curve (1H, in Fig. 1) of Zhou Engine. While the power-cam (3B) is rotating, the piston (3E) will be in reciprocating motion (4D) following the piston-top motion curve ( 1 H , in Fig. 1), and keep repeating. This power-cam (3B) has two work cycles each round, and corresponding to the pistons (3E) are set in pairs, to remove this engine vibrating.

The vibration of this Zhou Engine can be removed by specifying the number of work cycles of the power-cam each round to be greater than one. But, if the number is greater than two, the solid mechanical parameters of this Zhou Engine will worsen.

Example A needs one power-cam (3B).
Fig. 5: The shell (3C) of Example A. The meanings of the symbols are in the following table (table 5).
Table 5

| Symbols |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3C | shell Meanings |
| 3M | bearing surface, of the toothed-track (3R), for the toothed-rollers (3I) rolling on |
| 3N | Teeth, in a row, of the toothed-track (3R), for the toothed-rollers (3I) meshing |
| 3R | toothed-track |
| 5B | shaft hole |
| 5C | Through-hole, to attach another shell together |
| 5D | Hole, to install the small wheels of the pistons, showing in Fig. 3 is 3O |
| 5E | cylinders inlay here |

This shell has 20 toothed-tracks (3R), 1 shaft hole (5B), 10 through-holes (5C), 10 holes (5D). Each toothed-track (3R) has 1 bearing surface ( 3 M ), and many teeth $(3 \mathrm{~N})$ in a row. Example A needs two shells (3C).
Fig. 6: The piston (3E) of Example A. The meanings of the symbols are in the following table (table 6).
Table 6

| Symbols |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3E | Piston |
| 3J | bearing surface, of the toothed-track (3Q), for the toothed-rollers (3I) rolling on |
| 3K | Teeth, in a row, of the toothed-track (3Q), for the toothed-rollers (3I) meshing |
| 3Q | toothed-track, the same as 3R, reference the Detail F of Fig. 5 |
| 6A | Big wheel |
| 6B | Small wheel |
| 6C | bearing surface of the wheel |
| 6E | roller bearings |

This piston (3E) comprises: 1 big wheel (6A), 2 small wheels (6B), and 4 toothed-tracks (3Q). Each toothed-track has many teeth ( 3 K ) in a row, and 1 bearing surface ( 3 J ).

Example A needs 5 pairs of pistons (3E).
Fig. 7: The cylinder (3D) of Example A. The meanings of the symbols are in table 7.

| Symbols |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 D | Cylinder Meanings |
| 7 A | this end inlay shells (3C) |

Example A needs 5 pairs of cylinders (3D).
Fig. 8: The toothed-roller array (3F) of Example A and toothed-roller (3I) of Example A. The meanings of the symbols are in the following table (table 8).

Table 8

| Symbols |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3F | Toothed-roller array |
| 3I | Toothed-roller |
| 3L | cage, that restricts and synchronizes the many toothed-rollers (3I) |
| 8A | bearing surface, of the toothed-roller (3I) |
| 8B | Teeth, of the toothed roller (3I) |

25 A toothed-roller array (3F) is that a cage (3L) restricts and synchronizes many toothed-rollers (3I). A toothed-roller has 1 bearing surface (8A) and many teeth (8B). Or rather, a toothed-roller (3I) is a roller, but with teeth (8B). While they are working, the synchronized toothed-rollers (3I) roll between the tooth ed-track of the shell (3R) and the toothed-track of the piston (3Q), and mesh their teeth (8B, $3 \mathrm{~K}, 3 \mathrm{~N}$ ).

Example A needs 40 toothed-roller arrays.
30 Fig. 9: The General Assembly of Example B of Zhou Engine. The meanings of the symbols in this
drawing are in table 9 below. The main parts of Example B are shown in Fig. 10 to 13, and listed in table 9.1 below.

Table 9

| Symbols |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9A | General Assembly of Example B of Zhou Engine |
| 9B | shell |
| 9C | Power-cam |
| 9D | piston |
| 9E | Toothed-roller array A |
| 9F | Toothed-roller array B |
| 9G | main shaft, of the power-cam (9C) |
| 9H | Big wheel, of the piston (9D) |
| 9I | bearing surface here and rolling here |
| 9J | meshing here |
| 9K | Sections of the piston (9D) |
| 9L | cylinder, of the shell (9B) |
| 9M | Joint bolt, to joint two shells and two cylinder heads together. |
| 9N | Cam, for driving valves, fixed on the main shaft (9G) directly |
| 9O | Intake valve |
| 9P | Exhaust valve |
| 9Q | Cylinder head |
| 9R | Air |
| 9S | Exhaust gas |
| 9T | Spring |
| 9U | Toothed-track, of the shell (9B) |
| 9V | Toothed-track, of the piston (9D) |
| 9W | fuel supply system and ignition system, are necessary and not shown here |

Table 9.1

| Parts | Quantity | Reference |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Shell (9B) | 2 | Fig. 10 |
| Power-cam (9C) | 1 | Fig. 11 |
| Piston (9D) | 6 | Fig. 12 |
| Toothed-roller array A (9E) | 12 | Fig. 13 |
| Toothed-roller array B (9F) | 12 | Fig. 13 |

5 This Zhou Engine comprises: 3 pairs pistons (9D), 2 shells (9B), 1 power-cam (9C), 12 toothed-roller array A's (9E), 12 toothed-roller B's (9F). The number of cylinders (9L) equals that of pistons (9D). This engine has 3 characteristics as follow:
(a) The pistons (9D) work as pairs, at the same axial line, and precisely inverse motion.
(b) The one power-cam (9C) drives all the pistons (9D), and vice versa, by the tracks of the power- power-cam (9C).
Zhou Engine can have any number of pistons (or cylinders).
Fig. 10: The Shell (9B) of Example B. The meanings of the symbols in this drawing are in table 10 below.
This shell (9B) comprises: 3 cylinders (9L), 12 toothed-tracks (9U), 6 through holes (10C), and 3 holes cam and the wheels mounted on the pistons.
(c) Each piston (9D) is in reciprocating motion, and is confined by the cylinder (9L) and toothedroller arrays (9E, 9F).

The cylinder heads (9Q), valves (9O, 9P) actuating mechanism, fuel supply system, and ignition syste m , can be designed conventionally. The intake valves (9O) open in the intake stroke (10), close in all other times, and are driven by the cams (9N). The exhaust valves (9P) open in the exhaust stroke (1S), close in all other times, and are driven by the cams $(9 \mathrm{~N})$. The fuel injection starts at the beginning of the combustion period (1Q), then spark ignite if it's needed. The intake valve (9O), the exhaust valve (9P), the fuel injection and the spark ignition work the same as in a conventional four-stroke engine. The cams $(9 \mathrm{~N})$ direct fixed on the main shaft $(9 \mathrm{G})$ of the power-cam $(9 \mathrm{C})$, and are synchronous rotation with the (10D). Each toothed-track has 1 bearing surface (10B), and many teeth (10E) in a row.

Example B needs two shells (9B).

Table 10

| Symbols |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 B | Shell |
| 9L | Cylinder |
| 9 U | toothed-track, toothed-rollers (13A, in Fig. 13) rolling here |
| 10A | main shaft hole |
| 10B | bearing surface, of the toothed-track (9U), for toothed-rollers (13A) rolling on |
| 10C | through hole, to attach with another shell and cylinder heads together |
| 10D | hole, for easy to install the small wheel of the piston (9D) |
| 10E | teeth, of the toothed-track (9U), for meshing toothed-rollers (13A) |

Fig. 11: The power-cam (9C) of Example B. The meanings of the symbols in this drawing are in the following table (table 11).

Table 11

| Symbols | Meanings |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1O | intake stroke |
| 1P | compression stroke |
| 1Q | combusion period |
| 1R | expansion stroke |
| 1S | exhaust stroke |
| 9C | Power-cam |
| 9D | Piston |


| Symbols | Meanings |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 G | main shaft |
| 11 A | Rotation direction |
| 11 B | track |
| 11 C | Cylinder U |
| 11 D | Expanded View |
| 11 E | Piston (9D) reciprocating motion |
|  |  |

5 The curvature of the tracks (11B) of the power-cam (9C) is designed according to the piston-top motion curve (1H, in Fig. 1). While the power-cam (9C) is rotating, the piston (9D) will be in reciprocating motion (11E) following the piston-top motion curve ( 1 H , in Fig. 1), and keep repeating. The tracks (11B) are for the wheels of the piston (9D) rolling along. The tracks are symmetrical, for corresponding to the piston pairs, to remove this engine vibrating.
10 Example B needs one power-cam (9C).
Fig. 12: The piston (9D) of Example B. The meanings of the symbols in this drawing are in table 12.
Table 12

| Symbols |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 D | Piston |
| 9 H | Big wheel |
| 9 V | Toothed-track |
| 12 A | Small wheel |
| 12 B | Bearings, of the wheels, conical roller bearing |
| 12 C | bearing surface, of the toothed-track (9V) |
| 12 D | Teeth, in a row, of the toothed-track (9V) |
| 12 E | bearing surface, of the big wheel (9H) |
| 12 F | bearing surface, of the small wheel (12A) |

This piston (9D) has one big wheel (9H), one small wheel (12A), and four toothed-tracks (9V). Each
15 wheel ( 9 H or 12 A ) has bearings (12B). The bearing (12B) is conical roller bearing. Each toothed-track $(9 \mathrm{~V})$ has one bearing surface (12C) and many teeth (12D) arranged in a row, for the toothed-roller array (9E or 9F) rolling along.

Example B needs 3 pairs of pistons (9D).
Fig. 13: Toothed-roller array A (9E), toothed-roller array B (9F) and toothed-roller (13A) of Example B.
20 The meanings of the symbols in this drawing are in the following table (table 13).

| Table 13 |  | Symbols | Meanings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Symbols | Meanings | 13C | Cage B, of the Toothed-roller array |
| 9E | Toothed-roller array A |  | B (9F) |
| 9F | Toothed-roller array B | 13D | teeth, of the toothed-roller (13A) |
| 13A | Toothed-roller | 13E | bearing surface, of the toothed-rolle |
| 13B | Cage A, of the Toothed-roller array |  | $\mathrm{r}(13 \mathrm{~A})$ |

Each toothed-roller array A (9E) comprises one cage A (13B) and many toothed-rollers (13A). Each

