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viktor-schauberger- most-interesting- discoveries-and- innovation-by- infinity turbine

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Viktor Schauburger Most Interesting
Discoveries and Innovation



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Viktor Schauburger.

PDF Version of the webpage (first pages)

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Viktor Schauberger

Viktor Schauberger was a student of nature and more specifically water flows. He was gifted with the patient skills of observation and an appreciation of the outdoors.

His fascination of mountain streams and how water worked for the environment led to many innovations and inventions which pertain to flow control and the science of water. He realized that water flows were similar to air (just a different density) which led to his lift turbines and craft.

He was one of the first scientists to realize that water has many dimensions and structure. Water has surface tension and boundary layer mechanisms, which were revolutionary before 1900. Of course Nikola Tesla also realized this with his disc turbine around the same period.

Many of his early innovations were focussed around the transport of sawn timber and transporting and then sorting them by use of water and displacement. Back then, transporting timber from the mountains was not without problems. This was before helicopter lifts, trucks (and roads), and aerial cable lift lines.

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Water Anomaly 4 C and Trout Turbine

Viktor was one of the first to observe and record the water anomaly point of 4 C (39.2 F). This is where water is at the maximum density (given that density varies with temperature).

explain how the viktor schauburger trout turbine works

The Viktor Schauburger trout turbine, also known as the impulse turbine, works by utilizing the natural flow of water to generate power. The turbine is designed to work with a minimum drop height of two meters and requires a flow of at least 200 liters of water per minute.

The trout turbine consists of a spiral-shaped housing that is open on one side and closed on the other. As water flows into the housing, it is forced to spiral around the inside of the housing, creating a vortex. This vortex causes the water to move faster and with more force than it would in a straight line, which in turn generates more power.

The water is then directed towards a series of curved blades that are mounted on a central shaft. As the water hits the blades, it causes the shaft to rotate, which generates mechanical energy. The mechanical energy can then be used to drive a generator, pump or other machinery.

The design of the trout turbine is based on the principle of implosion, which means that it uses the natural inward flow of water to generate power, rather than relying on an external energy source to create a flow. This makes the trout turbine highly efficient and effective, as it can generate power from even slow-moving or low-volume water sources.

Overall, the trout turbine is a highly innovative and sustainable technology that has the potential to provide clean and renewable energy in a wide range of applications, from small-scale hydroelectric systems to large-scale power generation plants.

Air ?

Adapting the Viktor Schauburger's trout turbine for air would require significant modifications to the design and engineering of the device. Some possible adaptations that could be made include:

Altering the shape and size of the blades: The blades of the trout turbine are designed to move water in a particular way, so for air applications, the blades would need to be redesigned to capture and accelerate air. The shape and size of the blades would be critical in determining the efficiency and effectiveness of the air turbine.

Adjusting the curvature of the blades: The curvature of the blades would need to be optimized for air instead of water, taking into account factors such as air pressure and temperature.

Modifying the intake and outlet: The trout turbine is designed to work in a closed system with water intake and outlet. For air, a different intake and outlet system would need to be developed to ensure efficient airflow.

Adjusting the rotational speed: The rotational speed of the trout turbine is optimized for the density and viscosity of water. For air applications, the rotational speed would need to be adjusted to account for the differences in air density and viscosity.

Overall, adapting the Viktor Schauburger's trout turbine for air would require a significant amount of research, development, and testing to determine the most effective design and engineering requirements for this specific application.

The researchers at the University of California, Berkeley have explored the use of waffle-shaped turbine blades for hydroelectric power generation. The idea behind the waffle-shaped blades is to increase the surface area of the blade in contact with the water, which can increase the power output of the turbine. The waffle shape also helps to reduce

Gas Turbine

In 1936 Viktor Schaubergger got a patent in Austria for his air turbine. Many aspects are similar to both German and British gas turbines (Dr Alan Arnold Griffith of the Royal Aircraft Establishment RAE in 1926) of the same era.

Frenchman Maxime Guillaume (patent filed in 1921) was the first to envision a axial flow turbojet.

Britishman Frank Whittle in 1928 submitted his ideas for a turbojet. He filed for patent in 1930 (granted in 1932). Supposedly Hans von Ohain had a similar design (later admitted to seeing the patent from Whittle) which was then developed by Ernst Heinkel, and flown as the worlds first turbojet powered aircraft in the He178. The British version was not to fly until 1941.

Commercial operation of the world's first industrial gas turbine in Neuchâtel, Switzerland (electric power generating powerplant), in 1939, was in operation for nearly 70 years.

While the first pulsejet was patented by Russian engineer V.V. Karavodin in 1906, we'll focus on air breathing compressor versions.

The Vortex and the Vacuum

Observation of the spiral led to many of Schaubergers vortex designs and theory.

Specifically on his lifting disc turbine design, the wavy shaped disc has slits cut on the bottom side, while the top is a smooth wave pattern on stamped metal. The theory is that the bottom slitted disc produces a vacuum from the top, and the disc is lifted upwards.

At least that is my best explanation as a turbine designer since 2008.

Viktor Schaubberger Information From Chat GPT

Introduction:

Viktor Schaubberger was a prominent Austrian inventor known for his revolutionary ideas in the field of water management and energy production. One of his most notable inventions was the trout turbine, which utilized the natural vortex motion of water to generate power. This article will explore Schaubberger's life and work, focusing on his trout turbine invention and its impact on society. Additionally, the article will examine his involvement with the Nazi regime and his work in aviation during World War II.

Early Life and Career:

Viktor Schaubberger was born in Holzschlag, Austria in 1885. He grew up in a family of foresters and spent much of his childhood exploring the nearby forests and observing the natural world. His interest in natural phenomena would later influence his work as an inventor. After completing his education, Schaubberger worked for the Austrian Forestry Commission, where he gained experience in water management and environmental conservation. He later established his own research institute, where he devoted himself to studying the properties of water and energy.

The Trout Turbine:

One of Schaubberger's most notable inventions was the trout turbine, which utilized the natural vortex motion of water to generate power. The trout turbine was designed to mimic the motion of water in a natural stream, using a spiral channel to create a vortex that would spin a turbine. Unlike traditional turbines, which used straight channels to force water through them, the trout turbine worked in harmony with the natural flow of water, reducing turbulence and minimizing energy loss. The trout turbine was highly efficient and environmentally friendly, making it a popular choice for small-scale hydroelectric power generation.

Impact on Society:

Schaubberger's inventions, including the trout turbine, had a significant impact on society. They provided a new approach to water management and energy production that emphasized harmony with nature rather than domination over it. The trout turbine was particularly well-suited for use in rural areas and remote locations, where access to conventional sources of energy was limited. It also paved the way for further research into the use of natural energy sources, such as wind and solar power.

Involvement with the Nazi Regime:

Schaubberger's involvement with the Nazi regime is a controversial aspect of his life. He was initially drawn to the Nazi party's emphasis on environmental conservation and was appointed as an advisor to the German government on water management issues. However, he soon became disillusioned with the regime's policies and resigned from his position. Some scholars argue that Schaubberger's work during this period was largely apolitical and focused on his scientific research, while others maintain that he was complicit in Nazi war crimes.

Aviation and UFOs:

During World War II, Schaubberger worked in aviation research, where he was involved in the development of flying discs. These were highly experimental aircraft that utilized unconventional propulsion systems, such as the natural vortex motion of air. Schaubberger was also interested in the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) and believed that they were related to his work in aviation. While his ideas in this area were highly speculative and unproven, they continue to generate interest and debate among UFO enthusiasts.

Conclusion:

Viktor Schaubberger's life and work were characterized by a deep fascination with the natural world and a commitment to sustainable energy production. His trout turbine invention remains a testament to his innovative spirit and his belief

Viktor Schauberger Inventions From Chat GPT Query

Inventions:

Here is a list of some of Viktor Schauberger's notable inventions:

The trout turbine: A hydroelectric power generator that imitates the natural movement of trout swimming upstream. The design of the turbine increased the efficiency of power generation by reducing turbulence in the water and minimizing damage to aquatic life.

Repulsine: A flying saucer-shaped aircraft that Schauberger developed during World War II. The Repulsine used an implosion-based propulsion system that Schauberger believed could achieve anti-gravity effects.

The spiral air and water turbine: A turbine that utilized the natural spiral movement of air and water to increase efficiency in power generation.

The log flume: A method of transporting timber down a river that minimized damage to the logs and reduced water pollution.

The suction turbine: A device that used a suction method to pull water through the turbine blades, increasing efficiency in hydroelectric power generation.

The vortex power plant: A power plant that utilized the natural vortex movement of water to generate electricity.

The implosion motor: An alternative to the traditional combustion engine that Schauberger believed would increase efficiency and reduce pollution.

The Finnish UFO: An experimental aircraft that Schauberger designed for the Finnish Air Force during World War II.

The water purifier: A device that used the natural vortex movement of water to clean and purify it.

The eco-friendly house: A design for a house that utilized natural materials and the principles of biodynamic farming to create a sustainable living environment.

Viktor Schauberger's Repulsine is a hypothetical flying saucer-shaped aircraft that he claimed to have developed during World War II. According to Schauberger, the Repulsine used an implosion-based propulsion system that he believed could achieve anti-gravity effects. However, there is no credible evidence to support the existence of the Repulsine or its propulsion system.

Schauberger's ideas about implosion-based propulsion were based on his observations of natural phenomena, particularly the vortex motion of water and air. He believed that by creating a vortex of air or other fluid in a closed system, it would be possible to generate a powerful inward-sucking force that could be harnessed for propulsion.

Schauberger reportedly worked on several prototypes of the Repulsine during the war, but there is no concrete evidence to confirm this. Some conspiracy theorists and UFO enthusiasts have claimed that Schauberger's work on the Repulsine was part of a secret German program to develop advanced aircraft or spacecraft using anti-gravity technology, but there is no credible evidence to support these claims.

It's important to approach claims about the Repulsine and Schauberger's work with a critical eye and to seek out reliable sources of information. While Schauberger was an innovative and visionary inventor, his ideas about implosion-based propulsion and anti-gravity effects have not been scientifically validated and should be treated with skepticism.

While Viktor Schauberger's specific inventions and theories have not been widely adopted, some of his principles and ideas have inspired modern-day innovations and technologies. Here are a few examples:

Biomimicry: Schauberger was a proponent of observing and emulating natural processes in technology design. This

Viktor Schauburger Patent AT-166644-B Tillage implement

Publication Date: 1950-08-25

Google Patent Link: [Patent AT-166644-B](https://patents.google.com/patent/AT166644B/en)

Viktor Schauburger Patent DE-809725-C Tillage equipment

Publication Date: 1951-08-02

Google Patent Link: [Patent DE-809725-C](https://patents.google.com/patent/DE809725C/en)

Viktor Schauburger Patent AT-117749-B Jet turbine.

Publication Date: 1930-05-10

Google Patent Link: [Patent AT-117749-B](https://patents.google.com/patent/AT117749B/en)

Viktor Schaubberger Patent AT-196680-B Pipeline for liquid and gaseous media

Publication Date: 1958-03-25

Google Patent Link: [Patent AT-196680-B](https://patents.google.com/patent/AT196680B/en)

Viktor Schaubberger Patent AT-136214-B Plant and equipment for regulating the drainage channel of reservoirs and increasing the strength of their closing dams.

Publication Date: 1934-01-10

Google Patent Link: [Patent AT-136214-B](https://patents.google.com/patent/AT136214B/en)

Viktor Schaubberger Patent AT-113487-B Installation for torrent control and river regulation.

Publication Date: 1929-06-10

Google Patent Link: [Patent AT-113487-B](https://patents.google.com/patent/AT113487B/en)

Viktor Schaubерger Patent AT-122144-B Artificial channel for washing wood and the like like

Publication Date: 1931-04-10

Google Patent Link: [Patent AT-122144-B](https://patents.google.com/patent/AT122144B/en)

Viktor Schaubерger Patent AT-142032-B Process for the production of spring water-like drinking water.

Publication Date: 1935-06-11

Google Patent Link: [Patent AT-142032-B](https://patents.google.com/patent/AT142032B/en)

Viktor Schaubерger Patent US-1775871-A Method and apparatus for assorting timber

Publication Date: 1930-09-16

Google Patent Link: Patent US-1775871-A

Viktor Schaubberger Patent AT-114660-B Rejection and sorting system for various types of wood brought to alluvial roads.

Publication Date: 1929-10-25

Google Patent Link: [Patent AT-114660-B](https://patents.google.com/patent/AT114660B/en)

Viktor Schauburger Patent AT-145141-B Air turbine.

Publication Date: 1936-04-10

Google Patent Link: [Patent AT-145141-B](https://patents.google.com/patent/AT145141B/en)

Viktor Schaubberger Patent AT-134543-B Water flow in pipes and channels.

Publication Date: 1933-08-25

Google Patent Link: [Patent AT-134543-B](https://patents.google.com/patent/AT134543B/en)

Viktor Schaubberger Patent AT-118713-B Ejection devices for long wood u. Like. From transport devices, giants, conveyor belts and. like

Publication Date: 1930-08-11

Google Patent Link: Patent AT-118713-B

Viktor Schauburger Patent AT-113772-B Method and device for foreign and forwarding of logs from alluvial systems.

Publication Date: 1929-07-10

Google Patent Link: [Patent AT-113772-B](https://patents.google.com/patent/AT113772B/en)

