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(54) **Apparatus for disturbing and removing electrons and protons from the atmosphere and outer space**

(57) A method to discharge an electrical mass of electrical charged particles from the atmosphere, comprising steps of:

- (a) With two masses of probes installed near each other and charged positive and negative;
- (b) The positive charged probes will attract electrons and discharge them from the ions;
- (c) The negative charged probes will attract protons and discharge them from the ions;
- (d) With means to charge all probes positive to attract and discharge the electrons from the ions;
- (e) With means to charge all probes negative to attract the positive charge protons and discharge them from the ions.
- (f) With a timed alternating switch arrangement charging all probes positive for a time, in order to discharge electrons;
- (g) With a timed alternating switch arrangement changing all probes negative for a time to discharge protons.

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Description

Tornadoes, hurricanes, typhoons, cyclones and shear winds are caused by the effect of large masses of electrons and protons moving in the atmosphere, are relatively innocent, until they attach themselves to the ions, once they have attached themselves to the ions, they become little magnets. The little magnets keep building up as more electrons and protons attach themselves to the ions. Soon they are strong enough to move air molecules around. The electrons and protons go round and round in a circle setting up a centrifugal force, pushing the air molecules to the outside of the circle. If they form a core they come to earth as lightning, if they cannot form a core, they come to earth as a tornado or over water as a hurricane or typhoon. If the electrons dominate the motion the mass will circle vertical to the earth causing a sheer wind. If protons dominate the motion they will come to earth as a tornado, hurricane or typhoon.

Practically every piece of electrical equipment is electrically emitting electrons and protons into the atmosphere, protons escape to the earth as lightning, electrons go up to the ionosphere through the hole in the ozone layer. The electrons and protons have created their own super highway through the hole in the ozone layer. Actually they attached themselves to the ions and moved the air molecules to the outer edge of the hole in the ozone layer over the North and South poles. In 1940 and 1941 when the Inventor studied electrical engineering the ionosphere was approximately 300 miles up, now it is only 50 miles up over the North Pole. If it comes down on us the earth will soon look like the moon.

The electrons attach themselves to the ions and overcome the force of the protons, they push the negative charged ions through the hole in the ozone layer and have created the cloud over the north and south poles. The positive charged proton particles come down from the ionosphere and pick up more protons from radio and television transmitters, some also move with cold air masses that flow down from the North Pole. They pick up huge amounts of moisture over the Pacific Ocean causing too much rain. Also there is a continuous string of protons going down from the ionosphere, through the ice cap and discharging in water and earth under the ice cap. This action consequently causes this large bodies of water to heat and to become warmer. This warm water moves out into the ocean. This will cause a "Green House Effect", by adding more ice on top of the North Pole, and with more rain coming down created by the warm masses of water. This invention will clean up the atmosphere and let the ozone layer go back over the North Pole. Clean air will reduce the crime rate over the world and make people healthier. Little clumpy thunder heads, and grey streaks of cloud are saturated with electrons and protons. When the wind blows hard and the sun is shining, the wind will be satu-

rated with electrons and protons.

The broad purpose of this invention is to clean up the atmosphere, the hole in the ozone layer, the cloud over the hole in the ozone layer, and push the ionosphere back up to the three hundred miles, where it belongs, (that is where God intends it to be), and control all the weather problems.

One embodiment will take the Weather Terminator hovering in a mass of positive and negative charged particles in or out of a thunder storm and will discharge the ions, then the ions will float to the ground with the wind and rain. (There should be a thousand of the Weather Terminators working 24 hours a day discharging the hole in the ozone layer).

Another embodiment will take the same Weather Terminator, with two insulated copper clad cables: one cable attached to the bronze ball and bronze ground rod, with the upper end of the cable bare and a second cable attached to the rectifier for Positive direct current along side the exposed grounded cable from the bronze ground rod. The second cable is charged positive to attract the electrons as they try to escape back up in the atmosphere. The cable is connected to the rectifier through a slip ring on the reel and drum attached to the winch.

Another embodiment will use air craft breaking the sound barrier to shake the elements relieving the clouds of their moisture, where water is needed, or to dump the water before the cloud drops the water where it is not needed.

Another embodiment will use the Weather Terminator with sirens attached to the frames and tuned to a frequency that will shake the elements and relieve clouds of their water in controlled places. Sirens will be connected to the alternating current power supply.

Another embodiment is to circle a rocket over the ozone layer with extended probes and a long probe trailing the rocket. The probe can be charged positive or negative with a switch arrangement to discharge the electrons and push the protons back up to the ionosphere. This will stop them from heating the water under the ice cap and doing damage to the Earth's environment.

Another embodiment is, all air craft should have the zero point of the winding connected to the neutral bar of the generator which in turn shall be connected to the skin and frame of the aircraft. The skin connected to the neutral will force the protons or electrons to bounce off the aircraft when the aircraft goes through these charged masses.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The description refers to the accompanying drawings in which like references characters refer to like parts throughout the several views and in which:

Figure 1 illustrates the Weather Terminator, and is a drawing of a sphere. It could be one half the size of a

football field. No solid outer skin, the positive probes mass will be exposed to the outside, with the inner mass of probes charged negative. There could be several layers of positive probes and negative probes. All areas such as cockpit, engine room, instrument room, fuel tanks and bomb racks are round to reduce the effect of the wind in or on the Weather Terminator. When the air molecules hit the frame and probes the wind slides off producing smaller bumps and easier rides for the pilot. The ions will slide down the curved probes allowing more time to discharge. With the weight balanced in the bottom the Weather Terminator will act like a sail boat and cut through the storms with a reduced amount of bumps. The weather terminator can be remotely controlled from another aircraft or weather station.

Thunder storms should be approached from a high altitude to avoid getting in harms way and being hit by lightening. If lightening hits the Weather Terminator the lightening particles will fly all directions and do no harm to the Weather Terminator, it could trip the circuit breaker, the breaker will have an automatic resetting ability. All the frame and different compartments will be designed by the manufacturer. The probes can be charged positive and negative or they may be charged all positive or all negative. In rain or heavy dampness they will short out if one group is positive and the other is negative. All support members should be insulated or made from non-metallic materials. The sphere could be constructed of metallic or non-metallic material. Probes if made from copper will be tinned to keep them from corroding. All materials in the frame of the weather Terminator will be insulated or be of non-conducting materials.

Figure 1A, Illustrates the generator and rectifier package with the circuit breakers, switches, meters, and rheostats all the necessary equipment and controls to make the Weather Terminator do it's job in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 8; (The supports are either non-conductive or Insulated); The inventor used a diode bridge for his experiments, ripple direct current produced by an alternator would do, or a very low cycle alternating current, or a timed alternating switch can be connected to direct current and alternating current probes, to switch probes back and forth, positive and negative, for short intervals of time.

Figure 1B, Illustrates the proton probes attached replacing the outer skin on traditional aircraft and helicopters; The negative probes are attached to the same support inside of the positive probes;

Figure 2, Illustrates, a view of the Generator same as in Drawing 1 with one cable extended up and another cable extended down to the ball and ground rod with an automatic magnetic hook. The generator and winch is located inside the Weather Terminator, with the necessary controls to make it work by pushing buttons inside the pilot's cockpit or

from another aircraft, or from a ground station;

Figure 3, Illustrates, a bomb to be loaded into drawing 10.

Figure 4, Illustrates a view of a rocket with wings, probes extended and a trailing probe.

Figure 5, Illustrates, a view of a siren.

Figure 6, Illustrates a view of a jet aircraft.

Figure 7, Illustrates a view of a thunderhead.

Figure 8, Illustrates a view of an alternating current cycle, (sine wave) the top part of the sine wave is positive the middle part is zero (neutral) and the bottom of the sine wave is negative.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to the drawing Figure 1, Illustrates the weather terminator, shown as a sphere it could take oblong or other shapes. Drawing 10 is the bomb platform. Drawing 11 is the outer probe support for the Weather Terminator, 12 is the pilot compartment, completely automated to make the Weather Terminator work from the air or remote to be controlled from other sources, 13 is the Generator and winch compartment with instrument package, Figure 1B, to make this compartment work from the pilot compartment, etc., 14 engine and fuel tanks with its automated equipment, 15 Mass of negative probes attached to the bottom side of the insulated support, 16 mass of positive probes attached to the outer or top side of the insulated support, 17 is the automatic generator and rectifiers to make the winch and probes work, plus the second cable in Figure 2, 18 is clouds with or without rain. Figure 13 contains the timer and switches to change the probes to positive and negative.

Referring to Figure 2, Figure 1, and Figure 4 can use the same generator and instrument package because in some instances they will work together. 21 is the winch drum, the cable winds onto the winch, 22 is the housing around the package, 23 is the electrically operated hook, instrument package, 24 is the second cable to be charged positive in order to discharge the electrons, 25 is the Bronze insulated ball, 26 is the Earth, 27 is the Bronze ground rod shown driven in the earth by the bronze ball, 28 is an insulated cable with control wires inside of the cable to make the magnetic hook work, 29 illustrates insulated spacers to keep 24 from shorting to 31. 31 illustrates the cable connected to the ground rod and bronze ball and extended up to the hook 23, with the upper 50 feet (+ or -) exposed. 31 is insulated from the second cable 24, drawing 30 illustrates moisture in the earth.

Figure 3, illustrates drawing 32 shows a suitable bomb, carried in figure 1, drawing 10, to do a certain job when exploded in drawing 18 cloud.

Figure 4, illustrates a rocket with a separate turbine engine to run the rectifier and generator in figures 1 and 2, in order to do the work that the Weather Terminator cannot climb high enough to reach, Figure 4, 41, carries

instrument package 1B generator, rectifier and an engine suited to outer space to charge the probes and run the instruments, the rocket also carries the probes to outer space, 42 is a wings extended probe to be charged positive or negative as in claim one. 43 is a conductor to carry either positive or negative electricity, (electrons or protons, direct current), 44 is a conductor to carry electricity, (either electrons or protons, direct current), 45 is the tow lines to keep the probe from drifting off in space, 46 is the probe made from Mylar or any similar material coated with a conducting coating. The length and height is only limited to how much the rocket can carry up to the cloud in outer space, which is the size of Europe, and is directly over the hole in the ozone layer.

Figure 5, Illustrates drawing 51 a large siren tuned to a frequency to emulate thunder when it travels into cloud 18 to relieve the clouds moisture,

Figure 6, Illustrates drawing 52 a jet air craft flying through cloud 18, breaking the sound barrier to relieve the cloud of its moisture.

Consequently, by letting the Weather Terminator hover in or out of the cloud masses or by moving through the thunder head or cloud masses the charged particles will be discharged and eliminate thunder storms and other undesirable weather. The probes should be tinned to prevent corrosion. The cable connected to the ball and ground rod should be copper clad insulated up to approximately 50 feet of the electrical hook that connects it to the winch. The ball and ground rod should be made from bronze material. Figure 4 illustrates the Mylar material coated with a conductive material will be carried aloft in the rocket and unrolled and dispersed in the outer space to push the ionosphere back up to the 300 miles and to discharge the cloud of charged particles over the hole in the ozone layer over the North Pole.

Consequently it is understood that I have described a method and apparatus for removing charged particles in the atmosphere and outer space. Tending to produce a clear atmosphere and cleaning up pollution problems, a person knowledgeable in this field will have no problem understanding the facts of this invention.

Claims

1. A method to discharge an electrical mass of electrical charged particles from the atmosphere, comprising steps of:

- (a) With two masses of probes installed near each other and charged positive and negative;
- (b) The positive charged probes will attract electrons and discharge them from the ions;
- (c) The negative charged probes will attract protons and discharge them from the ions;
- (d) With means to charge all probes positive to attract and discharge the electrons from the

ions;

(e) With means to charge all probes negative to attract the positive charge protons and discharge them from the ions.

(f) With a timed alternating switch arrangement charging all probes positive for a time, in order to discharge electrons.

(g) With a timed alternating switch arrangement changing all probes negative for a time to discharge protons.

2. A method to discharge an electrical mass of electrical charged ions from the atmosphere using two cables, one connected to ground and second connected to positive, comprising steps of:

(a) Raise the cables from the earth to the mass of electrical charged particles and discharge the protons from the ions;

(b) The second cable connected and charged positive will attract and discharge electrons from the ions.

3. A method to change the direction of a hurricane, comprising steps of:

(a) Approach the hurricane from the outside or the eye and explode suitable bombs to slow or stop the hurricane movement;

(b) Move up or down a distance and drop more suitable bombs to change the direction of the hurricane.

4. A method to discharge the clouds over the ozone layer, comprising of:

(a) With the wing probes charged negative and the trailing probes charged positive;

(b) The wing probes will attract and discharge the positive charged particles;

(c) The trailing probes will attract and discharge the negative charged particles;

(d) Charge all probes positive to discharge the negative charged particles;

(e) Charge all probes negative to discharge the positive charged particles.

5. A method to relieve a cloud or hurricane of its moisture to simplify discharging its charged particles, comprising steps of:

(a) With means to turn the sirens volume up to emulate thunder;

(b) The loud sound waves moving through the air molecules will relieve the cloud or hurricane of its moisture in the form of rain.

6. A method to relieve a cloud or hurricane of its mois-

ture to simplify discharging its charged particles, comprising steps of:

- (a) With a plural number of jet aircraft flying at speeds necessary to break the sound barrier; 5
- (b) The thunder like sound the aircraft produces will relieve the clouds or hurricane of its moisture in the form of rain.

7. A method to prevent electrons and protons from building up on the skin of all aircraft, Comprising steps of: 10

- (a) Connect a conductor from the zero point of the sine wave to the skin of the aircraft; 15
- (b) The positive half of the sine wave will repel the protons;
- (c) The negative half of the sine wave will repel the electrons.

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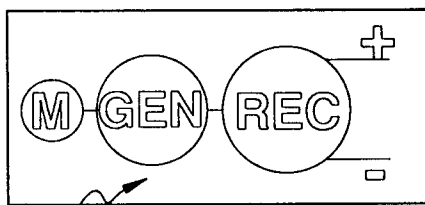
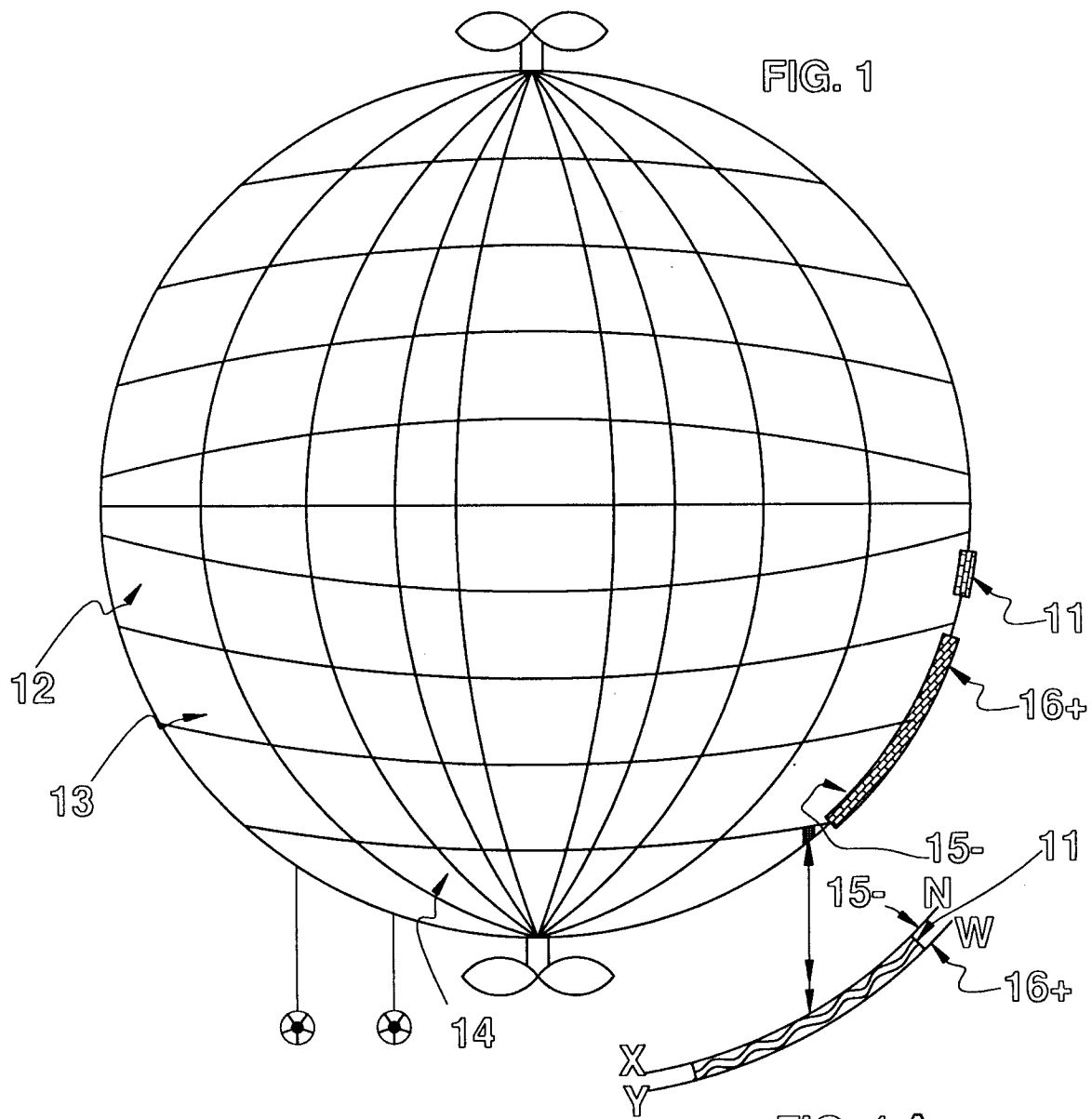


FIG. 1 B

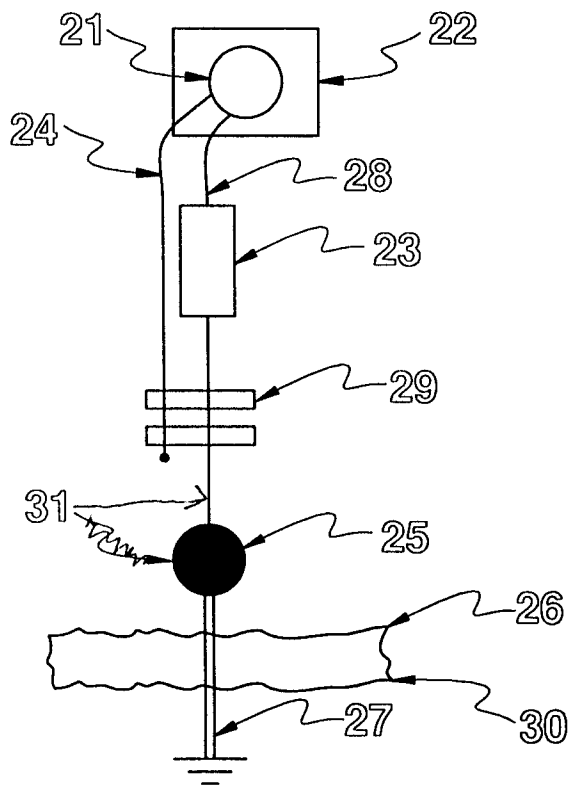


FIG. 2

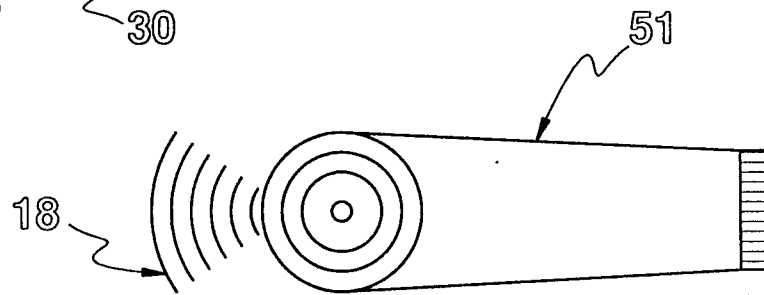


FIG. 5

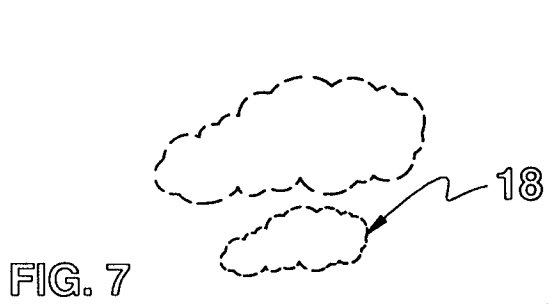


FIG. 7

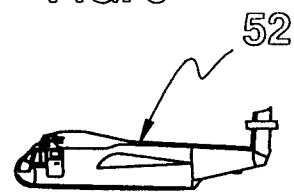
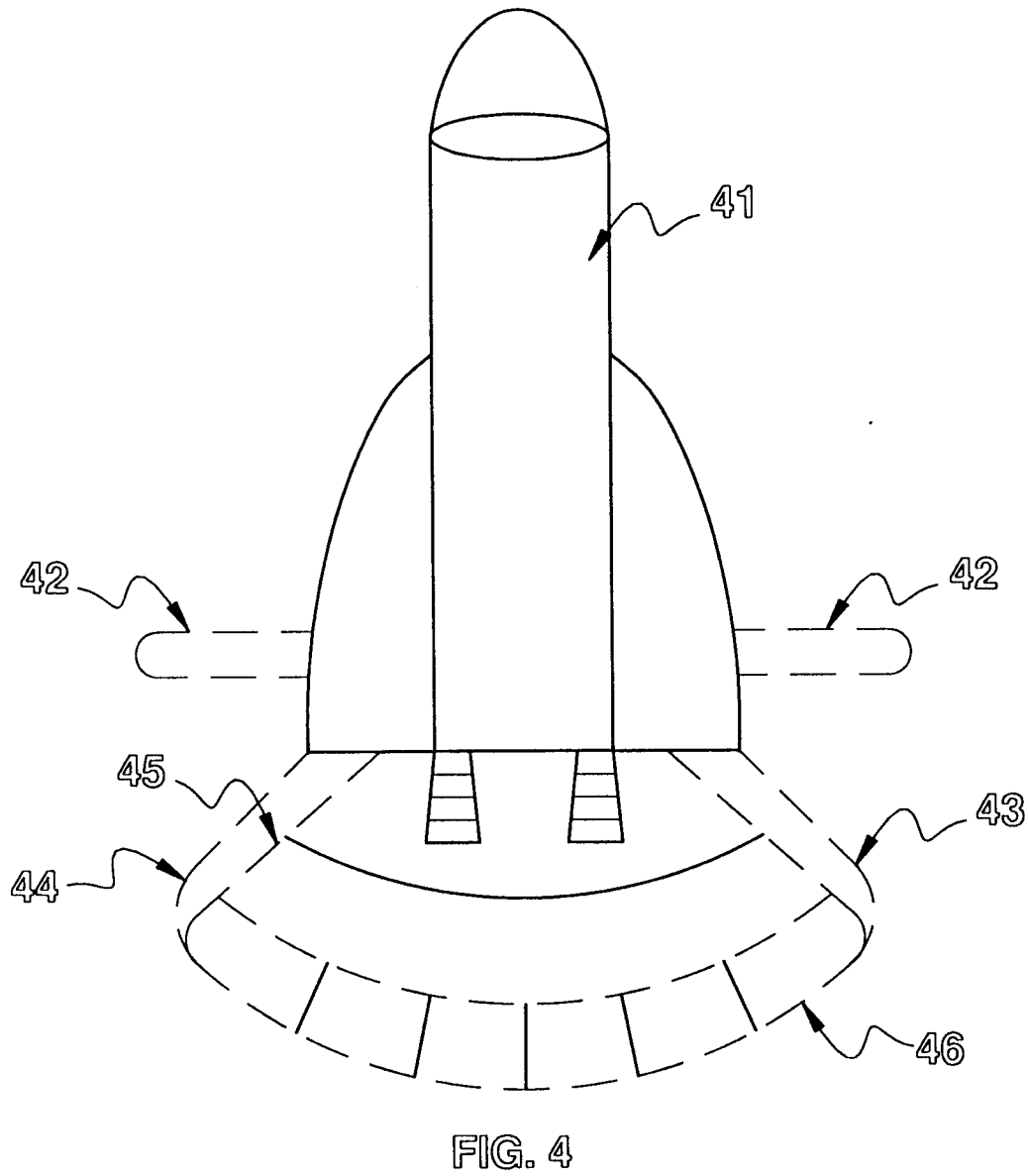
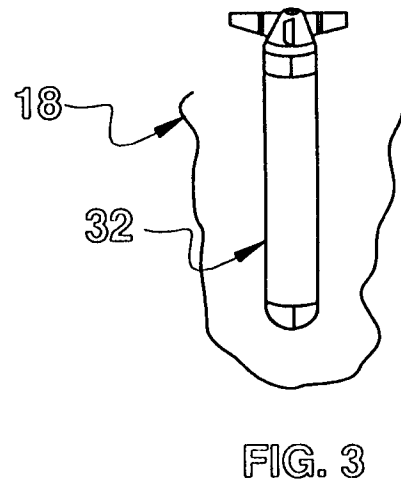
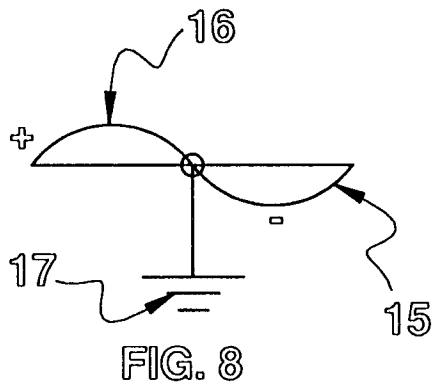


FIG. 6





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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 97 10 0972

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		18 June 1997	Lund, M
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 97 10 0972

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
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