

DE MUYSER Alfred

(1900 - 1963)

Saint Petersburg

Patents (details)

Inventions n° 1 to n° 15

Although the Luxembourg patents mentioned under the above reference numbers were initially registered under the name of Alfred de MUYSER it is very unlikely that he was their inventor but that he acted only as representative of the owners of the inventions.¹

16 - Retractable landing gear for airplanes

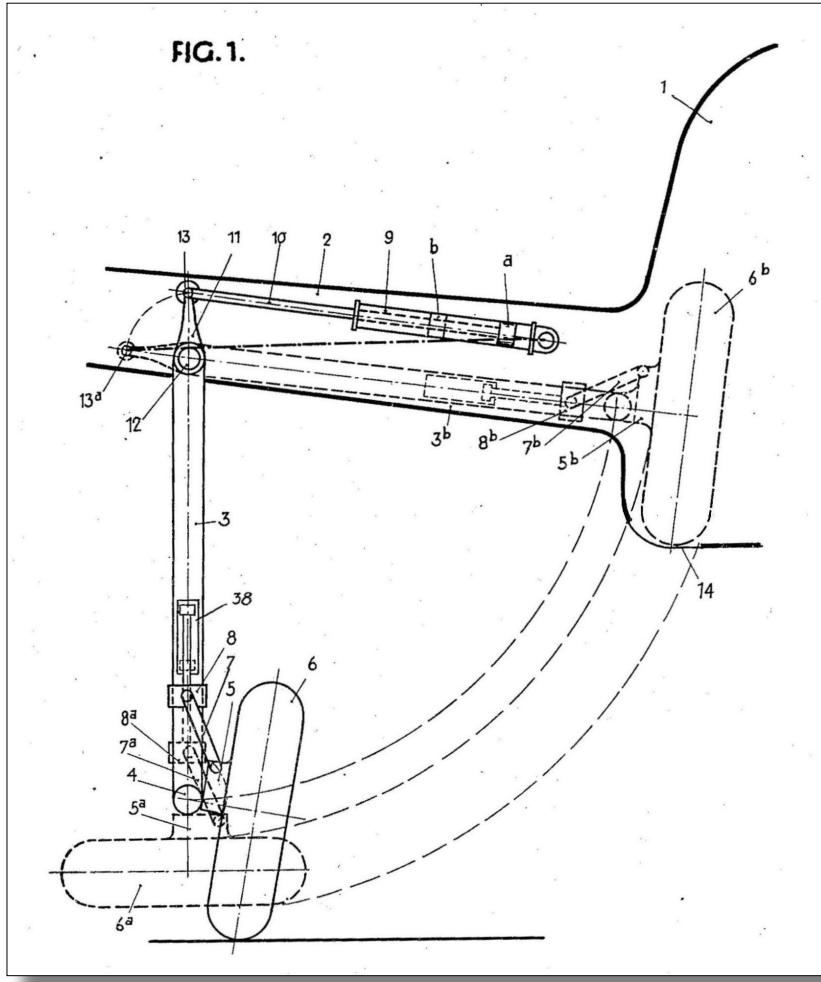
US patent	2332844
Application date	11 July 1939

At the present time there are retractable landing gears in which each wheel is retracted in the wing or in the fuselage by a turn in the lateral direction, coming to house into a circular cavity of at least the same diameter as the wheel. ...

According to the present invention, it is possible to retract each wheel laterally, while causing it to penetrate into a housing the aperture of which is equal not to the circle of the wheel but to the edge thereof.

For this purpose, according to an essential feature of the invention, the landing gear includes at least two folding systems, one which causes the wheel axle to pivot and the other which brings the wheel into the inside of the fuselage by a displacement such that the plane of its circle is substantially tangent to the pivoting circumference arc of the landing gear. This arrangement has a supplementary advantage since, instead of housing the wheel in the underside of the wing, that is to say at a place where the suction is considerable, it can be housed in the fuselage, at a point protected against eddies. Furthermore, the wheel is in contact with the air streams only along part of its periphery, which is rounded in a manner analogous to the portion of the fuselage the place of which it takes. It follows that it is no longer necessary nor advisable, to cover the opening of the hole otherwise than by the tire of the wheel itself.

¹ Patent representatives were sometimes asked to file patent applications before they had received all the documents required for establishing the patents in the name of the true owners or because the true owners did not wish to reveal their ownership at the time of applying for the patent. These patents were subsequently assigned from the patent representatives to their legitimate owners or were abandoned due to non payment of the first annual renewal fee.



Corresponding patents

LU, DE (Patent assigned to Morane-Saulnier (S. A.), Puteaux, Seine) ¹

17 - Engine cooling system

US patent 2228345

Application date 11 July 1939

Patent assigned to Alliance Industrielle & Financière Française, s.a., Luxembourg

The present invention relates to liquid circulation cooling systems for the engines serving to drive movable bodies, such for instance as automobiles, airplanes, etc.

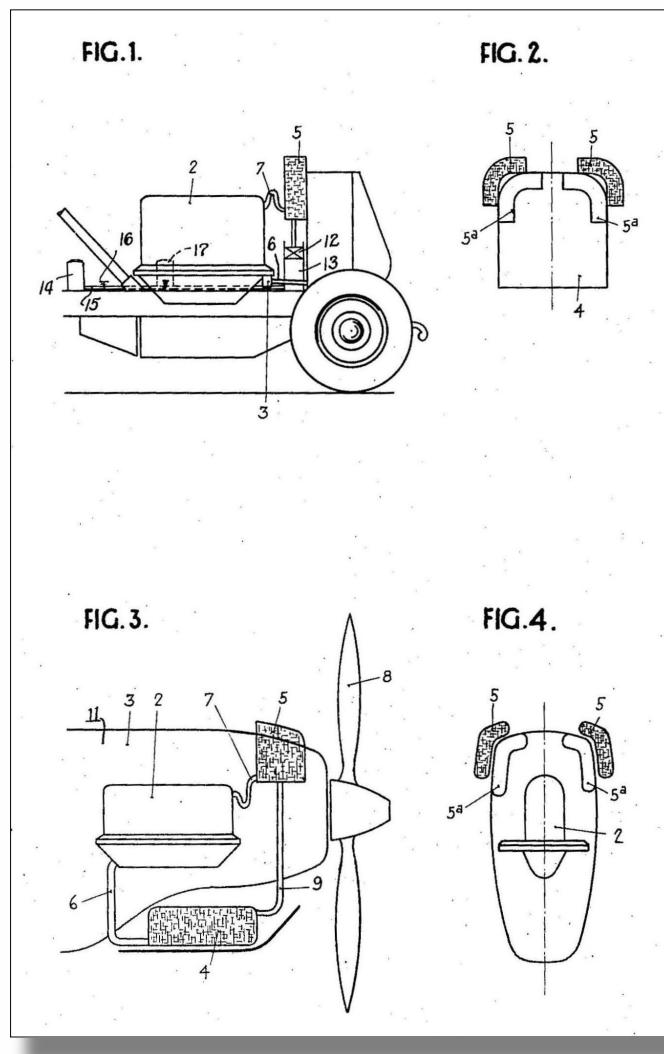
It has been found that these engines become unduly hot when automobiles climb a hill or when airplanes climb after taking off. As a matter of fact, at this time, the engine develops considerable power without the speed of the movable body being sufficient for compensating, through an increase of the circulation, for the rise of temperature corresponding to the increase of power developed.

The object of the present invention is to provide a cooling system which prevents rises of temperature of engines of the type above mentioned without having recourse to radiators producing, under normal conditions, too considerable a head resistance.

According to an essential feature of the present invention, the cooling system includes at least one radiator constantly subjected to the action of air and at least one radiator arranged in such manner as to be subjected to the action of air only when so desired.

¹ [Morane-Saulnier \(Wikipedia\)](#)

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the radiator or radiators which will be hereinafter called "secondary" radiators are connected in series with the "main" radiator or radiators and are mounted in such manner as to be retractable at will on the inside of the outer surface of the vehicle.



Corresponding patents

LU, CA (patent assigned to Aeroplanes Morane-Saulnier)

18 - Perfectionnement aux trains d'atterrissement escamotables pour avions

LU patent	26407
Application date	31 January 1939

(copy to be obtained from Archives nationales)

19 - Flugzeug mit einem kontinuierlich quer zum Flugzeug sich ausdehnenden Flügel

DE patent	878155
Application date	30 December 1840
(Patent assigned to Morane-Saulnier (S. A.), Puteaux, Seine)	

Die Erfindung bezieht sich auf die Konstruktion von Flugzeugen.

Der jetzige Stand des Flugzeugbaues ist einerseits durch die Verminderung der Spannweite der Flügel und des Rumpf Schnittes, also durch Verminderung des aerodynamischen Widerstandes, und andererseits durch Steigerung der Motorkraft, die diesen Widerstand zu bewältigen hat, gekennzeichnet.

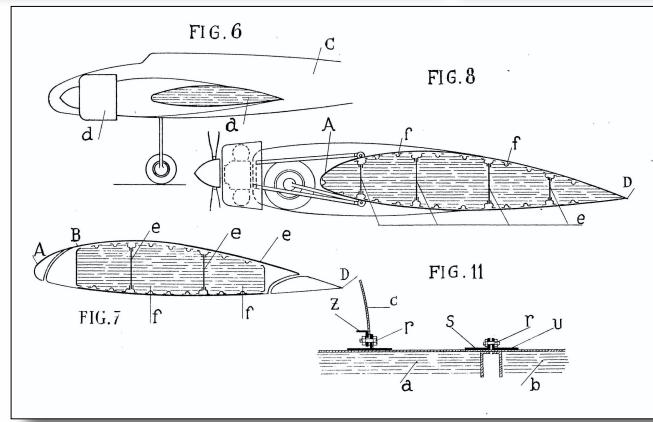
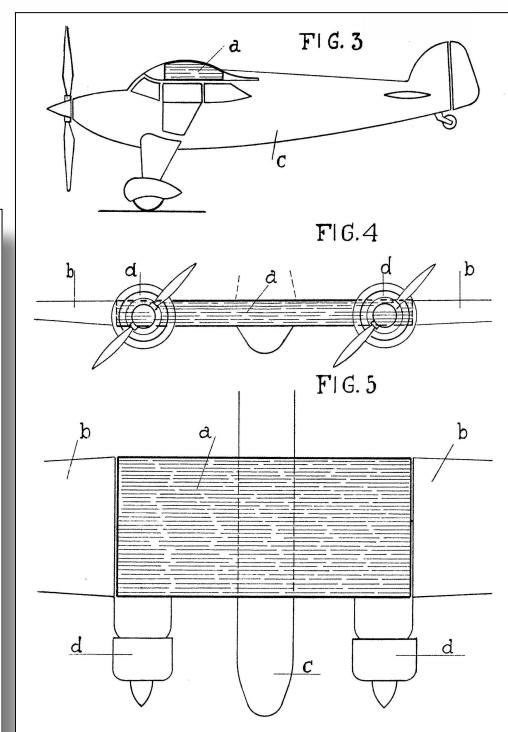
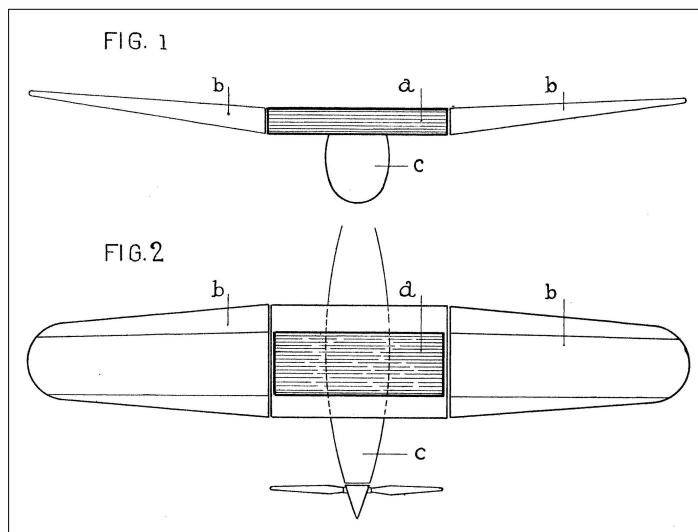
Es ergibt sich daraus, daß die zu einer Flugstrecke benötigte Brennstoffmenge größer wird, während der Raum zu dessen Unterbringung sich verringert. Dabei sind schon die bisher gebräuchlichen Lösungen der Raumfrage für die Unterbringung des Brennstoffes kaum als zufriedenstellend anzusehen und bei den eben erwähnten Anforderungen überhaupt nicht mehr annehmbar.

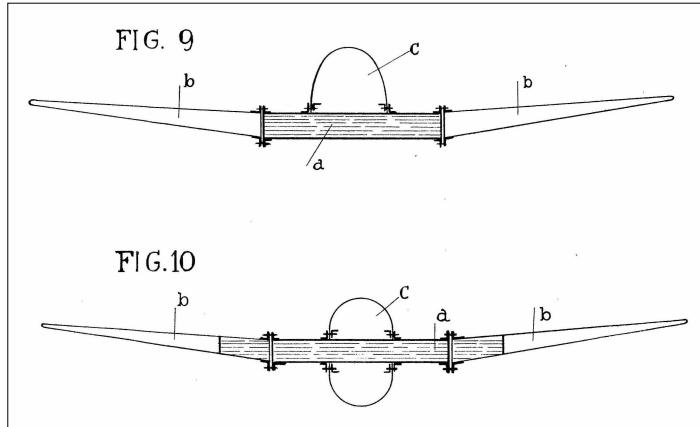
Die alten Lösungen der Raumfrage bestanden darin, daß ein oder mehrere Brennstoffbehälter in den freibleibenden Stellen des Flugzeuggerüppes untergebracht wurden, wie z. B. im Rumpf oder in den Flügeln des Flugzeugs. Dabei ging stets ein Teil des Raumes verloren, da es unmöglich war, die Tankwandungen genau dem Profil des Rumpfes oder der Flügel anzupassen. Der Grund hierfür liegt einmal in der Forderung auf Auswechselbarkeit der Behälter und zum anderen darin, daß fertigungsmäßig den Behältern keine solche Form gegeben werden kann, wie sie notwendig wäre, um sie genau den freien Stellen im Flugzeuggerüppen anzupassen.

Die erfundungsgemäße Bauart ... meidet jede Unterbrechung in der Struktur der Metallbekleidungshaut und gibt anderseits die Möglichkeit, den ganzen Innenraum zwischen den Außenflächen der Flügel zum Unterbringen von Brennstoff freizugeben.

Um dieses Ergebnis zu erzielen, wird bei einem Flugzeug nach der Erfindung wenigstens der Mittelteil des Flügels von einem Kasten gebildet, dessen Wandung aus Metall besteht und der im übrigen die folgenden Kennzeichen gleichzeitig aufweist:

- Die Wandung des Kastens bildet wenigstens teilweise die aerodynamische Oberfläche des Flügelmittelteiles;
- der Kasten trägt unmittelbar die anderen Elemente des Flugzeuges, so daß er alle Biegungs- und Drehbeanspruchungen aufnimmt, welchen sie unterworfen sind, und
- der Kasten bildet als Ganzes einen Brennstoffbehälter.





Corresponding patent

CA (patent assigned to Aeroplanes Morane Saulnier s.a.)

20 - Messer mit auf einer oder beiden Klingenseiten angeordneten Vertiefungen

LU patent	26738
Application date	2 November 1939

(copy to be obtained from Archives nationales)

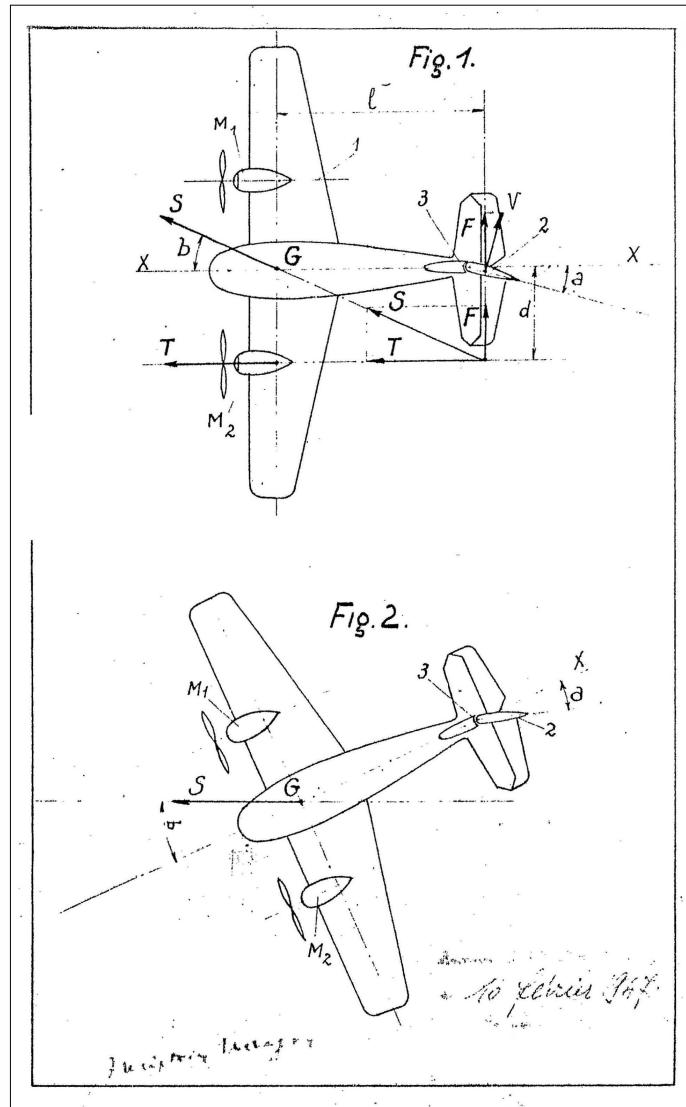
21 - Dispositif permettant de maintenir ou ramener le plan de symétrie d'un avion dans la direction de vol dans le cas où la résultante des efforts fournis par les dispositifs de propulsion n'est pas effectuée dans ce plan

LU patent	28319
Application date	10 February 1947

La présente invention a pour objet un dispositif permettant de maintenir ou ramener le plan de symétrie d'un avion dans la direction de vol dans le cas où la résultante des efforts de traction ou de poussée des dispositifs propulseurs n'est pas située dans ce plan.

Lorsqu'un avion comporte des dispositifs de propulsion, situés de part et d'autre du plan de symétrie de l'avion, il arrive quelquefois qu'un, ou certains, de ces dispositifs de propulsion cesse de fonctionner pour une raison quelconque. Dans ce cas, la résultante des efforts parallèles au plan de symétrie peut ne plus être située dans le plan de symétrie de l'avion et il se produit alors un couple qui tend à faire quitter à ce plan de symétrie la direction de vol....

La présente invention a pour but de supprimer le dérapage et ramener le plan de symétrie de l'avion dans la direction de vol. Pour atteindre ce résultat, suivant l'invention, on compense la force F par une autre force également normale au plan de symétrie, égale à la force F et de sens contraire. Conformément à une caractéristique de l'invention, ce résultat est atteint au moyen d'au moins un plan compensateur de dimensions appropriées qu'on expose à l'action de l'air au moment voulu et qui peut être situé au droit du centre de gravité de l'avion ou en avant de ce centre de gravité.



Inventions n° 22, n° 23, n° 24, n° 25 et n° 26

Although the patents mentioned under the above referenced numbers were initially registered under the name of Alfred de MUYSER it is very unlikely that he was their inventor but that he acted only as representative of the owners of the inventions.²

N.B.

There is evidence that the respective inventors were:

- n° 23: Waldemar Robert Johanes Happé, resident in London.
- n° 24: Nicholas Testi & Louis Henry Young, residents of the USA
- n° 25: Robert Sidney Curry, resident of Australia
- n° 26: Lewis Edward Simmonds, resident of Stanmore (UK)

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