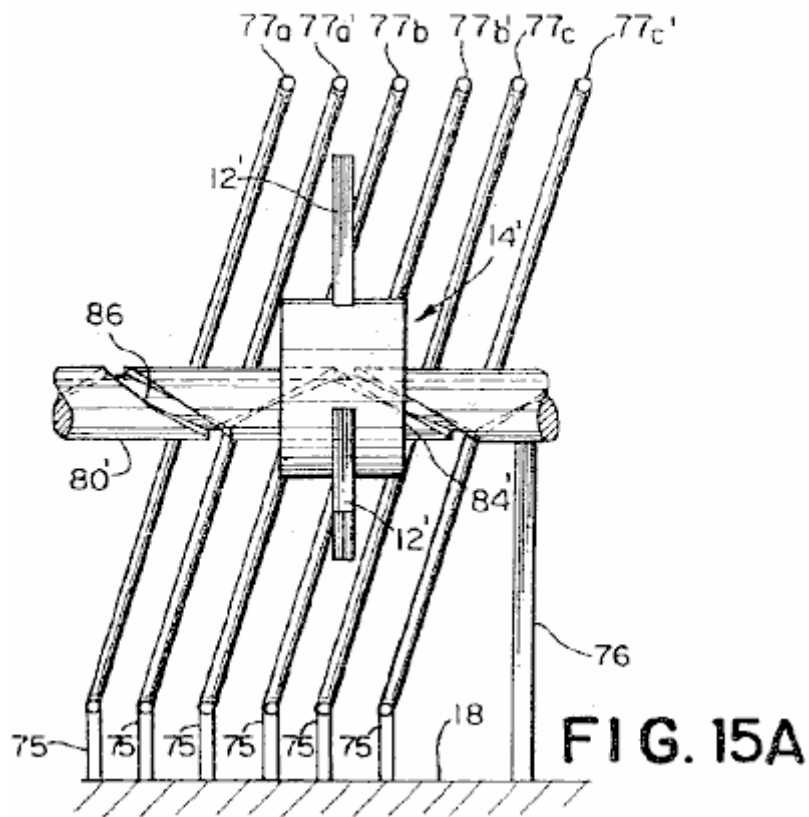


Fig.13 is an elevational view of a thirteenth preferred embodiment of the motor;



**FIG. 14**

Fig.14 is a plan view of a rotary configuration of the thirteenth preferred embodiment;



**FIG. 15A**

Fig.15A is an elevational view of a portion of a fourteenth preferred embodiment employing spaced apart ribs;

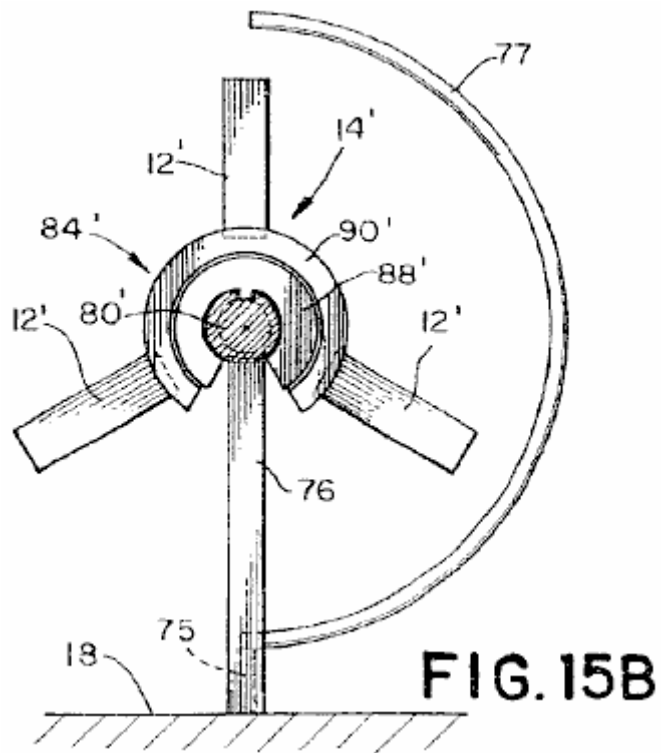


Fig.15B is an end elevational view of the fourteenth embodiment shown in Fig.15A;

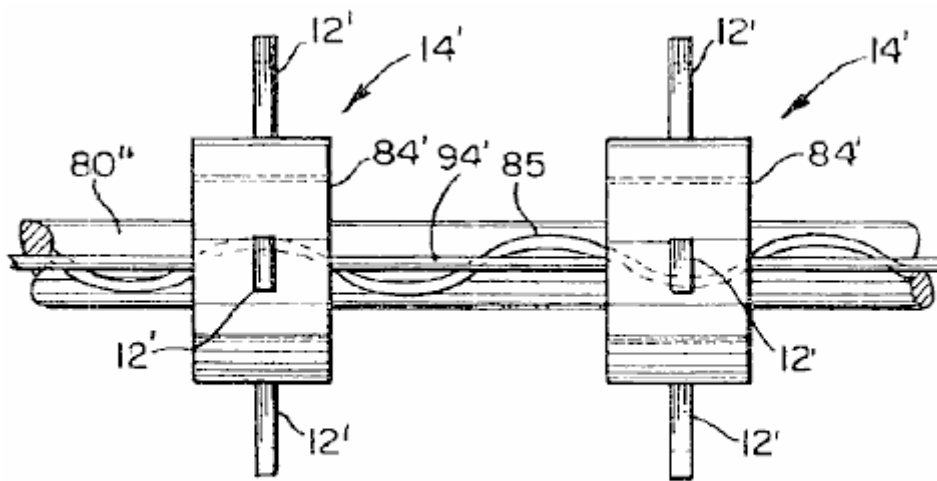
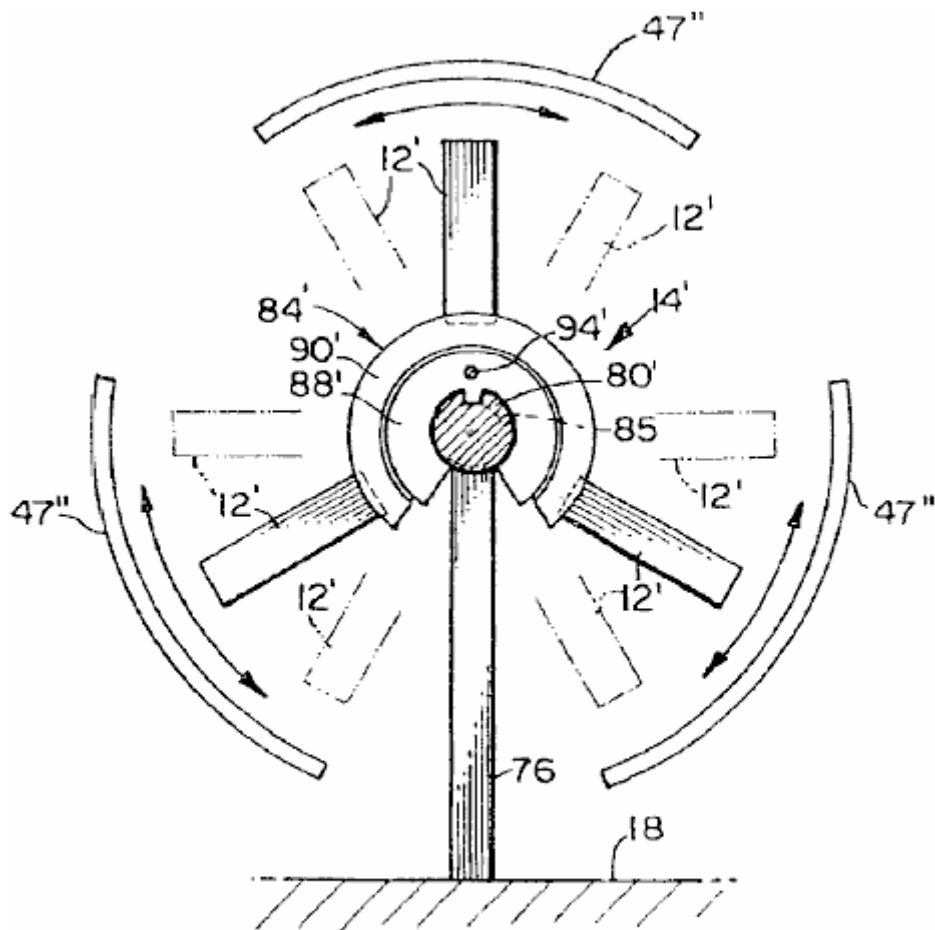


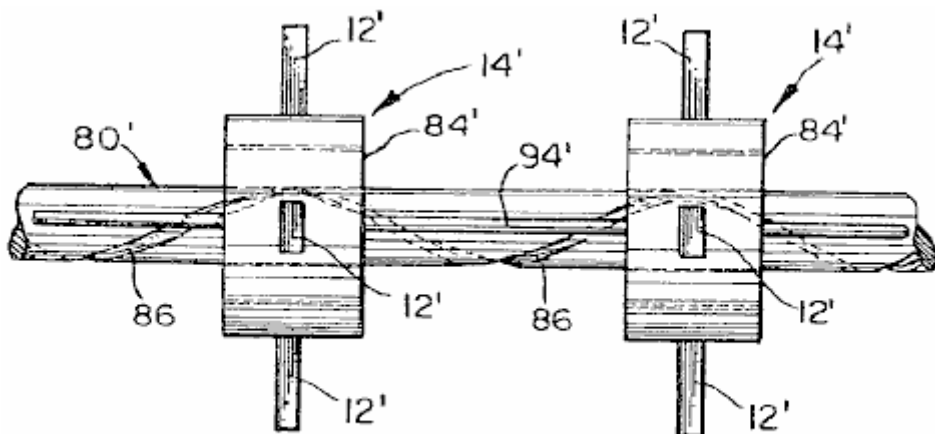
FIG. 16

Fig.16 is a top plan view of a portion of the fifteenth preferred embodiment of the motor;



**FIG. 17**

**Fig.17** is an elevational end view of the fifteenth preferred embodiment shown in Fig.16;



**FIG.18**

**Fig.18** is a top plan view of a portion of the sixteenth preferred embodiment of the motor; and



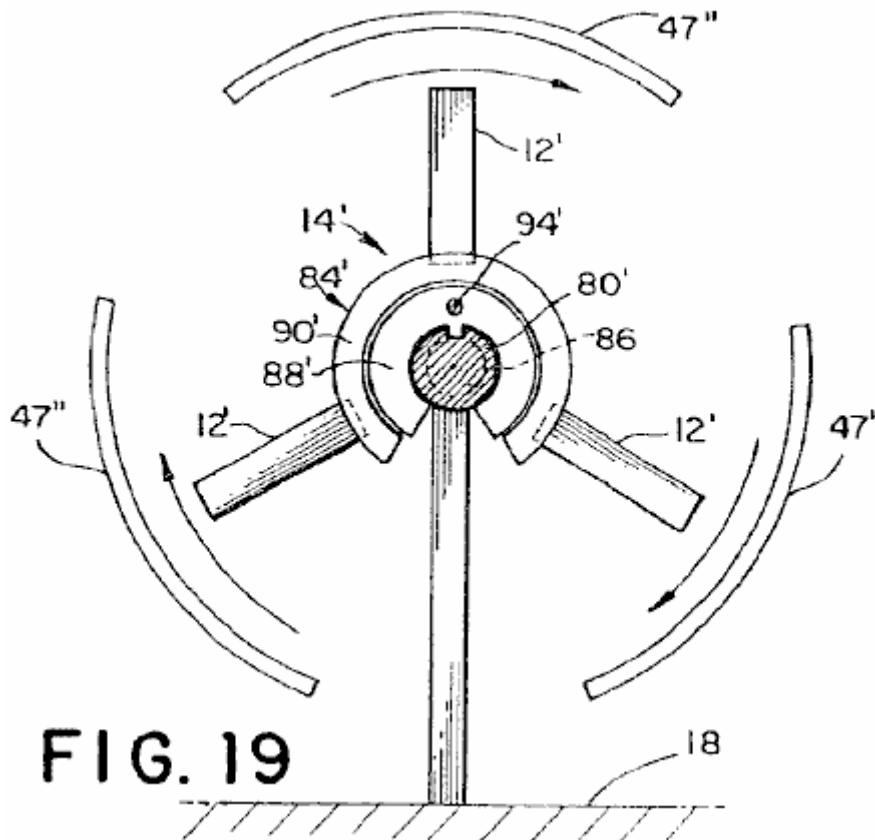
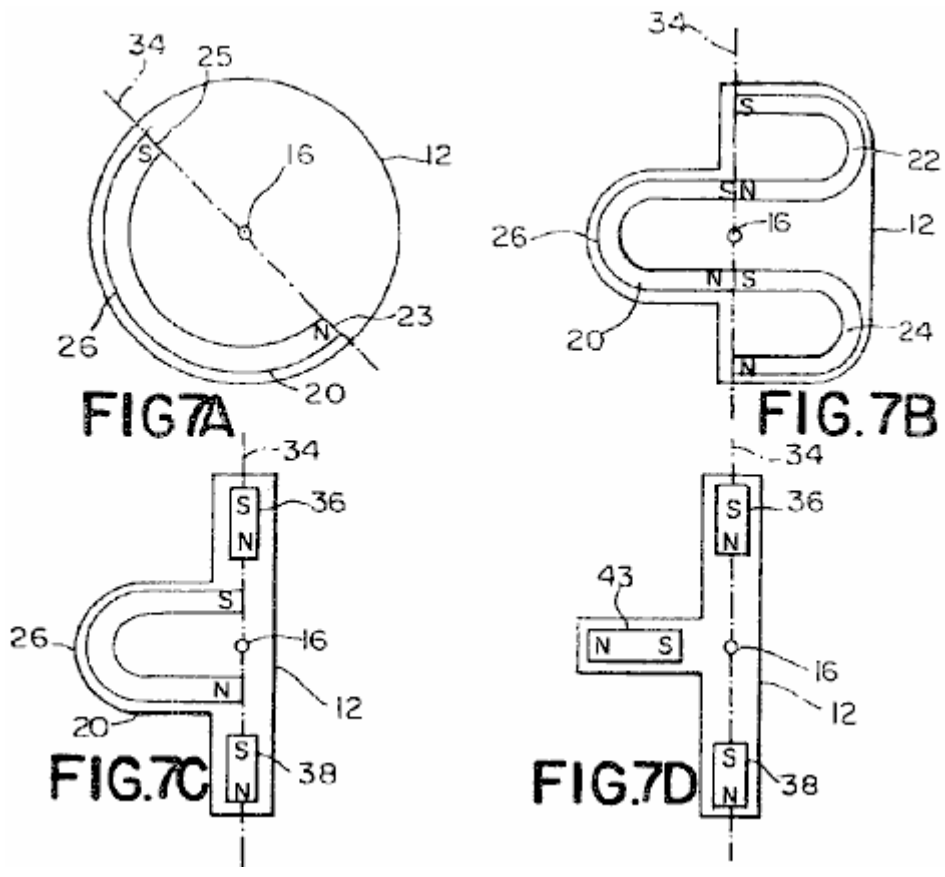


Fig.19 is an elevational end view of the sixteenth preferred embodiment of the motor shown in Fig.18.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes could be made to the embodiments described above without departing from the broad inventive concept thereof. It is understood, therefore, that this invention is not limited to the particular embodiments disclosed, but it is intended to cover modifications within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims. It should also be understood that the articles "a" and "the" used in the claims to define an element may refer to a single element or to a plurality of elements without a limit as to the number of elements.

Past attempts to construct a working permanent magnet motor have met with difficulties because of the simultaneous attractive and repulsive characteristics of a permanent magnet. A principle has been discovered where, by engaging a magnetic field at the rear of one or more U-shaped magnets mounted on a rotor with a second stationary magnetic field, a torque is created that rotates the rotor about a rotational axis of the rotor. Further, by properly shaping the second magnetic field, the rotor may be caused to also translate in the direction of the rotor axis.



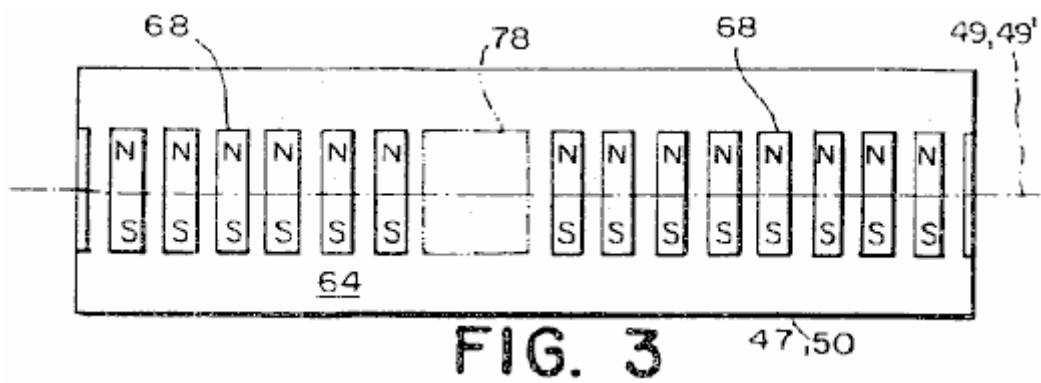
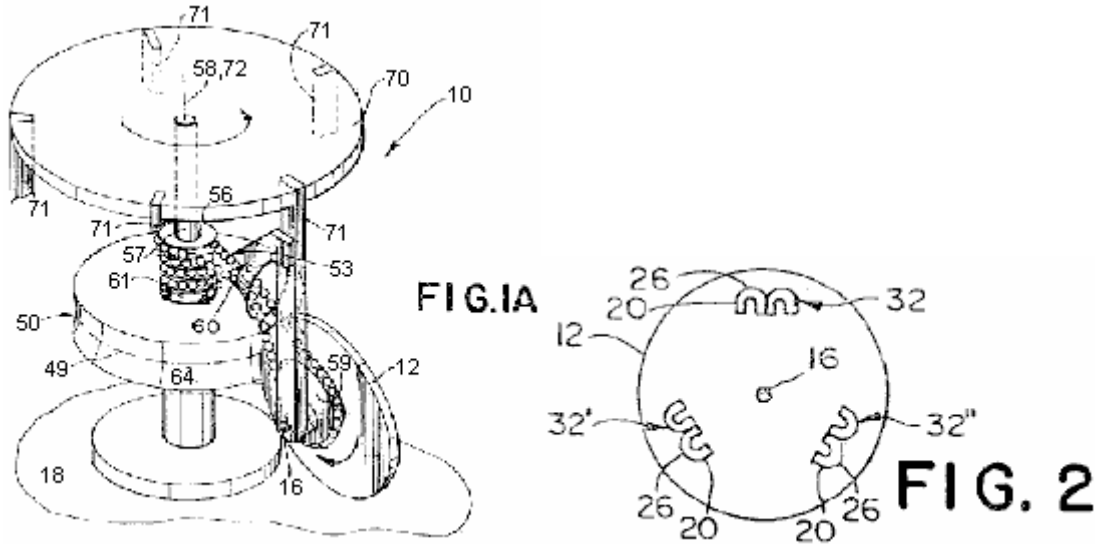
Accordingly, using the aforementioned principle, and referring to **Fig.7A**, one aspect of the present invention is directed to a rotor **12** for use in a motor and which provides motive power by a rotation of the rotor **12** about a rotor axis **16** and by a translation of the rotor **12** in a direction of the rotor axis **16**. In one aspect, the rotor **12** comprises a first U-shaped magnet **20** in which the U-shaped magnet **20** generates a first magnetic field. A rotation of the rotor **12** about the rotor axis **16** is caused by an interaction of a portion of the first magnetic field directly adjacent to a rear **26** of the U-shaped magnet **20** with a stationary second magnetic field. A translation of the rotor **12** in the direction of the rotor axis **16** is caused by an interaction of the first magnetic field adjacent to a north pole **23** and a south pole **25** of the U-shaped magnet **20** with the stationary second magnetic field. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the design of the rotor **12** is not limited to a single U-shaped magnet **12**. A plurality of U-shaped magnets **20**, arranged around a periphery of the rotor **12** is within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Another aspect of the present invention, shown in **Fig.7B** comprises a rotor **12** including a first U-shaped magnet having a north pole and a south pole generating a first magnetic field; a second U-shaped magnet **24** having a north pole and a south pole with the south pole of the second U-shaped magnet **24** abutting the north pole of the first U-shaped magnet **20**; and a third U-shaped magnet **22** having a north pole and a south pole with the north pole of the third U-shaped magnet **22** abutting the south pole of the first U-shaped magnet **20**. A portion of the first magnetic field generated by the first U-shaped magnet **20** directly adjacent to the rear **26** of the first U-shaped magnet **20** interacts with a stationary fourth magnetic field to cause the rotor **12** to rotate. A second magnetic field generated by the north pole of the second U-shaped magnet **24** and a third magnetic field generated by the south pole of the third U-shaped magnet **22** respectively interact with the fourth magnetic field to cause the rotor **12** to translate in the direction of the rotor axis **16**.

A further aspect of the present invention, shown in **Fig.7C**, comprises a first U-shaped magnet **20** having a north pole and a south pole generating a first magnetic field. The north pole and the south pole of the U-shaped magnet **20** are generally aligned with a thruster axis **34** which lies in the plane of the rotor **12** and intersects the rotor axis **16**. A first thruster magnet **36** is located proximate to and spaced from the north pole of the first U-shaped magnet **20** with a direction of magnetisation being generally aligned with the thruster magnet axis **34**. A second thruster magnet **38** is located proximate to and spaced from the south pole of the first U-shaped magnet **20** with a direction of magnetisation also being generally aligned with the thruster magnet axis **34**. A portion of the first magnetic field generated by the first U-shaped magnet **20** directly adjacent to the rear side **26** of the first U-shaped magnet **20** interacts with a stationary fourth magnetic field to cause the rotor **12** to rotate. A second magnetic field generated by both the north pole and the south pole of the first thruster magnet **36** and a third magnetic field generated by both the north pole and the south pole of the second thruster magnet **38** respectively interact with a fifth magnetic

field to cause the rotor 12 to translate in the direction of the rotor axis 16. In one further aspect of the rotor 12, as shown in Fig.7D, a bar magnet 43 may be substituted for the U-shaped magnet 20 and the fourth magnetic field is formed by one or more U-shaped magnets, where the bar magnet 43 interacts with a portion of the stationary fourth magnetic field adjacent to the rear of a U-shaped magnet.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the polarities of the magnets shown in Figs. 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D may be reversed and still be within the spirit and scope of the invention.



Referring now to Fig.1A, Fig.2 and Fig.3 there is shown a first preferred embodiment of a motor 10 using the rotor 12 and providing unidirectional rotational motive power. The first preferred embodiment comprises a generally circular stator 50 having a stator axis 72 and a circumferential surface 64 mounted to a base 18; an armature 70, having an armature axis of rotation 58 coincident with the stator axis 72, attached to the stator 50 by an armature axle 57 for rotation about the armature axis of rotation 58; and five rotors 12 (only one of which is shown for clarity), the rotors 12 being spaced at intervals of about 72 degrees around the armature 70. Each rotor 12 is spaced from the armature by an armature strut 71 and attached to the armature strut 71 by an axle, for rotation about an axis 16 of the rotor 12 in a plane generally aligned with the armature axis of rotation 58. The motor 10 further includes a driving linkage assembly 53 connecting each rotor 12 and the stator 50 together, the linkage 53 urging the armature 70 to rotate about the armature axis of rotation 58 as each rotor 12 rotates about its respective rotor axis 16. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art the number of rotors 12 is not limited to the five rotors 12 disclosed in the first embodiment. Any number of rotors 12 from one to as many as there would be space for mounting on the armature 70 is within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Preferably, the surface 64 of the stator 50 is curved, having a curvature conforming to the arc of the rotors 12. However, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the surface 64 need not be curved but could be planar and still be within the spirit and scope of the invention. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art the stator 50 is merely intended as a stationary supporting structure for stator magnets and, as such, the shape of the stator 50 is not intended to be controlling of the size and shape of the air gap between the magnets attached to the stator 50 and the magnets attached to the rotors 12.

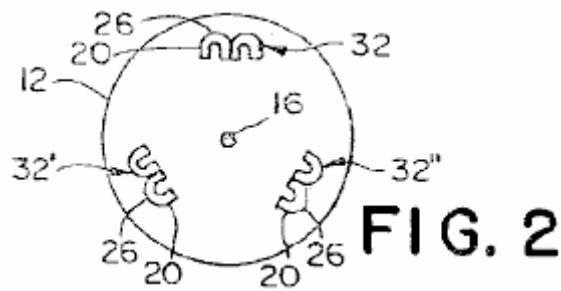
Preferably, the stator **50** is made of a material (or a combination of materials) having a magnetic susceptibility less than 10<sup>-3</sup>, i.e. a material displaying paramagnetic or diamagnetic properties. For example, the stator **50** could be made of a non-magnetic metal such as aluminium or brass. Also, the rotor **12** could be made of a natural material such as wood, glass, a polymeric material or a combination of any of the aforementioned materials within the spirit and scope of the invention. Further, it should be understood that the aforementioned materials are preferred for the stators and all other parts of the motor **10** that could significantly disrupt the magnetic interaction between the stator and the rotor of all of the disclosed preferred embodiments of the motor **10**.

In the first preferred embodiment, the surface **64** of the stator **50** includes a circumferential line of demarcation **49** at about a midpoint of the surface **64** formed by an intersection with the surface **64** of a plane perpendicular to the armature axis of rotation **58**. As shown in **Fig.3**, the stator **50** includes a plurality of bar magnets **68** attached to the outer surface **64** along the line of demarcation **49**, except in a single null region **78** where the magnitude of the first magnetic field is substantially reduced. The bar magnets **68** have a direction of magnetisation at about a right angle to the line of demarcation **49** thereby creating a first magnetic field adjacent to the outer surface **64**, the magnitude and the direction of which is substantially uniform along the circumferential line of demarcation **49** around the axis **58** of the stator **50**, except within the null region **78**. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the stator axis **72** need not be coincident with the armature axis of rotation **58**. Accordingly, a stator **50** arranged around the armature axis **58** at any location at which the stator axis **72** is parallel to the armature axis **58** and the surface **64** of the stator **50** faces the periphery of the rotors **12** thereby providing for the interaction between the first magnetic field and the second magnetic field around the armature axis **58**, is within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Preferably, as further shown in **Fig.3**, the bar magnets are attached to the surface **64** of the stator **50** so that the direction of magnetisation of the bar magnets **68** are about perpendicular to a radial line of the rotor **12**. However, the bar magnets **68** could also be attached to the surface **64** of the stator so that the direction of magnetisation of the bar magnets **68** is aligned with a radial line of the rotor **12**. The bar magnets **68** are preferably abutting so as to form the substantially uniform first magnetic field. However, it is not necessary for the bar magnets **68** to abut one another. Further, it is not necessary to use a plurality of bar magnets **68** to form the first magnetic field. A single magnet producing a uniform first magnetic field in the region in which the first magnetic field interacts with the second magnetic field of the rotors **12** would provide the required first magnetic field. Also, the number of null regions **78** may be more than one, depending upon the desired speed of the motor, as explained below.

Preferably, the stator magnets **68** are permanent magnets made of a neodymium-iron-boron material. However, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, any type of permanent magnet material displaying ferromagnetic properties could be used for the stator magnets **68**. For instance, stator magnets **68** made of samarium cobalt, barium ferrite or AlNiCo are within the spirit and scope of the invention. It should be understood that these permanent magnet materials or their equivalents are preferred for the stator magnets and the rotor magnets of all of the disclosed preferred embodiments of the motor **10**. Also, while the use of permanent magnets is preferred, the use of electro-magnets for some or all of the magnets is within the spirit and scope of the invention.

As discussed above, the stator **50** may include a pre-determined number of null regions **78** on the surface of the stator **64**. In the first preferred embodiment, the single null region **78** is formed by a shield of a ferromagnetic material, such as iron, placed adjacent to the surface **64**. However, as those skilled in the art will appreciate, the null region **78** can also be formed by an absence of the bar magnets **68** in the region coinciding with the null region **78**. The null region **78** of substantially reduced magnetic field magnitude may also be formed by an auxiliary magnetic field suitably generated by one or more permanent magnets or by one or more electromagnets powered by an electric current arranged so that the auxiliary magnetic field substantially cancels the first magnetic field in the null region **78**. In the case of the electromagnets, the electric current may be turned off in synchronism with the rotation of the rotors **12** passing through the null region **78**, in order to conserve power. Preferably, the first magnetic field is reduced to ten percent or less of the magnetic force outside of the null region. However, the motor **10** will operate with a reduction of only fifty percent. Accordingly, a motor **10** having a substantial reduction of the first magnetic field of fifty percent or less is within the spirit and scope of the invention.



As shown in **Fig.2**, the rotor **12** of the first preferred embodiment includes three pairs **32, 32', 32''** of abutted U-shaped magnets **20** spaced apart at about 120 degree intervals around the periphery of the rotor **12**. Preferably, the U-shaped magnets **20** having substantially identical magnetic properties and are arranged to have opposite poles of the abutting each other. The pairs **32, 32', 32''** of abutted U-shaped magnets **20** are positioned so that the north pole and the south poles of each U-shaped magnet **20** face toward the axis of the rotor **16**, and the rear side **26** of each U-shaped magnet **20**, opposite to the north and the south pole of the U-shaped magnet **20**, faces out from the axis of the rotor **16** toward the surface **64** of the stator **50**. The pairs **32, 32', 32''** of the U-shaped magnets **20** are situated on the rotor **12** so that a portion of the second magnetic field directly adjacent to the rear **26** of each U-shaped magnet **20** interacts with a first stationary magnetic field to cause the rotor **12** to rotate about its respective rotor axis **16**. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that it is not necessary to have exactly three pairs **32, 32', 32''** of U-shaped magnets **20** on the rotor **12**. For instance, the number of U-shaped magnets **20** (or groups of abutted U-shaped magnets) spaced apart around the periphery of the rotor **12** may range from merely a single U-shaped magnet **20**, up to a number of magnets limited only by the physical space around the periphery of the rotor **12**. Further, the number of abutted U-shaped magnets **20** within each group of magnets **32** is not limited to two magnets but may also range from 1 up to a number of magnets limited only by the physical space around the periphery of the rotor **12**.

Preferably, the rotor **12** is made of a material (or a combination of materials) having a magnetic susceptibility less than 10<sup>-3</sup>. Accordingly, the rotor could be made of any of the same materials used to make the stator, such as for instance, a non-magnetic metal, wood, glass, a polymeric or a combination of any of the above as shown in **Fig.1A**, the rotor **12** is preferably disk shaped with the rear **26** of the U-shaped rotor magnets **20** being arranged on the periphery of the rotor **12** in such a way that the U-shaped magnets **20** pass in close proximity to the circumferential line of demarcation **49** on the outer surface **64** of the stator **50** as the rotor **12** rotates. However, as will be clear to those skilled in the art, the structure of the rotor **12** need not be disk shaped. The rotor **12** could be a structure of any shape capable of rotating around the rotor axis **16** and capable of supporting the U-shaped magnets **20** so that, as the rotor **12** rotates, the U-shaped magnets **20** come into close proximity with the outer surface **64** of the stator **50**. For example, a rotor **12** comprised of struts connected to a central bearing, where each strut holds one or more U-shaped magnets **20**, is within the spirit and scope of the invention.

In the first preferred embodiment, the linkage **53** connecting each rotor **12** and the stator **50** comprises a beaded chain drive **60** which meshes with a stator sprocket **61** on the stator **50**, and an eccentric rotor sprocket **59** on each rotor **12** so that, as each rotor **12** rotates about its respective rotor axis **16**, the armature **70** is forced to rotate about the armature axis of rotation **58**. The eccentric rotor sprocket **59** causes the instantaneous angular velocity of the rotor **12** about the rotor axis **16** to increase above the average angular velocity of the rotor **12** as each pair **32, 32', 32''** of U-shaped magnets **20** passes through the null region **78**. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the rotor sprocket **59** could be circular and the stator sprocket **61** eccentric and still cause the angular velocity of the rotor **12** to increase. Further, the beaded chain **60** in combination with the stator sprocket **61** and the eccentric rotor sprocket **59** are not the only means for connecting each rotor **12** to the stator **50**. For instance, the beaded chain **60** could also be a belt. Further, the linkage **53** could comprise a drive shaft between each rotor **12** and the stator **50**, the drive shaft having a bevel gear set at each end of the shaft mating with a bevel gear on the rotor **12** and the stator **50**. An automatic gear shift mechanism would shift gears as each U-shaped magnet pair **32, 32', 32''** entered the null regions **78** to increase the instantaneous angular velocity of the rotor **12** as the pair **32, 32', 32''** of rotor magnets **20** passed through the null region **78**. Alternatively the linkage **53** could comprise a transmission system employing elliptical gears.

While it is preferred that the instantaneous angular velocity of the rotor **12** to increase above the average angular velocity of the rotor **12** as each pair of U-shaped magnets **20** passes through the null region **78**, it is not necessary to provide the increased angular velocity of the rotor **12** to provide motive power from the motor **10**.

Preferably, the diameters of the rotor sprocket **59** and stator sprocket **61** are selected so that the rear **26** of each U-shaped magnet **20** passes through one and only one null region **78** for each full revolution of the rotor **12** about the

respective rotor axis 16 as the armature 70 rotates about the armature axis of rotation 58. Accordingly, the revolution rate of the armature 70 is related to the revolution rate of the rotor 12 by the expression:

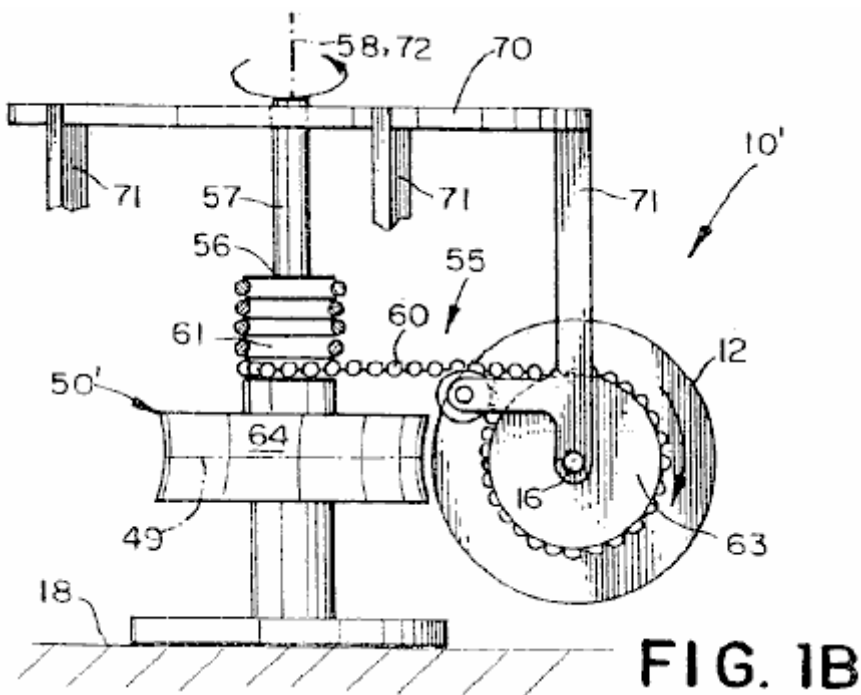
$$Sa = (Nr / Ns) \times Sr \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

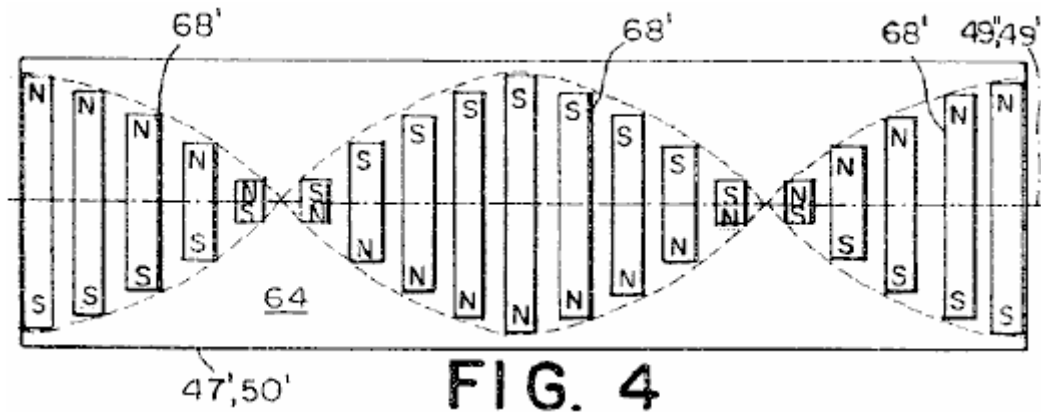
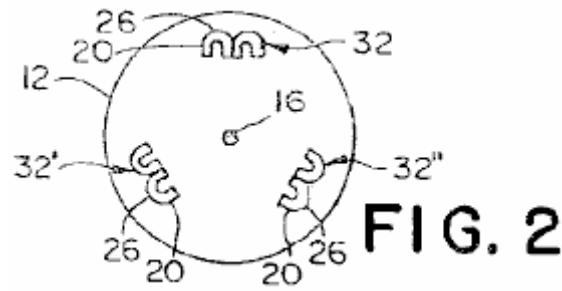
Where:

- Sa is the angular velocity of the armature 70 (RPM);
- Nr is the number of the U-shaped magnets 20 (or groups of abutted U-shaped magnets 32) on a rotor 12;
- Ns is the number of null regions 12 on the stator 50; and
- Sr is the angular velocity of the rotor 12 (RPM).

The timing of the rotation of the rotor 12 around its respective rotor axis 16, and the armature 70 about the armature axis of rotation 58 is such that each U-shaped magnet 20 (or U-shaped magnet pair 32, 32', 32'') on each rotor 12 enters into a null region 78 at a point where the magnetic interaction between the first magnetic field and the second magnetic field is substantially reduced, thus providing a commutation of the second magnetic field. As each rotor 12 continues to rotate about the rotor axis 16 and the armature 70 rotates about the armature axis of rotation 58, the U-shaped magnet 20 traces a slanted path through the null region 78. As the U-shaped magnet emerges from the null region 78, the U-shaped magnet 20 encounters the strong first magnetic field, which urges the U-shaped magnet 20 to continue the rotation of the rotor 12 about the rotor axis 16.

As previously discussed, the first preferred embodiment of the motor 10 comprises a single null region 78 and five rotors 12, each rotor 12 having three pairs 32, 32', 32'' of abutted U-shaped magnets 20. Preferably, the rotors 12 are uniformly spaced around the armature axis of rotation 58 and the pairs 32, 32', 32'' of U-shaped magnets 20 are uniformly spaced around the periphery of each respective rotor 12. Further, the pairs 32, 32', 32'' of U-shaped magnets 20 on each rotor 12 are phased with respect to each other by one-fifth of a revolution of the rotor 12 (i.e. the reciprocal of the number of rotors) so that the pairs 32, 32', 32'' of U-shaped magnets 20 of all the rotors 12 enter the null region at substantially uniform intervals to provide a more or less continuous magnetic interaction between the first magnetic field of the stator 50 and the second magnetic field of the rotors 12. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the motive power provided by the motor is proportional to the number of rotors 12 and the number of magnets 20 on each rotor 12 as well as the strength of the rotor 12 magnets 20 and the stator 50 magnets 68. Accordingly, the number of rotors 12 and the number of pairs 32, 32', 32'' of U-shaped magnets 20 are not limited to five rotors 12 and three pairs of U-shaped magnets 32. Similarly, the number of null regions 78 is not limited to one. The number of U-shaped magnets 20 and the number of null regions 78 are limited only by adherence to the rule established by Equation (1).





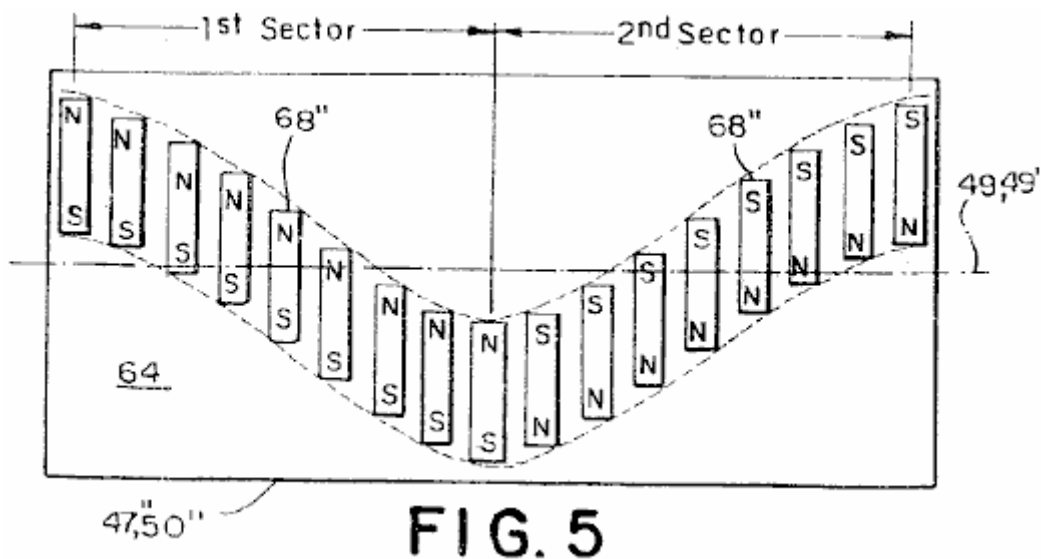
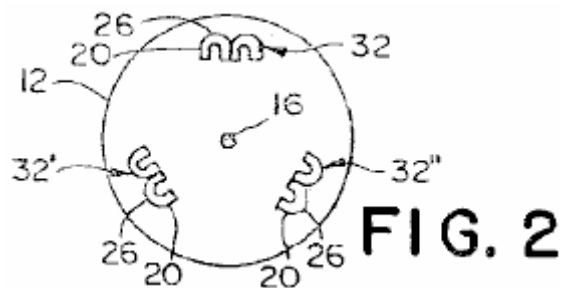
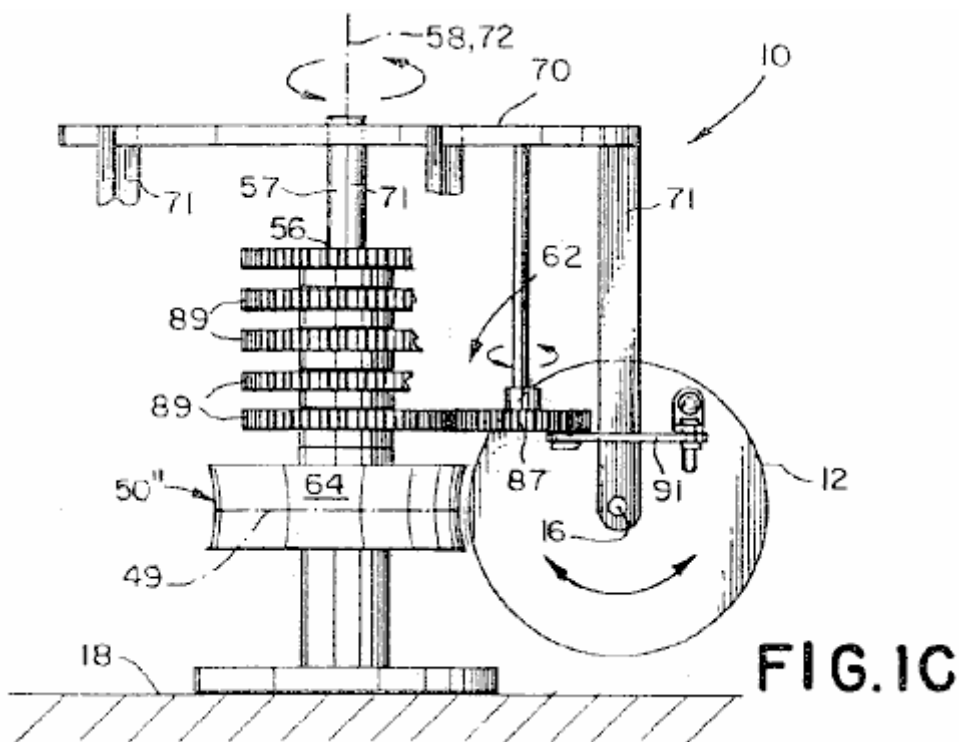
Referring now to **Fig.1B**, **Fig.2** and **Fig.4** there is shown a second preferred embodiment of a motor **10** providing unidirectional rotational motive power. The second preferred embodiment comprises a generally circular stator **50'** having a stator axis **72** with magnets **68'** attached to a surface **64** of the stator **50'**; an armature **70** attached to the stator **50'** by an armature axle **57** for rotation about an armature axis of rotation **58** coincident with the stator axis **72**; and five rotors **12** (for clarity, only one of which is shown) having three pairs **32**, **32'**, **32''** of abutted U-shaped magnets **20**, the rotors **12** being spaced at intervals of about **72** degrees around the armature **70**. Each rotor **12** is spaced from the armature by a strut **71** and attached to the strut **71** by an axle for rotation in the plane of the armature axis of rotation **58** about a rotor **12** axis of rotation **16**. The motor **10** further includes a driving linkage **55** connecting each rotor **12** and the stator **50** together to cause the armature **70** to rotate about the armature axis of rotation **58** as each rotor **12** rotates about its respective rotor axis **16**.

The second preferred embodiment is identical to the first preferred embodiment except for two differences. First, instead of the first magnetic field being uniform in both magnitude and direction along the circumferential line of demarcation **49** (except in one or more null regions **78** as in the first preferred embodiment), the direction of the first magnetic field rotates about a magnetic axis parallel to the circumferential line of demarcation **49** with a pre-determined periodicity along the line of demarcation **49**. Preferably, the first magnetic field is formed from one or more stator magnets **68'** attached to the outer surface **64** of the stator **50'**, each magnet **68'** having a direction of magnetisation which causes the first magnetic field to rotate about the magnetic axis. In the second preferred embodiment, as shown in **Fig.4**, the stator magnets **68'** are equally sized bar magnets, attached to the stator **50'** so that the bar magnets **68'** spiral on the stator **50'** with the pre-determined periodicity. However, as would be apparent to those skilled in the art, the first magnetic field need not be formed by bar magnets but could be formed from a single magnet (or groups of magnets) such that the direction of magnetisation of the single magnet rotates around the magnetic axis.

The second difference between the first preferred embodiment and the second preferred embodiment is that the linkage **55** of the second preferred embodiment does not include a component for increasing the angular velocity of the rotor **12** above the average velocity of the rotor **12**. Accordingly, in the second preferred embodiment, a circular rotor sprocket **63** is used in place of the eccentric rotor socket **59**, thereby providing a constant rate of rotation of the rotor **12** about the rotor axis **16** as the armature **70** rotates about the stator **50'**.

As will be clear to those skilled in the art, the rotation of the direction of the first magnetic field around the circumferential line of demarcation **49** commutates the second magnetic field, overcoming the need for the null regions **78**. In all other respects, the operation of the second embodiment is the same as that of the first embodiment. That is, the revolution rate of each rotor **12** is related to the revolution rate of the armature **70** by **Equation (1)**, where the parameter **Ns** is the number of rotations around the line of demarcation **49** of the first magnetic field along the line of demarcation **49**. In the second preferred embodiment, as shown in **Fig.4**, the

number of rotations of the first magnetic field is one. Accordingly, since there are three pairs 32, 32', 32'' of U-shaped magnets 20, each of the five rotors 12 makes one-third revolution for each full revolution of the armature 70 around the armature axis 58. However, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the motor 10 could be designed for the first magnetic field to have any number of whole periods of rotation about the armature axis 58 provided that the revolution rate of the rotors 12 was adjusted to conform to Equation (1).





Referring now to **Fig.1C**, **Fig.2** and **Fig.5** there is shown a third preferred embodiment of a motor **10** providing unidirectional rotational motive power. The third preferred embodiment comprises a generally circular stator **50''** mounted to a base **18** and having an axis **72**, with magnets **68''** attached to the surface **64** of the stator **50''**, an armature **70** attached to the stator **50''** by an axle **57** for rotation about an armature axis of rotation **58** coincident with the stator axis **12**, and five rotors **12** (for clarity, only one of which is shown) having three pairs **32**, **32'**, **32''** of abutted U-shaped magnets **20**, the rotors **12** being spaced at intervals of about **72** degrees around the armature **70**. Each rotor **12** is spaced from the armature by an armature strut **71** and attached to the armature strut **71** by an axle for rotation about an axis **16** of the rotor **12** in a plane generally aligned with the armature axis **58** about an axis **16** of the rotor **12**. The motor **10** further includes a driving linkage **62** connecting each rotor **12** and the stator **50** together to cause the armature **70** to rotate about the armature axis of rotation **58** as each rotor **12** oscillates about its respective rotor axis **16**.

The third preferred embodiment is identical to the first preferred embodiment except for three differences. First, instead of the first magnetic field being uniform in both magnitude and direction around the circumferential line of demarcation **49** (except in the null zone **78**), the first magnetic field is displaced by a sinusoidal pattern having a pre-determined peak amplitude and a pre-determined period along the circumferential line of demarcation **49**, with the direction of the first magnetic field alternating in opposite directions along the line of demarcation **49** between each peak amplitude of the sinusoidal pattern.

Preferably, as shown in **Fig.5** the first magnetic field is formed by a plurality of bar magnets **68''** arranged on the surface **64** of the stator **50''** so that the magnetisation of the bar magnets **68''** is displaced in the sinusoidal pattern from the line of demarcation **49** around the circumferential line of demarcation **49**. The sinusoidal pattern of the bar magnets **68''** is divided into first and second sectors, the boundary of which occurs at the peaks of the sinusoidal pattern. The direction of magnetisation of the bar magnets **68''** is opposite in direction in the first and the second sectors providing a commutation of the second magnetic field and causing the rotors **12** to reverse in rotational direction as the rotor **12** oscillates around the rotor axis **16** and rotates around the armature axis of rotation **58**.

Preferably, the sinusoidal pattern of the magnets has a predetermined peak amplitude so that each rotor **12** oscillates approximately +/-thirty (30) degrees from a neutral position. However, the value of the peak amplitude is not critical to the design of the motor **10**. Further, the predetermined period of the sinusoidal pattern may be selected to be any value for which the number of cycles of the sinusoidal pattern around the surface **64** of the stator **50''** is an integer value.

As will be apparent to those skilled in the art, the first magnetic field need not be formed by the bar magnets **68''** but could be formed from a single magnet (or groups of magnets) so that the first magnetic field would be sinusoidally displaced around the armature axis of rotation **58** and would alternate in opposite directions between each peak of the sinusoidal pattern. Further, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the displacement of the first magnetic field need not be precisely sinusoidal. For instance the displacement may be in a shape of a sawtooth or in a shape having a portion with constant plus and minus amplitude values, within the spirit and scope of the invention.

As a result of the first magnetic field being sinusoidally displaced and alternating each one-half period, each rotor **12** oscillates through an angle corresponding to approximately the peak amplitude of the sinusoid as the rotor **12** follows the stator magnets **68''**. Accordingly, a second difference between the third embodiment and the first embodiment is in the structure of the linkage **62**. In the third preferred embodiment, shown in **Fig.1C**, the linkage **62** comprises a reciprocating rod **91** connecting each rotor **12** to a respective first gear **87** rotationally attached to the armature **70**. The reciprocating rod **91** is pivotally mounted to each rotor **12** and to each first gear **87** so that the oscillating motion of the rotor **12** is converted to rotary motion of the first gear **87**. Each first gear **87** is coupled to a single second gear **89**, attached to the stator **50** in a fixed position. The rotary motion of each first gear **87** causes the armature **70** to rotate about the armature axis of rotation **58** as the rotors **12** oscillate about the rotor axis **16**. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the speed of the motor **10** is fixed by the ratio of the first gear **87** to the second gear **89** in accordance with the expression:

$$S_a = (1 / N_s) \times S_r \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Where:

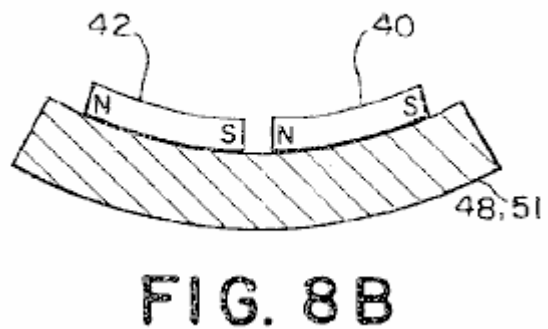
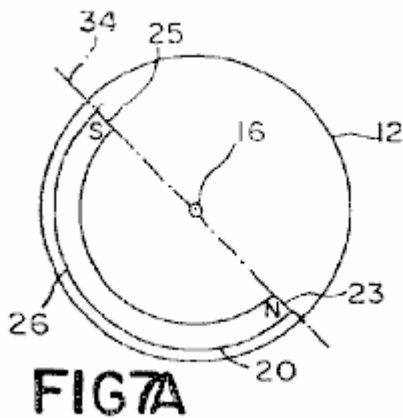
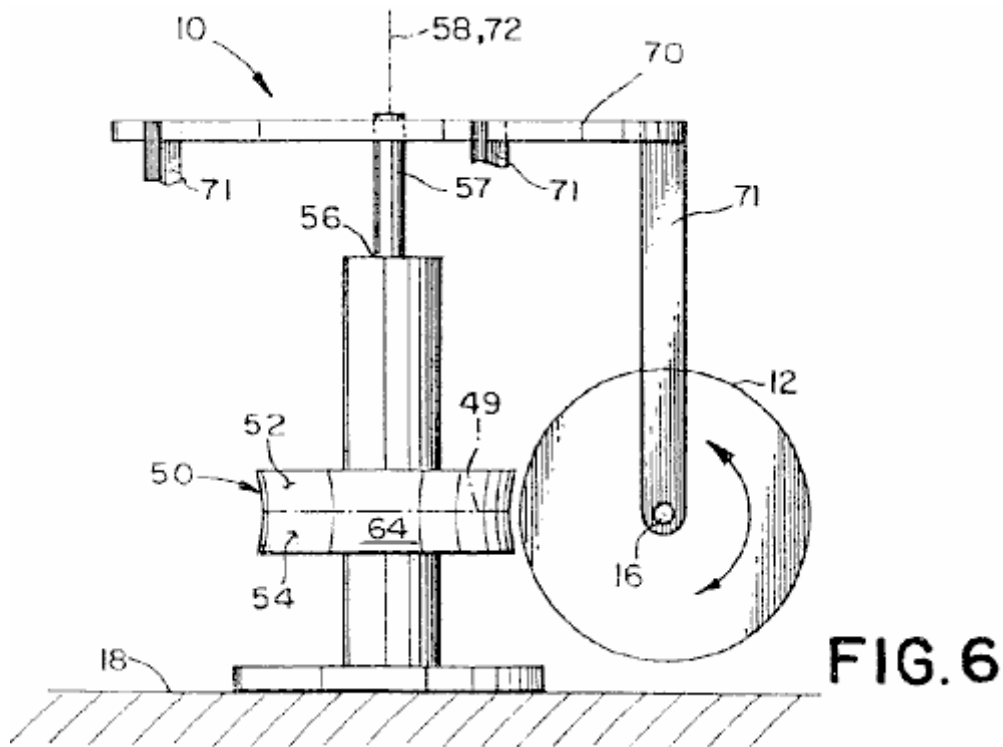
**Ss** is the angular velocity of the armature **70** (RPM);

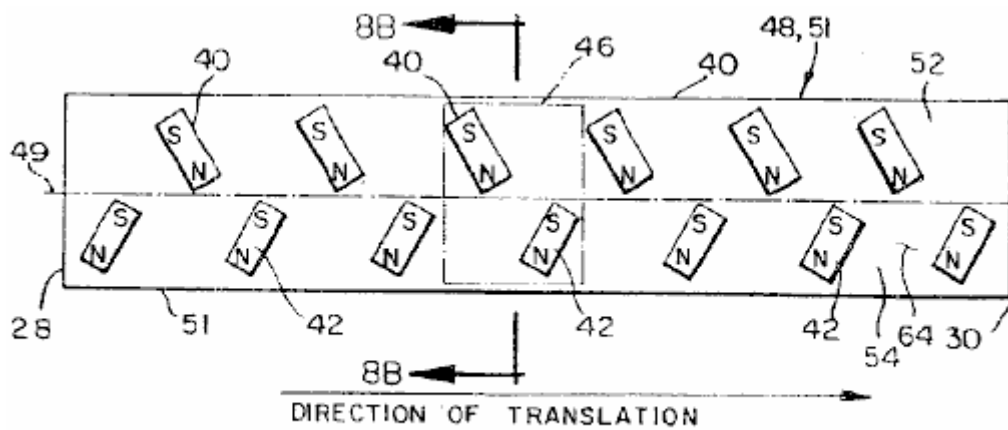
**Ns** is the number of first magnetic field periods around the stator **50''**; and

**Sr** is the angular velocity of the rotor **12** (RPM).

Because each rotor **12** oscillates instead of continually rotating, only a single rotor magnet. (or group of magnets) on a given rotor **12** interacts with the single stator **50''**. Accordingly, a third difference between the third preferred

embodiment and the first preferred embodiment arises because of the oscillatory motion of each rotor 12 whereby each rotor 12 of the third preferred embodiment has only a single pair of magnets 32. However, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, additional stators 50'' may be added around the periphery of the rotors 12 and additional pairs of U-shaped magnets 20 may be included on each rotor 12 to interact magnetically with each additional stator 50'', thus providing additional motive power.





**FIG. 8A**

Referring now to **Figs. 6, 7A, 8A and 8B**, there is shown a fourth preferred embodiment of the permanent magnet motor **10** for providing unidirectional rotational motive power. The fourth preferred embodiment comprises a generally circular stator **51** having a stator axis **72**, attached to a base **18**. The stator **51** includes an outer surface **64** divided into a first side **52** and a second side **54** by a circumferential line of demarcation **49**, having a pre-determined direction around the stator axis **72**, at about a midpoint of the outer surface **64**.

Preferably, the surface **64** of the stator **51** is curved, having a curvature conforming to the arc of the rotors **12**. However, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the surface **64** need not be curved but could be planar and still be within the spirit and scope of the invention. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art the stator **51** is merely intended as a stationary supporting structure for stator magnets and, as such, the shape of the stator is not intended to be controlling of the size and shape of the air gap between the magnets attached to the stator and the magnets attached to the rotors.

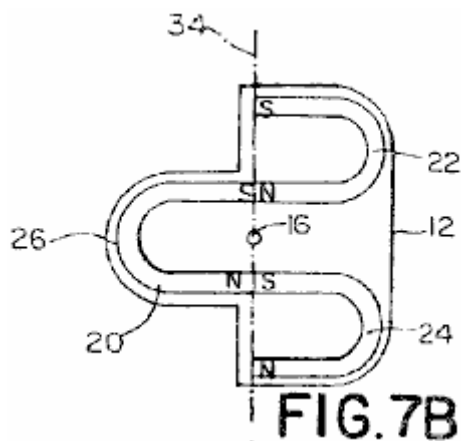
As shown in **Fig.8A**, one or more pairs of stator magnets **46** are attached to the outer surface **64** spaced along the line of demarcation **49**. Each pair of stator magnets **46** comprises a first stator magnet **40** having a north pole and a south pole and a second stator magnet **42** having a north pole and a south pole. The south pole of each first stator magnet **40**, is located on the first side **52** of the outer surface **64**, and the north pole of the first stator magnet **40** is closest to the line of demarcation **49**. The north pole of each second stator magnet **42** is located on the second side **54** of the outer surface **64** and the south pole of each second stator magnet **42** being closest to the line of demarcation **49**. The first and the second stator magnets **40, 42** are spaced along the line of demarcation **49** so that a first inter-magnet distance measured along the line of demarcation **49** between the north pole of the first stator magnet **40** and the south pole of the second stator magnet **42** of an adjacent pair of magnets **46** is generally equal to a second inter-magnet distance measured along the line of demarcation **49'** between the south pole of the first stator magnet **40** and the north pole of the second stator magnet **42**.

In the fourth preferred embodiment, the stator magnets **40, 42** are bar magnets. Preferably, the north pole of each first stator magnet **40** and the south pole of each second stator magnet **42** are inclined toward the pre-determined direction. Also, the bar magnets are preferably oriented on the surface **64** of the stator **50** so that the south pole of each first magnet **40** and the north pole of each second magnet **42** are nearer to the periphery of each rotor **12** than the opposite polarity pole of each of the magnets **40, 42**. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the stator magnets **40, 42** need not be bar magnets. For instance, each stator magnet **40, 42** could be a U-shaped magnet, or could be made up of separate magnets, as long as the first magnetic field generated by the magnets was generally equivalent to that produced by the bar magnets.

In the fourth preferred embodiment, an armature **70** having an armature axis of rotation **58** coincident with the stator axis **72** is attached to the stator **51** by an armature axle **57**, which armature axle **57** allowing the armature **70** to freely rotate about the stator axis **72**. Each rotor **12** is spaced from the armature **70** by an armature strut **71** and is mounted to the armature strut **71** so as to be free to rotate about the rotor axis **16**. The rotor axis **16** is oriented so that the rotor **12** rotates in a plane generally aligned with the armature axis of rotation **58**. In the fourth preferred embodiment, five rotors **12** are attached to the armature **70**. Preferably, the rotors **12** are uniformly spaced around the circumference of the stator **50** with a spacing of the rotors **12** as measured at the surface **64** of the stator **51** about equal to an integer multiple of twice the inter-magnet distance. However, as those skilled in the art will appreciate, it is not necessary to have the rotors **12** uniformly spaced. Further, the number of rotors **12** can be as few as one and as large as size and space constraints allow. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the stator axis **72** need not be coincident with the armature axis of rotation **58**. Accordingly, a stator **50** arranged

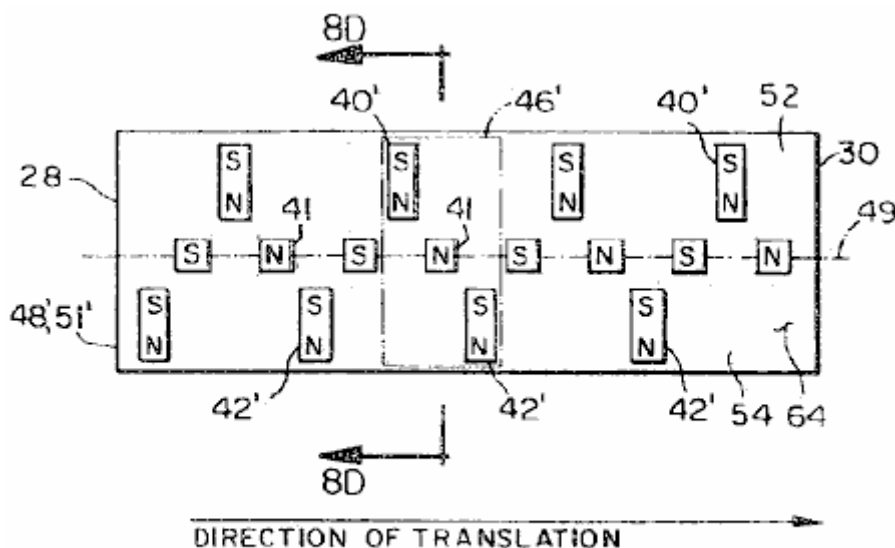
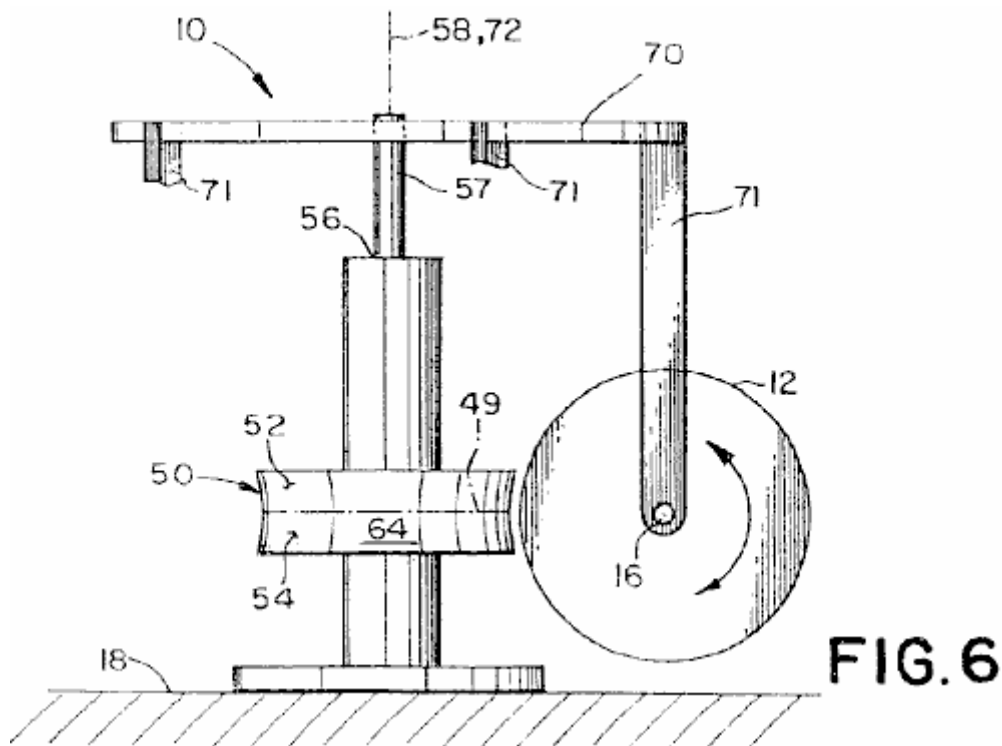
around the armature axis **58** at any location at which the stator axis **72** is parallel to the armature axis **58** and the surface of the stator **50** faces the periphery of the rotors **12**, thereby providing for the interaction between the first magnetic field and the second magnetic field around the armature axis **58**, is within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Referring now to **Fig.7A**, each rotor **12** comprises a first U-shaped magnet **20** generating a second magnetic field. The first U-shaped magnet **20** is positioned on the rotor **12** so that the north pole and the south pole of the first U-shaped magnet **20** faces toward the axis **16** of the rotor **12**, and the rear side **26** of the first U-shaped magnet **20** faces the periphery of the rotor **12**. When the rear **26** of the first U-shaped magnet **20** is adjacent to the north pole of one of the first stator magnets **40** along the line of demarcation **49**, a portion of the second magnetic field directly adjacent to the rear **26** of the first U-shaped magnet **20** interacts with a portion of the first magnetic field generated by the north pole of the first stator magnet **40** to cause the rotor **12** to rotate in a counterclockwise direction. As the rotor **12** rotates in the counterclockwise direction, a portion of the second magnetic field associated with the south pole of the first U-shaped magnet **20** interacts with a portion of the first magnetic field associated with the south pole of the first stator magnet **40**, giving rise to a force in the direction of the rotor axis **16**, repelling the U-shaped magnet **20**, and causing the rotor **12** to translate in the pre-determined direction around the stator axis. As the rotor **12** moves away from first stator magnet **40** in the pre-direction the second magnetic field adjacent to the rear **26** of the U-shaped magnet **20** interacts with the portion of the first magnetic field associated with the south pole of the second stator magnet **42** of the pair of magnets **46**, causing the rotor **12** to reverse direction and rotate in the clockwise direction. The portion of the second magnetic field associated with the north pole of the U-shaped magnet **20** then interacts with the portion of the first magnetic field associated with the north pole of the second stator magnet **42**, again giving rise to a force in the direction of the rotor axis **16**, repelling the U-shaped magnet **20** and causing the rotor **12** to translate in the pre-determined direction. An oscillation cycle is then repeated with the second magnetic field of the rotor **12** interacting with the first magnetic field of the adjacent pair of magnets **46**. Accordingly, the rotor **12** rotationally oscillates about the respective rotor axis **16** and generates a force in the direction of the rotor axis **16**, causing the armature **70** to rotate in the pre-determined direction around the armature axis of rotation **58** to provide the unidirectional rotational motive power of the motor. As would be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the fourth embodiment is not limited to a single stator **51** and a single U-shaped magnet **20**. Additional stators having first and second stator magnets **40**, **42** arranged identically to the stator **51** to interact with corresponding U-shaped magnets spaced around the periphery of each rotor are within the spirit and scope of the invention.



Referring now to **Fig.6**, **Fig.7B** and **Fig.8A** there is shown a fifth preferred embodiment of the permanent magnet motor **10** for providing unidirectional rotary motive force. The structure and operation of the fifth preferred embodiment is similar to that of the fourth preferred embodiment except that each rotor **12** further includes a second U-shaped magnet **24** having a north pole and a south pole with the south pole of the second U-shaped magnet **24** abutting the north pole of the first U-shaped magnet **20**, and a third U-shaped magnet **22** having a north pole and a south pole, with the north pole of the third U-shaped magnet **22** abutting the south pole of the first U-shaped magnet **20**. As the rotor **12** rotates due to interaction of the portion of the second magnetic field adjacent to the rear of the U-shaped magnet **20** with the first magnetic field, a third magnetic field generated by the north pole of the second U-shaped magnet **24** and a fourth magnetic field generated by the south pole of the third U-shaped magnet **22** each interact with the first magnetic field generated by each stator magnet pair **46** to cause each rotor **12** to generate a force in the direction of the rotor axis **16**, thereby causing the armature **70** to rotate in the pre-determined direction around the axis **58** of the stator **51** to provide the unidirectional rotational motive power of the motor.

In the fifth preferred embodiment, the portion of the second magnetic field adjacent to the rear **26** of the first U-shaped magnet **20** serves to rotate the rotor **12** while the second and third U-shaped magnets **24**, **22** generate the magnetic fields providing the force in the direction of the rotor axis **16**. Accordingly, the fifth preferred embodiment is potentially more powerful than the fourth preferred embodiment. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the stator magnets **40**, **42** need not be bar magnets. For instance, each stator magnet **40**, **42** could be replaced by a U-shaped magnet or could be made up of separate magnets, as long as the first magnetic field generated by the magnets was generally equivalent to that produced by the bar magnets.



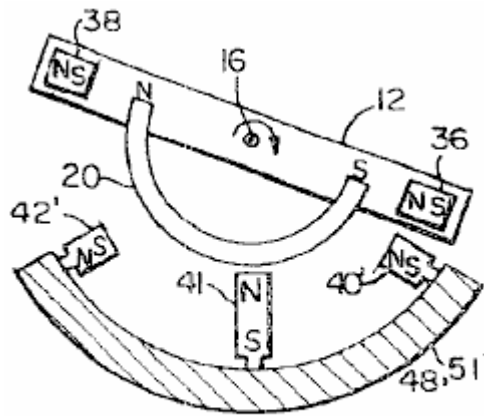


FIG. 8D

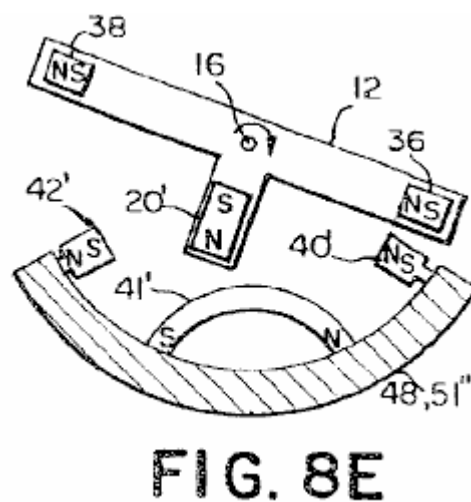
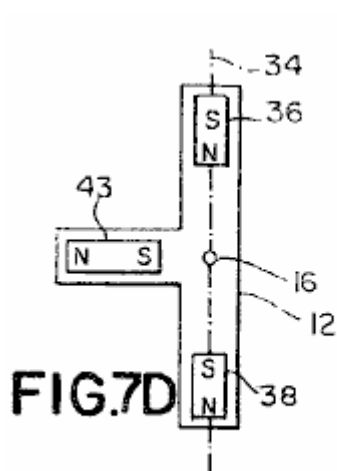
Referring now to **Fig.6** and **Fig.8C** and **Fig.8D** there is shown a sixth preferred embodiment of the motor **10**. The structure and operation of the sixth preferred embodiment is identical to that of the fifth preferred embodiment except that:

- (1) The stator magnets **40'**, **42'** on the surface **64** of the stator **51'** are in a slightly different orientation;
- (2) an additional stator magnet **41** is added to each pair of stator magnets **46** and
- (3) the U-shaped magnets **22**, **24** attached to each rotor **12** are replaced with bar magnets **36**, **38**.

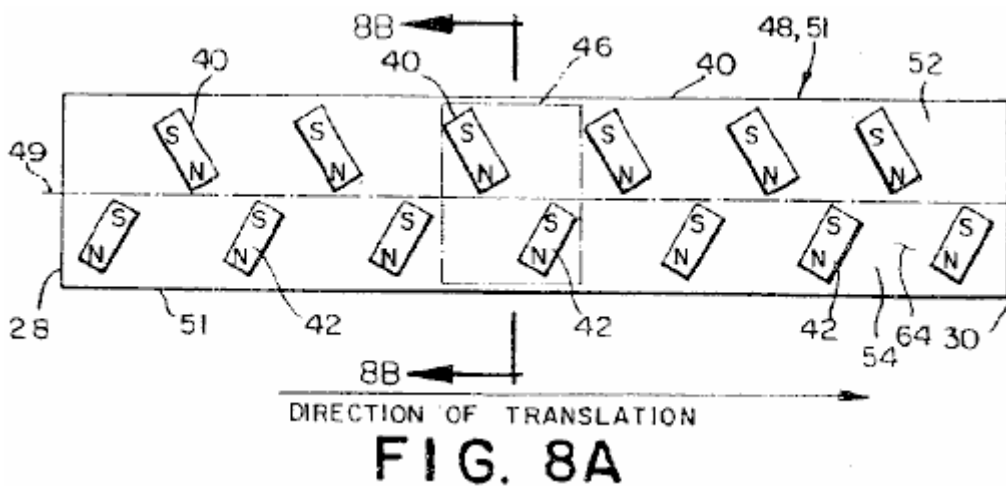
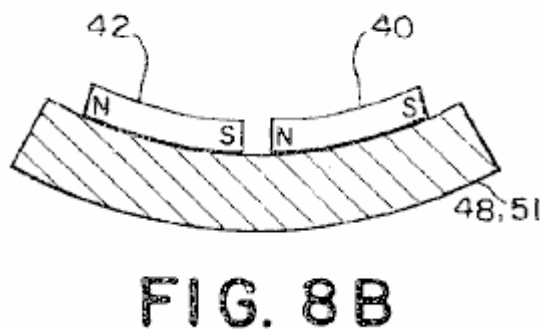
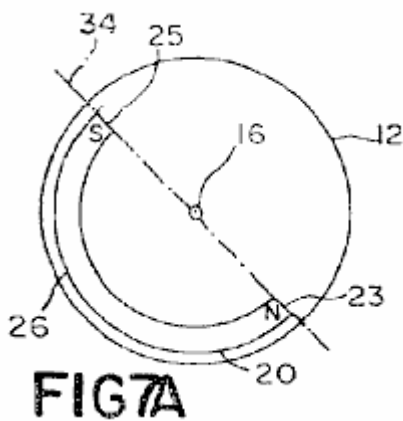
Specifically, and referring now to **Fig.8C**, the direction of magnetisation of each first stator magnet **40'** and each second stator magnet **42'** is aligned to be generally perpendicular to the line of demarcation **49** instead of being inclined in the pre-determined direction around the armature axis of rotation **58** as in the fifth embodiment. Also, the stator **51'** also includes a third stator magnet **41** mounted on the outer surface **64** along the line of demarcation **49** mid-way between each first stator magnet **40'** and each second stator magnet **42'**. As shown in **Fig.8C** and **Fig.8D**, the third stator magnet **41** is oriented so that the direction of magnetisation of the third magnet **41** is aligned with the axis **16** of the rotors **12**.

As shown in **Fig.8C** and **Fig.8D**, the rotor **12** used in the sixth preferred embodiment includes a first U-shaped magnet **20**, similar to that of the fifth preferred embodiment. However, in place of the second and the third U-shaped magnets **24**, **22** used in the fifth preferred embodiments, the sixth preferred embodiment includes a first thruster bar magnet **36**, spaced from and proximate to the south pole of the first U-shaped magnet **20** and generally aligned with a thruster magnet axis **34**, and a second thruster bar magnet **38**, spaced from and proximate to the north pole of the first U-shaped magnet **20** and also generally aligned with the thruster magnet axis **34**. The thruster axis **34** lies in the plane of the rotor **12** and intersects the rotor axis **16**. Similar to the fifth preferred embodiment, the interaction of the portion of the second magnetic field directly adjacent to the rear of the U-shaped magnet **20** with the first magnetic field provides the rotational force for the rotors **12**. As the rotor **12** rotates in the clockwise direction (viewed from the second end **30** of the stator **51'**), a third magnetic field generated by both the north pole and the south pole of the second thruster magnet **36** interacts with the first stator magnet **40'**, again generating a force in the direction of the rotor axis **16**. Similarly, when the rotor **12** rotates in the counterclockwise direction a fourth magnetic field generated by both the north pole and the south pole of the first thruster magnet **38** interacts with second stator magnet **42'**, generating a force in the direction of the rotor axis **16**. The result of the force in the direction of the rotor axis **16** is to cause the armature **70** to rotate in the predetermined direction around the armature axis of rotation **58** to provide the unidirectional rotational motive power of the motor **10**.

In the sixth preferred embodiment, the stator magnets **40'**, **41**, **42'** and the thruster magnets **36**, **38** are bar magnets. However, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the stator magnets **40'**, **41**, **42'** and the thruster magnets **36**, **38** need not be bar magnets. For instance, each stator magnet **40'**, **42'** could be a U-shaped magnet or could be made up of separate magnets, as long as the first magnetic field generated by the magnets was generally equivalent to that produced by the bar magnets.



Referring now to **Fig. 6**, **Fig. 7D** and **Fig. 8E** there is shown a seventh preferred embodiment of the motor 10. The structure and operation of the seventh preferred embodiment is similar to the sixth preferred embodiment except that the third stator magnet 41' located on the surface 64 of the stator 51'' along the line of demarcation 49 is a U-shaped magnet 41' with the rear of the U-shaped magnet 41' facing the rotor 12 and the direction of magnetisation being perpendicular to the line of demarcation 49; and the U-shaped magnet 20 is replaced with a bar magnet 20' oriented to have the direction of magnetisation aligned with a radial line of the rotor 12. As in the sixth preferred embodiment, each stator magnet 40', 42' could be a U-shaped magnet or could be made up of separate magnets, as long as the first magnetic field generated by the stator magnets 40', 42' was generally equivalent to that produced by the bar magnets.



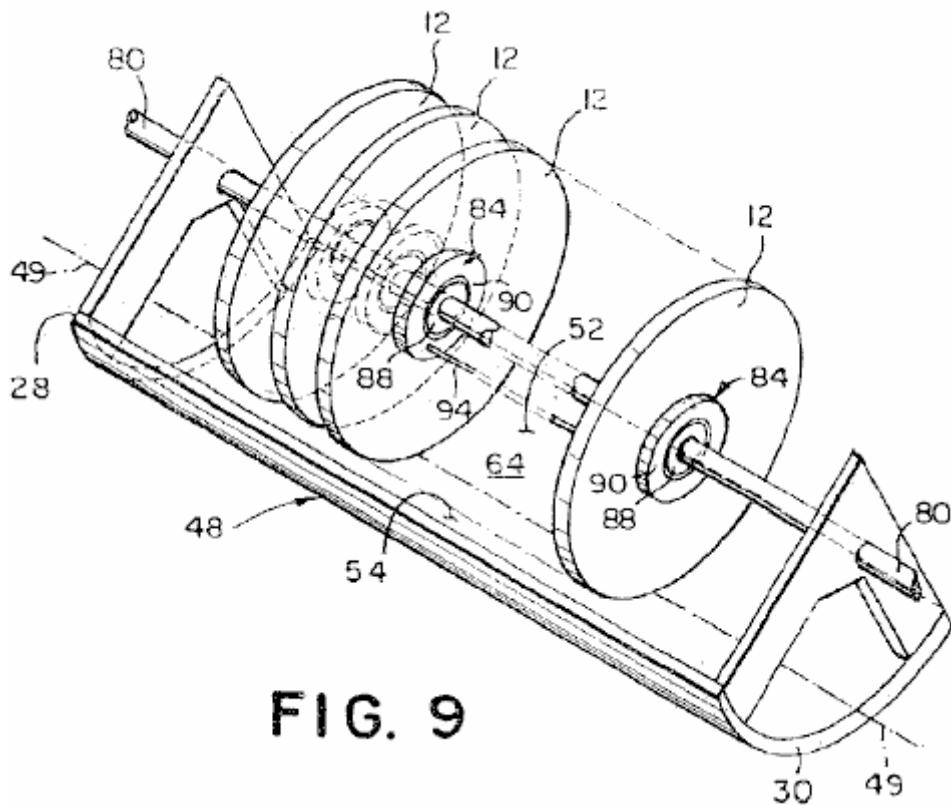


FIG. 9

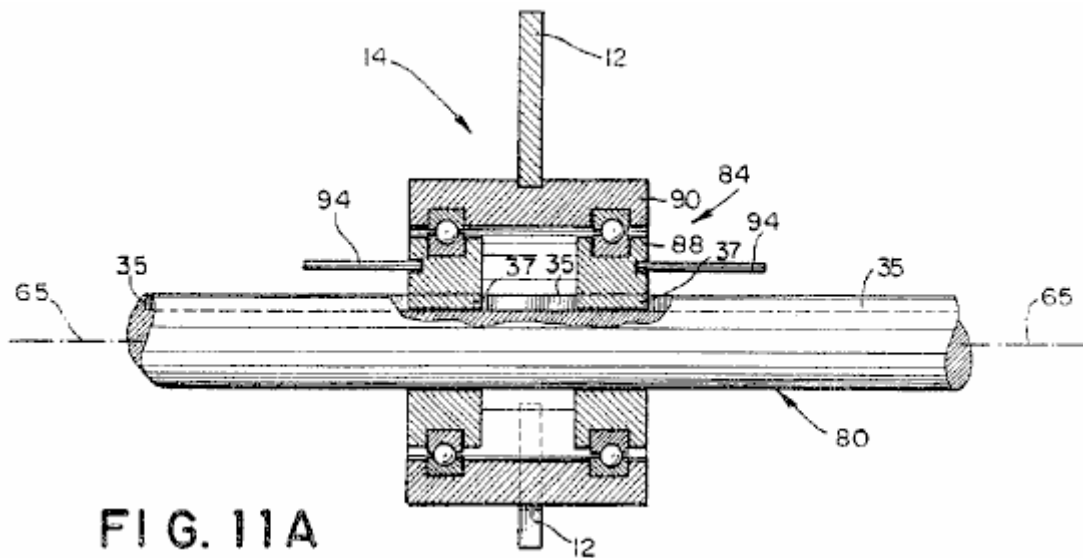


FIG. 11A

Referring now to **Fig.7A**, **Fig.8A**, **Fig.8B**, **Fig.9** and **Fig.11A**, there is shown an eighth preferred embodiment of the motor **10** for providing unidirectional linear motive power. The eighth preferred embodiment comprises a linear stator **48** having a generally curved cross-section perpendicular to a longitudinal line of demarcation **49** extending on a surface **64** of the stator between a first end **28** and a second end **30** and dividing the surface **64** of the stator **48** into a first side **52** and a second side **54**. Preferably, the generally curved cross-section of the stator **48** is concave. However, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the cross-section need not be concave but could be planar or even convex and still be within the spirit and scope of the invention.

The linear stator **48** is identical to the generally circular stator **51** except for the surface **64** of the stator **48** being linear in the direction of the line of demarcation **49** instead of being circular in the direction of the line of demarcation **49**.

The eighth preferred embodiment includes the first and the second stator magnets **40**, **42** (see **Fig.8A**), the location and orientation of which are virtually identical to the orientation and location of the stator magnets **40**, **42**



on the circular stator 51. Accordingly, attached to the linear stator 48 is one or more pairs of magnets 46, each pair of stator magnets 46 generating a first magnetic field and comprising a first stator magnet 40 having a north pole and a south pole and a second stator magnet 42 having a north pole and a south pole. The south pole of each first stator magnet 40, is located on the first side 52 of the outer surface 64, with the north pole of the first stator magnet 40 being closest to the line of demarcation 49. The north pole of each second stator magnet 42 is located on the second side 54 of the outer surface 64 with the south pole of each second stator magnet 42 being closest to the line of demarcation 49. The first and the second stator magnets 40, 42 are spaced along the line of demarcation 49 so that a first inter-magnet distance measured along the line of demarcation 49 between the north pole of the first stator magnet 40 and the south pole of the second stator magnet 42 of an adjacent pair of magnets 46 is generally equal to a second inter-magnet distance measured along the line of demarcation 49 between the south pole of the first stator magnet 40 and the north pole of the second stator magnet 42.

In the eighth preferred embodiment, the stator magnets 40, 42 are bar magnets, the north pole of each first stator magnet 40 and the south pole of each second stator magnet 42 being inclined toward the second end 30 of the linear stator 48. Also, as shown in Fig.8A, the stator magnets 40, 42 are oriented on the surface 64 of the stator 51 so that the south pole of each first magnet 40 and the north pole of each second magnet 42 are nearer to the periphery of each rotor 12 than the opposite polarity pole of each of the stator magnets 40, 42. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the stator magnets 40, 42 need not be bar magnets. For instance, each stator magnet 40, 42 could be a U-shaped magnet or could be made up of separate magnets, as long as the first magnetic field generated by the magnets was generally equivalent to that produced by the bar magnets.

The eighth preferred embodiment also includes rail 80 having a longitudinal axis located generally parallel to the line of demarcation 49 of the stator 48. Five rotor assemblies 14 comprising a rotor 12 and a bearing assembly 84 are slidably attached to the rail 80.

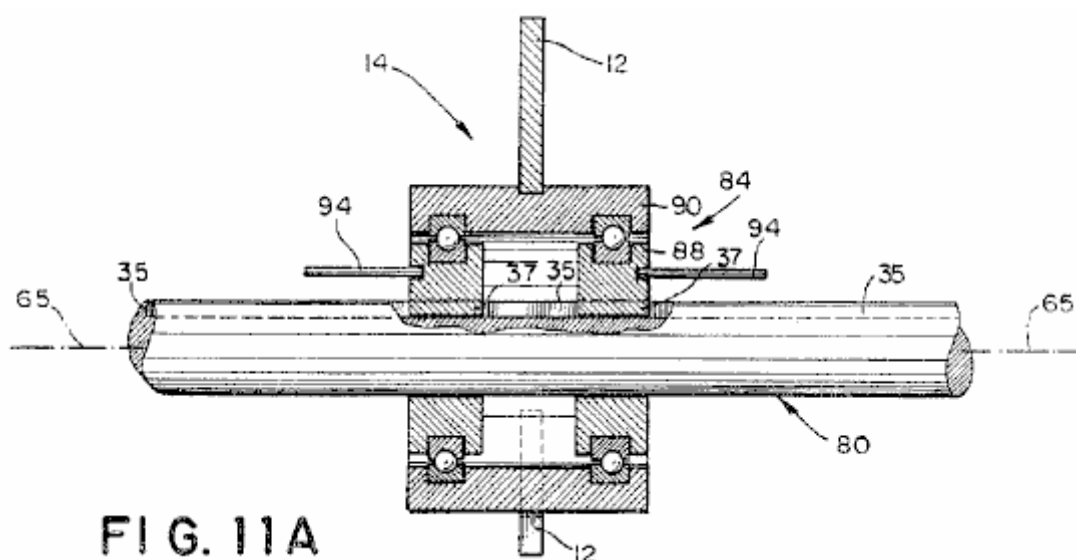


FIG. 11A

Preferably, the bearing assembly 84, as shown in Fig.11A, includes a pair of first bearings 88 slidably mounted to the rail 80 and constrained to slide along the rail without any substantial rotation, by a boss 37 in each first bearing 88, which is keyed to a longitudinal groove 35 on the rail 80. A second bearing 90 is connected for rotation to the pair of first bearings 88 by ball bearings. The rotor 12 is attached to the second bearing 90. Thus, the rotor 12 attached to each bearing assembly 84 is free to oscillate rotationally about the rail 80 and to generate a force along the rail 80 in the direction of the second end of the stator 30.

Preferably, the eighth preferred embodiment includes a cross-link 94 which ties each bearing assembly 84 together by connecting together the first bearings 88 of each bearing assembly 84, thereby adding together the linear motion along the rail 80 of each rotor 12.

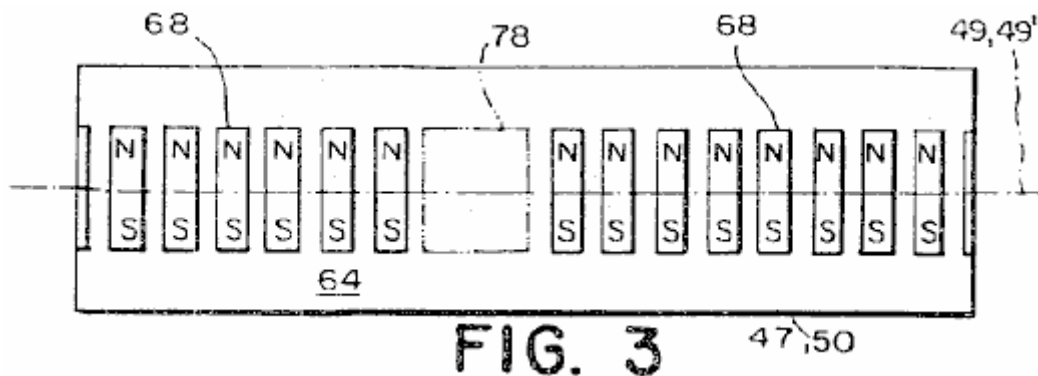
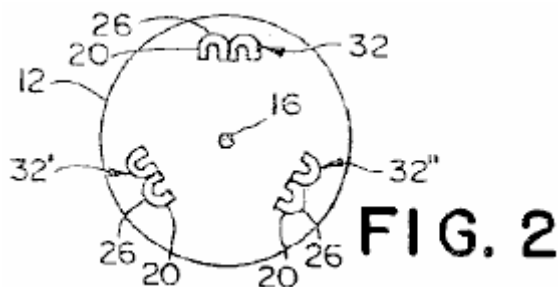
Preferably, each rotor 12 comprises one or more one rotor magnets 20, each rotor magnet 20 generating a second magnetic field which interacts with the first magnetic field to cause the rotor 12 to oscillate rotationally about the axis of the rail 80 and to generate a force in the direction of the axis of the rail 80 to provide the unidirectional linear motive power of the motor. In the eighth preferred embodiment, each rotor 12 is substantially identical to the rotor 12 described for the fourth preferred embodiment. Accordingly, each rotor magnet comprises a first U-shaped magnet 20 having a north pole, a south pole and a rear side 26, a first portion of the second magnetic field directly adjacent to the rear 26 of the U-shaped magnet 20 interacting with each first magnetic field to cause each rotor 12

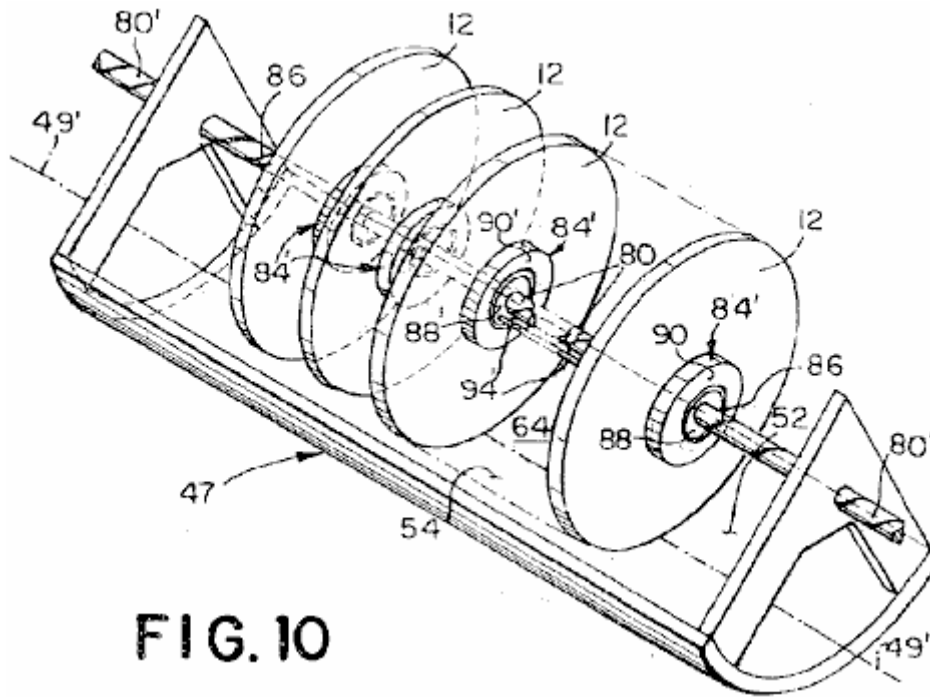
to oscillate rotationally about the rail 80. A second portion of the second magnetic field adjacent to the north and the south poles of the first U-shaped magnet 20 interacts with the first magnetic field to cause the rotor 12 to generate a force in the direction of the axis of the rail 80 thereby providing the unidirectional linear motive power of the motor. As would be clear to those skilled in the art, the operation of the eighth preferred embodiment is identical to that of the fourth preferred embodiment except that the motion of the cross-linked rotors 12 is linear along the rail 80 instead of being rotational about the armature axis of rotation 58. Accordingly, for the sake of brevity, a description of the operation of the eighth preferred embodiment is not repeated.

Referring now to Fig.7B, Fig.8A, Fig.8B, Fig.9 and Fig.11A there is shown a ninth preferred embodiment of the motor 10 for providing unidirectional linear motive power. As would be apparent to those skilled in the art, the structure and the operation of the ninth preferred embodiment is virtually identical to that of the fifth preferred embodiment except that the motion of the cross-linked rotors 12 is linear instead of rotational about the armature axis of rotation 58. Accordingly, for the sake of brevity, a description of the structure and the operation of the ninth preferred embodiment is not repeated.

Referring now to Figs. 7C, 8C, 8D, 9 and 11A there is shown a tenth preferred embodiment of the motor 10 for providing unidirectional linear motive power. As would be apparent to those skilled in the art, the structure and the operation of the tenth preferred embodiment is virtually identical to that of the sixth preferred embodiment except that the motion of the cross-linked rotors 12 is linear instead of rotational about the armature axis of rotation 58. Accordingly, for the sake of brevity, the operation of the tenth preferred embodiment is not repeated.

Referring now to Figs. 7D, 8C, 8E, 9 and 11A there is shown an eleventh preferred embodiment of the motor 10 for providing unidirectional linear motive power. The structure and operation of the eleventh preferred embodiment is virtually identical to the seventh preferred embodiment except that the motion of the cross-lined rotors 12 is linear instead of rotational about the armature axis of rotation 58. Accordingly, for the sake of brevity, the operation of the tenth preferred embodiment is not repeated.





**FIG. 10**

Referring now to **Fig.2**, **Fig.3**, **Fig.10** and **Fig.11B**, there is shown a twelfth preferred embodiment of the motor **10** for providing linear motive power. As shown in **Fig.10**, the twelfth preferred embodiment comprises a linear stator **47** having a generally curved cross-section perpendicular to a line of demarcation **49'** extending along a midpoint of the stator **47** between a first end **28** and a second end **30** of the linear stator **47**, a rail **80'** connected to the linear stator **47** having an axis generally parallel to the line of demarcation **49'**, one or more rotor assemblies **14'** comprising rotors **12** connected to the rail **80'** by a bearing assembly **84'**, and a cross-link **94'** connecting together the linkages **84'** of adjacent rotors **12**. Preferably, the generally curved cross section of the stator **47** is concave, having a curvature conforming to the arc of the rotors **12**. However, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the generally curved cross-section need not be concave but could be planar or even convex and still be within the spirit and scope of the invention.

As shown in **Fig.3**, the linear stator **47** includes one or more magnets **68** arranged on the surface **64** of the linear stator **47**, each magnet **68** having a direction of magnetisation directed at about a right angle to the line of demarcation **49'** and resulting in a first magnetic field directed generally at a right angle to the line of demarcation **49'**. The magnitude of the first magnetic field is generally uniform except in the null region **78**, in which the magnitude of the first magnetic field is substantially reduced. The linear stator **47** of the twelfth preferred embodiment is virtually identical to the circular stator **50** of the first preferred embodiment except the linear stator **50** is linear in the direction of the line of demarcation **49'** instead of being circular around the armature axis of rotation **58**. Also, the arrangement of the magnets **68** on the surface **64** of the stator **47** and the structure of the null region(s) **78** is the same as for the first preferred embodiment, as shown in **Fig.3** and as fully described in the discussion of the first embodiment. Accordingly, for the sake of brevity, a more detailed description of the structure of the linear stator **47** is not repeated.

The rotors **12** of the twelfth preferred embodiment each have an axis of rotation **16** which is aligned with an axis of the rail **80'**. The rotors **12** are connected to the rail **80'** by the bearing assembly **84'** so that each rotor **12** is free to rotate about the rail **80'** and to slide along the rail **80'**. Preferably, as shown in **Fig.2**, each rotor **12** includes three pairs of U-shaped magnets **32**, **32**, **32'**, each U-shaped magnet having a rear side **26** and generating a second magnetic field. A portion of the second magnetic field adjacent to the rear-side **26** of each U-shaped magnet **20** interacts with the first magnetic field to cause each rotor **12** to rotate about the axis of the rail **80**. The rotors **12** of the twelfth preferred embodiment are the same as the rotors in the first preferred embodiment, as described in **Fig.2** and fully discussed above. Accordingly, for the sake of brevity, the detailed description of the rotors **12** is not repeated.

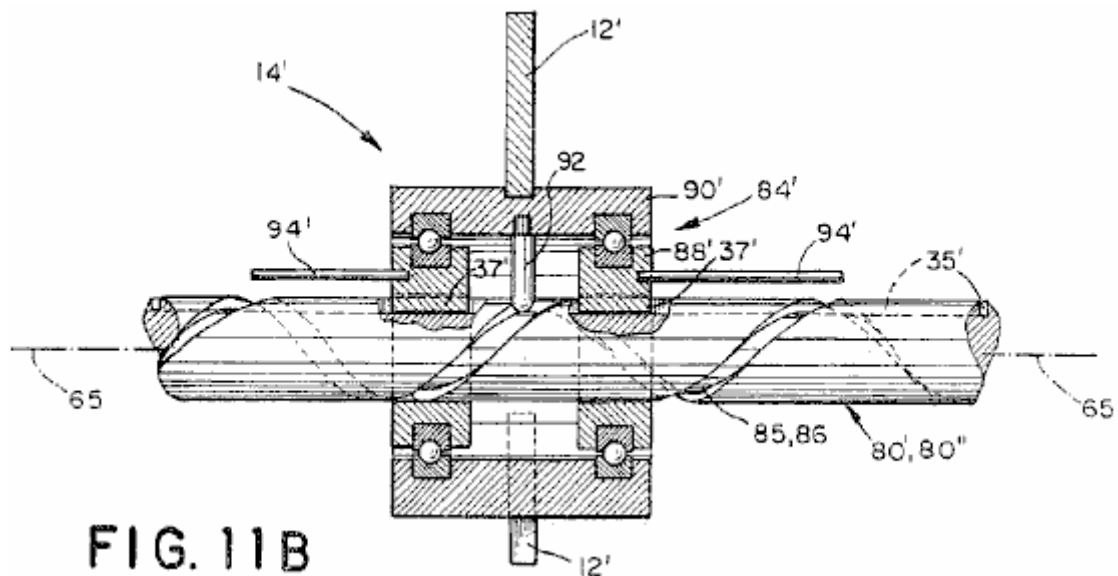


FIG. 11B

As shown in **Fig.11B**, the rail **80'** has a helical groove **86** with a pre-determined pitch (i.e., turns/unit length) running around a periphery of the rail **80'**. The bearing assembly **84'** connects each rotor **12** to the helical groove **86**, converting the rotational motion of each rotor **12** around the rail **80'** to the linear motion along the rail **80'**. As shown in **Fig.11B**, the bearing assembly **84'** comprises a pair of first bearings **88'** mounted to the rail **80'** and constrained to slide along the rail **80'** without any substantial rotation, and a second bearing **90'**, mounted to an outer surface the first bearing **88'** for receiving the rotor **12**. Preferably, each first bearing **88'** has a boss **37** which engages a longitudinal groove **35** so that each first bearing **88'** slides on the rail **80'** without rotation as the second bearing **90'** rotates on the first bearings **88'**. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, other methods for securing the first bearings **88'** to the rail **80'** could be employed, as for instance, by making the cross-section of the rail **80'** oblate (flattened at the poles). As in the first preferred embodiment, each rotor **12** must rotate at a rate which results in the rear of each U-shaped magnet **20** on the rotor **12** passing through one of the null regions **78** each full rotation of the rotor **12**. Accordingly, the pre-determined pitch of the helical groove **86** on the rail **80'** preferably equals:

$$P_g = (1 / N_r) \times P_r \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Where:

**Pr** = the pitch of the null regions **78** (null regions/unit length);

**Nr** = the number of U-shaped magnets (or groups of abutted U-shaped magnets) on a rotor **12**; and

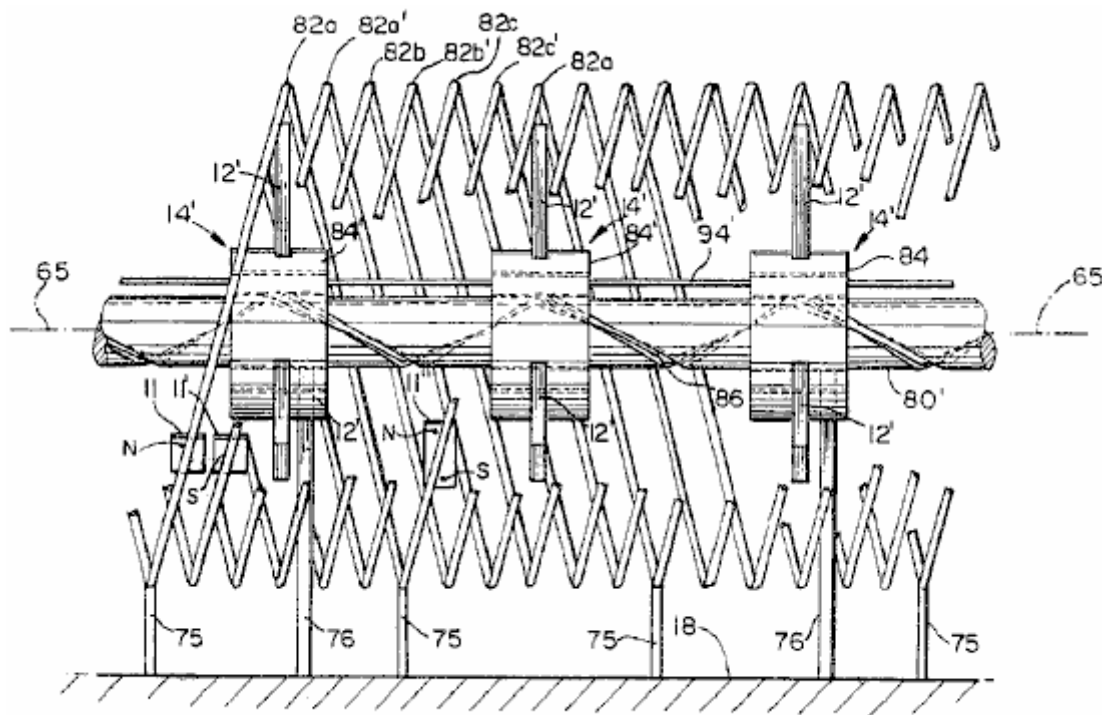
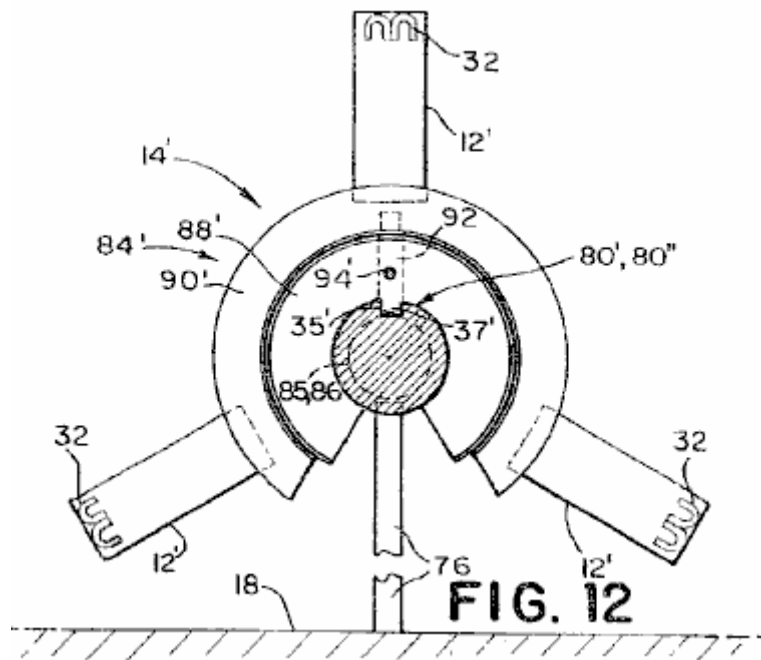
**Pg** = the pitch of the helical groove **86** (revolutions/unit length).

Preferably, the portions of the helical groove **86** corresponding to each null region **78** have an instantaneous pitch which is greater than the pre-determined pitch of the groove **86** for increasing the angular velocity of the each rotor **12** as each one of the pairs **32, 32', 32''** of U-shaped magnets **20** passes through one of the null regions **78**. However, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, it is not necessary to provide the greater instantaneous pitch in order for the motor **10** to provide motive power.

As described above, the cross-link **94'** connects the bearing assembly **84'** of adjacent rotors **12** together. As shown in **Fig.10**, the cross-link **94'** connects the first bearings **88'** of each bearing assembly **84'** to the first bearing **88'** of the adjacent bearing assemblies **84'** so that the linear motion of all the rotor assemblies **14'** are added together to provide the unidirectional linear motive power of the motor **10**.

As previously stated, the first preferred embodiment of the motor **10** comprises a single null region **78** and five rotors **12**, each rotor **12** having three pairs **32, 32', 32''** of abutted U-shaped magnets **20**. Preferably, the rotors **12** are uniformly spaced along the rail **80'** and the pairs **32, 32', 32''** of U-shaped magnets **20** are uniformly spaced around the periphery of each respective rotor **12**. Further, the pairs **32, 32', 32''** of U-shaped magnets **20** are phased with respect to each rotor **12** by one-fifth of a revolution of the rotor **12** so that the pairs **32, 32', 32''** of U-shaped magnets **20** of all the rotors **12** pass through the null region **78** at a substantially uniform rate to provide a more or less continuous interaction between the first magnetic field and the second magnetic field of the rotors **12**, resulting in a more or less continuous urging of the rotor assemblies **14'** toward the second end of the stator **47**. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the motive power provided by the motor **10** is proportional to the

number of rotors **12** and the number of U-shaped magnets **20** on each rotor **12**. Accordingly, the number of rotors **12** and the number of pairs **32, 32', 32''** of magnets **20** of the present invention are not limited to five rotors **12** and three pairs **32** of U-shaped magnets **20**. Neither is the number of null regions limited to one. The number of U-shaped magnets **20** and null regions **78** are limited only by adherence to the rule established by **Equation 3**.



**FIG. 13**

Referring now to **Fig.2, Fig.11B, Fig.12** and **Fig.13** there is shown a thirteenth preferred embodiment of the motor **10** comprising a rail **80'** supported by rail mounting posts **76** and having a longitudinal axis **65**. A helical groove **86** having a pre-determined pitch runs around a periphery of the rail **80**.

The thirteenth preferred embodiment also includes three first helical stators **82a, 82b, 82c (82)** concentrically surrounding the rail **80'** corresponding to three pairs **32, 32', 32''** of U-shaped magnets **20** mounted on each of five rotors **12**. Preferably, the first helical stators **82** have the same pitch as the pre-determined pitch of the groove **86**

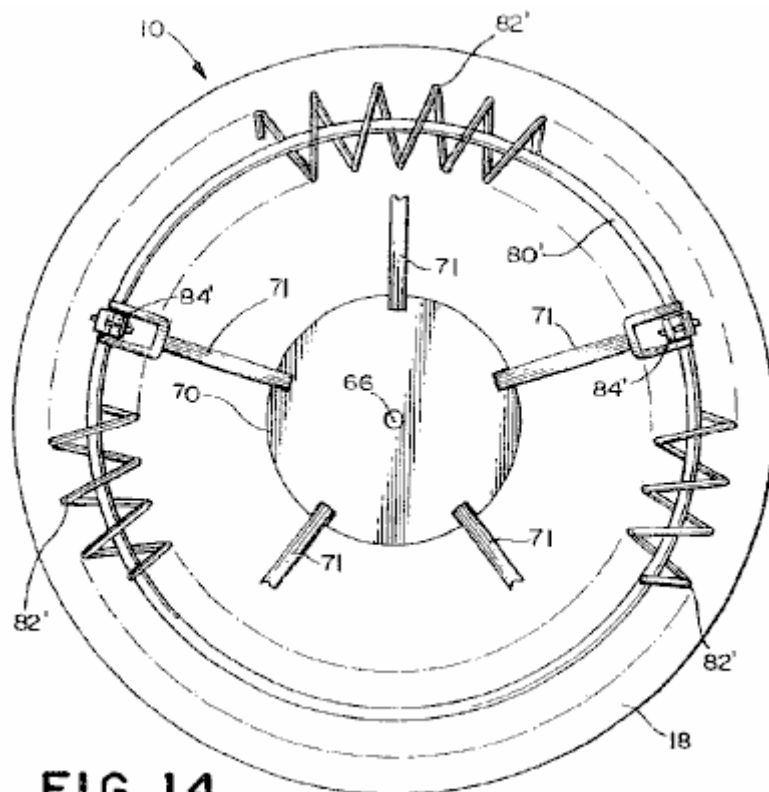
and a longitudinal axis generally parallel to the axis **65** of the rail **80'**. A plurality of first stator magnets **11** having a direction of magnetisation aligned with a radial line of each rotor **12** are spaced along each first helical stator **82** with the first stator magnets **11** generating a first magnetic field.

The thirteenth preferred embodiment further includes plurality of second helical stators **82a', 82b', 82c'** (**82'**) alternating with the first helical stators **82'** along the axis **65** of the rail **80'**, and having the pre-determined pitch of the groove **86**. Each second helical stator **82'** has mounted upon it a plurality of second stator magnets **11'** having a direction of magnetisation aligned with a radial line of the rotor **12** and having a direction of magnetisation opposite in direction to the first stator magnets **11** mounted on each of the first helical stators **82**. As a consequence of the second helical stators **82'** being located midway between the first helical stators **82**, a point at about a midpoint between each rotor magnet pair **32, 32', 32''** is apposite to one of the second helical stators **82'** as each rotor **12** rotates about the axis **65** of the rail **80'** and slides along the rail **80'**.

The thirteenth preferred embodiment also includes five rotors **12**, (for clarity, only three are shown), having an axis of rotation **16** generally aligned with the longitudinal axis **65** of the rail **80'**. Each rotor **12** is connected to the rail **80'** by a bearing assembly **84'** so that the rotor **12** is free to rotate about the axis **65** of the rail **80'** and slide along the rail **80'**. Preferably, each rotor **12** includes three pairs **32, 32', 32''** of U-shaped magnets **20** wherein each U-shaped magnet **20** generates a second magnetic field, a portion of which adjacent to a rear **26** of the pair of U-shaped magnets **20** interacts with the first magnetic field of each first stator magnet to cause each rotor **12** to rotate about the axis **65** of the rail **80'**.

The bearing assembly **84'** (shown in detail in **Fig.11B** and **Fig.12**) connects each rotor **12** to the helical groove **86** around the periphery of the rail **80**. The bearing assembly **84'** is similar to the bearing assembly **84'** described in the twelfth preferred embodiment except for the openings in the first bearings **88'** and in the second bearing **90'** which allow the bearing assembly **84'** past the rail mounting posts **76** as the bearing assembly **84'** moves along the rail **80'**.

The thirteenth preferred embodiment may be constructed as either a linear motor or a rotary motor. In the case of the linear motor, the axes of the rail **80'** and of each helical stator **82** are substantially straight. The rail **80'** is supported on the base **18** by rail mounting posts **76** placed at intervals along the rail **80'**. The posts **76** are situated at locations along the rail **80'** at which the rotation of the rotor **12** orients the openings in the first and second bearings **88', 90'** to correspond to the mounting posts **76**. Each helical stator **82a, 82b, 82c** is supported on the base by stator mounting posts **75**. The rotors **12** are connected together by a cross-link **94'** which connects the first bearings **88'** of each bearing assembly **84'** to the first bearing **88'** of the bearing assembly **84'** of an adjacent rotor **12**. In this manner, the rotational motion of each rotor assembly **14'** is added together to provide the linear motive power of the linear motor.



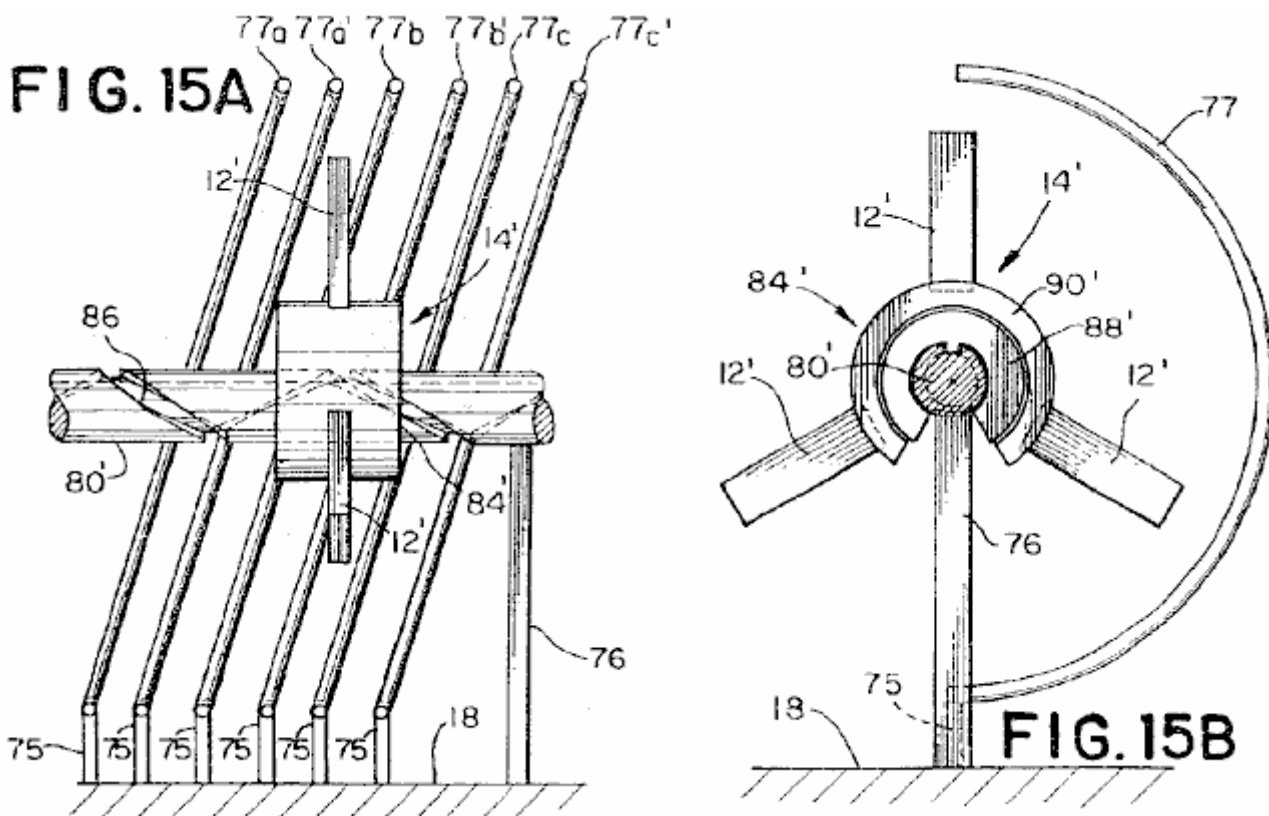
**FIG. 14**

The thirteenth preferred embodiment may also be constructed as a rotary motor **10** as shown in **Fig.14**. In this case, the axes of the rail **80'** and the helical stators **82** are configured to be circular. The circularly configured motor **10** includes an armature **70** centrally located within the perimeter of the rail **80'**. The armature **70** rotates about an armature axis of rotation **58** connected for rotation within a motor base **18** to which the rail **80'** is also attached by mounting posts **76** (not shown). The pitch of the first and the second helical stators **82, 82'**, measured at a radius of the rail **80**, preferably equals the predetermined pitch of the helical groove **86**. The armature **70** is fixedly attached to the first bearing **88** (see **Fig.11B**) of each bearing assembly **84'** by an armature strut **71** thereby adding together the rotational motive power of each rotor assembly **14**. In order that the armature strut **71** does not interfere with the first and second helical stators **82, 82'**, the first and second helical stators **82, 82'** are made to have an opening toward the armature axis of rotation **58**.

Preferably, each first helical stator **82a, 82b, 82c** has mounted upon it a plurality of first stator magnets **11** with each stator magnet **11** having a direction of magnetisation aligned with a radial line of the rotor **12**. Preferably, the first helical stators **82** are uniformly spaced along the longitudinal axis **65** of the rail **80'** with each first helical stator **82** corresponding to one of the plurality of magnet pairs **32, 32', 32''**. Preferably, each rotor **12** is positioned on the rail **80'** so that one of the rotor magnet pairs **32, 32', 32''** is apposite to one of the corresponding first helical stators **82** as the rotor **12** rotates about the axis **65** of the rail **80** and slides along the rail **80'**. However, as those skilled in the art will appreciate, the rotor magnet pairs **32, 32', 32''** need not be directly apposite to each helical stator **82** as the rotors **12** rotate in order to generate a rotational force.

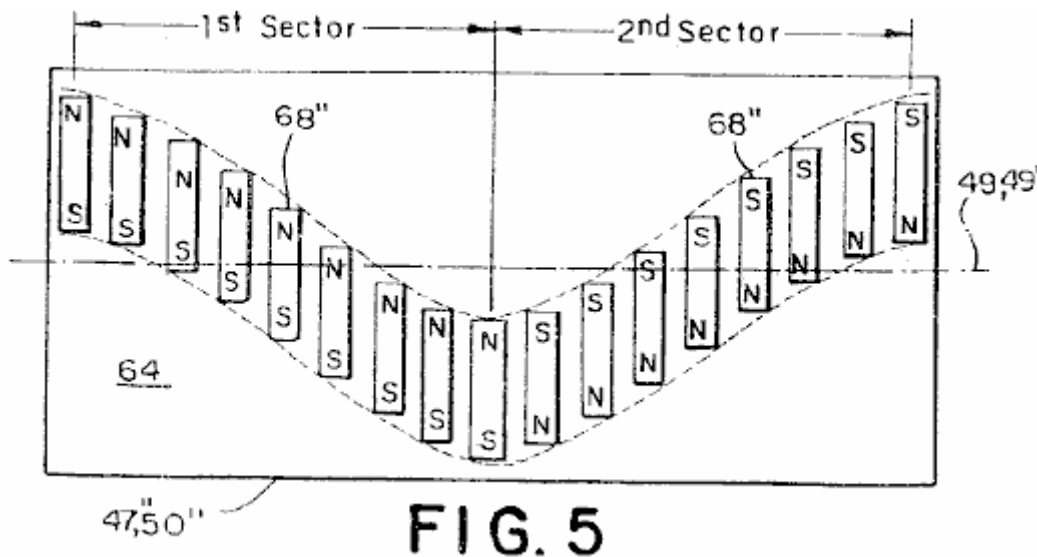
Alternatively, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the motor **10** can be constructed without the second helical stator **82'**. In the simplest case the motor **10** could comprise only a single first helical stator **82** and a single rotor **12** comprising a single U-shaped magnet **20** generating the second magnetic field. The single rotor **12** is preferably positioned in the groove **86** on the rail **80'** so that the U-shaped rotor magnet **20** is continually apposite to the single first helical stator **82**. Consequently, a portion of the second magnetic field directly adjacent to a rear **26** of the U-shaped magnet **20** interacts with the first magnetic field generated by each first stator magnet **11''** mounted on the helical stator **82** to cause the rotor **12** to rotate about the axis **65** of the rail **80** and to slide along the rail **80'**. Preferably, when only a single first stator **82** set of first stators **82** is used, each first stator magnet **11''** has a direction of magnetisation oriented to be in the plane of the rotor **12** and generally perpendicular to a radial line of the rotor **12**. The north pole and the south pole of the first stator magnet **11''** are preferably spaced apart so that when one pole of the first stator magnet **11** is directly apposite to the rotor magnet **20**, the pole of opposite polarity is equally spaced from the U-shaped magnet **20** of the rotor **12**. As one skilled in the art would appreciate, a plurality of U-shaped rotor magnets **20** and corresponding first helical stators could be used. Further, as those skilled in the art will appreciate, other configurations of the rotor magnet **20** and the stator magnet **11** are possible, all of which rely on the novel attributes of the magnetic field adjacent to the rear **26** of a U-shaped rotor magnet **20**.

For example, the previously described stator magnet 11" perpendicular to the radial line of the rotor 12 could be two separate bar magnets, spaced apart, with the magnetisation of each of the two magnets aligned with a radial line of the rotor and having opposite directions of magnetisation.



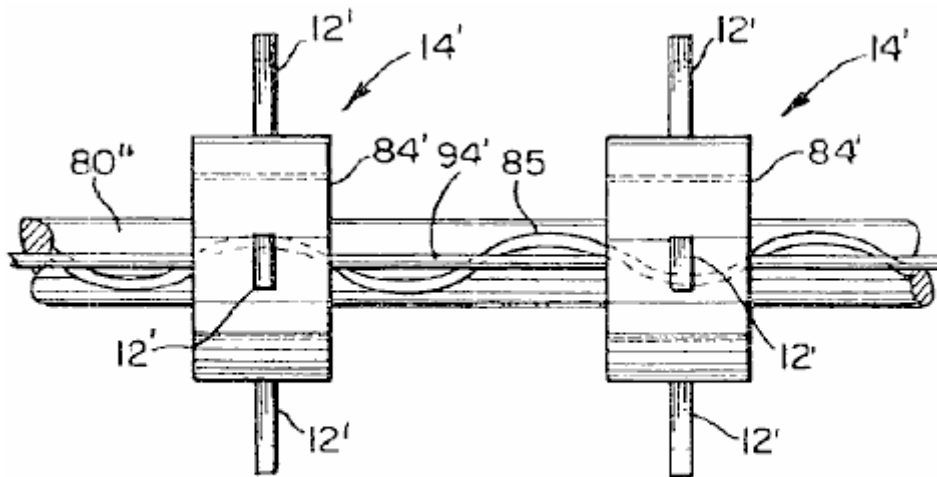
Referring now to **Fig.15A** and **Fig.15B** there is shown a fourteenth preferred embodiment of the motor 10. The fourteenth embodiment is identical in structure to the thirteenth preferred embodiment except that the stator comprises a plurality of first ribs 77a, 77b, 77c (77) and second ribs 77a', 77b', 77c' (77') in place of the first and the second helical stators 82, 82' of the thirteenth embodiment. By substituting ribs 77, 77' for the helical stators 82, 82', the attachment of the armature 70 to the rotors 12 is simplified. As those skilled in the art will appreciate, the length of the ribs 77, 77' may vary from as little as 45 degrees to up to 265 degrees, with the motive power of the motor 10 being proportional to the length of the ribs.

Preferably, the first and the second ribs 77, 77' have a pitch and a spacing that conforms to the pre-determined pitch of the rail 80'. Further the orientation of the first and second stator magnets 11, 11' and of the U-shaped rotor magnets 20 would be identical to the thirteenth embodiment. Accordingly, the operation of the fourteenth embodiment is identical to that of the thirteenth embodiment and is not repeated here for the sake of brevity.

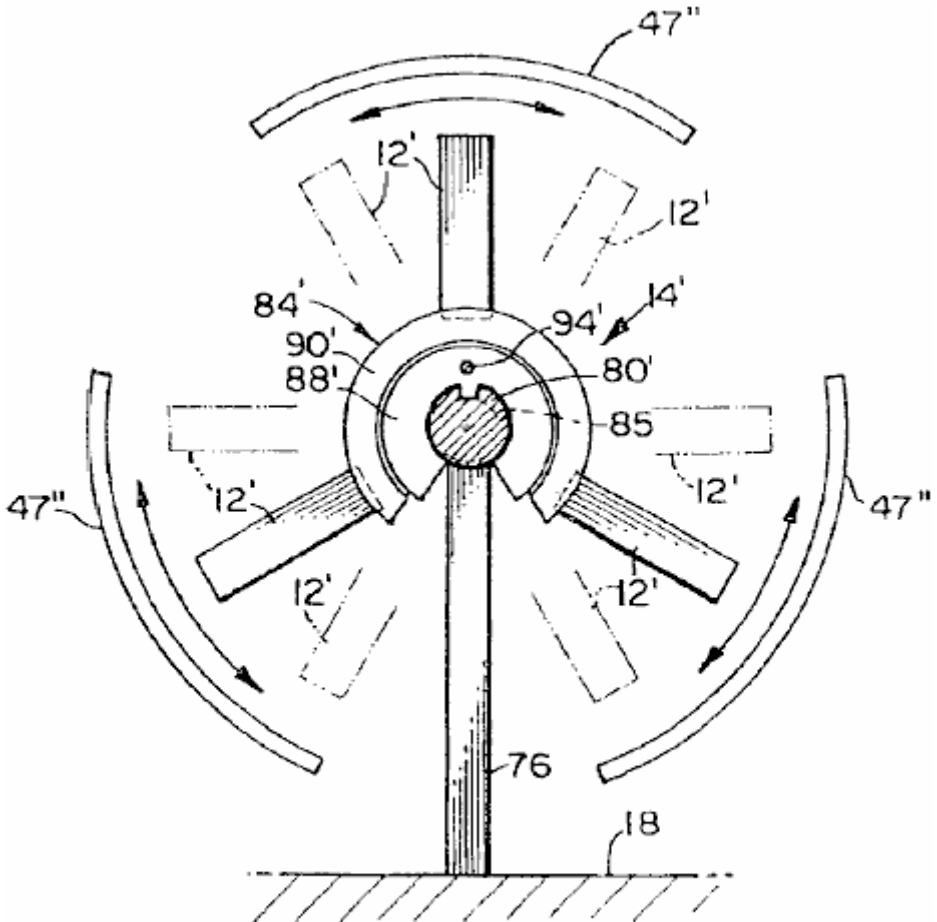


**FIG. 5**





**FIG. 16**



**FIG. 17**

Referring now to **Fig.5**, **Fig.16** and **Fig.17** there is shown a fifteenth preferred embodiment of the motor **10** comprising a rail **80''** having a longitudinal axis **65** and a generally sinusoidal groove **85** having a pre-determined period running around a periphery of the rail **80''**.

Preferably, the fifteenth preferred embodiment includes three generally identical stators **50''** arrayed in a circular fashion around the rail **80''**. Each stator **50''** has a surface **64** facing the rail **80''** and disposed generally equidistant from and parallel to the axis **65** of the rail **80''**. As shown in **Fig.5** and **Fig.17** each stator **50''** has a generally curved cross-section and a longitudinal line of demarcation **49** perpendicular to the cross-section and located about a midpoint of the surface **64**.

A plurality of stator magnets **68''** are attached to the surface **64** of the stator **50''** generating a first magnetic field. The stator magnets **68''** are displaced on the surface **64** in a sinusoidal pattern around the line of demarcation **49**. The sinusoidal pattern has a pre-determined period and a pre-determined maximum (peak) amplitude along the line of demarcation **49**. In the case where the rail **80''** and the longitudinal line of demarcation **49** of the stator **50''** are in a straight line, the period of the sinusoid is preferably equal to the period of the groove **85** on the rail **80**.

The sinusoidal pattern is also divided into a plurality of first and second alternating sectors with a boundary between the alternating sectors occurring at each maximum (peak) amplitude of the sinusoid. The direction of magnetisation of the stator magnets **68''** is opposite in the first and the second segments so that the direction of the first magnetic field in each first segment is opposite to the direction of the first magnetic field in each second segment. Preferably, the direction of magnetisation of the stator magnets **68''** is generally perpendicular to a radial line of the rotor **12**. Alternatively, the direction of magnetisation of the stator magnets **68''** could be generally aligned with a radial line of the rotor **12**. Further, as will be apparent to those skilled in the art, the first magnetic field need not be formed by a plurality of bar magnets but could be formed from a single magnet so that the first magnetic field would be sinusoidally displaced from the line of demarcation **49** and would alternate in opposite directions between the peaks of the sinusoid. Further, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the displacement of the first magnetic field need not be precisely sinusoidal. For instance the displacement may be in a shape of a sawtooth or in a shape having a portion with constant plus and minus amplitude values, within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Preferably, the fifteenth preferred embodiment includes five rotors **12**, each rotor **12** having an axis **16** aligned with the axis of the rail **80''**. Each rotor **12** is connected to the rail **80''** by a bearing assembly **84'** so that the rotor **12** is free to rotate about the axis of the rail **65** and slide along the rail **80''**. Preferably, each rotor **12** includes three U-shaped magnet pairs **32, 32', 32''**, each pair comprising two U-shaped magnets **20**. Each U-shaped magnet **20** has a rear side and generates a second magnetic field. Each of the U-shaped magnet pairs **32, 32', 32''** is positioned on each rotor **12** so that the rear side **26** of each U-shaped magnet **20** is apposite to the first and the second segments of the sinusoidal pattern as the at least one rotor assembly **14** rotates about the rotor axis **16**, wherein an interaction of a portion of the second magnetic field directly adjacent to the rear **26** of each U-shaped magnet **20** with the first magnetic field of a corresponding stator **50''** causes the at least one rotor **12** to oscillate rotationally about the axis **65** of the rail **80''**. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that it is not necessary to have three pairs of U-shaped magnets **32, 32', 32''**. For instance, the number of U-shaped magnets **20** (or groups of abutted U-shaped magnets) spaced apart around the periphery of the rotor **12** may range from merely a single U-shaped magnet **20**, or may range in number up to a number of magnets limited only by the physical space around the periphery of the rotor **12**. Further the number of abutted U-shaped magnets **20** in a group of magnets **32** may also range from 1 up to a number of magnets limited only by the physical space around the periphery of the rotor **12**. Preferably, the number of stators **50''** equals the number of U-shaped magnet pairs **32, 32', 32''**. However, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the number of stators **50''** is not limited to three but could be any number ranging upward from one, where the number of stators **50''** would preferably equal the number of U-shaped magnet pairs **32, 32', 32''**.

As shown in **Fig.16** the bearing assembly **84'** converts the oscillatory motion of the at least one rotor **12** about the rail to unidirectional linear motion along the rail **80'** by following the sinusoidal groove **85** in the rail **80'** with the boss **92** (shown in **Fig.11B**). A cross-link **94** connects the bearing assembly **84'** of adjacent rotors **12** together, thereby adding together the linear motion of each rotor assembly **14'** along the rail to provide the unidirectional linear motive power. The structure of the bearing assembly **84'** and the cross-link **94** is shown in **Fig.11B** and **Fig.12**, and the operation is identical to the linkage **84'** and the cross-link **94'** described for the twelfth embodiment. Accordingly, a detailed description of the linkage **84'** and the cross-link **94** is not repeated, for the sake of brevity.

In another aspect, the fifteenth preferred embodiment may also be configured in a circular arrangement similar to that of the fourteenth embodiment. In the fifteenth preferred embodiment, the helical stator **82'** shown in **Fig.14** is replaced with one or more curved stators **50''** spaced around the rotors **12**. In this case, the period of the sinusoidal pattern of the stator magnets is adjusted in accordance with the distance of the surface **64** of the respective stator **50''** from the armature axis of rotation **58** in order that the U-shaped magnets **20** on the rotors **12** remain apposite to the first and the second segments, as the rotors **12** slide along the rail **80''**. Accordingly, a description of those elements of circular arrangement of the fifteenth embodiment which are the same as for the linear embodiment are not repeated, for the sake of brevity.

Referring now to **Fig.4**, **Fig.18** and **Fig.19** there is shown a sixteenth preferred embodiment of the motor **10** for providing unidirectional motive power comprising a rail **80''** having a longitudinal axis **65** and a helical groove **86** having a pre-determined pitch, running around a periphery of the rail **80**.

Preferably, the sixteenth preferred embodiment further includes three generally identical stators **50'**, each stator **50'** having a surface **64** disposed generally equidistant from and parallel to the axis **65** of the rail **80**. Each stator **50'** has a longitudinal line of demarcation **49** located about a midpoint of the surface **64**. Preferably, a plurality of stator magnets **68'** are attached to the surface of the stator **50'** generating a first magnetic field. The plurality of stator magnets **68'** have a direction of magnetisation which rotates about a magnetic axis parallel to the line of demarcation **49**. In the case where the rail **80''** and the longitudinal line of demarcation **49** of the stator **50'** are in a straight line, the pitch of the rotation of the stator magnets **68'** is preferably equal to the pre-determined pitch of the helical groove **86** on the rail **80**.

The sixteenth embodiment further includes five rotors **12**, each rotor **12** having an axis of rotation **16** aligned with the axis **65** of the rail **80**. Each rotor **12** is connected to the rail **80** so that the rotor **12** is free to rotate about the axis **65** of the rail **80** and slide along the rail **80**. Each rotor **12** includes three pairs **32, 32', 32''** of U-shaped magnets **20** spaced around the periphery of the rotor **12**, each U-shaped magnet **20** generating a second magnetic field. The U-shaped magnets **20** are positioned on each rotor **12** so that a portion of the second magnetic field directly adjacent to the rear side **26** of the U-shaped magnet **20** interacts with the first magnetic field generated by the plurality of stator magnets **68'** to cause each rotor **12** to rotate about the rotor axis **16**. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that it is not necessary to have exactly three pairs of U-shaped magnets **32, 32', 32''**. For instance, the number of U-shaped magnets **20** (or groups of abutted U-shaped magnets) spaced apart around the periphery of the rotor **12** may range from merely a single U-shaped magnet **20**, or may range in number up to a number of U shaped magnets **20** limited only by the physical space around the periphery of the rotor **12**. Further the number of abutted U-shaped magnets **20** in a group of magnets **32** may also range from 1 up to a number of magnets limited only by the physical space around the periphery of the rotor **12**.

The sixteenth embodiment also includes a bearing assembly **84'** connecting each rotor **12** to the helical groove **86**, the bearing assembly **84'** converting the rotary motion of each rotor **12** about the rail **80'** to unidirectional linear motion along the rail **80'**. A cross-link **94** connects the bearing assembly **84'** of adjacent rotors **12** together, thereby adding together the linear motion of each rotor assembly **14'** along the rail **80'** to provide the unidirectional linear motive power. The structure of the bearing assembly **84'** and the cross-link **94** is shown in **Fig.11B** and **Fig.12**, is identical to the bearing assembly **84'** and cross-link **94** described for the twelfth embodiment. Accordingly, a description of the linkage **84** and the cross-link **94** is not repeated, for the sake of brevity.

In another aspect of the sixteenth preferred embodiment the motor **10** may be configured in a circular arrangement similar to that of the fourteenth embodiment, as shown in **Fig.14**, except that the helical stator **82'** shown in **Fig.14** is replaced with one or more stators **50'** spaced around the rotors **12**. In this case, the pitch of the rotation of the plurality of stator magnets **68'** is adjusted in accordance with the distance of the surface **64** of the respective stator **50'** from the armature axis of rotation **58** in order that the U-shaped magnets **20** on the rotors **12** remain aligned with the plurality of stator magnets **68'** as the rotors **12** rotate about the axis **65** of the rail **80'** and slide along the rail **80'**. Accordingly, a description of those elements of the circular arrangement of the sixteenth embodiment which are the same as for the straight line configuration are not repeated, for the sake of brevity.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes could be made to the embodiments described above without departing from the broad inventive concept thereof. It is understood, therefore, that this invention is not limited to the particular embodiments disclosed, but it is intended to cover modifications within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

## **CLAIMS**

1. An apparatus (10, 10') characterised by:

at least one rotor (12) having a periphery and a rotor axis (16), the at least one rotor (12) comprising a first rotor magnet (20) producing a first magnetic field, said first rotor magnet being U-shaped and having a north pole (23), a south pole (25) and a rear side (26), the rear side (26) of the first rotor magnet being adjacent to the periphery;

an axle (80) to which the at least one rotor (12) is connected at the rotor axis (16) for rotation of the at least one rotor (12) about the rotor axis (16); and

a stationary stator (48, 51) comprising a generally curved cross-section, said stator (51) having a surface (64) opposing the periphery of the at least one rotor (12), and a longitudinal line of demarcation (49) perpendicular to the cross-section at about a midpoint of the surface, the line of demarcation (49) delineating a first side (52) of the surface from a second side (54) of the surface (64), wherein a plurality of pairs of stator magnets (40, 42) producing a second magnetic field are attached to the surface (64), each pair of stator magnets (40, 42) comprising a first stator magnet (40) having a north pole and a south pole and a direction of magnetisation substantially parallel to the surface (64), and a second stator magnet (42) having a north pole and a south pole and a direction of magnetisation substantially parallel to the surface (64), the first stator magnet (40) being on the first side of the surface (64) with the north pole of the first stator magnet being closest to the line of demarcation (49), the second stator magnet (42) being on the second side (52) of the surface with the south pole of the second stator magnet (42) being closest to the line of demarcation (49), wherein the plurality of pairs of stator magnets (40, 42) are spaced along the line of demarcation (49) so that a first inter-magnet distance measured along the line of demarcation (49) between the north pole of the first stator magnet (40) and the south pole of the second stator (42) magnet of an adjacent pair of stator magnets (40, 42) is about equal to a second inter-magnet distance measured along the line of demarcation between the south pole of the first stator magnet (40) and the north pole of the second stator magnet (42), and wherein the interaction of the first and the second magnetic fields cause the at least one rotor (12) to translate in a predetermined direction along the line of demarcation.

2. The apparatus (10, 10') of claim 1, characterised by the north pole of each first stator magnet (40) and the south pole of each second stator magnet (42) being inclined toward the predetermined direction.
3. The apparatus (10, 10') of claim 1, further characterised by the rotor (12) including a second rotor magnet (22), said second rotor magnet (24) being U-shaped and having a north pole, a south pole and a rear side, the south pole of the second rotor magnet (22) abutting the north pole of the first rotor magnet (26) and the north pole of the second rotor magnet being adjacent to the periphery, and a third rotor magnet (24), said third rotor magnet (24) having a north pole, a south pole and a rear side, the north pole of the third rotor magnet (24) abutting the south pole of the first rotor magnet (26) and the south pole of the third rotor magnet (24) being adjacent to the periphery, said second magnet producing a third magnetic field and third magnet producing a fourth magnetic field.
4. The apparatus (10) of claim 1, characterised by the apparatus further including an armature (70) having an armature axis (58), the at least one rotor (12) being spaced from the armature (70) by an armature strut (71) and connected thereto by the axle (80) for rotation about the rotor axis (16), the at least one rotor (12) configured for rotation in a plane generally aligned with the armature axis (58), wherein the stator (51) is circular-cylindrical, with a stator axis (72) aligned with the armature axis (58).
5. The apparatus (10') of claim 1, further characterised by the stator (48) being linear, the stator (48) oriented so that the surface (64) of the stator (48) is generally parallel to the axle (80), each at least one rotor (12) being connected to the axle (80) by a bearing assembly (84) comprising a pair of first bearings (88) slidably attached to the axle (80), and a second bearing (90) connected to the pair of first bearings (88) for rotation about the first pair of bearings (88), said at least one rotor (12) being fixedly attached to the second bearing (90).
6. The apparatus (10') of claim 5, further characterised by a crosslink (94) which connects together the at least one rotors (12).
7. A apparatus (10, 10') characterised by:

at least one rotor (12) having a periphery, a rotor axis (16) and a thruster axis (34) perpendicular to the rotor axis (16) and intersecting the rotor axis (16), the at least one rotor (12) comprising spaced apart first and second rotor magnets (36, 38) having north and south poles aligned with the thruster axis (34), and a third rotor magnet (20, 20') located between the first and second rotor magnets (34, 38) on an axis generally perpendicular to the thruster axis (34), said first, second and third magnets producing a first magnetic field;

an axle (80) to which the at least one rotor (12) is connected at the rotor axis (16) for rotation of the at least one rotor (12) about the rotor axis (16); and

a stationary stator (48', 51') comprising a generally curved cross-section, said stator (48', 51') having a surface 64 opposing the periphery of the at least one rotor (12), and a longitudinal line of demarcation (49) perpendicular to the cross-section at about a midpoint of the surface (64), the line of demarcation (49)

delineating a first side (52) of the surface from a second side (54) of the surface, wherein a plurality of sets of stator magnets (40', 42', 41) producing a second magnetic field are attached to the surface (64), each set of stator magnets (40', 42', 41) comprising a first stator magnet (40') having a north pole and a south pole and a direction of magnetisation substantially perpendicular to the surface (64), a second stator magnet (42') having a north pole and a south pole and a direction of magnetisation substantially perpendicular to the surface (64), and a third stator magnet (41), the third stator magnet (41) being attached to the stator (48', 51') along the line of demarcation (49) midway between the first stator magnet (40') and the second stator magnet (42'), the first stator magnet (40') being on the first side (52) of the surface with the south pole of the first stator magnet (40') being closest surface (64), the second stator magnet (42') being on the second side (54) of the surface (64) with the north pole of the second stator magnet (42') being closest to the surface (64), wherein the plurality of sets of stator magnets (40', 42', 41) are spaced along the line of demarcation (49) so that a first inter-magnet distance measured along the line of demarcation (49) between the north pole of the first stator magnet (40') and the south pole of the second stator magnet (42') of an adjacent pair of stator magnets (40', 42', 41) is about equal to a second inter-magnet distance measured along the line of demarcation (49) between the south pole of the first stator magnet (40') and the north pole of the second stator magnet (42'), wherein the interaction of the first and the second magnetic fields cause the at least one rotor (12) to translate in a predetermined direction along the line of demarcation.

8. The apparatus (10, 10') of claim 7, characterised by the third rotor magnet (20) being a U-shaped magnet and the third stator magnet (41) being a bar magnet.
9. The apparatus (10, 10') of claim 7, characterised by the third rotor magnet (20') being a bar magnet and the third stator magnet (41') being a U-shaped magnet.
10. The apparatus (10) of claim 7, characterised by the apparatus further including an armature (70) having an armature axis (58), the at least one rotor (12) being spaced from the armature (70) by an armature strut (71) and connected thereto by the axle (80) for rotation about the rotor axis (16), the at least one rotor (12) being configured for rotation in a plane generally aligned with the armature axis (58), wherein the stator (51') is circular, with a stator axis (72) aligned with the armature axis (58).
11. The apparatus (10') of claim 7, further characterised by the stator (48') being linear, the stator (48') oriented so that the surface (64) of the stator (48') is generally parallel to the axle (80), each at least one rotor (12) being connected to the axle (80) by a bearing assembly (84) comprising a pair of first bearings (88) slidably attached to the axle (80), and a second bearing (90) connected to the pair of first bearings (88) for rotation about the pair of first bearings (88), said at least one rotor (12) being fixedly attached to the second bearing (90).
12. The apparatus (10') of claim 11, further characterised by a crosslink (94) which connects together the at least one rotors (12).
13. An apparatus (10) for providing motion characterised by:
  - a stationary, generally circular, stator (50, 50', 50'') having a stator axis (58), an outer surface (64), and a circumferential line of demarcation (49) in a plane perpendicular to the stator axis (58) at about a midpoint of the outer surface (64);
  - at least one stator magnet (68, 68', 68'') attached to the outer surface (64) of the stator (50, 50', 50''), the at least one stator magnet (68, 68', 68'') being arranged in a generally circular arrangement about the stator axis (58);
  - an armature (70) attached to the stator (50, 50'', 50'') for rotation therewith, the armature (70) having an axis parallel to the stator axis (58);
  - at least one rotor (12) including at least one rotor magnet (20), the at least one rotor (12) being spaced from the armature (70) by an armature strut (71) and connected thereto by an axle (80) for rotation about a rotor axis (16), the at least one rotor (12) being configured for rotation in a plane generally aligned with the stator axis (58); and
  - a driving linkage assembly (53, 55, 62) connecting the at least one rotor to the stator, the linkage assembly (53, 55, 62) configured to cause the armature (70) to rotate about the stator axis (58) when the at least one rotor (12) rotates about the rotor axis (16).
14. The apparatus according to claim 13 wherein a direction of magnetisation of the at least one stator magnet (68) is generally perpendicular to a radial line of the at least one rotor (12).

15. The apparatus according to claim 13 wherein a direction of magnetisation of the at least one stator magnet (68) is generally aligned with a radial line of the at least one rotor (12).
16. The apparatus according to claim 13 wherein the at least one rotor magnet (20) comprises a U-shaped magnet.
17. The apparatus according to claim 13 wherein the at least one rotor magnet (20) comprises a bar magnet and the at least one stator magnet (68) is a U-shaped magnet.
18. The apparatus according to claim 13, the at least one stator magnet (68') having a direction of magnetisation which rotates about the circumferential line of demarcation (49) with a predetermined periodicity.
19. The apparatus according to claim 13, the at least one stator magnet (68'') having a direction of magnetisation in a plane of the stator (50'') and which is displaced in a sinusoidal pattern from the line of demarcation (49), the sinusoidal pattern having a pre-determined period and a pre-determined maximum amplitude and divided into a plurality of alternating first and second sectors with a boundary between the alternating first and second sectors occurring at peak amplitudes of the sinusoid, the direction of magnetisation of the at least one magnet (68'') being opposite in direction in the first and the second segments.