

A receiver of sea wind waves and ripple for wave electric power plant that consists of body-vessel to which in hinged-rotary way two floating wings are attached, those are attached to board of the body with vertical hinged axle with possibility of turn of those. The wings are equipped with water-receiving chambers the lower open opening of which is immersed lower than water-line and the upper opening is compensator of air pressure I chamber. Water-receiving chambers are equipped with gates that are hinged to the body by means of levers and are arranged as such that those synchronously open with opening of wings and tip in the lower part of basis of chambers that is elongated bottom of wing out of boundaries of water-receiving chamber. The wings are equipped with tanks for ballast water and the body has front anchored section, this reacts on direction of wave front as vane. Under the bottom of the back section of energy receiver each wing is additionally equipped with support tooth that in the middle part through hinge is connected to rod that in the upper part has threading and is kinematically connected to electro-mechanical drive and worm transmission. Support tooth with one end is attached to the bottom by means of horizontal axial hinge. Each of chambers of wings in the lower part is additionally equipped with rotary-blade turbines with fixed angles of turn of blades, at that angles of turn of blades that receive kinetic energy of wave are smaller than angles of turn of blades that receive potential energy at water flow out from chambers of the turbine. Turbines on vertical axial shafts in the upper parts of which inertial flywheels are placed are kinematically connected to rotors of electric generators by means of reducers or through pulleys with belt transmission.