

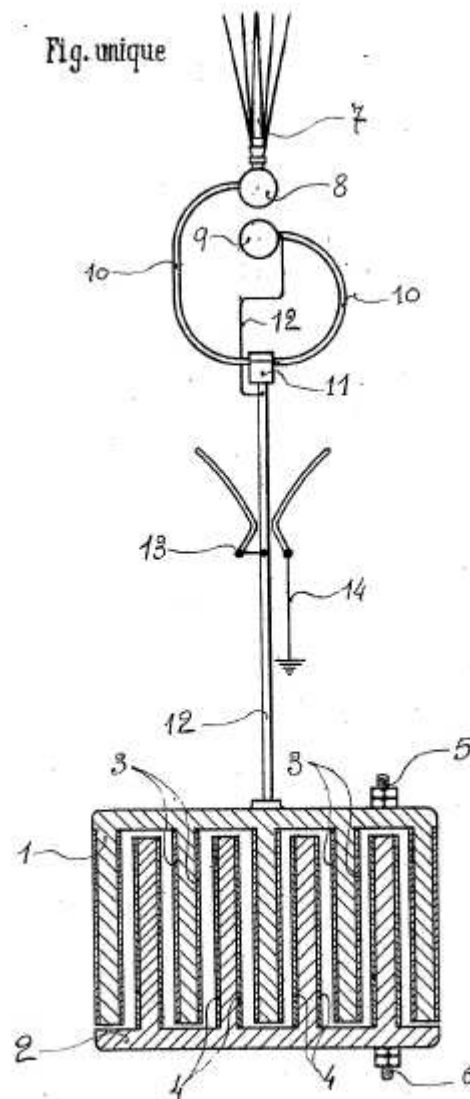
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## Suzanne GUILLEMETTE Perpetual Electrostatic Force

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**French Patent # 817,556  
Perpetual Electrostatic Force  
( 6 September 1937 )**



The perpetual universal electrostatic force has long been the subject of research of all kinds by many scholars, in order to come to tame the static constant contained in the universal atmosphere. To date, none of them had managed practically.

However, some have managed, in different ways, to capture a relatively infinitesimal amount of barely controllable electricity, remaining in the laboratory : a flow also very irregular, often obtained by extremely prohibitive means, this current generally does not exceed a few milliamperes, thus remaining practically unusable in any practical or industrial application.

The invention object of this patent, completely remedies these drawbacks by making it convenient and extremely economical to obtain and use this constant electrostatic force by a new system, thus producing a continuous and perfectly regular electrical current and whose power allows its practical application and industry in a wholly consistent and perfect manner.

The system works automatically and indefinitely, with absolute regularity and continuous, with no consumption, and no maintenance during the many years necessary for the destruction of the device, for normal breakdown caused by time alone.

Static electricity and obtained thereby makes it useful in all applications of electricity, for example: medical power, in electroculture, operating telephones, electric clocks, recharging batteries, etc..

The natural static electricity produced by this system provides exceptionally advantageous properties in certain applications (unknown properties of the current industrial electricity), for example: medical electricity applied to men, applied to animals, plants, the results are far superior to all other known applications.

Its unique properties also allow in some cases carrying out electrical installations extremely economical, e.g. bare wire, no insulation, and may be in direct contact with the ground, even under water without suffering any loss of this electricity, etc.

In addition, the particular characteristics in all household applications running, seems to avoid the dangers of electric shock and fire, etc..

However, this static electricity, which naturally, as lots of devices covered by this patent and revealing the unknown properties of new electrical potential, does not hinder its industrial application; it is sufficient to convert the electricity, if only in passing as batteries, to take immediate known properties of common industrial flows, and this only if we encounter difficulties in its direct application.

To fully understand the invention, the following description by way of example only an application with references to the single FIGURE of the accompanying drawing. The single figure shows a complete unit with its details, in working order.

Referring to FIG. 1 shows a portion of the device, consisting mainly of an electrostatic capacitor suitable light load seen in section; 4 cut valves electrostatic potential for raising the load; 4 cup valves brush electrostatic discharge; 5, an outlet to use circuit; 6, making a return circuit use; 7, an air sensor, 8, a secondary excitation capacitor, 9, a secondary excitation capacitor, 10, a frame connecting said condensers 8 and 9, 11, an insulator-fixing assembly, 12, a connection to the main condenser 1, 13, a common device for protection against electrical surges, 14, automatic discharge surges, ground.

The whole forms a kind of electrostatic pump, placed in an atmosphere of electricity, automatically ensures its elevation within the natural potential of static electricity, allowing its distribution to any proper use and function indefinitely without any consumption, no maintenance or mechanical or chemical intervention.

The main capacitor 1 is provided with valves brush electrostatic charge 3, which soon placed in a static environment, ensure their presence by raising the potential of that power and pass the burden of that capacitor 1; this electricity can then be distributed to any practical use by distributing electricity properly established and connected to the plot 5, the return is effected by the block 6, a neutralizer-excitation load 2

Electrostatic valves provided by discharge 4 , ensuring, by their presence, the expulsion of the power contained in the neutralizer 2. These valves are preferably arranged so that the discharge of electricity, and insured, and strengthens the return to the main charging capacitor 1 through 3 valves, thereby establishing a true continuous circuit excitation load.

The atmospheric sensor-tip System 7 directly connects to dependent secondary capacitor 8, the latter electrically connected to another capacitor excitation 9; the excitation later operates by the power supplied directly by the main condenser 1; atmospheric electricity is conducted by a main capacitor circuit 12, provided its path of proper safety devices 13 against surges and atmospheric discharges to the ground by conductor 14.

It is understood that one can change the layout of the various parts of the object of this invention according to the needs of multiple applications in that it allows all areas of applications of electricity and that, alternatively, if, for example, where, for industrial application or another does not require the special qualities of atmospheric electricity, we could refrain from the air antenna, the unit would then only charge its own atmosphere.

It goes without saying that applications, forms, details, materials and dimensions of the present invention may vary without compromising principle.

#### **Another translation with comments --**

#### **French patent 817556 Perpetual electrostatic force**

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The universal perpetual electrostatic force has been since long time object of every kind of research by several scientists, with the goal of being able to master this perpetual static electricity contained in the ambient all around. To date, pretty nobody accomplished that. Actually, somebody managed to capture a relatively infinitesimal, barely controllable amount of electricity, still at laboratory level: with a very irregular flow, often obtained by extremely prohibitive means, these currents usually don't exceed few milliampères, being therefore of pretty no usage for any practical or industrial application.

The invention object of this patent completely remedies these drawbacks, offering to everybody a practical and extremely cheap way to obtain and utilize this perpetual electrostatic force, by means of a new method, a kind of electrostatic ram, providing a voltage increase of natural static electricity, creating a continuous and perfectly regular electrical current whose power allows its practical and industrial usage in an absolutely perfect and constant way.

This system works automatically and indefinitely, with absolute and continuous regularity, without any wear or maintenance required, and it will become inoperative only after very many years when degraded by natural consumption or weather.

The static electricity thus obtained allows its employment in all electricity applications, for example: medical electro-therapy, electro-breeding, electro-culture, powering telephones, electric pendulums, recharge of accumulators, etc.

The natural static electricity obtained with this system shows some exceptionally advantageous properties for certain applications (properties not known with usual industrial electricity), for example: when applied in medical electro-therapy to humans, animals and plants, the results obtained are ways superior to any other known applications.

Its exceptional properties also allow in certain situations the setup of extremely cheap electrical installations, for example: by using bare wire without any insulation, and which can be left in contact with ground or water no matter, without suffering any loss, etc.

In addition, these peculiar characteristics seem to avoid risks of electrocution and fires in all home applications.

However this static electricity, which in its natural state - such as when it comes out from the device object of this patent - shows said new properties unknown for common electricity, is of no obstacle to its industrial application: it's enough to transform this electricity, even just sending it to accumulators, for it to suddenly assume the known properties of common industrial current, and that however just in the event one may have troubles with its direct usage.

To make understand the invention well, the description follows, just as an example, of one embodiment with references made to the only included drawing.

Referring to the drawing:

- 1 shows a part of the apparatus, constituted mostly of a suitable electrostatic capacitor, view in cross-section;
- 2 cross-section of a neutralizer/exciter of charge [or: charging neutralizer/exciter];
- 3 cross-section of charging electrostatic film valves [original term: "valves pelliculaires] for potential elevation;
- 4 cross-section of electrostatic discharging film valves;
- 5 a connection for the utilizing circuit;
- 6 a return connection for the utilizing circuit;
- 7 an atmospheric collector;
- 8 a secondary excitation capacitor;
- 9 a secondary excitation capacitor [yes, same definition: a mistake ?];
- 10 an armature [SIC] connecting capacitors 8 and 9;
- 11 an insulating securing piece;
- 12 a connection to main capacitor 1;
- 13 a common protection device against electric surges;
- 14 surge discharge to ground.

The setup forms up a kind of electrostatic ram which, placed inside any ambient with some electricity, provides automatically and by itself the elevation of the natural potential of static electricity, allowing its distribution to every suitable application, and works indefinitely without any chemical or mechanical process.

The main capacitor 1 is equipped with charging electrostatic film valves 3 which, when placed inside an environment of static electricity, provide with their presence the elevation of potential of said electricity, and let it pass to charge said capacitor. This electricity can then be distributed to any practical utilizer thru any correctly disposed distribution line connected at post 5; the return will be established by post 6 on a charge neutralizer/exciter 2, equipped with electrostatic discharge valves 4 providing, with their presence, the expulsion of electricity stored in the neutralizer 2; these valves preferably disposed in such a way that the electric discharging thus ensured strengthens up and passes again to charge the main capacitor 1, passing thru the valves 3, thus establishing an actual continuous circuit for charge excitation.

The atmospheric collector with multiple points 7 charges up directly a secondary capacitor 8, this one electrically connected to another excitation capacitor 9; excitation of the latter is provided by direct supply from main capacitor 1; the atmospheric electricity so stimulated [urged, solicited] is brought to said main capacitor thru a circuit 12, equipped with suitable safety devices 13 against atmospherical surges, which

are diverted to ground thru conductor 14.

Is it well understood that one may change a bit the disposition of the various parts of the system object of present invention, depending on needs demanded by the several applications made possible by it in every domains of electricity application. For example, one variation could be, wherever for some industrial application or whatsoever one does not need the peculiar properties of atmospheric electricity, he can avoid the aerial collector 7; this way the device will only furnish the static electricity of its specific environment.

It is intended that applications, shapes, details, materials and dimensions of the present invention may be varied without affecting its own principle.

Summarizing:

1- Perpetual electrostatic force, embodied as one practical and extremely cheap harvesting system, carrying several advantages due to exceptional properties of natural static electricity thus obtained without any modifications and without any mechanical or chemical process; to be employed very cheaply and advantageously in every electrical application, for example: electro-medical, electro-breeding, powering of telephones, electric clocks, recharging of accumulators, etc.

2- The whole forms an apparatus, kind of electrostatic ram which, placed inside any electricity environment, ensures automatically and by its own the elevation of the natural potential of said electricity, creating a powerful and constant electrostatic force, allowing practical industrial applications. This system works indefinitely and at full performance without any tear, without employing any chemical or mechanical process, thru all the several years of useful life of the device, until it will eventually fail because of natural weather consumption.

3- The main part consists of a capacitor, conveniently equipped with charging electrostatic film-valves, the latter made of suitable material causing a potential increase of the static electricity contained inside their own environment, to allow charging of said capacitor [said this way, these "valves" definitely suggest some kind of free-working pump or osmotic-like membranes...]

4- A charge neutralizer/exciter ["neutralisateur-exciteur de charge" equipped with electrostatic discharge film-valves, the latter built with suitable material and ensuring the expulsion of electricity contained inside the neutralizer/exciter returning from the utilizing circuit.

5- These electrostatic film-valves may also be made double-function. For example, one same valve, without any changes in shape or material but just in the way it's coupled or mounted, may acquire the capability to reverse its behavior, thus providing by choice either the elevation of potential or, on the contrary, expulsion of electricity; this way, one same valve can be employed providing either the capacitor function or, on the contrary, that of neutralizer, without any drawback. However, in some circumstances one may as well dispose the valves in the way such that their behavior is fixed and can't be reversed.

6- The capacitor and the neutralizer/exciter are to be preferably mounted interleaved and very closely spaced, but at the same time avoiding a short circuit.

7- The charging valves may be of such a size to form capacitors themselves.

8- The discharging valves may be of such a size to form the neutralizer themselves.

9- The distribution of electric current thus obtained will be directly or indirectly provided to the utilizer by means of a suitable electric circuit, connected to and powered by the main capacitor.

10- The return of current from utilizing applications will be preferably made thru a suitable electric circuit

connected to the neutralizer/exciter; the return may also be achieved by any other suitable means as well as thru ground dispersion.

11- The special properties inherent with this principle allow to build very cheap electrical installations; for example by using bare wires, without any insulator and making direct contact with ground or passing under water without suffering any electrical loss.

12- Possibility to lose the special properties of said currents in favor to usual properties of industrial currents, for example conducting them thru accumulators.

13- In order to add to natural static electricity the properties of atmospheric static electricity, an aerial collector is provided, preferably connected to the main capacitor, which will in turn power the excitation of said aerial.

14- The aerial collector is preferably composed of an atmospheric intake with multiple points secured on top of an atmospheric capacitor [??], secured in turn on a suitable armature [SIC] having at his opposing side another capacitor, for excitation, this one directly connected to the main capacitor, which powers its excitation.

15- Along the circuit connecting the atmospheric antenna to the main capacitor, common security devices are provided against overvoltages, for example an automatic horn-shaped discharger [Jacob's ladder], as also one plug for the utilizer circuit [not very clear, "ainsi qu'une prise de courant pour le circuit d'utilisation" - since I don't assume any power can be withdrawn at that point, I suspect she means rather that a ground connection to protect the utilizing devices can also be connected to the same discharger].

16- It is well intended that the layout of various parts, the applications, shapes, details, materials and dimensions indicated in this invention may be changed without affecting its principle.

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