

1967

\$1.25

PERPETUAL MOTION

HANDBOOK

THROUGH ENTROPY REVERSAL

This book is dedicated to the thousands of Perpetual Motion Seekers who have fought and lost in the great conquest of giving to mankind a gift of free energy. It is also dedicated to the few who now and in the future shall continue the struggle against great odds. They have seen the light of its possibility, and duty will not let them retreat.

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With special thanks to Michael Lamm, Stockton
California for his evaluation of the manuscript.

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First printing May, 1967

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A Code of Ethics

When a person is an advocate of a position which is contrary to the opinion held by the majority, a problem of ethics may arise. When a very small minority or a single individual has a viewpoint contrary to all the wisdom and knowledge of the great scholars, one may be sure that the individual with little formal training is wrong and the majority is right. Since I hold a minority viewpoint, I realize that statistically I am probably wrong; however, I cannot change my conviction because it is based on many hours of careful consideration of the opposite viewpoint, and my final conclusion is that they are wrong and I am right. The problem for the author is this: should I advise anyone to work on Perpetual Motion because I feel it will work, or should I advise persons against investing time and money because it probably won't work? To restate what I have just written in this paragraph may be the best advice I can give.

Editorial

Why this Handbook is being published.

A. It is hoped that there is still a sufficient amount of interest to make such a Handbook as this produce a profit. This may not be a valid assumption because the magazines throughout the United States have almost completely given up publishing any news about Perpetual Motion. This is an indication that they feel it is not of sufficient interest to their readers.

B. This was written to help those who are struggling for Perpetual Motion to see ways which are most likely to produce results. We hope to encourage those who are struggling down blind alleys to drop impractical projects, and try working on projects which are more likely to be successful.

C. The author considers Perpetual Motion a possibility, and very likely a probability in the near future. For this reason he has launched the Perpetual Motion Journal, which will have the purpose of keeping subscribers informed of current events in the field of Perpetual Motion. It will act as a clearing house of information for ideas, and enable inventors to know the names and addresses of others with similar interest who wish to establish correspondence.

The search for Perpetual Motion is not just one search. There are many different goals one may seek while striving for Perpetual Motion. Some of these goals are:

1. The creation of energy.
2. Finding a free source of energy.
3. Eliminating friction so there is no waste of energy.
4. Eliminating the wearing out of parts of a machine.

CHAPTER II

History of Perpetual Motion

- A. Enthusiasm without knowledge of the three classes of perpetual motion.
- B. Assumptions of incorrect theories:
 - 1. Origin of streams
 - 2. Nine is greater than six.
 - 3. Hydraulics
- C. Other ways of trying to achieve perpetual motion:
 - 1. Momentum and kinetic energy
 - 2. Levers
 - 3. Magnets
 - 4. Combinations
- D. Frauds in history:
 - 1. Redheffer detected the motions of a crank
 - 2. Concealed clockworks
 - 3. Hydraulic pressure through hole in the middle of a wire
- E. Mysteries of the past:
 - 1. Hendersholdt and his invention
 - 2. Inventors of super carburetors
- F. Predictions of third-class perpetual motion which came true.
- G. Search for perpetual motion in the field of biology:
 - 1. Ponce deLeon and the Fountain of Youth.
 - 2. Present quick-freezing of the dead in the hopes of later bringing them to life when a cure is found for terminal cancer.
 - 3. Biological research.
- H. Assumption of impossibility by college physics professors.
- I. Action and rulings of the Patent Office.

In the early dawn of history many men struggled to achieve Perpetual Motion. Most of them had no knowledge of the three classes of Perpetual Motion. They had no basic philosophy of what might or might not be done. All they knew was that they were struggling to achieve something which no man had ever accomplished.

Some mistakes were made by men who accepted some of the current theories of their time. For example, one man thought that it would be possible to duplicate what was thought to occur in nature, which was: streams flowing down from the mountains do not come from rain falling on them, but rather is a result of the capillary action of the ocean travelling up the inside of the mountain, and then flowing out of the top. An instance of poor logic was seen when one person thought that nine was greater than six. By taking a wheel and writing the number six as he turned the wheel he could see that when the wheel had made a half turn the number six had now become the number nine. Since nine is greater than six he expected the wheel to continue to turn. Another example was to think that in hydraulics, if you take a chamber filled with water and gradually narrow the bottom of it, you would be able to raise the narrow portion of the chamber up higher than the original water level, and so the water would be able to make a complete circle.

Other basic concepts for producing Perpetual Motion in the past have included a misunderstanding of kinetic energy (which is velocity squared) and momentum. Some people thought that by doubling the number of motors in an automobile you could double the velocity, but since velocity doubled would be four times the kinetic energy they would then be able to feed this energy back into the two motors, and have a surplus of energy. Some people have worked with magnets, and others have tried to achieve something with levers; many people worked on combinations of the above. Many inventors made so complicated constructions that they thought

they had fooled nature. But nature had only fooled them, for their ideas did not work.

There have been many frauds in history. It is reported that one man told Redheffer that he had a Perpetual Motion Machine, but as Redheffer looked at the turning wheel, he noticed that it seemed to go fast and slow, fast and slow. Redheffer, noticing that it had the motions of a crank, ran upstairs opened a door, and inside an upper room saw an old man turning a crank. Redheffer did not know how the energy was transmitted to the machine below, but he was sure that somehow it was being transmitted. There have been other cases in the past where a person has made a small clock, concealed it inside a framework, and then had the clock running the perpetual motion machine. Keely took a small wire in the center of which there was a hole, and by pumping oil through this hole was able to make a fake perpetual motion machine work.

On February 28, 1928 newspaper headlines told of a novel invention by Lester J. Hendersholdt and his fuel-less engine. Within two weeks he was reported in a hospital because of a 2000 volt shock from his device which gave free energy by "cutting the earth's magnetic lines of force." There is evidence that it was another fake. Some still feel that in the same way no batteries or electricity were needed to operate an old-time crystal radio set because it received enough power from the radio station to operate the earphones, so an amplification and modification can enable one to receive free energy from the earth's magnetic or radiation belt. Of course, you have heard many rumors of people who have produced super carburetors which give unusual gasoline mileage. These individuals for some reason disappeared with their carburetors, and the world will never know the true story. In the author's opinion, these carburetors never existed, but many people are sure they did. Another example of mystery of the past is how people were able to put huge rocks on Easter Island. Many other things have defied the comprehension of modern man.

Some believe that in the past there were those who had the power of levitation, and by some unknown means were able to move huge masses. If so, that might be a basis for finding Perpetual Motion in the future. There are those who are now working on anti-gravity ideas.

Third-class Perpetual Motion, which is the elimination of friction, was predicted during the 19th Century to be possible if one could orbit a satellite around the earth or sun so that the centrifugal force generated by the speed of the satellite as it revolved around a heavenly body would balance the force of gravitational attraction. This has now come to pass during our lifetime.

Ponce deLeon searched for the Fountain of Youth. He wanted to eliminate the wearing out of parts of his body so he would have Perpetual Life. Recently a man who died of cancer was quick-frozen before the cells in his body could die in hopes that in the future men will discover both a cure for cancer and a way to unfreeze frozen bodies so that life might be restored. Some biologists believe that entropy is reversed in some of the life processes. The author has heard of some current research in this field.

The reason college professors feel that Perpetual Motion is an impossibility is because they have heard of cases in the past where people have worked on Perpetual Motion, and it has always been a failure. They have come to feel that it is contrary to their educational knowledge to assume that Perpetual Motion is a possibility. We should be understanding toward them for they may not be aware of all the facts.

The Patent Office, many years ago, was swamped with applications for patents for Perpetual Motion Machines by inventors with little or inadequate formal education in physical science who could ill

afford to waste money charged for a patent application. Since none of these inventors ever proved his machine workable, the Patent Office made a ruling in 1896 that it would no longer accept such applications unless a working model was furnished. Though there were inventors who viciously attacked the Patent Office for this ruling, the Patent Office should be commended for their motive, which was to help those with ideas that would not work to save their money. The question now is: "Does the special restrictive ruling of the Patent Office regarding Perpetual Motion apply to all three classes of Perpetual Motion or to just one or two of the classes?" Letters received from the Patent Office in reply to our inquiries (see the first issue of the Journal), have led us to the following conclusions.

The Patent Office's definition for a Perpetual Motion device only covers first-class Perpetual Motion, and does not cover either second-class or third-class Perpetual Motion devices. This letter received from the Patent Office says the Patent Office accepts each idea individually, and as such rules whether or not it is patentable. Since this is true of all inventions except Perpetual Motion inventions, it is evident that the Patent Office has ruled that second- and third-class devices are not Perpetual Motion as defined by the Patent Office. The reason why this is so for third-class is obvious, because surely the Patent Office will not turn down a patent for a way to reduce friction on the grounds that, if the device eliminated all friction, it would then be a Perpetual Motion device. The reason why a second-class Perpetual Motion application will be accepted by the Patent Office is probably twofold.

1. There have been very few or no application for an entropy reversal idea, and so there has been no need for a rule against it.

2. Whereas most leading physical theorists are positive in their statements that first-class Per-

petual Motion is impossible, they are much more reserved about entropy reversal, and prefer to assume that it is highly improbable that this will be done.

Of course the Patent Office will not issue a patent for any device which will not work, and since no entropy reversal idea has ever worked, the Patent Office will take a skeptical view of any such application, and probably insist on a working model before issuing a patent.

"The statute specifies that the subject must be 'useful.' The term 'useful' in this connection refers to the condition that the subject matter has a useful purpose and also includes operativeness, that is, a machine which will not operate to perform the intended purpose would not be called useful. Alleged inventions of perpetual motion machines are refused patents."¹

"... If the invention has been described in a printed publication anywhere, or has been in public use or on sale in this country more than one year before the date on which an application for patent is filed in this country a valid patent cannot be obtained."²

¹U. S. Department of Commerce, General Information Concerning Patents, January, 1966, p. 3.

²Ibid., p. 4.

CHAPTER III

Classical Perpetual Motion

- A. First-class is the creation of energy.
1. Only God can do this.
 2. Theory that creation is continuous.
 3. Nuclear fission.
 4. Controlled hydrogen fusion in the future.
- B. Second-class is the reversal of entropy.
1. Entropy defined.
 2. College physics books give no proof it cannot be done.
 3. Science Encyclopedia gives encouraging report.
 4. Encyclopedias usually discredit entropy reversal.
 5. The author feels that it will be done.
- C. Third-class is the elimination of friction.
1. Sperry gyroscope very efficient at present.
 2. Spinning ball in a vacuum.
 3. Predicted in the past.

First-class Perpetual Motion is the creation of energy. Only God, in the author's opinion, is able to do this. There are Russian scientists who have a theory that creation is still going on at the center of the universe. Some people think that the atomic bomb and the hydrogen bomb are examples of creation of energy, but they only follow Einstein's theory of relativity which says $E=mc^2$. This means matter can be turned to energy, and energy can be turned to matter, and so have equivalent values. Controlled hydrogen fusion may be a major power source in the future.

Second-class Perpetual Motion is the reversal of entropy. (Entropy is the theory that the universe is a clock whose spring is slowly running

down. Entropy states that gradually all the suns and stars will grow colder, and frozen gases in space will get a little warmer until all the universe is one temperature, but before then all life will cease.) Entropy is rather hard to explain. One way of explaining it would be to say that if a person is able to reverse entropy, it results in cooling some object. In the process of cooling it is able to take energy out of what is being cooled and to use that energy. An example would be if a person could make a refrigerator which could produce electricity instead of using electricity.

If one takes a look at a physics book he might see a statement such as: "There is no proof that entropy is always true, and there is no proof that someday someone will not be able to make a device which will violate entropy, but until such time we will assume that entropy cannot be reversed."

One encouraging note is found in the Science Encyclopedia which in one place says that it is believed that in some of the life sciences the law of entropy is not always true. If entropy is not true in the life sciences, the author believes that someday someone will be able to make a device where it will not be true in the physical sciences.

Most encyclopedias which have articles on Perpetual Motion assume that entropy cannot be broken.

The author feels that entropy can be broken, and that it will be broken, and offers the following explanation of how this might be accomplished. Remember the story of Gulliver's Travels, and how he went to a land of giants? If he had gone to a land of giants where all the giants stood ten miles high, then when Gulliver looked at the molecules of air that the giants were breathing, Gulliver would have seen the molecules to be the size of baseballs. In the same way, the air we breathe is full of tiny molecules which are travelling approximately 1,000 miles per hour in every direction. When molecules go a little faster we say it is hot, and when they

go a little slower we say it is cold. In fact, temperature is nothing but measurement of the speed of the molecules. Imagine your coming to a land where there is a room, and in this room are objects the size of baseballs travelling at 1,000 miles per hour in every direction bombarding all sides of the walls. Can you think of an idea so that you would be able to have these millions and millions of baseballs which are going in all directions to be able to impart some of their energy to your invention? If so, it would result in the baseballs going more slowly. If you can do this, you have a second-class Perpetual Motion device. If you can design it so it will work with small molecules instead of baseballs, you have invented a practicle entropy-reversal second-class Perpetual Motion Machine.

Third-class Perpetual Motion is the elimination of friction.

The Sperry gyroscope compass has been able to reduce friction to such a degree that if a similarly frictionless ball were placed on a hill one inch high, the ball would roll 1,000 miles. The author has heard that in the past a way of making something with virtually no friction was to take an iron ball, place it in a vacuum, suspend it by magnetism, and then rotate it at high speed. It would spin for a long time. Back around 1895, a man predicted that a satellite put into orbit around the earth or around the sun would be able to travel for hundreds of years. This is an example of Perpetual Motion by the elimination of friction. Though hundreds of years are not forever, hundreds of years come close to it, and this has come to pass in our lifetime.

CHAPTER IV

Pseudo Types of Perpetual Motion

- A. Apparent reversal of thermodynamics first law.
- B. Apparent reversal of thermodynamics second law.
 - 1. Power from atmospheric differentials.
 - 2. Power from temperature differentials.
 - 3. Power from gravitational attraction differentials.
- C. Apparent reversal of thermodynamics third law.
 - 1. Radiometer.
 - 2. Satellites.
 - 3. Molecules vibrate or move.
 - 4. Life continues.
 - 5. Magnetism and gravity.
 - 6. Copper near zero.

Pseudo-perpetual motion is not true Perpetual Motion because it does not break or nullify any of the three laws of thermodynamics. Pseudo-perpetual motion refers to ways of apparently breaking one of the three laws of thermodynamics without actually doing so. An apparent reversal of the first law of thermodynamics (that energy cannot be created), occurs in nuclear fission of atomic bombs, and nuclear fusion of hydrogen bombs when matter is converted to energy as formulated by Einstein's formula of $E=mc^2$.

Some apparent contradictions of the second law of thermodynamics which says that a machine causing differences of something to become greater rather than smaller will use power instead of producing power, are:

A clock that has run for 400 years without being wound by any person, because atmospheric pressure differentials cause a mercury barometer to raise and lower a lead weight connected to a ratchet connected

to the spring drive.

★ Use of temperature difference between air close to the ground and high in the sky (simply place a turbine at the top of any tall tower, and have openings at the base of the tower where warm air heated by the ground can enter the turbine). In the past the French planned such a tower up the steep face of a mile-high mountain next to the Sahara Desert. It was estimated that vertical airflow would reach 200 miles an hour, but it was never built for there was no use for the electricity in the area. Such a tower in the United States would offer tornado protection to an area around it because the tower itself would become the tornado funnel, and channel the vertical airflow to the turbine, producing electricity. To reverse the flow of air, leave the turbine at the top of the tower and block the airflow for a short time while dry ice seeding of the tower primes it for continuous delivery of large quantities of cooled air to the ground. This air is extra cool for it comes from a cooler place, and is cooled even more by doing work on the turbine as it tries to enter the top of the tower where a partial vacuum has formed. The addition of water spray to the cool air at the top of the tower after it enters the turbine would increase both the amount of cool air and electric production.

★ Use of pressure differential of an enclosed gas due to the temperature difference between day and night or between summer and winter.

★ Use of temperature differential between surface ocean water and deep sea water which is already being used to produce free electricity in Puerto Rico. The warm water squirted from nozzles undergoes flash vaporation with the salt-free vapor condensing on the walls cooled by deep sea water at 39° F. In addition to free electricity, the plant also desalinizes salt water. However, the total production of free electricity and of salt free

water is not great enough at present interest rates to justify the capital expenditure required.

It is surprising that someone has not already perfected a machine in which trapped very-cold Arctic air is warmed by warmer, but cold, ocean water. The increased pressure of the warmed air could drive a turbine. A major problem might be to find a place to dump all the ice such a machine would make.

A different device could be made to take advantage of the variations in the gravitational field. An example of how nature is already doing this on earth is the tides of the ocean. Of course, any such machine would, along with the tides, be slowing down the rate of revolution of the moon around the earth, and would hasten the day when a few billion years from now the moon will crash into the earth. At the Bay of Fundy, man is producing electricity by impounding water during high tide, and releasing it through a turbine during low tide.

Some examples of apparent reversal of the third law of thermodynamics (which states that all machines have friction and will slow down if not acted on by an outside force) are:

A radiometer spins when exposed to radiation.

Some satellites are predicted to stay in orbit around the sun for hundreds of years.

All molecules have for billions of years vibrated or travelled from place to place and none have ever stopped moving.

Life continues from generation to generation.

Magnetism and gravity are perpetual for they never stop.

When copper nears absolute zero it becomes a perfect conductor of electricity.

"Some patent attorneys and agents formerly advertised their services in magazines, particularly popular magazines of a mechanical or technical nature, and in telephone books. By regulation, registered patent attorneys and agents are now forbidden to advertise for patent business. Some individuals and organizations that are not registered advertise their services in the fields of patent searching and patent promotion. Such individuals and organizations cannot represent inventors before the Patent Office. They are not subject to Patent Office discipline, and the Office cannot assist inventors in dealing with them."³

"A model, working model, or other physical exhibit, may be required by the Office if deemed necessary for any purpose on examination of the application. This is not done very often. A working model will be called for in the case of applications for patent for alleged perpetual motion devices."⁴

³Ibid., p. 10.

⁴Ibid., p. 17.

Can Perpetual Motion Be Invented?

- A. Why Perpetual Motion has not been discovered.
 - 1. Lack of knowledge during past centuries.
 - 2. Present prejudice.
 - 3. Lack of technology.
 - 4. Specialization of science.

- B. Four levels in inventing any device.
 - 1. Theoretical possibility.
 - 2. Sufficient knowledge.
 - 3. Technological development.
 - 4. Commercial feasibility.

- C. Four levels of difficulty in relation to inventing an Entropy Reversal Perpetual Motion Machine.
 - 1. Theory.
 - 2. Knowledge.
 - 3. Technology.
 - 4. Commercial.

Perpetual Motion has not been discovered because during the Middle Ages man did not have a knowledge of the three laws of thermodynamics which comprise the present theory of heat.

First Law of Thermodynamics: "Energy can change from form to form but cannot be created."

Second Law of Thermodynamics: "Entropy always increases." This means that the amount of genenergy around us, which we cannot use, is getting larger. Entropy may be explained or stated in many different ways.

No self-acting device can concentrate energy without using energy.

A refrigerator cannot be made which, in the production of ice, will produce electricity in-

stead of using electricity.

It is easier to mix salt and sugar than to separate the mixture.

Water falling from the top of Niagara Falls goes faster and faster until it hits the bottom, where the individual molecules of water (which were all going more down than any other direction) use this extra speed to go in all different random directions. This is measured as $1/5$ of 1° rise in Fahrenheit temperature. There is no way to get this water to move itself back up to the top of the Falls by dropping its temperature $1/5$ of one degree.

All life will die when the sun consumes all its energy in about five billion years. Life must have concentrated forms of energy to consume in order to live. Only the sun has provided this energy.

It is the author's opinion that this second law of thermodynamics can be reversed so life will not have to cease when the sun grows cold. He believes we can make a device which will enable water, by cooling itself, to give up more energy than would be required to raise it to the top of the tallest waterfall.

Third Law of Thermodynamics: "Every use of energy results in some loss due to friction."

Since during the Middle Ages man did not know these laws of thermodynamics, he strove blindly to do what had never been done and all his efforts were complete failures. Finally prudent men of industry and academies realized that Perpetual Motion was a false dream and no more possible than the medieval alchemist turning base metals into gold or Ponce deLeon finding the Fountain of Youth. As failures of Perpetual Motion increased, reasonable men noticed that the only persons who still sought Perpetual Motion were cranks or those with

very little education. The failures of Perpetual Motion seekers to break the first law of thermodynamics caused honest men to discredit all attempts at Perpetual Motion.

Though the author has seen many ideas for first-class devices he has never seen a proposal for a second-class Perpetual Motion device. He feels the present prejudice against second-class Perpetual Motion devices is due to the failures of first-class ones. With the passing years, the conviction that Perpetual Motion is impossible has become so strong that few scientists are aware that there are three classes of Perpetual Motion.

It is the contention of the author that, after an Entropy Reversal Perpetual Motion machine has given free energy to mankind, scientists may suddenly discover many examples in nature to which they are now blind because of their disbelief. Present prejudice in education is one of the main reasons Perpetual Motion has not been discovered, because by the time a man has the knowledge needed to invent Perpetual Motion, he is convinced it cannot be done.

Perpetual Motion may not have been invented because of an inability of present technology to make the micro parts needed to be used with individual molecules.

Perpetual Motion may not have been invented because of the overspecialization of educated men. The author's experience has been that each scholar states, "I am sorry, but that is not in my field," and is referred to another scholar until the last refers him back again to the first.

Before any invention can be discovered, it must be theoretically possible. The inventor must have an understanding of how the invention works and be able to get the needed parts. After this may come years of development before investors are convinced it is practical and will return a profit.

Before an Entropy Reversal Perpetual Motion machine can be invented it must be theoretically possible for such a machine to exist. Since thermodynamic textbooks state that the only evidence that entropy cannot be reversed is that there is no evidence that this has happened, we cannot rule out the possibility of such a machine.

The author's conviction of the theoretical possibility of entropy reversal rests largely on an assumption that if the air molecules we breathe were made by magic a million times as large so they become the size of golf balls, and were by magic slowed down to one per cent of their present speed, that man could devise a way to get energy from these billions of golf balls bouncing all over the place at about ten miles per hour.

Air molecules that we breathe are a million times smaller than golf balls and they bounce around at one thousand miles per hour. It is more difficult to make a device to get energy from tiny air molecules than from golf balls, but if a device could be made to get energy from the golf balls, it is the author's opinion that this would prove the theoretical possibility of getting energy from the air we breathe.

Once Entropy Reversal Perpetual Motion is considered possible an inventor must be able to visualize and understand different methods until he discovers one that will work with present technology, or he must devise the technology needed to make it work. After such a machine is made, he or others might be able to develop the concept so it becomes commercially profitable.

CHAPTER VI

Autobiography of Author

I was born to hardworking, Bible-believing parents who held a conservative fundamental view. They emphasized that each individual should dare to be like Daniel, who stood for his own convictions instead of being led by the masses. This idea of independent thought became a part of my creed. I continued to pursue Perpetual Motion after my father, mother, brother and sister all considered it to be a waste of time.

I probably first heard of Perpetual Motion when in the fourth grade I read 20 Years Under The Sea, written by my uncle, J. E. Williamson. On page 16 he mentions Perpetual Motion. I remember reading of his father's inventions and of his own inventions, and I'm sure it encouraged me to be an inventor.

The following year I designed my first rocket engine (which if it had been built would not have left the ground). My first Perpetual Motion idea came in the sixth grade, when I thought of making a large wooden hoop guided by rollers to hold it in place. One side of the hoop would enter the bottom of a tub of water and come out the top of the water. I reasoned that since wood will rise in water the portion in the water would rise bringing in more wood from the bottom, and so the circle of wood would continue to turn. I honestly felt that all I lacked was a good enough valve to keep the water from leaking out where the wood enters without causing more friction than the energy produced.

While in the Army, I wrote many lengthy letters home (which were probably seldom read), explaining some of my Perpetual Motion ideas. A few years later when I understood why my sixth grade idea would not work, I attempted to build

an air-pocket type of machine to be described in the Perpetual Motion Journal. Though I know now why it won't work, I also discovered that the weights needed had to be much heavier and larger than those shown in diagrams.

About this time, while looking in the Public Library in Racine, Wisconsin, for information on the subject, a librarian brought me a manila folder with some clippings on the subject. (I wanted to duplicate one of the articles for the Perpetual Motion Journal but was informed that they no longer have the file.) One article states that if Perpetual Motion ever is invented, it will probably be entropy reversal of molecular thermodynamics. This completely revolutionized my thinking on the subject and began a new, though intermittent search which included hundreds of hours of thinking and diagramming, plus hundreds of hours of just sitting with my eyes closed while visualizing the reactions of individual gas molecules to changes in gravity, temperature, angle of surface they hit, speed of surface they hit, and results when two join together to form one molecule during condensation. It seemed impossible to get an evaluation for some of these ideas since college professors were busy and commercial engineering firms consistently reported that it was not in their field.

I finally decided the easiest and fastest way to get an evaluation and discover new ideas is to produce this Handbook and Journal.

Irvin R. Barrows

CHAPTER VII

Advice to Perpetual Motion Inventors

Because of the many past failures of Perpetual Motion, the author suggests that no one spend more time or money for this search than they are willing to lose. One early inventor tore up his wife's wedding dress to obtain covering for some wire. Your family is your responsibility and should come first.

Because the mentally unbalanced do things which set them apart from the general population, the Perpetual Motion inventor should be conservative in his actions and speech. Don't imitate the man who walked into the office of the electric power company and told all the secretaries to quit work because his Perpetual Motion invention would soon put them all out of work.

If you have an idea of value you should start patent protection by writing the Patent Office and asking how to protect your invention. They will send you a free book with much helpful information. Sending yourself a letter or having papers notarized is of no value. Some people have explained each new idea to friends who were capable of understanding the invention and had them sign and date the papers of explanation. These papers were then photostatted and the photostats were notarized.

If you intend to file for a patent, do not allow your idea to be published more than a year before filing for a patent.