



*System for the Generation of Electric Currents.*

second transformer. Wire 23, is provided with the oscillator spark-gap 6, and

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would flow from the exterior coating of said battery that passing through primary 70, of the third transformer, will in the same manner produce in secondary 71, a new series of induced currents, that flowing through conductor 72, would yet increase the electric charge of collector 9.

- 5 Therefore battery 1, being charged by proper means, battery 9, will be charged indirectly and successively re-charged several times by itself; storing at last a quantity of electricity quite superior to that of battery 1.

- 10 By such means, the system can be fed by itself, the source of electric currents employed for its starting being unnecessary, and therefore switch 14, can be opened. Thereafter by means of crank-handle 46, shaft 44, of the commutating apparatus is turned a quarter of a revolution, until the circuit be closed between

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right-hand side of same drawing and in which: Primary 50, of the transformer would be connected as shown by the dotted lines respectively with wires 19, and 20, of the former arrangement, and conductors 53, with wires 27 and 28. In other terms, said primary 50, being connected by its terminal 51, with wire 20, will remain in constant communication with the external coating of battery 1, and its other terminal 52, being connected with wire 35, will be intermittently grounded. Conduit 53, being connected to wires 27, and 28, of the former arrangement, will intermittently connect the collectors of both batteries 54 and 1.

Referring now to this new arrangement, it may be seen that both terminals of secondary 55, are connected respectively to the cathodic-valves 56, and 57, which allow the flow of electricity in the direction shown by the arrow and said valves are connected to wire 53. On the other hand the exterior coating of battery 54, communicates permanently with one of the terminals of primary 58, of a second transformer, whose other terminal is grounded. Secondary 59, of same transformer, is also connected by both terminals with the already mentioned wire 53, and in the same manner is provided with valves 60, and 61.

In these conditions, if battery 1, is charged, said charge will set up immediately in the outer coating of said battery, an induced current which flowing through wire 20, and primary 50, will go to the ground through conductors 35, and 39, and as a result of this discharge, new induced currents will be caused in the secondary 55, that will be stored by the collectors of both batteries 1, and 54, as in this moment the circuit is closed between brushes 29—31, and thereby wire 53, communicates with 32. Receiving these new charges each one of both batteries 1, and 54, will set up in the same manner new induced electric currents which flowing respectively through primaries 50, and 58, of both induction coils, will produce a new effect over their corresponding secondaries affording a new charge to both batteries which in this way will increase progressively their storage. Notwithstanding said electric charges have to decrease from one to another until they are of no importance at all, and at this moment, owing to the turning of shaft 44, the connection between brushes 29—31, and 36—38, will be interrupted, and next secured between brushes 18—17. By so doing terminal 52, being connected with wire 19, battery 1 will now be discharged through conduit 15, brushes 17—18, wire 19, primary 50, and conductor 20; that is to say, a very strong discharge will flow through said primary 50, and thereby new electric induced currents will again be produced in secondary 55, which will now be all stored in the collector of battery 54, since wire 53, is disconnected from conductor 32. On the other hand battery 54, being newly charged will immediately set up on its outer coating new induced electric currents that will get grounded through primary 58, causing thus new induced currents in secondary 59, that once more will recharge said battery 54, producing successively the same results as formerly explained. Finally battery 54, will be stored with a big quantity of electricity that will pass to the collector of

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arrangements, can be attained that would be useless to describe specifically, but that will be particularly pointed out in the following claims.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that  
5 what I claim is:—

In a system for the generation of electric currents;

1. In combination: Mechanisms or means for charging one or several condensers; mechanisms for utilising the induced energy of the external coatings of said condensers, produced during the charge of their collectors or interior  
10 coatings; mechanisms or apparatus for recharging said collectors by means of the energy already described and produced by said exterior coatings; and means for discharging said collectors thus recharged and for the application of this discharged energy, in whole or part, to the successive reproduction of the above mentioned operations, increasing thus progressively the production of electric  
15 energy, or maintaining a predetermined output.

2. In combination apparatus or means for charging one or several condensers connected to the primary of one or several transformers; said condensers and their connections being arranged for the production of oscillatory discharges through said primary or primaries; and means for the application of the energy  
20 induced in the secondary of said transformers, in whole or part, to the charge of the same condensers, (primarily described), in order to increase progressively the production of electricity or to maintain a predetermined output.

3. In combination: Mechanisms or means producing electric currents for charging one or more condensers; one or several transformers with their  
25 primaries connected by one of their poles with one of the coatings of said condensers, and their other terminals alternately connected with the other coating of said condensers, or grounded; a commutator apparatus suitably arranged for interrupting or securing the connections in the above stated manner; and means for the collection of the secondary currents produced in each one of the trans-  
30 formers above mentioned, and for their application in whole or part to the feeding of the condensers already described, increasing thus progressively the production of electricity or maintaining a predetermined output.

4. Mechanisms or apparatus constructed, connected and operating substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings, and for the

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[a reduced scale]

