

# Schauberger Patent 134543

## Schauberger

[1] In the conversion of carbonic acid ( $H_2CO_3$ ) to carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas ( $CO_2$ ) with heat, molecular hydrogen ( $H_2$ ) is released. Therefore a kind of vacuity is created, causing a reduction in the inner 'volume'. — Ed.

[12] See descriptions of **Patent Nos. 134543** and **138296** (pp. 201-203) and associated figures Nos. 8 and 9, p. 63 in *The Water Wizard*, Vol. I of the *Ecotechnology series*. - Ed. [*The Energy Evolution - Harnessing Free Energy from Nature, The Liquefaction of Coal by Means of Cold Flows*]

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It was Viktor Schauberger's customary practice to seek immediate patent cover for all his inventions and devices, of which the following principally concern those related to water. Unfortunately, just about all of the patents he applied for during World War II are no longer available and therefore, while his various devices are described in a number of his writings, no visual representation of them exists. This makes their proper description an extremely difficult task. - [Editor](#)

Specification Of Patent No. 134543

AUSTRIAN PATENT OFFICE SPECIFICATION OF PATENT No. 134543 Class 47f. Issued 25th August 1935.

VIKTOR SCHAUBERGER IN VIENNA THE CONDUCTION OF WATER IN PIPES AND CHANNELS. Application date: 12th August 1931 - Patent applies from: 15th April 1933

The object of the invention is a system of water conduction, which in contrast to smooth-walled conduits, channels, pipelines and the like, promotes an increase in the transported volume of water. In the opinion of the inventor, which forms the basis of his invention, turbulent phenomena in conventional systems of water conduction are in part caused by differences in the temperature of the various water-strata, principally because the velocities of the water-masses flowing along the pipe-walls are substantially different from those of the more central strata, causing vortical phenomena at their mutual interface.

In order to inhibit sedimentation, it is claimed that projecting, turbine-blade shaped elements (guide-vanes) should be incorporated, which are inclined from the walls towards the centre. Each of these should be so curved as to direct the flow of water from the periphery towards the middle. It is also to be noted that the inner walls of the pipe are to be provided with raised and curved, rib-like projections in order to impart a rotational motion to the water.

The present invention concerns a further development of these measures with regard to the aims mentioned at the beginning. In the attached diagram, various aspects of the invention are depicted. Figure 1 shows an isometric view into the pipe, Figure 2 an oblique view of a single guide-vane, viewed in the opposite direction to the current and Figure 3 the same is viewed at right angles to the direction of flow. Figure 4 depicts how the invention is to be installed in a channel. Figure 5 shows a cross-section of a guide-vane incorporating rifle-like fluting aligned to the direction of flow.

In pipe 1, a series of guide-vanes 2, 2', 2" are placed along the curved lines of multiple helical paths 3, 3', 3". The latter are shown in broken lines. The guide-vanes themselves are curved in the manner of ploughshares and project from the walls of the pipe in such a way as to deflect the water towards the centre of the pipe, at the same imparting a rotational motion about the pipe axis.

In Figures 2 and 3, which give oblique

and side views of a guide-vane, the straight, dotted arrow indicates the direction of flow in a smooth-walled pipe, whereas the curved, solid arrow shows the path of the water filaments deflected by the guide-vane. Similar guide-vanes can also be installed in channels. In this case the guide-vanes are not placed along a helical path, but one directly behind the other and as shown in Figure 4, are arranged symmetrically on both sides at equal heights and directly opposite each other.

The vane in Figure 5 is provided with rifle-like fluting on its guiding surface, through which in the course of such spiral motion, the forward movement of the water will also be given a vertical lift. Pipes incorporating this type of

guide- vane are especially suited to the transport of matter heavier than water, such as ores and the like.

#### PATENT CLAIMS

1. The conduction of water in pipes and channels is characterised by the proposed incorporation of turbine-blade-like elements (guide-vanes), projecting inwardly from the surface of the pipe and/or channel walls towards the centre of the same. Each of these elements is so curved as to direct the water from the periphery towards the middle of the conduit, such that in pipes, the guide-vanes are mounted along multiple spiral paths, whereas in channels, these are placed one directly behind the other and arranged symmetrically, both opposite each other and at equal heights on each side of the channel.

2. In accordance with Claim 1, the conduction of water in pipes and channels is further characterised by the proposed incorporation of rifled fluting on the guiding surfaces of the vanes, which runs parallel to the direction of flow and which directs the flow from the periphery of the pipe towards the centre.

See Fig. 8

Note: Figures referred to in patent text relate to those indicated in fig. 8 of this book.

From [[The Water Wizard](#)]

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