

BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel of 1909

Updated: 3-Aug-08 Ver 1



The BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel was invented around 1909 and built with heavy duty cast iron. Family members indicate that it ran by itself with over unity and generated free energy that could run a small saw mill. The wheel is referred to as the BuzzSaw due to its saw blade like wheel design.

The gravity wheel has an inner wheel with 16 notches and an outer wheel with 8 notches for carrying weights. Each wheel is made up of two mirrored front and back rims with weights resting between them. Weights would shift between the inner and outer wheel with a special gear ratio and weight pattern to obtain over unity. Springs and levers were said to have been incorporated that worked with the nubs on the end of the 12 weights.

The original inventor was said to have built many wooden models of this wheel, from small table-top to large versions (per family members). Once it was perfected, he built the cast iron version that you see today.

NOTE: Several years have been invested by Over-Unity gravity wheel enthusiast, the current owner, Preston Stroud, Ralph Lortie, "Mick" and DocFeelsGood. They continue to search for the solution but the "missing clue" has not yet been discovered. This is an Open Source design. We have replications and welcome your input to help fine the solution for the world to benefit.

How It Works

The BuzzSaw gravity wheel has two dual rim wheels supported on an axle. There is an inner wheel and outer wheel, the inner having 16 gullets and the outer having 8. The inner red wheel is attached to and drives the axle. The outer wheel has 4 black spokes on the back and rotates freely on bearings on the axle. When in motion, the weights would freely fall from one wheel to the other.

The outer wheel has a cover that can be removed with screws to insert / remove weights. The original wheel had 12 weights but it is uncertain if all were used or not. The original wheel had a custom 42 tooth sprocket attached for a #60 chain.

It is uncertain at this time what the gear ratio was between the two wheels and how many weights were used. There could be an odd chain gear ratio between the wheels and an odd pattern of weights could have been used. It is also unknown for certain which of the two wheels was the driver.

The wheel was nicknamed "The Heathen" because it was built so heavy duty and difficult to work with when all 12 weights (174 lbs) were loaded.

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Pictures

The following are pictures of the original wheel that was obtained 19 years after the inventor died. It was sand blasted and painted the red and yellow colors. Only the 42 tooth sprocket is original, others being collected for various ratio attempts.

Picture: Front of Wheel with Weights.



Back of Wheel with Weights



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Single Weight



Back of Wheel



42 Tooth Custom Sprocket that came
With the wheel; attached to the yellow wheel



Inside of Wheel with Weights



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Side of Wheel with Cover off



Side with Cover On



Website - peswiki

Pure Energy Systems Wiki:

http://www.peswiki.com/index.php/Directory:BuzzSaw_Gravity_Wheel

Specifications

AXLE & CHAIN:

- Chain Size: #60
- Axle Diameter: 1 5/16"
- 1/8" spacer is on the axle between the two hubs of the inner and outer wheel

OUTER YELLOW WHEEL:

- Outer yellow wheel turns freely on the axle

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- Outer wheel has 8 gullets / notches for carrying weights
- Outer wheel has 4 black spokes on the back to attach it to the axle and runs on bearings.
- Outer wheel has a cover that can be removed with screws or bolts so that the weights can be inserted or removed from the wheel.
- Outer wheel is about 3 foot across on the outside and 2 foot on the inside.
- One original 42 tooth sprocket came with the wheel. It was hand cast iron; made solely for the hub of outside wheel
- Gullet Spacing starting at a random tooth on the outside wheel: #1- 10", #2- 9 3/4", #3- 9 7/8", #4- 9 7/8", #5- 10", #6- 9 3/4", #7- 10", #8- 10"

INNER RED WHEEL:

- Inner red wheel is attached to and moves with the axle.
- Inner wheel has 16 gullets / notches for carrying weights.
- Inner wheel has 4 teeth that stick out towards the inside. They could have been used for an alignment / holding rod OR for holding a ring with levers & springs.
- Gullet Spacing starting at random tooth on inside wheel numbered 1-16 point to point: #1- 5", #2- 5", #3- 5", #4- 4 7/8", #5- 4 7/8", #6- 5", #7- 5", #8- 4 3/4", #9- 5", #10- 5", #11- 4 7/8", #12- 4 7/8", #13- 5", #14- 4 7/8", #15- 4 7/8", #16- 5"

WEIGHTS:

- 12 weights came with the original cast iron wheel.
- Each weight weighs 14.5 lbs for a potential total of 174 lbs in weights.
- Each weight has a nub sticking out on the end.
- One nub is slightly longer than the other. Short nub is 5/8" and long nub is 1". It is speculated that the longer nub on the weight could have been used by levers that worked with springs.
- Weight circumference: 14 1/2" round
- Each weight is 3 3/8" wide without the nubs on the end.

LEVERS / SPRINGS:

- It was stated that the front of the red inner wheel had a ring / circle attached with levers sticking out and springs attached. It is unknown if the springs / levers were used to help the weights transfer at high speeds or if they were key to making the wheel out of balance.

WEIGHT TRANSFER TIMES:

- If the red inner wheel was the driver, wheel motion of weight transfer could flow from the outer wheel at 12 o'clock to the inner wheel and from the inner wheel at 6 o'clock to the outer.

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- If the outer yellow wheel was the driver, the weights would transfer from the outer yellow to the inner red wheel at 4:30 o'clock and from the inner red to the outer yellow wheel at 10:30 o'clock.

Family Comments on Wheel Functionality

- Built around 1909 from Cast Iron metal. Pieces were cast at different foundries to avoid knowledge of complete machine.
- Family members were told stories from their parents of seeing small wooden versions of the wheel running freely on the kitchen table. Then of larger wooden versions running in the shop.
- Molds were found in the shop attic where the original wheel was cast and built
- Family members recall seeing the wheel turn freely when they were a child and at the inventor's house playing. They also recall their parents talking about the wheel and seeing it run freely on its own.
- Some family members recall the wheel running freely in the shop and driving a saw blade outside the shop using a belt.
- "He remembers seeing the machine run! Out there on the farm, before he went off to war. He said it clattered loudly and was of the configuration that ... weights went up and transferred into a second, or inner wheel that apparently descended...I suppose grand father (inventor) tried to arrange the movement so that there was more weight coming down with gravity than was traveling upwards against gravity ...and beating out friction hopefully as well..."
- "He went on to say that, as mentioned earlier, grandfather could not make it produce any practical work... He did feel that it would keep running but for how long or indefinitely, he did not elaborate..."
- "My Aunt witnessed the machine running and that it shook the building. As I told you, my father told me the same."
- "One aunt swears she and a girl friend saw it running and a cousin seem to recall that the two wheels were counter rotating. A total of three individuals claim they saw it in operation. Said to be very noisy with heavy vibration. Another said that it did not seem to produce much power."
- "It was also stated that a number of wooden test wheels were constructed previous to the cast/forged iron model that now exist. One of these test models allegedly over run with acceleration that it flew apart putting a weight through the single board siding of the shed he was working in. They remember him using a timber levered against the axle to slow it down and stop it."
- "Third party input claimed that the buyer of the property found a sealed off portion in the loft of the building, containing wooden parts and pieces of earlier test models. The disassembled wheel was eventually moved from the building and ended up leaning against an apple tree where Doc found it."

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Comments from People that Worked with the Inventor on the Wheel

The following are some comments from DocFeelsGood, whose father worked on the wheel with the inventor. They may provide some insight on how it could have worked.

- "You can stare at this thing all day long, go home and build one that looks just like it and it won't run BECAUSE you can't think in equal divisions of a 360 degree circle. That's where everyone makes their mistake"
- "you have to balance the wheels, then when you add the weights it's deliberately thrown out of balance"
- Something was said about a hammer hitting something to make the weights transfer quicker.
- The front of the red inner wheel had a ring / circle attached with levers sticking out and springs attached. It is unknown if the springs / levers were used to help the weights transfer at high speeds or if they were key to making the wheel out of balance.
- The levers he said it had on it for transfer had springs attached somehow
- He draw a picture of the levers many years ago and it looked like a circle with some sausages attached. Like kielbasa sausages as springs.
- The ring would have been attached to the outside of red wheel. Must of been some kind of kick levers with springs to help transfer
- The ring on the red wheel was described as having spider legs. It was a 4 or 8 legged spider. I think he only drew 4 sausages / springs but it could have been more. I think up near end was a jointed piece. When the weight fell into a gullet / slot it stretched the spring on that lever.
- A hammer was mentioned that drove something and thumped something on the frame
- An uncle who worked for the inventor said as he remembered, it was 7 weights going down as 1 rose
- In order for this thing to run, it has to fight for equilibrium, which it never can achieve. Recall my ole man said "One wheel has to fight with the other".
- The hammer, "it looked like a regular blacksmith hammer" I recall it was somewhere in the 4 lbs range or a little above with a length of about 14 to 16", perhaps even 18. It was a light sledge with the handle sawed off
- The blacksmith hammer, it [the head anyway] hung below the centerline of the axle, I took it that it slapped on the frame leg and was driven by a connecting rod of some sort. He explained that it made the weights "fly faster" in transfer from one wheel to other. It did not bash on the weights them selves. He surmised that it wouldn't be necessary until we had a controlled movement.
- "The spider legs deal", he explained that it went on the side of the red wheel and was attached by them existing bolt holes (4 teeth on the inner red wheel). I would compare it to a clutch pressure plate attachment deal with fingers radiating outward to the edge of the red wheel a full 360 deg. There again, his impression was that it helped the weights transfer faster. There again we thought it unnecessary until we had controlled movement.
- The spider legs / lever & springs - "it run with the motion of a horses head".

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- Something had a certain amount of slop built into it to let it oscillate back & forth". Dad said it could NOT be 100 % rigid.

Inventor Name

The original inventor's name and family history is not available to protect the privacy of the family.

Independent Testing: DocFeelsGood – 40 Years of Searching for Solution

DocFeelsGood (Doc) obtained the original wheel 40 years ago and has been searching for the solution since then. Doc's father and uncle were associated with the inventor and family so they had inside knowledge of it working but many key details have been forgotten over the years.



Doc obtained the wheel about 40 years ago. At that time, the inventor had passed away and the new property owner had sat the wheel outside under an apple tree to maximize space in the shop. The wheel and weights had sat under that tree in the field for 19 years until Doc came looking for it. Doc paid the new property owner \$400 for the old rusty wheel and took it home. Doc worked hard to sand blast the wheel clean and then painted it the red / yellow / black colors it has today. (In its original day of 1909, the wheel was shiny and oily metal with no paint).

After searching for many years, Doc started a thread on the Bessler Wheel Forum, where he met Ralph

Lortie, Preston Stroud and others that build test replica models and simulations. The missing key clue for over-unity was not found and we all continue to search for the solution to the BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel.

Email: docfeelsgood {at} hotmail.com

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Independent Testing: Preston Stroud – Replication & 3 yrs of Research

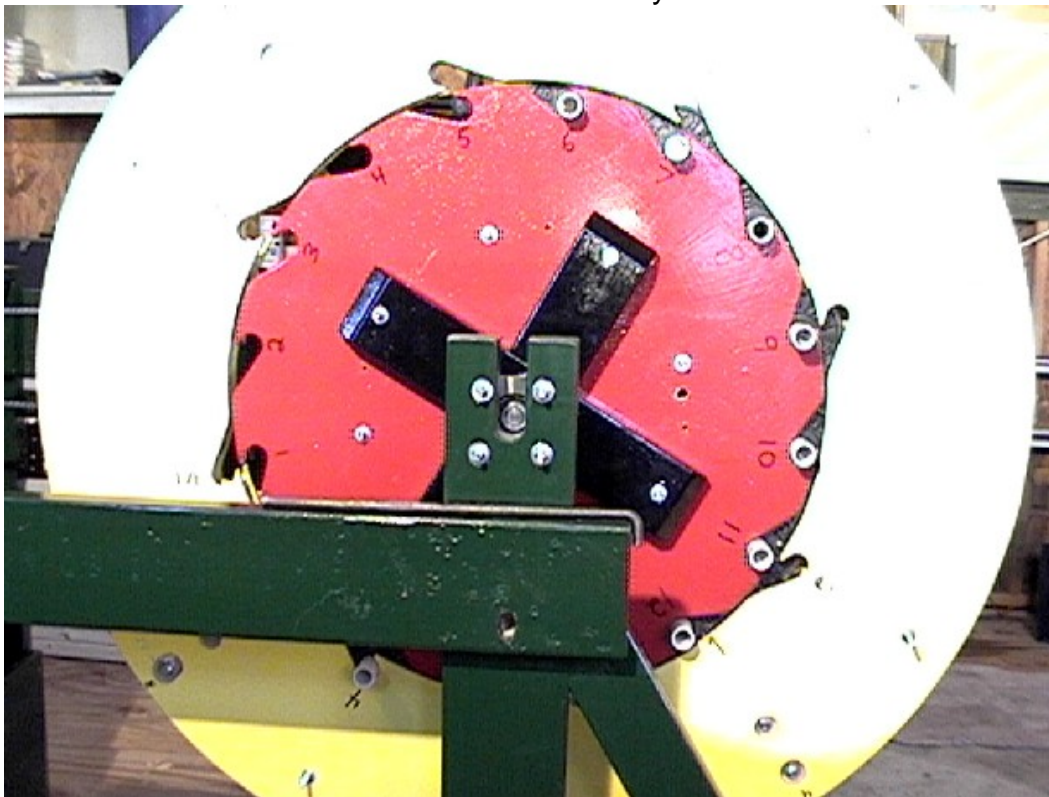
Preston Stroud built a replication of the BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel in 2006. He has performed 3 years of extensive analysis, research and testing of various gear chain ratios and weight patterns. Preston Stroud continues to search for the solution and will discuss concepts with others and perform a physical test on any promising idea.

Contact:

- Preston Stroud
- Fuquay Varina, NC USA
- Phone: 919-567-3805 (Easter Standard Time, USA)
- Email: pstroud {at} embarqmail.com

The following are some pictures of Preston Stroud's replication test model:

Preston Stroud Front View of BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel

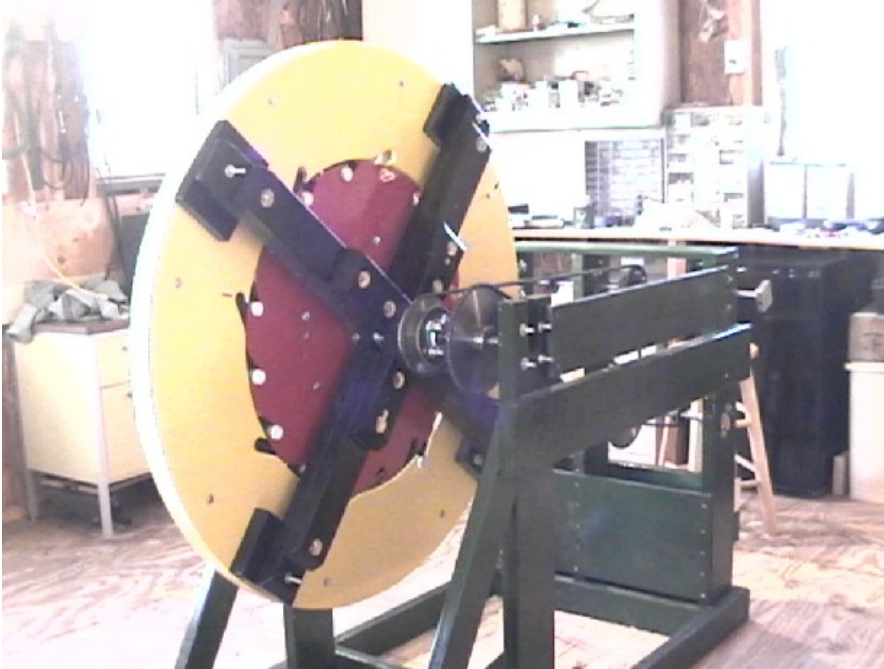


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Preston Stroud Back View of BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel



Preston Stroud View of Weight Inside Wheel of BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel



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Preston Stroud Side View with Gearing & Jack Shaft Chains of BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel



Preston Stroud Toy Test Model for evaluating concepts of gear ratio and weight patterns on the BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel



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Independent Testing: Ralph Lortie – Replication & 3 yrs of Research

Ralph Lortie built a replica test model of the BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel while working with DocFeelsGood in 2005-2006. Ralph performed 3 years of analysis, research and testing without finding the missing clue for over unity.

Ralph Lortie is an active member on the Bessler Wheel Forum with extensive knowledge of gravity wheels. Ralph Lortie is open to discussing concepts on the BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel to help find the solution.

Contact:

- Ralph Lortie
- Stanfield Oregon USA
- Email: rlortie {at} q.com

The following are some pictures of Ralph's test model replication:

Ralph Lortie BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel Replication - View of inner / outer wheel with gullets.



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Ralph Lortie BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel Replication - View of wheel mounted with jack shaft and chain gearing.



Ralph Lortie BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel Replication - Example view of the wheel with weights sitting on the side. 10 lb weights were used in the test model.



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Independent Testing: Mickegg (of BesslerWheel.com) - Replication

In 2008, Userid Mickegg of the Bessler Wheel forum built a replica test model of the BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel and is experimenting with gear ratios and weight patterns to find the solution to make the BuzzSaw Gravity Wheel out of balance.

Contact: (through the www.BesslerWheel.com Forum)

The following is an impressive metal replica test model replication created by Mickegg of the Bessler Wheel Forum:



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Forum Discussion – on www.BesslerWheel.com

There is a thread on Bessler Wheel (www.besslerwheel.com) on the wheel:

- <http://www.besslerwheel.com/forum/viewtopic.php?t=1164>

Primary Contacts

Preston Stroud
Fuquay Varina, North Carolina USA
E-Mail: [pstroud {at} embarqmail.com](mailto:pstroud@embarqmail.com)

Ralph Lortie
Stanfield Oregon USA
E-Mail: [rlortie {at} Q.com](mailto:rlortie@Q.com)