

New electric circuit system



**by Tibor Kemény, 28/05/1990
(03/09/2016)**



Tibor Kemény
Director of Technology
Development

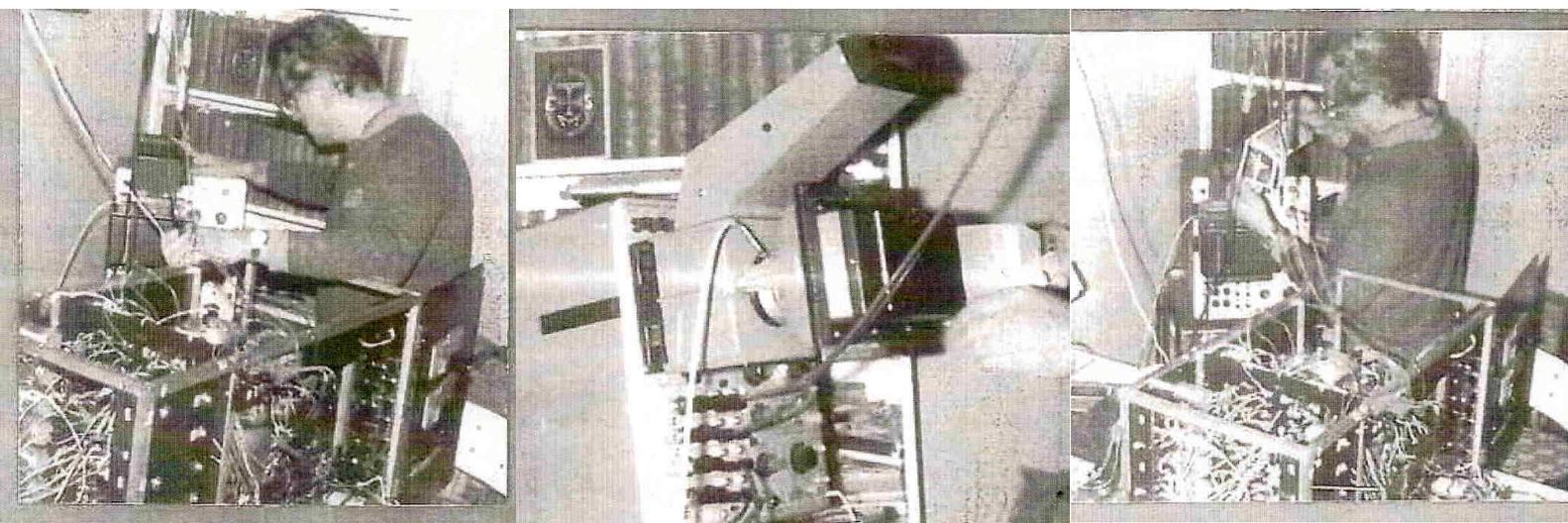


**ARIES MOTOR COMPANY HB
development**

One of the inventions created by my good father, the designer and jack-of-all-trades Tibor Kemény, was a new electric circuit system. In California in the US discussions on global climate change and global pollution were initiated, which influenced my father, among others. At the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's he was looking for the new current which he called "cold electricity." Working at the time for Televerket (a Swedish State Agency responsible for telecommunications) he borrowed some state-of-the-art instruments in order to get some results (see pp 16-26). The very idea of cold electricity has its origins in fish which live deep in the sea and emanate light.

Sadly, my good father Tibor Kemény passed away on May 4, 1991, while I held his hand in mine. I will never forget that day. I lost interest in this patent application which was not approved of in Sweden, especially as the administrator wrote that the system was not working. I also, evidently, miss my father's technical competence, but most of all I miss him. Aries Motor Co was founded by the Kemény family in 1983. Today we know that global warming is only partially caused by CO₂ emissions. In 1983 NASA discovered the neutron star Nemesis/Planet X which will soon appear and is responsible for various natural catastrophes. More info at "*The Maya Calendar and Omega*" page 7.

Below is the patent application written by my father and me. The application was published on January 13, 1992.



My good father and his 1979-81 research for a cleaner, more human world.

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification: Not classified</p>	<p>A2</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 91/18495 (43) International Publication Date: 12 December 1991 (12.12.91)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE91/00294 (22) International Filing Date: 24 April 1991 (24.04.91) (30) Priority data: 9001895-3 28 May 1990 (28.05.90) SE (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ARIES MOTOR CO. [SE/SE]; Box 17, S-██████████ (SE). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): KEMENY, Tibor [SE/SE]; Box 17, S-██████████. (81) Designated States: AT, AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH, CH (European patent), CM (OAPI patent), DE, DE (European patent), DK, DK (European patent), ES, ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB, GB (European patent), GR (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, LU (European patent), MC, MG, ML (OAPI patent), MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL, NL (European patent), NO, RO, SD, SE, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU, TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent), US.</p>		<p>Published <i>With declaration under Article 17(2)(a). Without classification and without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority.</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: NEW ELECTRIC CIRCUIT SYSTEM</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	ES	Spain	MG	Madagascar
AU	Australia	FI	Finland	ML	Mali
BB	Barbados	FR	France	MN	Mongolia
BE	Belgium	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BF	Burkina Faso	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BG	Bulgaria	GN	Guinea	NL	Netherlands
BJ	Benin	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BR	Brazil	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KR	Republic of Korea	SN	Senegal
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SU	Soviet Union
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	US	United States of America
DK	Denmark				

NEW ELECTRIC CIRCUIT SYSTEM

The object of this invention is a new electric circuit system, which during the period of research was christened "Cold Electricity". Technicians in the electronics industry and the field of electricity have dreamed of a system which would enable electricity to move freely in a conductor without resistance and without any loss of the input energy at normal room temperature.

The NEW ELECTRIC CIRCUIT SYSTEM as proposed by the invention is based upon the use of two main groups consisting of six batteries in each group in which due to the unique construction there is a new type of electric current at normal room temperature.

The new electric circuit system, which has the characteristics indicated in the claims below, is not subject to Ohm's law. The new electric circuit will have applications which will have a world-wide market, such as street illumination, household and industrial applications and electric motors and electric cars. In all of the aforesaid areas, energy and environmental conservation are the key factors for the future. Owing to the rigorous requirements in California and especially in Los Angeles such products as the electric car have an opportunity to solve the disastrous situation facing the entire planet as a result of air pollution. This invention will be able solve the global environmental havoc caused by the exhaust fumes released by products coming from the car industry.

This new electric circuit system is well adapted to run electric motors and electric cars since the system works without resistance so that the current flows freely in the motor circuits, and there is accordingly no loss of energy. All of this takes place at normal temperatures.

This new electric circuit system, in combination with a specially constructed electric motor, is more competitive than today's electric cars vis-à-vis conventional petrol-and diesel-powered cars.

The invention will be described referring to the following figures.

Fig.1 shows one of the battery groups consisting of six batteries. Batteries 1-3 are connected with each other in series as are batteries 4-6. Batteries 1-3 and 4-6 joined in series are separated by two specially constructed power condensers 9,10. The two manual switches 7,8 are, in fact, thyristors or switch transistors for high power, the function of which is effected by means of a control circuit (not included in the drawing) in which the frequency ranges from 0 upwards. 11 and 12 show transformers and appertaining bridge-connected rectifiers 13,14. At higher frequencies power transistors and transformers without iron cores should be used. 19 is an electromagnet positioned an an appertaining speciallyconstructed electric motor. (The motor is not included in the drawing). The current flows alternately between the negative poles 9,10 of the condensers through line 20. The inventor has named this current "Cold Electricity." This current does not have tension but does, on the other hand, maintain its ampere strength. Since the current flows without resistance through the motor wiring, it can be called current without Watt, without loss of energy or heat and not subject to Ohm's law. This is a new electrical circuit system for, inter alia electric motors and electric cars

Fig.2 is a reversed diagram to Fig.1.

Fig.3 shows the possibilities, for example, of connecting in parallel or in series the one battery group 1-3 and the other 4-6 in Fig.1.

Fig.4 show is what manner motor power can be increased. The condensers 9,10 in Fig.1 can accordingly be further connected in parallel with a number of condensers, e.g. 51, 52, 53 and 54, which are separated from each other by diodes 63,64,65,66,67,68,69 and 70. Each extra condenser 51, 52,53,54 has its own thyristor 55,56,57,58, which in turn are connected to the positive poles of condensers 51,52,53, 54 together with a primary wire, which is connected to the transformers 11,12. Each unit has a stator 59,60 and wires 61,62. The batteries 1-3 and 4-6 belong to Fig.1. Fig.2 can accordingly be reversed and used in the context of Fig.1 as indicated in Fig.4.

Fig.1 indicates that when thyristor 8 is switched on the condenser 10 is charged on battery 1, positive pole, and battery 6, negative pole, while thyristor 7 is switched off. When thyristor 7 switches on, condenser 9 is charged on battery 4, positive pole, and battery 3, negative pole, while thyristor 8 switches off. Simultaneously condenser 10 is discharged through the primary wire 11 of the transformer, and, in the same moment there is a secondary induction, which is rectified by bridge 14, and in lines +15 and -16 the current is conducted on to batteries 24-26, Fig.2. With the discharge of each condenser, a battery group is charged. As a rule, the group which is not delivering current is always charged. When the thyristor 8 switches on, condenser 9 discharges via primary wire 12 of the transformer, and simultaneously is rectified on secondary induction current by bridge 13, and this induction current charges the batteries 21-23 Fig.2. Meanwhile condenser 10, by way of example, is recharged. When condenser 10 is charged, the other condenser 9 is discharged, and vice-versa.

SUBSTITUTE

Between the negative poles of the two condensers a new electric current is generated, the movement of which is affected by the electric vacuum of the condensers. In this way a new type of alternating current is created.

The function of Fig.2 is the same as is described in Fig.1. The secondary current indicated in Fig.2 also charges the batteries as indicated in Fig.1, and so forth.

The power of the electric motor can be further enhanced if several condensers are connected parallelly and, at the same, if the number of thyristors is also increased. When thyristor 7 switches on, condensers 9,53,54 are charged from battery 4, positive pole, and battery 3 negative pole. When thyristor 8 switches on, condensers 10, 51, 52 are charged, simultaneously condenser 9 is discharged via the appertaining primary wire which is connected to transformer 12 in whose sekondary wire there is induction which charges the batteries as indicated in description in Fig.1.

In line 20 a new alternating current product is brought about which polarizes stator 19 to the north or south pole. Stator 59 belonging to thyristor 57 is located in the motor and has a 120 degree staggering in relation to the original position of stator 19. The ignition of thyristor 57 also has a time staggering of 120 degrees in relation to the discharge of stator 19. Condenser 51 discharges in the same way as does condenser 10. The new alternating current is connected to the negative pole of condenser 53 via line 61 and stator 59, and at the same time, it polarizes stator 59 with corresponding poles. Stator 60, which belongs to thyristor 56, in turn, also has a 120 degree staggering in the motor in relation to stator 59; thyristor 56 also has a time staggering of 120 degrees.

The positive current of condenser 54 flows through the primary wire of transformer 12, which, in turn, induces current into its secondary wire as has been previously described in Figure 1.

The new alternating current is connected to the negative pole of condenser 52 via wire 62 and stator 60, and, at the same time, it polarizes the poles of stator 60. Thyristors 7,8/ 57,55/58,56 have a time staggering to each other of 120 degrees.

Fig.2 has an inversed drawing as indicated in Fig.4 in relation to Fig.1.

P A T E N T C L A I M S

1. This New Electric Circuit System is characterized by the batterie which fall into two main groups.

a) batteries (1-3) and (4-6) are connected in series to each other;

b) batteries (21-23) and (24-26) are likewise connected in series to each other;

c) batteries (1-3) (4-6) and (21-23) (24-26) are seperated from one another by condensers (9,10) and (29,30).

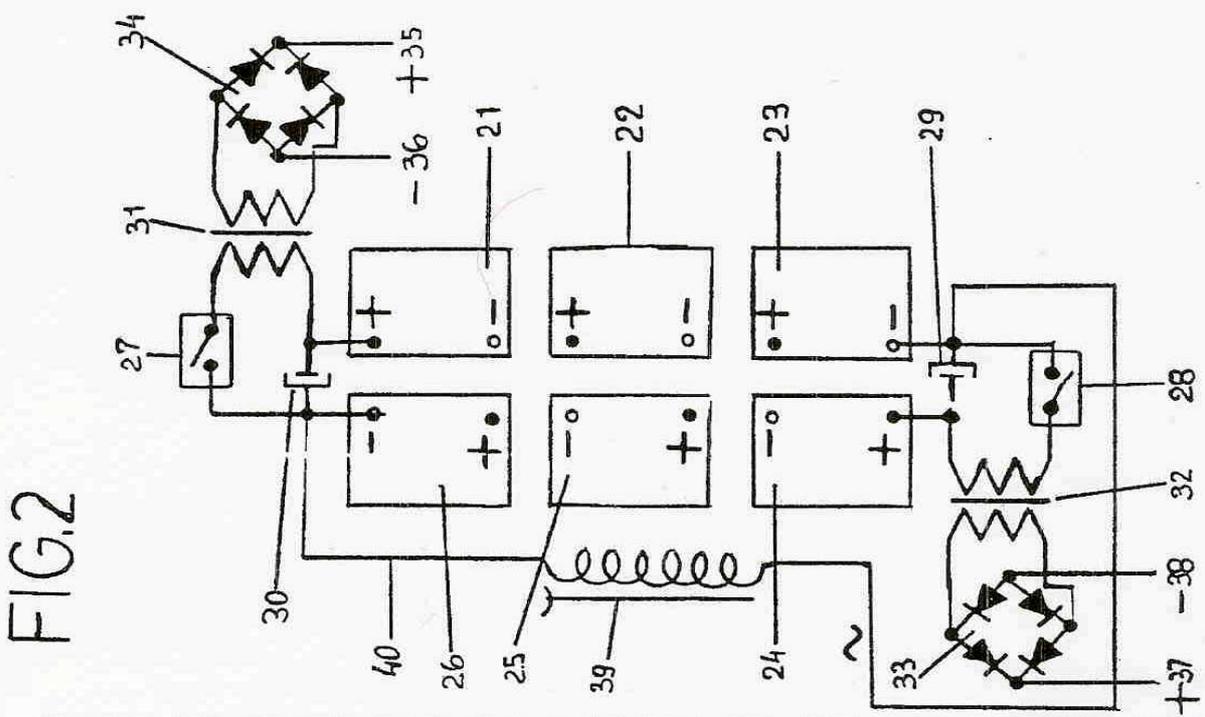
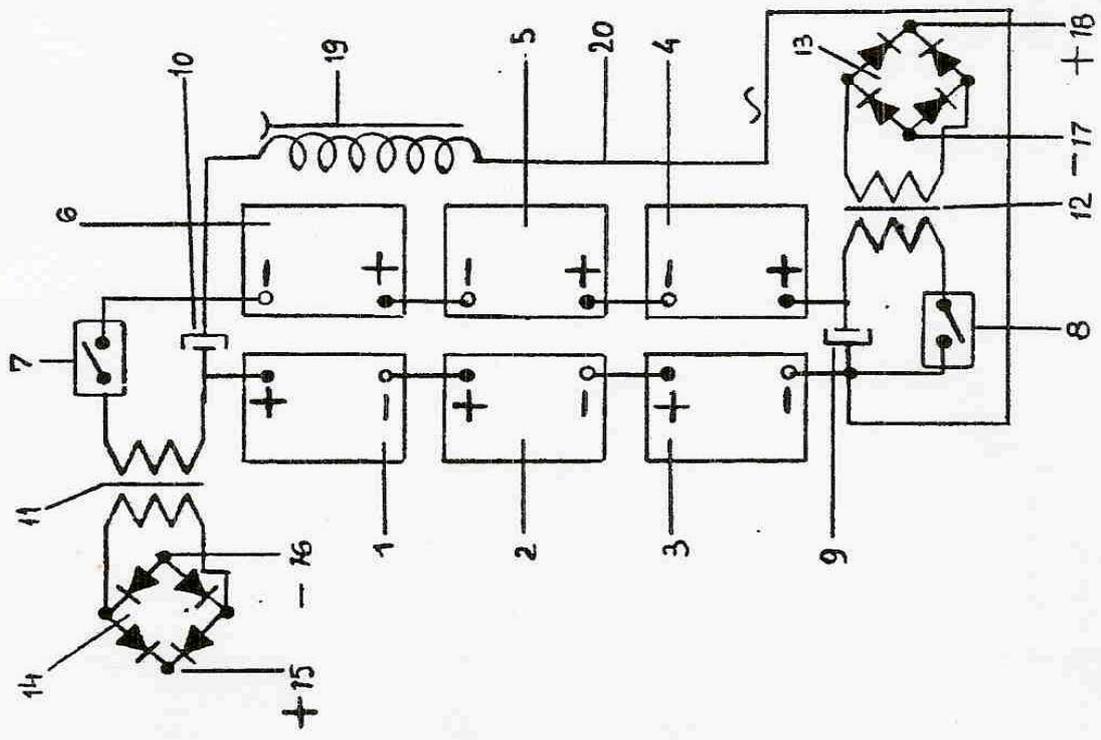
2. The New Electric Circuit System as claimed in Claim 1 is characterized by

a) condensers (9,10,29,30) taking current from batteries to their respective operations and immediately restoring current to the batteries with a 5-15% loss of energy;

b) alternating discharges of the condensers (9,10) and (29,30) whereby a hitherto unknown alternating current between the negative poles of the condensers is generated. This new alternating current is called "Cold Electricity". As this new alternating current flows without resistance and as there is no loss of heat, it falls outside the realm of Ohm's law.

3. The New Electric Circuit System as claimed in Claims 1-2 is characterized by an additional enhancement of motor output whereby thereby the appertaining primary wires are connected to transformers (11,12), the operations of which are staggered in terms of time in relation to each other.

FIG.1.



SUBSTITUTE

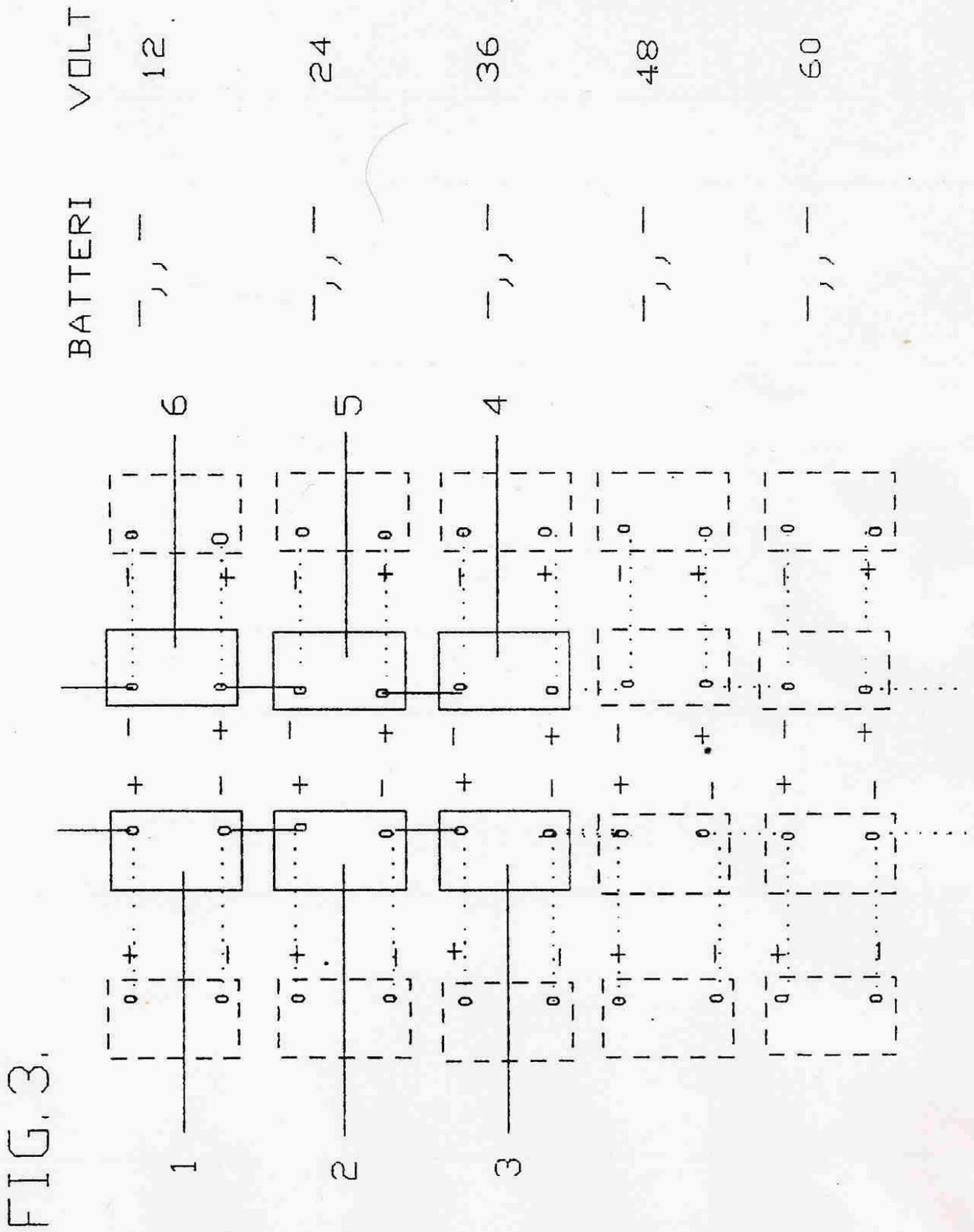
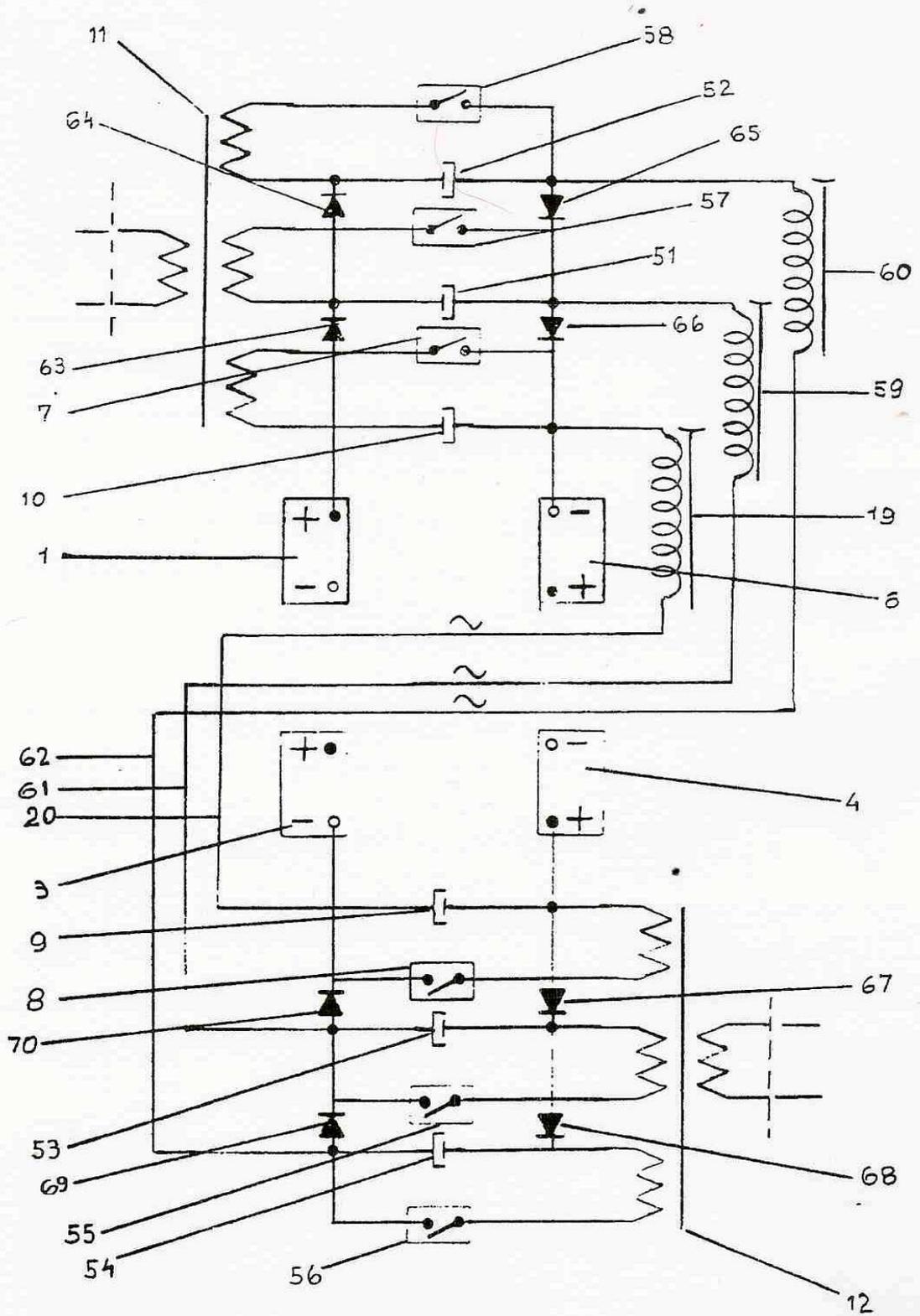


FIG. 3.

SUBSTITUTE

FIG. 4.



SUBSTITUTE

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

REC'D 12 SEP 1991
WIPO PCT

DECLARATION OF NON-ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
issued pursuant to PCT Article 17(2)(a) ⁽¹⁾

IDENTIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION	APPLICANT'S OR AGENT'S FILE REFERENCE ⁽⁴⁾ _ _ _
International Application No. PCT/SE91/00294	International Filing Date 1991-04-24
Receiving Office RO/SE	Priority Date Claimed 1990-05-28
Applicant (Name) Aries Motor Co. et al	

DECLARATION

This International Searching Authority hereby declares that no international search report will be established on the above-identified international application for the reasons indicated below. ⁽¹⁾

1. The subject matter of the international application relates to: ⁽²⁾

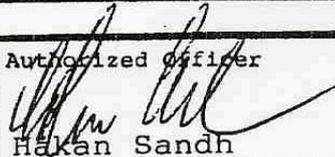
- a. scientific theories.
- b. mathematical theories.
- c. plant varieties.
- d. animal varieties.
- e. essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals, other than microbiological processes and the products of such processes.
- f. schemes, rules or methods of doing business.
- g. schemes, rules or methods of performing purely mental acts.
- h. schemes, rules or methods of playing games.
- i. methods for treatment of the human body by surgery or therapy.
- j. methods for treatment of the animal body by surgery* or therapy.
- k. diagnostic methods.
- l. mere presentations of information.
- m. computer programs for which this International Searching Authority is not equipped to search prior art.

2. The failure of the following parts of the international application to comply with prescribed requirements prevents a meaningful search from being carried out: ⁽³⁾

- a. the description.
- b. the claims.
- c. the drawings.

comment: See attached sheet

CERTIFICATION

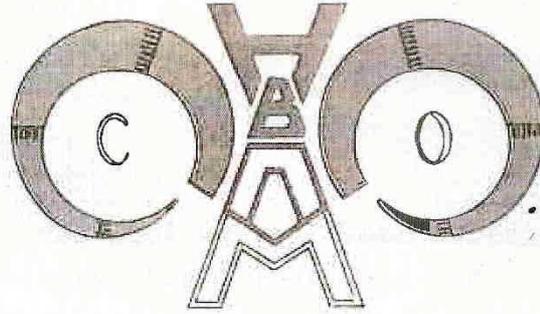
International Searching Authority Swedish Patent Office	Date of Mailing 1991-09-09	Authorized officer  Hakan Sandh
--	-------------------------------	--

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED

The invention relates to an electric circuit system supplying, for instance, electric motors. According to the invention two groups of batteries are connected in series through two capacitors. When these capacitors alternately are charged and discharged an alledged alternating current, not subject to Ohm's law, is generated between the negative poles of the capacitors.

However, the application does not contain any reasonable explanation of how the current is generated. Consequently the function of the alledged invention is so unclear that a meaningful search is impossible.

The claims do not fully define the alledged invention.



ARIES MOTOR COMPANY HB
development

den 14 augusti 1991.

PATENTVERKET

Box 5055

102 42 Stockholm

Handläggare, Håkan Sandh

Patentnr. 9001895-3

Materialet, som jag hittade i min fars arkiv, sammanställdes av mig.

Jag hoppas att detta material kommer att vara till nytta.....

Med vänlig hälsning

Aries Motor

Josef Kemény

Patent and Registration Office,
Box 5055, 102 42 Stockholm
Håkan Sandh, administrator
Patent #9001895 - 3

This material, which I found in my father's archives, was compiled by me.
I hope it will turn out to be useful.

Kind regards,
Aries Motor,
Josef Kemény

Appendix #1

The designer and inventor Tibor Kemény's own notes written during his observations in connection with his research on the new electric circuit system

Appendix #2

During a test of a new type of electric motor in June 1981, my father managed to photograph the new current using an oscilloscope. More information on this: appendices 5-7.

Appendices ##3-4

The pictures describe condenser groups from group 1 to group 4 during the test of a new type of electric motor in June 1981 and photos of the new current in appendices 5-7. Condenser groups 1-4 can be compared to condensers 9, 10, 29 and 30 in the patent application.

Appendices ##5-7

These appendices describe the new current, "Cold Electricity" using a number of screen diagrams according to a so-called "charging/discharging principle" between the condensers' negative poles.

Appendix #5

Three pictures, a, b and c*, of the condensers' charging graphs on the oscilloscope's display.

Picture a and b depict charging graphs of condenser groups 1 and 4 corresponding to condensers 9 and 10 in the patent application.

Picture c shows the charging graph of condenser groups 2 and 3 corresponding to condensers 29 and 30 in the patent application.

Appendix #6

On the oscilloscope's display are two pictures, a and b, of the condensers' discharging graphs.

Picture a depicts the discharging graph of condensers 1 and 4 corresponding to condensers 9 and 10 in the patent application.

Picture c depicts the discharging graph of condenser groups 2 and 3 corresponding to condensers 29 and 30 in the patent application.

Appendix #7

On the oscilloscope's display the three pictures a, b and c simultaneously demonstrate the charging and discharging graphs of the condensers.

The upper part (from the centre line) in pictures a, b and c depicts discharging graphs from condenser groups 1 and 4. The lower part still shows the same pictures a, b and c, i.e. the charging graphs of condenser groups 2 and 3.

Appendix #1

The New Electric Circuit System

From electrical currents known previously I produced a new type of electrical circuit. I call it cold electricity.

Its qualities: The quantity of current is possible to maintain and expand (ampere). There is no voltage involved.

The current is transported via a so-called "electric vacuum". The current is cyclic, it changes direction and it reminds us of the behaviour of the alternating current. The currents are homogeneous they are either positive or negative.



Positive current moves to positive pole



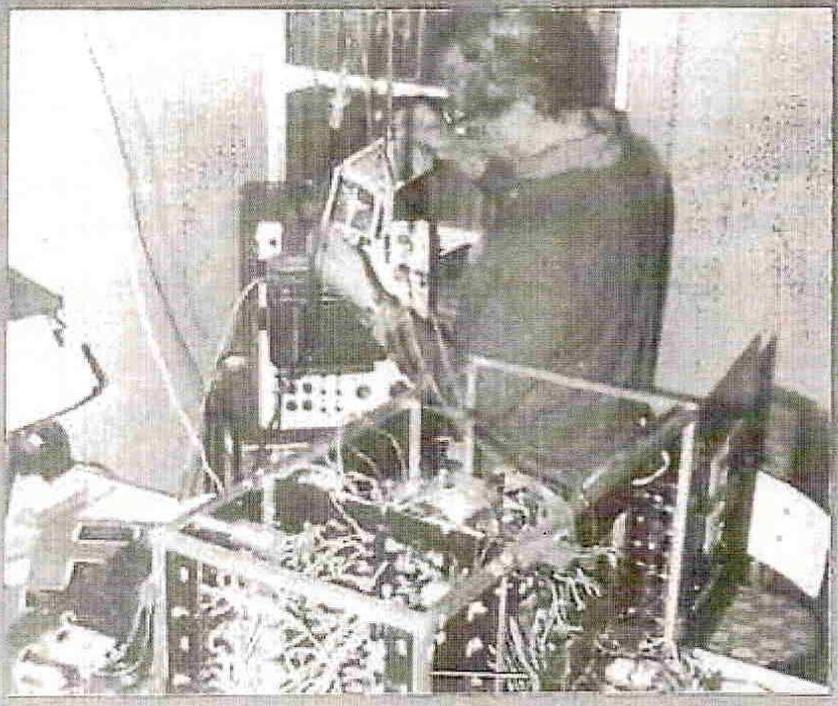
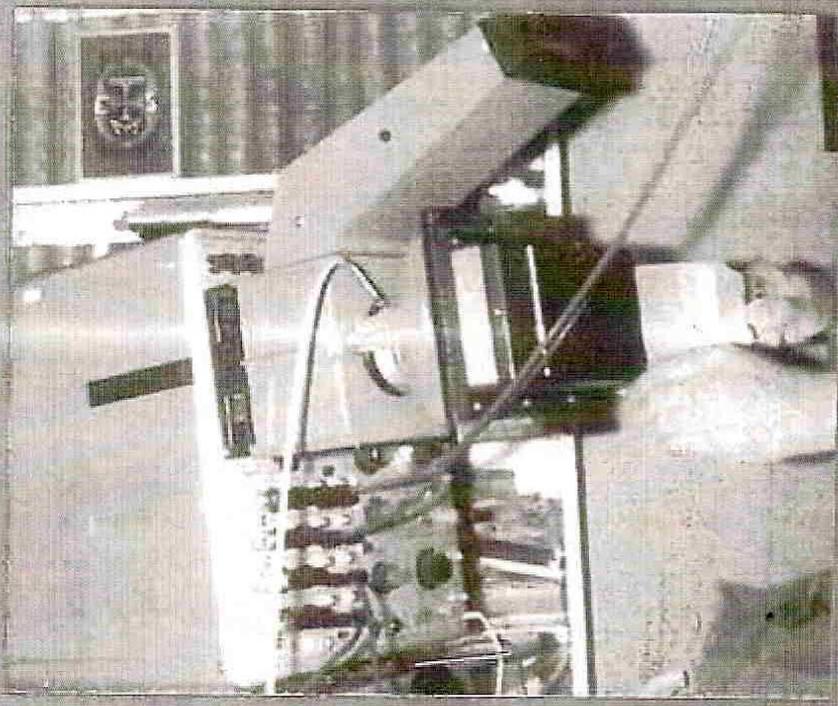
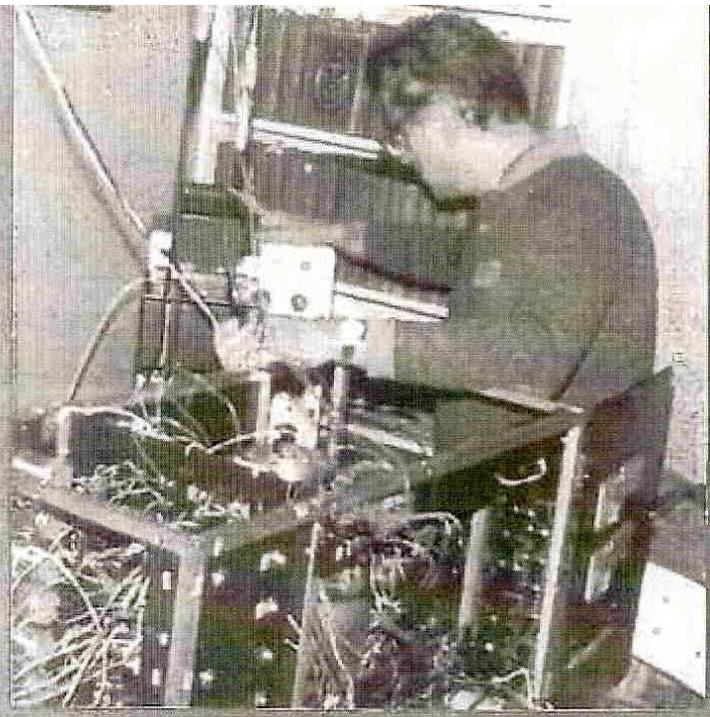
Negative currents moves to negative pole

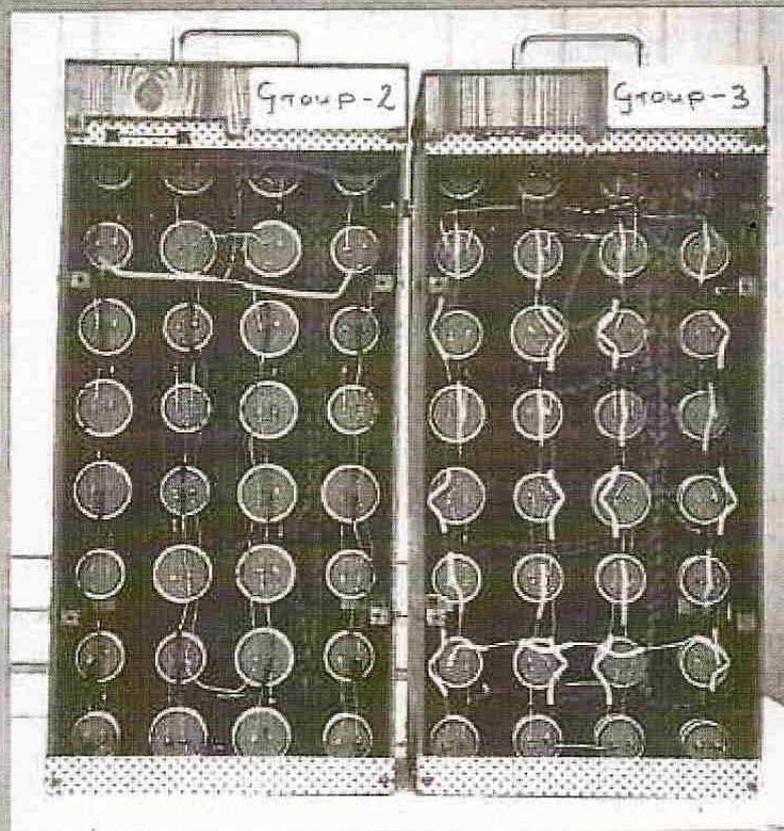
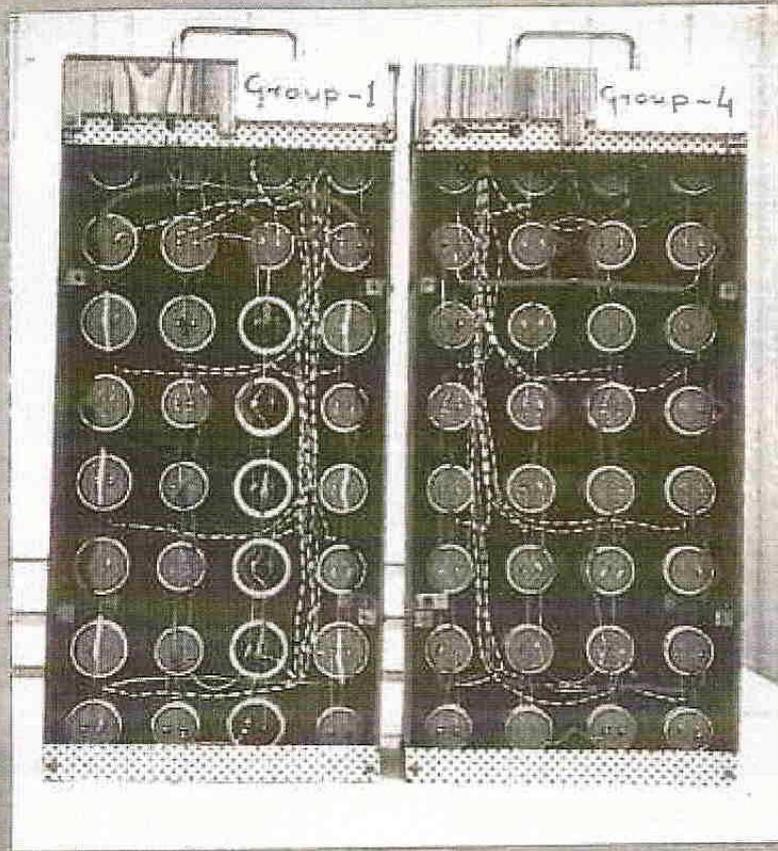
The directions of the currents are in a state of opposition. When negative current has a direction to the right, the positive current goes left and vice versa. Since the current necessary to carry out the work does not possess voltage, there is a current without watt. The coils do not emit heat, there is no consumption of heat. The cold electricity is suitable for running special electric motors. These motors do not consume any electricity (there is a prototype). It is also suitable for illumination. Electric fitting could be exposed as patterns of light emitting diodes and they would not consume any electricity. No heat is produced, "cold light."

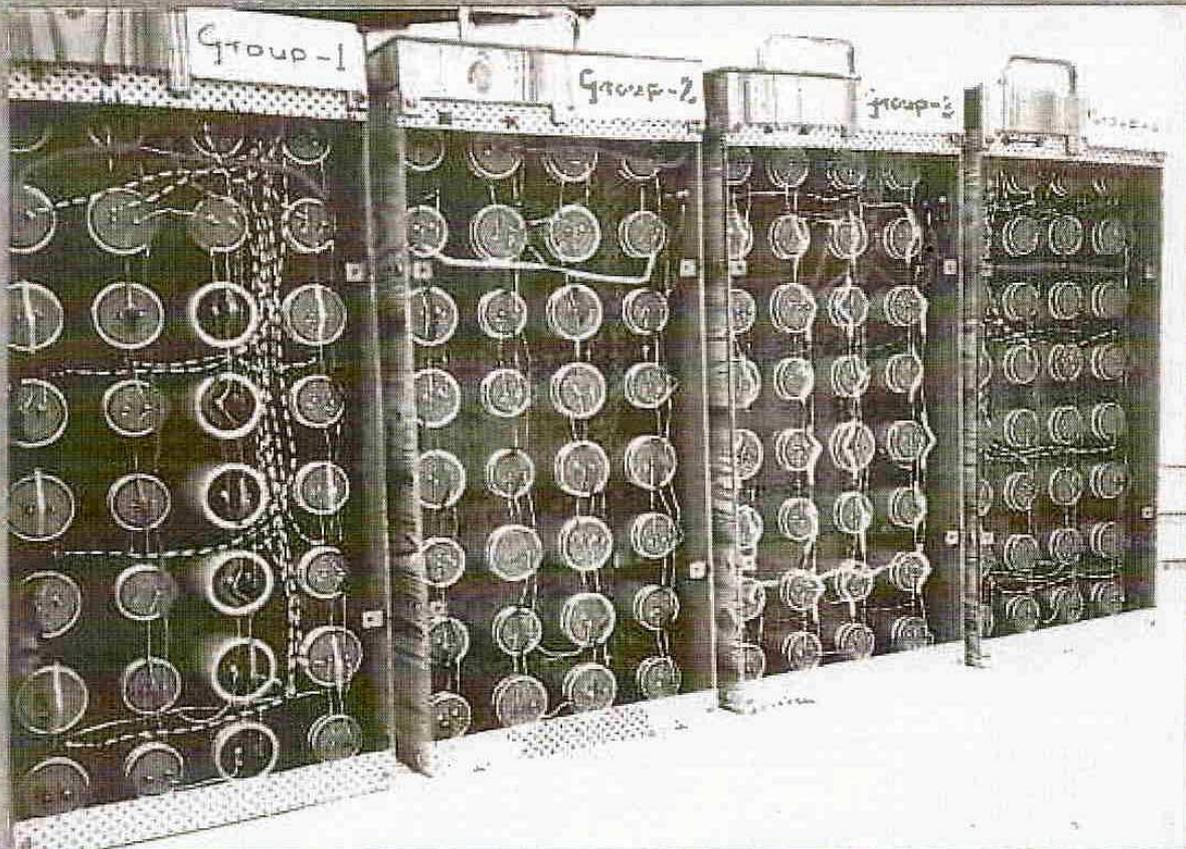
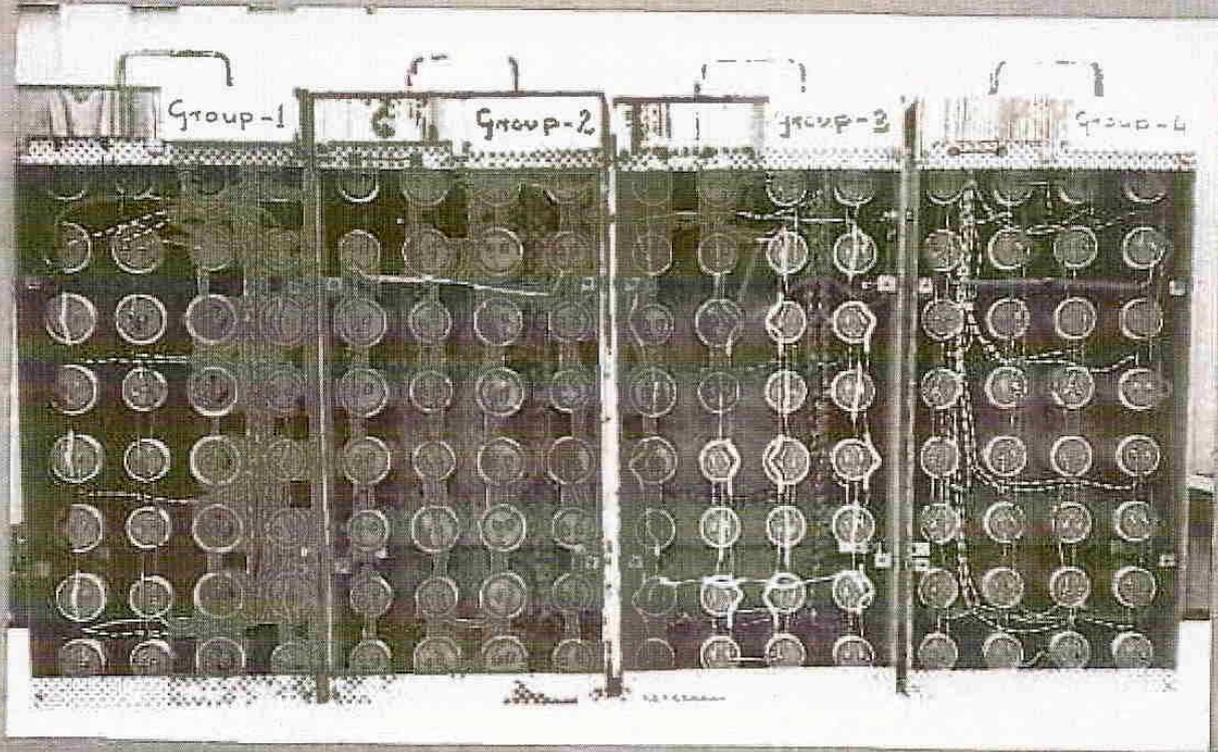
The cold electricity is also economically justifiable when it comes to driving private cars (electric cars). Cold electricity can also remove commercial petrol-driven motors from the market. It protects our nature and is free.

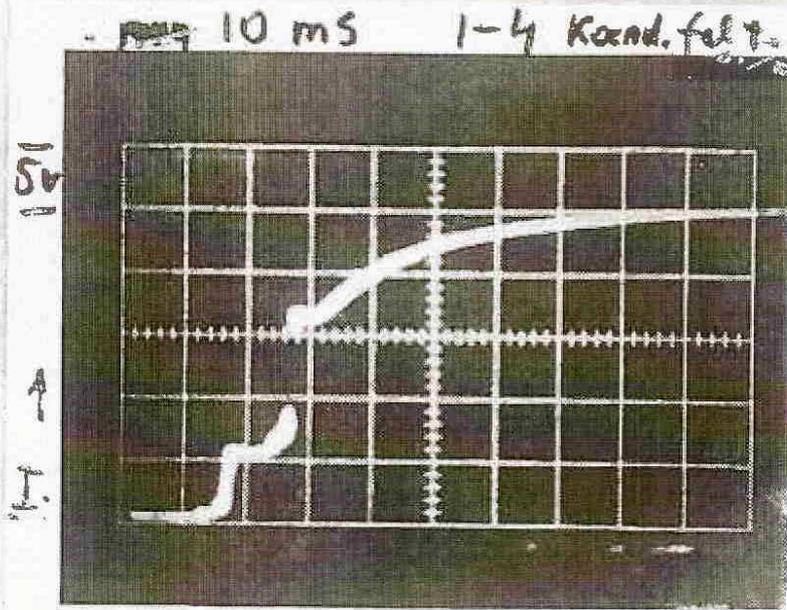
May, 1981
Tibor Kemény
Designer

Appendix #2



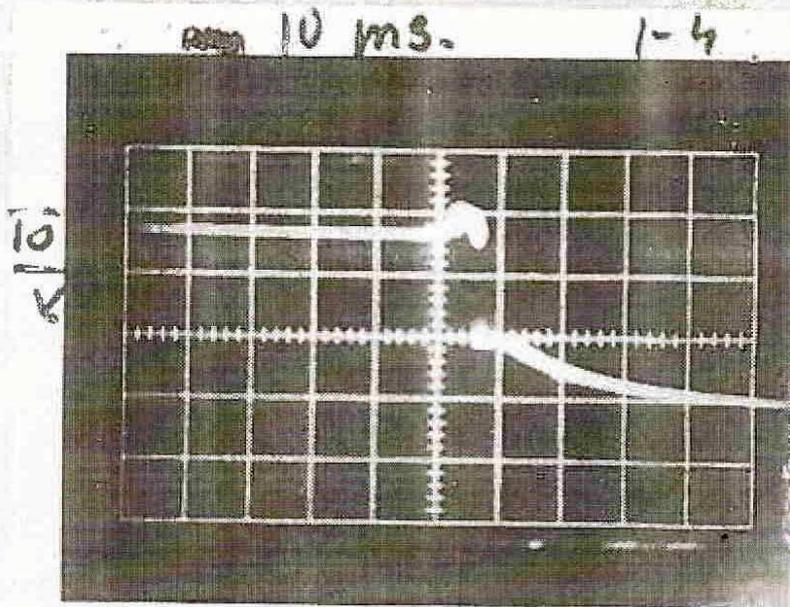






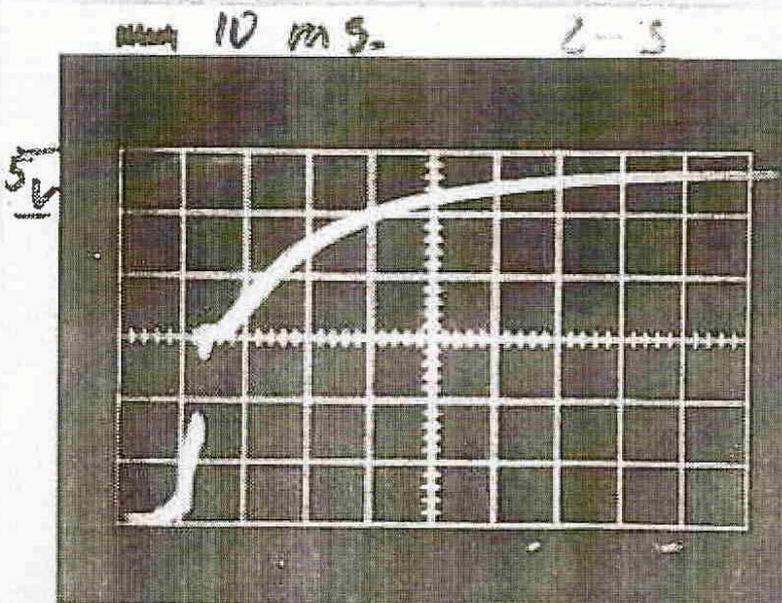
q

Charging diagram
condensers 9 and 10.
Group 1-4

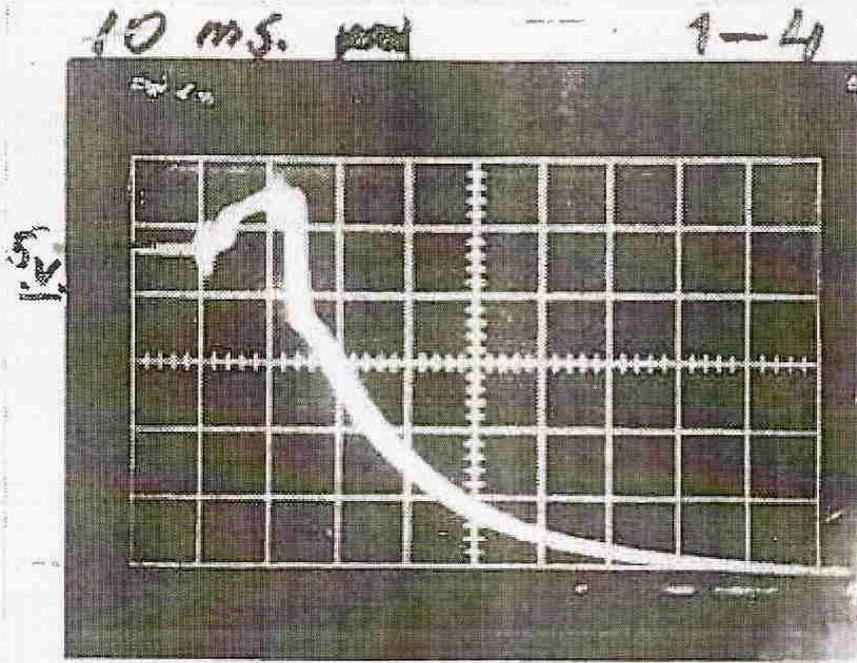


b

Charging diagram
condensers 29 and 30.
Group 2-3

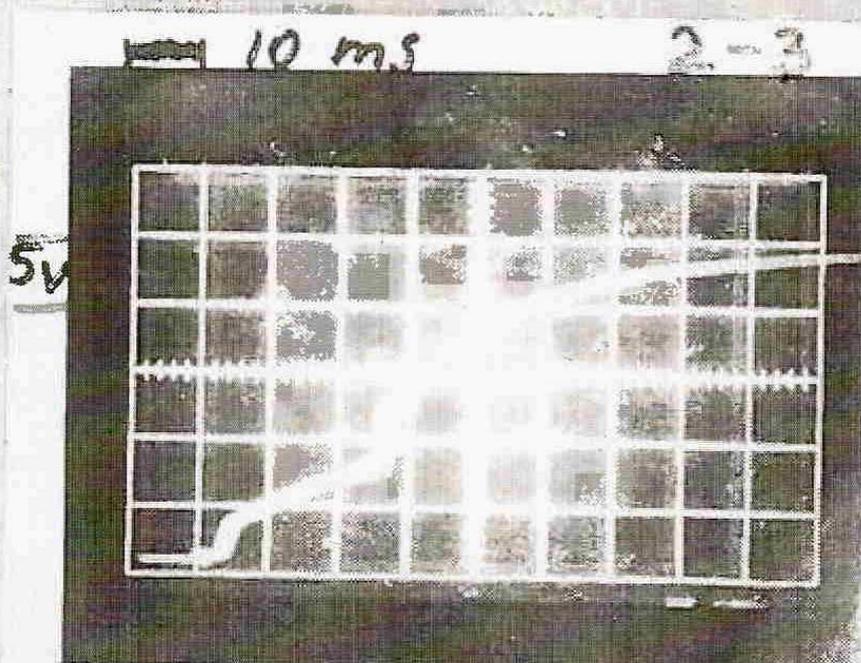


c



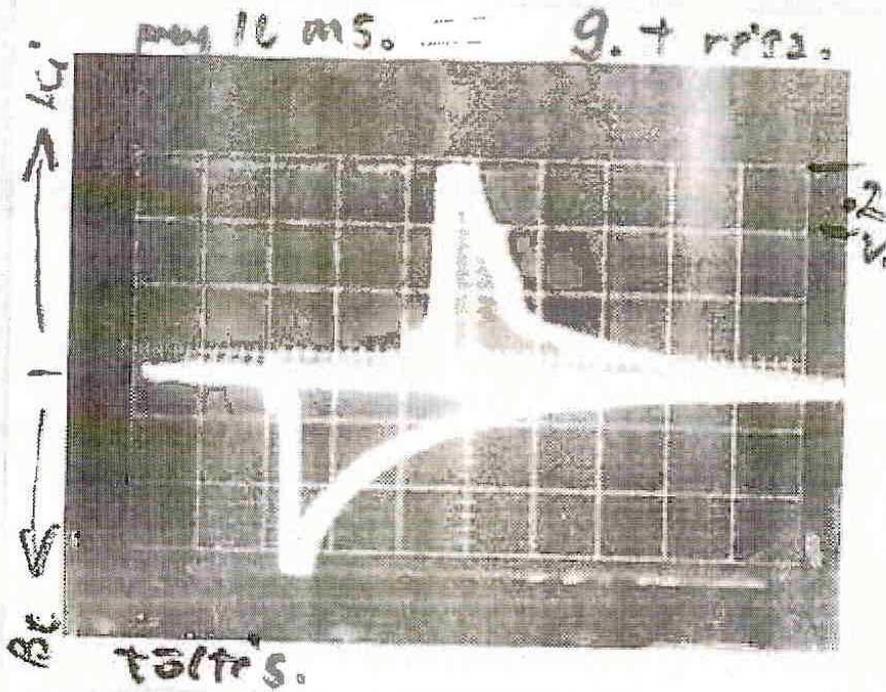
a

Discharging diagram
condensers 9 and 10.
Group 1-4



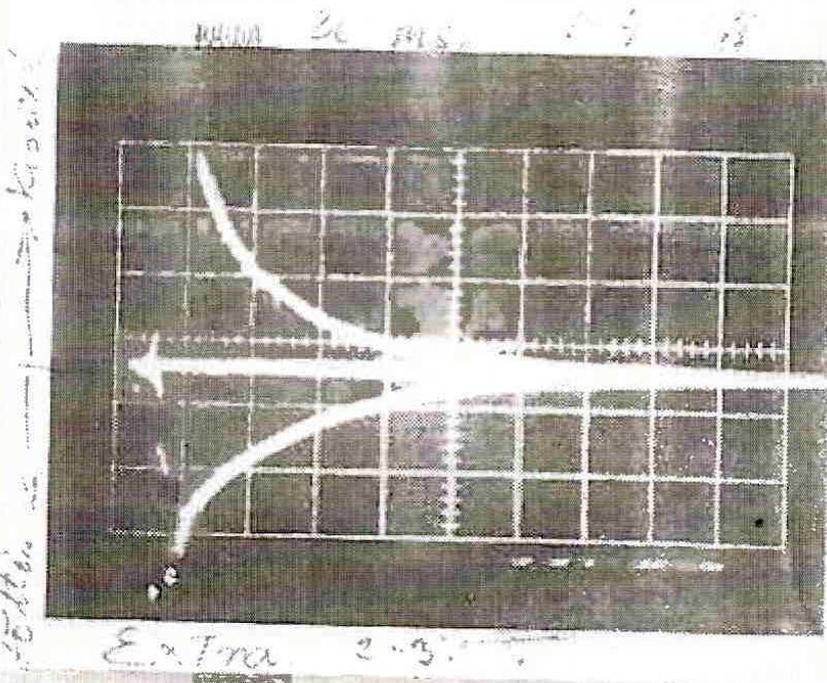
Discharging
diagram condensers
29 and 30.
Group 2-3

b



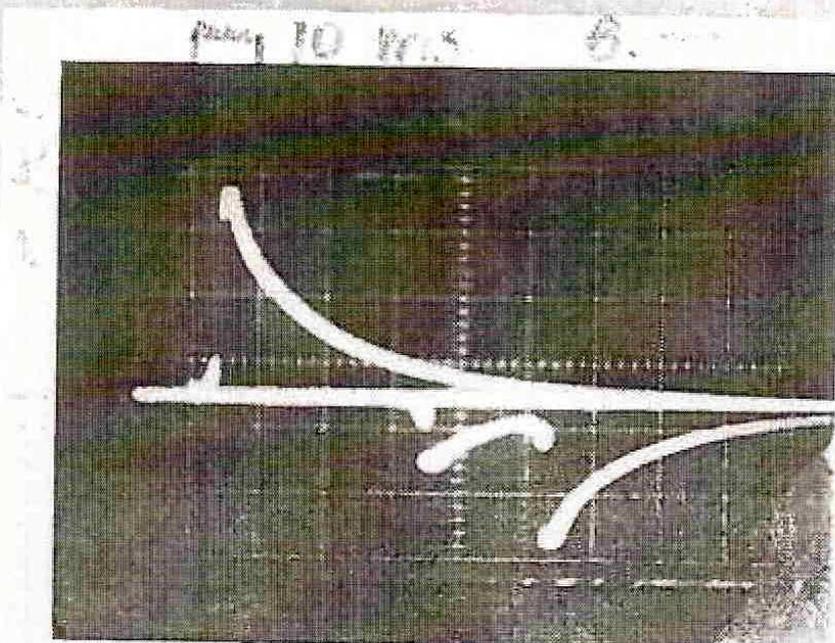
Charging and discharging diagram condensers 9 and 10. Group 1-4

a



Charging and discharging diagram condensers -Extra image-

b



Charging and discharging diagram condensers 29 and 30. Group 2-3

c

Az eddig ismert elektronos áramokból
előállításuk egy új fajta Elektronos
áramot

Nevezem: Hideg áramot.

Tulajdonságai:

Az áramot mezejindó get változtatni
lehet. (Amperbe)

Az áramot Hideg a Fény!

V.) Az áramot előre jelözt az
újraerelt Elektronos Vakuum
ideni elő.

Az áramot periodikus
ingázó változtatni egy
kinevezés valtozasi lefeljára
hasznalható.

Az áramotok egy neműek

Külön pozitív és külön
negatív áramokat. \oplus áram a pozitívhoz
 \ominus a - hoz irányul.

Az áramot elektron 2 irányra
Munka egyaránt. Amikor a - áramot
földelési irányra a \oplus áramot
baloldali irányra - és fordítva...

miért hívjuk

A munka irányában működéses
áram mentésénél fennléteget
egy Hideg működési áramot
áll elő. A tekeresek nem
melyednek és így nincs is
fogyasztásuk.

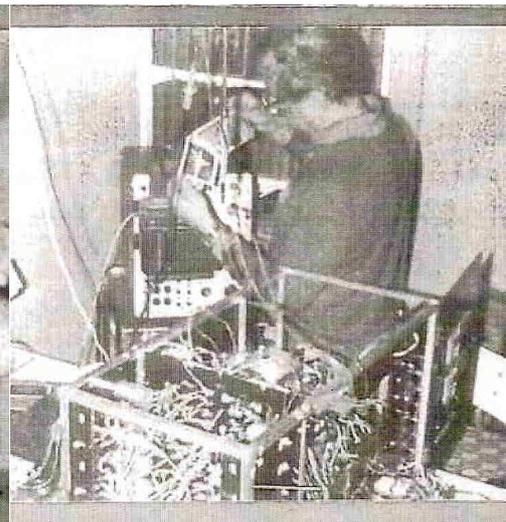
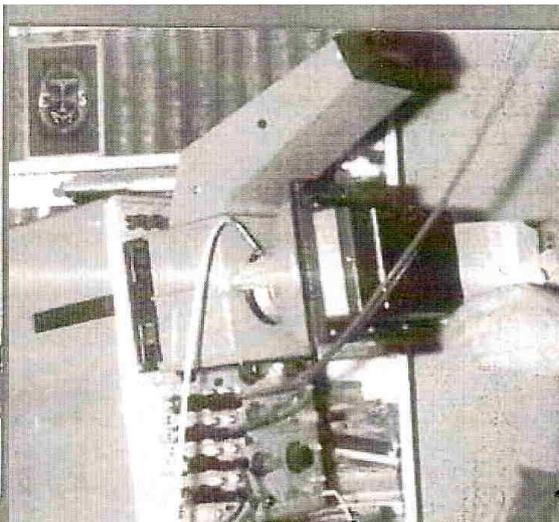
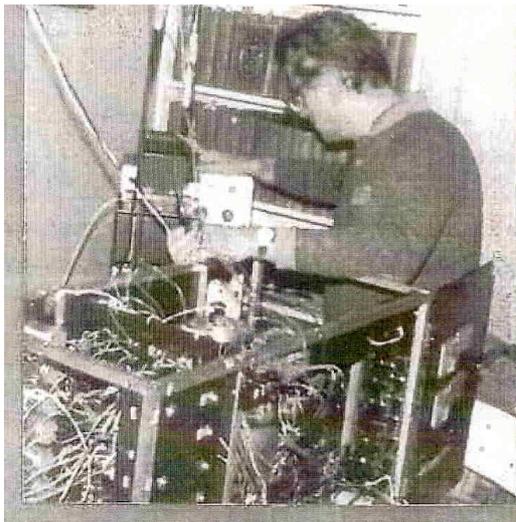
A hideg áram alkalmas speciál
elektronos motorok megépítésére
Ezen motorok áramot nem
fogyasztanak... (Modell elkészítés)

A hideg áramot el lehet használni
Világításra is. A világító testek
a fény diódák működésére
kényszerítik és az áramot nem
fogyasztják. Melyedek nem áll elő
"Hideg fény"

Egyedleges a hideg áram
motorokat autókba is
használni. Erőben motorokat
teljesen kipróbáltam a foglalkoztat.

Kemény Tibor, május 1981

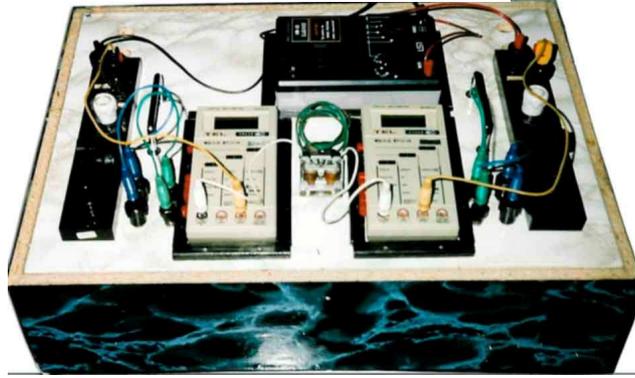
Since my father was Hungarian, he initially described his invention in Hungarian (above).



Tibor Kemény
Director of Technology
Development



New Electric Circuit System



More about this at "Autobiography, (brief)", pp 6-7. At the same web site, www.cosmic-construction.com Click on the company's icon at the bottom, then on <Jack-of-all-trades>. I mentioned at "Evolution", page 36, that the priest J.F, from St Antonius's congregation in Padua in Baja visited me together with his female friend in the summer of 1981. On a Saturday we visited my father, we then lived apart. Since the priest's friend did not like technology, she and my sister talked about art and sports in the garden while the priest, my father and I entered the small room in the house. The room was a small research laboratory which my father had built. He briefly described the new system for the priest who could see how the motor worked without losing any energy. The priest asked my father how he got the idea of this cold electricity. My father mentioned that he had watched a tv program about fluorescent fish which exist deep down in the sea. Then my father understood that there must exist a current system which works besides Ohm's law and he started to develop and realize the idea. The priest said that the invention was without precedent on this planet, he knew scientists and technicians within the clergy, one example is the priest who married one of my mother's sisters (more info at "High Priest Caiapha's Will", page 66) and several others. He himself was interested in, for example, physics. The priest said to my father: "Tibor, I am very proud of you, we Hungarians are not stupid... you are quite a Triumph Veritas." He said that wondered how Sweden and the surrounding world would receive this new circuit. Then he said to me that he was not surprised since he personally knew my family even on my maternal grandfather's side as early as in the 1940's. – Ten years later, when the priest learned via my mother that my father had passed away in 1991, he was very low-spirited and burst into tears. He arranged a memorial service in Baja, my mother was invited.

Hello Josef,

Your father's electric motor patent is fascinating.

I have replicated the circuit.

Basically, the battery banks are put in series when the switch is on and that charges one capacitor while the other capacitor discharges.

The the opposite switch goes on and puts the batteries in series to the other capacitor while the first capacitor is then discharge.

This repeats and there is a cold current available between the negatives of the capacitors. That current charges the motor coil.

I can show you my work.

Would you like to talk?

**Thank you,
Aaron (Washington State, USA)**

Kemeny Tibor Electric Motor

fr 2015-03-20 02:22

Datumintervall: Vital Energy

Till: info@cosmic-construction.com

The e-mail from the American Aaron confirms that my father's new circuit works well and it seems clear that he belongs to the élite of the electro-technical world. I am fairly sure that when Aaron studied the patent documents concerning my father's invention, he suspected that this invention should work and that he was able to replicate it. In other words: he has excellent technology ability and can immediately make the correct decision.

I can congratulate Aaron. Had my father been alive, he would have sent his regards. He appreciated honest and capable technicians and you are one of them.

You are the only one on this planet who has replicated my father's new circuit and also **told me** about it.

Thanks a lot! .

I appreciate what you have done!!!

Josef

New electric circuit system



Tibor Kemény
Director of Technology
Development



New electric circuit system



Aries Motor Co.