Das offizielle Bedini Handbuch 2.0

inklusive Forumkommentare aus dem Internet

This is also the basics for Tesla's energy shuttle circuits

The two most important electrical energy statements ever made!!



Gabriel Kron 1901 to 1968

Kron, Gabriel. *"...the missing concept of "open-paths" (the dual of "closed-paths") was discovered, in which currents could be made to flow in branches that lie between any set of two nodes. (Previously — following Maxwell — engineers tied all of their open-paths to a single datum-point, the 'ground').That discovery of open-paths established a second rectangular transformation matrix... which created 'lamellar' currents..." "A network with the simultaneous presence of both closed and open paths was the answer to the author's years-long search."* Gabriel Kron, "The Frustrating Search for a Geometrical Model of Electrodynamic Networks," Journal unk., issue unk., circa 1962, p. 111-128. The quote is from p. 114.

Kron, Gabriel. . *"When only positive and negative real numbers exist, it is customary to replace a positive resistance by an inductance and a negative resistance by a capacitor (since none or only a few negative resistances exist on practical network analyzers.)"* Gabriel Kron, "Numerical solution of ordinary and partial differential equations by means of equivalent circuits." Journal of Applied Physics, Vol. 16, Mar. 1945a, p. 173.

EIGENVALUES AND EIGENFUNCTIONS

Let it be assumed as an example that the V function is a potential well (Fig. 4a). Then in the network the corresponding positive resistances assume either a constant or a zero value as shown in Fig. 4b. In practice it is sufficient to extend the network to, say, twice the width of the potential well on either side.

Let now a d.c.(or a.c.) generator be inserted anywhere in the network parallel with one of the negative resistances (inductors), as shown. If the values of all the negative resistances -E?x (capacitors) are simultaneously varied by the same amount, it will be found that the current (reactive current) in the generator varies and at some value of E?x becomes zero.

It should be noted that while a current (reactive current) flows in the generator the circuit does not satisfy the differential equation, since at *one* point in the network (where the generator is connected) the currents do not add up to zero (as required by the equation) but to the generator current. That is, while a current flows in the generator, the voltages ? do not represent solutions of the differential equation. Hence, only those network conditions are of interest in which the generator current is zero.

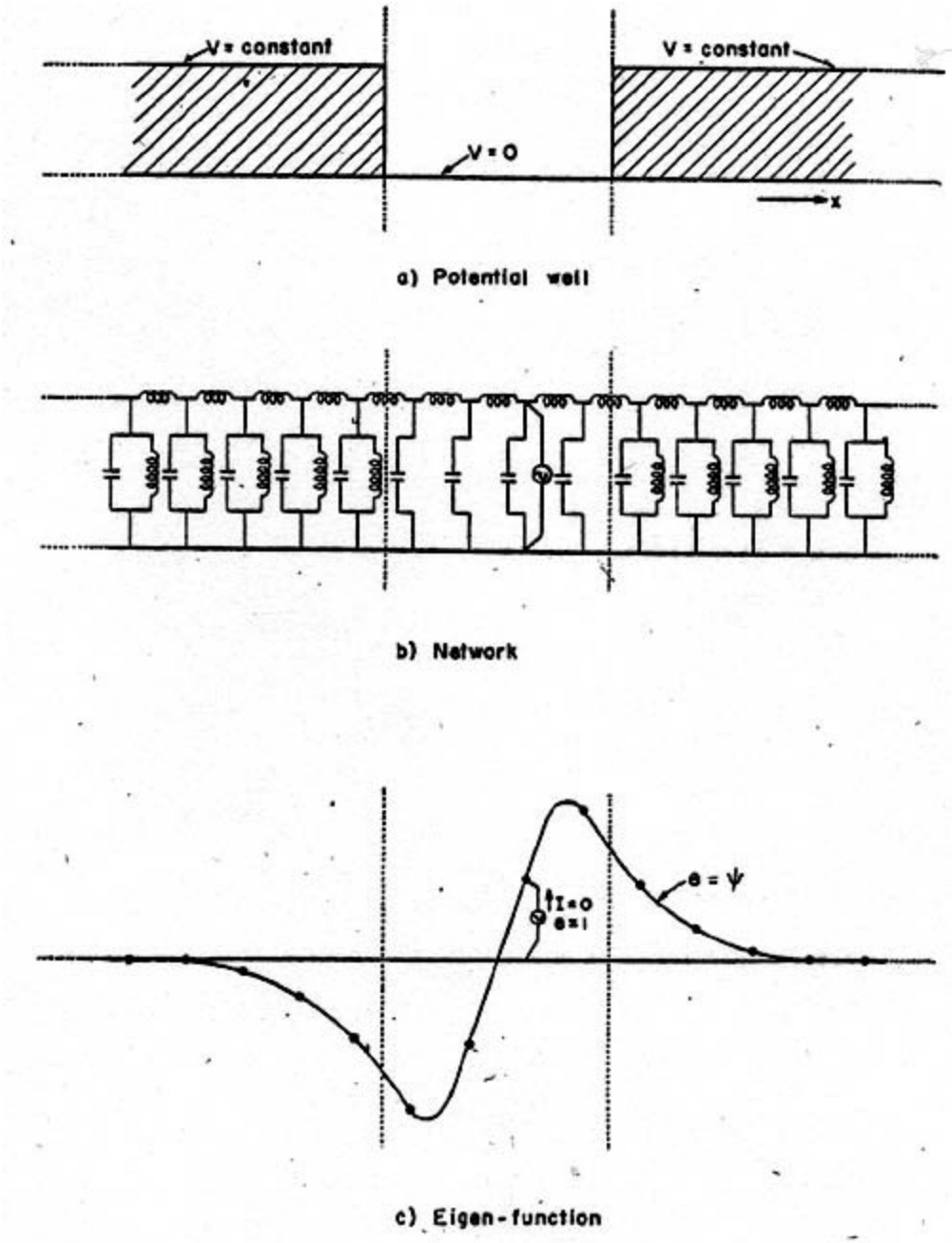


FIG. 4. Measurement of ψ.

Now a value E of the negative resistances, at which the generator current becomes zero, represents a state at which the circuit is self-supporting and has a continuous existence of its own without the presence of the generator,as the negative resistances just supply the energy consumed by the positive resistances. (If the circuit contains inductors and capacitors, the circuit is a resonant circuit and it oscillates at its basic frequency.) E is then an eigenvalue E_n, while the voltage distribution across the capacitors (Fig. 4c) gives the

corresponding eigenfunction $?_n$.

When the generator current is positive the circuit draws energy from the source, and when the current is negative the circuit pumps back energy into the source. At zero generator current the circuit neither gives nor takes energy, and theoretically the generator may be removed. All values of E at which the current crosses the axes and becomes zero are eigenvalues of the equation and the corresponding voltage distribution curves are eigenfunctions. When the energy level E overflows the well, the discrete spectrum of eigenvalues changes into a continuous spectrum and the generator current is zero at all greater values of E.

When the energy E changes sign, the negative resistances become positive resistances and at no value of -E may the circuit be self-supporting (as it contains only positive resistances). That is, the equation has no negative eigenvalues.

THE STATISTICAL MEAN OF OPERATORS

To bring the measurements at the different energy levels to the same base, it is necessary to normalize the measured ? values so that the new values of ? satisfy the equation

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* \psi dx = 1.$$

The measured ? functions are normalized by plotting the square of ?. If the area under the curve is $1/N^2$, all values of ? are multiplied by N. Then N? is the normalized ?. (Actually N may contain an arbitrary phase $e^{i?}$.)

The statistical mean of an operator a for a state ? is defined as

$$\mathrm{av}_{\psi} \alpha = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* \alpha \psi dx.$$

Since (a?x)? is a current (reactive current) flowing through an admittance, ?*(a?x)? is the power (reactive power) in a single admittance. Hence the total power in a complete set of similar admittances, namely,

$$\mathrm{Power} = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^* i = \sum e^* y e = \sum \psi^* \alpha \psi \Delta x,$$

represents the statistical mean of the corresponding energy operator. That is:

1. The total power in all the vertical negative resistors is the average value of E. (That is, E itself, since ? is an eigenfunction of H).

2. The total power in all the *vertical* resistors is the average value of the potential energy V.

3. The total power in all the *horizontal* resistors is the same as the total power in the vertical units, representing the average of the kinetic energy $T = p^2/ 2m$.

That is, the total power in all positive resistors is the same as the total power in all the negative resistors, or

$$\mathrm{av}_\psi H = \mathrm{av}_\psi \frac{p^2}{2m} + \mathrm{av}_\psi V = \mathrm{av}_\psi E = E.$$

THE THIRD MODEL

Let the wave equation be divided by $i?_c$, where $?_c = v? = (E/ h)^{½}$, and multiplied by ?x:

$$-\frac{1}{i\omega_c}\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{1}{\Delta x}\frac{\partial^2\psi}{\partial x^2}\Delta x^2 + \left(\frac{V\Delta x}{i\omega_c} + \hbar i\omega_c \Delta x\right)\psi = 0,$$

or

$$\frac{\Delta x}{i\omega_c} H\psi + i\omega_c \hbar \Delta x \psi = 0, \quad \frac{\Delta x}{i\omega_c}(H - E)\psi = 0.$$

In the present case:

1. The kinetic energy operator T is represented (Fig. 5) by a set of equal inductors in series, whose inductance L_1 is $(2m/ h^2)?x$.

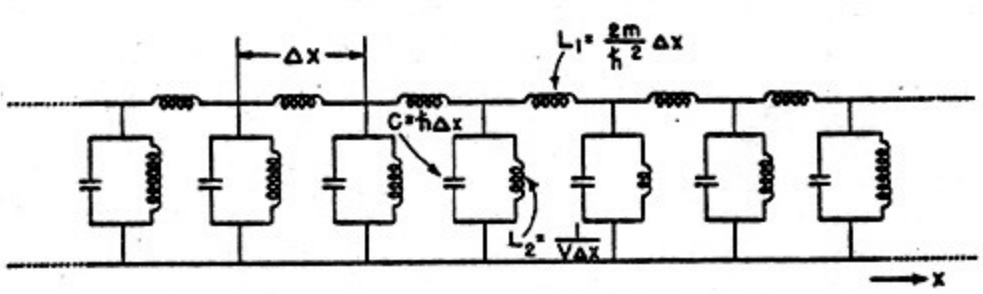


FIG. 5. The variable-frequency model.

2. The potential energy operator V is represented by a set of unequal coils in parallel, whose inductance L_2 is 1/ V?x.

3. The total energy operator - E is represented by a set of equal capacitors in parallel whose capacitance is now h?x. (In the second model the capacitance was the unknown E?x.)

The operand ? is again represented by voltages and the result of the operation a? by the same currents as in the first model. Their variation in time now is sinusoidal, with 2 p $f_c = ?_c$.

Instead of varying the magnitude of the capacitors, now the frequency of the generator is varied, thereby varying the admittance of the capacitors, $h?_c = E$ (and those of the inductors). Again when the generator current becomes zero the circuit is oscillatory and self-supporting and the network represents a stationary solution of the equation. The corresponding eigenvalue is $E = h? = h(?_c)^2$, rather than $h?_c$, because of the simultaneous variation of the reactance of the inductive coils. The eigenfunctions ? of the model and of the equation are, however, identical.

As the currents in the horizontal inductors are $(h^2/2mi?_c)??/ ?x$, the results of an operation on ? by the momentum operator $p = (h / i)?/ ?x$ are these currents divided by $h^2/ 2m?_c$. Hence, in the third model the *momentum* operator p may be represented by a set of equal horizontal coils with inductance $L = ?x/h?_c$.

One slight disadvantage of this third model is that as the energy E changes sign, the reactance of the capacitor $j?_c h$ cannot change signs. Since in most cases no eigenvalues exist in the negative energy range, this disadvantage is of little consequence. Of course, the second model with fixed frequency and variable capacitors works in all cases, since the capacitors simply become inductors when E changes sign.

THE FREE PARTICLE IN ONE DIMENSION

An interesting special case occurs when the potential V is zero everywhere. The one-dimensional equivalent circuit of such a free particle is a conventional transmission line extending to infinity in both directions (Fig. 6) in which the series inductance is $2m ?x/ h^2$ and the shunt capacitor is

h?x.

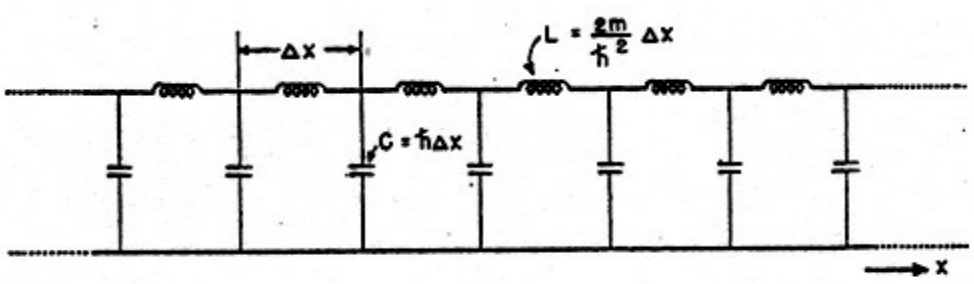


FIG. 6. Model of a free particle.

It is well known that such a transmission line may maintain a standing wave at any frequency ? =?$_c$ between zero and infinity drawing no current from the generator. That is, the positive energy values form a continuous spectrum. If the transmission line is considered as the second type of model with variable capacitors, then at negative energy values E the capacitors also become inductors and the line cannot maintain a standing wave. The corresponding free particle also has no eigenvalue at the negative energy levels.

MODELS ALONG CURVILINEAR AXES

The three-dimensional Schrödinger equation for a single particle is

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi+(V-E)\psi=0,$$

where ?^{2} is the Laplacian operator in curvilinear coordinates.

In order to establish a physical model for it, it is necessary to change it to a tensor density equation. **(2)**

The above equation in orthogonal curvilinear coordinates may be changed to a tensor density form by multiplying it by $h_1h_2h_3$ = vg giving

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi+(V-E)\psi=0,$$

If the equation is multiplied through by ?u^1?u^2?u^3, it represents the surface integral of grad ? around the six faces of a cube of space with volume $h_1h_2h_3$?u^1?u^2?u^3. The width ?u^a may be arbitrary and different in the three directions.

The corresponding equivalent circuit is shown in Fig. 7. For a free particle (V=0) it represents a generalization of the conventional one-dimen- sional transmission line to three dimensions.

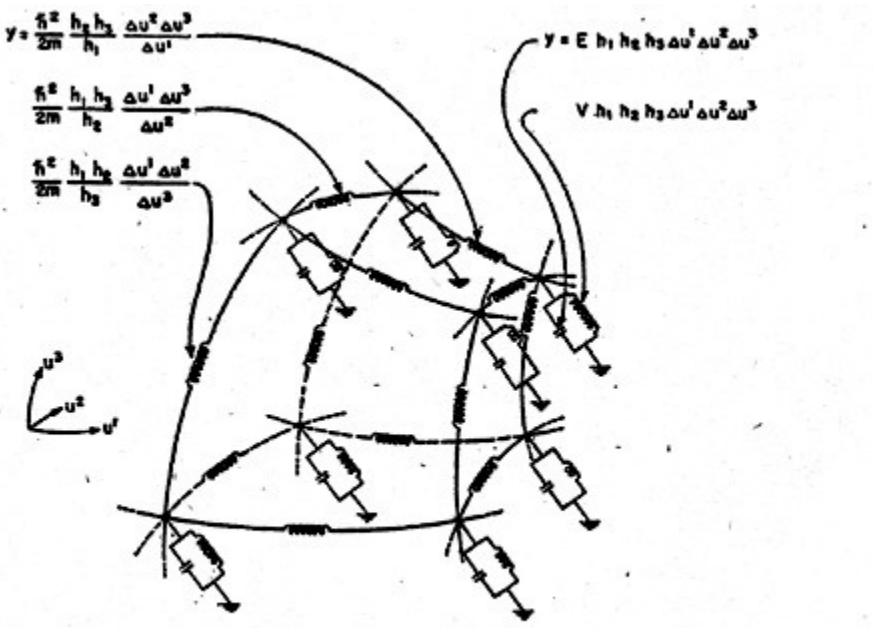


FIG. 7. Model of the Schrödinger equation with three independent variables.

It must be remembered that for a period during the 1960s Kron had refused to publish. Then he began to publish again, but very cautiously. Thus he was reluctant to take my advice about the new introduction. During two successive Saturdays of intensive discussion about this matter he told me that he was leaving his scientific colleagues behind and entering a new world, that hisnew discoveries would not be understood unless fully elaborated, and if elaborated would be plagiarized. In any event, he had no intention of tipping his hand until he had fully tested his new theories. As I read the new introduction, I find that he temporized. He did put his work in the perspective of its growth and development and did indicate the direction in which he was moving, but all in great generalities. These generalities may be informative, but if they are not then one would have to fall back on a comparison of the preliminary drafts of the new introduction - if such drafts are still extant.

We know that with the successful development of "Diakoptics" Gabe turned his attention to new and greater challenges, to the comprehension of phenomena of a highly complex nature - multidimensional phenomena. From a philosophical point of view each such phenomenon would be considered complex because each was conceived as constituting a system not only of manifold operations, but of manifold heterogeneous operations. The prototype of this increasingly bold speculation and research was Gabe's "crystal computer or vest pocket computer," as it was sometimes jokingly referred to, which utilized the simultaneous and heterogeneous activity of a crystal under stimulation of a single electric source.The

important steps here seem to have been the perception of an analogy between the optical properties of a crystal under stimulation of a single source of light and the mathematical properties of an electromagnetic field surrounding an electric current, together with the successful use of topology to understand and manipulate them.

I say that the "crystal computer" constituted a prototype because I believe this work was successfully accomplished in all its theoretical aspects long before his death,for Gabriel Kron showed me what he considered to be proof of the superiority of his new instrument. By this time, however, something else had entered his mind. I suspect that with the theoretical background of his work in developing the "crystal computer" it was not a big jump for the mind of a Gabriel Kron to begin thinking of the universe itself as a crystal.I also suspect that what he was working on when he died was a general theory applicable to the universe as a whole system.After all the universe is a complex phenomenon in which many heterogeneous activities take place simultaneously. Perhaps Gabe had more than a vague intuition about short-cuts for interplanetary travel.

But what was Gabriel Kron up too that he was very cautious about?

The 10/10 Class A Amplifier

The Rarest of the Bedini Amplifiers.



The model 10/10 class A amplifier only 35 in number. This Amplifier was given to dealers who sold Bedini products as a leader piece of equipment. If the dealer bought a mix of products then one Model 10/10 amplifier was given to them. Nothing could come close to the sonic ability of this amp except for the Vintage KT 88 tube amplifier (pictured on the first page). I designed this Amplifier and have seen these amps selling on eBAY for as high as $800.00 or more, the original cost to the public was $375.00. The Amplifier was used by most people for STAX Headphones and in Tri-Amp systems where three Bedini amplifiers would be used, because all the input voltage levels were the same. Simple passive crossovers were the only thing needed.

The 25/25 Class A Amplifier



This Amplifier is going to be reproduced by Bedini in a Vintage Series Mono Blocks in December 1- 2000 " Special Order only"

Bedini Electronics Inc 1-208-777-4299

What did they say about the 25/25

The Audio Critic

Volume 2, Number 3 Spring through Fall 1980

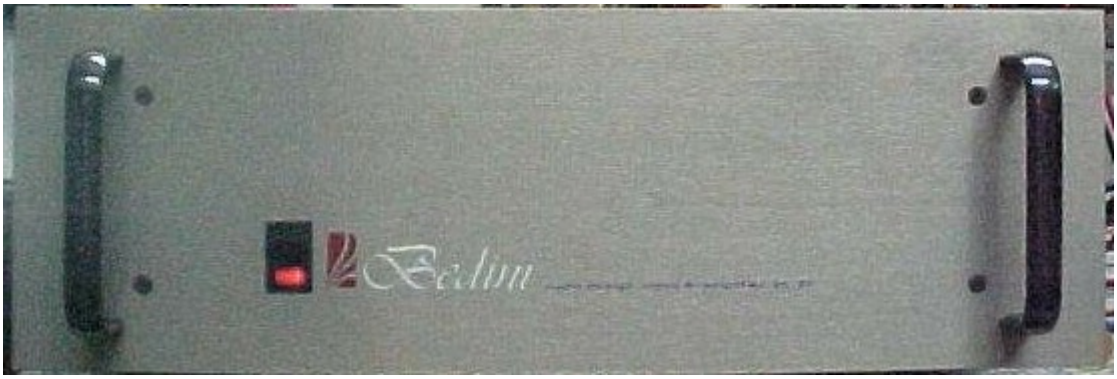
Since our original review in the last issue, the marvelous little model 25/25 had undergone a $195 price increase and some major changes in its internal physical layout, eliminating virtually all wiring other then the circuit boards themselves. The sound is, if anything, even better; the silkiness of the highs and the transparency of the midrange are unsurpassed in our experience, except possibly by some-- not all-- versions of the Futterman tube amplifier and one or two experimental solid state prototypes. The bottom end of the Bedini is very impressive for a 25/25-watt stereo amplifier with a single power supply, but of course there are many large amplifiers with all-out dual power supplies that will give you firmer and subjectively deeper bass, (John Bedini has been experimenting with a heavily beefed-up power supplies for a variant version of the 25/25; we have looked at a slightly miscalculated sample and found it quit promising, but for the moment this is not a commercially available product and would have to sell at a much higher price if it were marketed.)

We want to state again that the Bedini 25/25 appears to be just about the ideal amplifier for driving the Quad electrostatic loudspeaker; the combination provides the utmost clarity, very satisfactory SPL capability and complete safety, since the largest voltage swing the 25/25 can deliver into a load of any impedance is considerably short of whatever could damage the Quad,

even on a long-term basis. And that $845 price tag seems a little more tolerable in a low-powered amplifier when you can tell yourself that you're buying a Quad accessory.

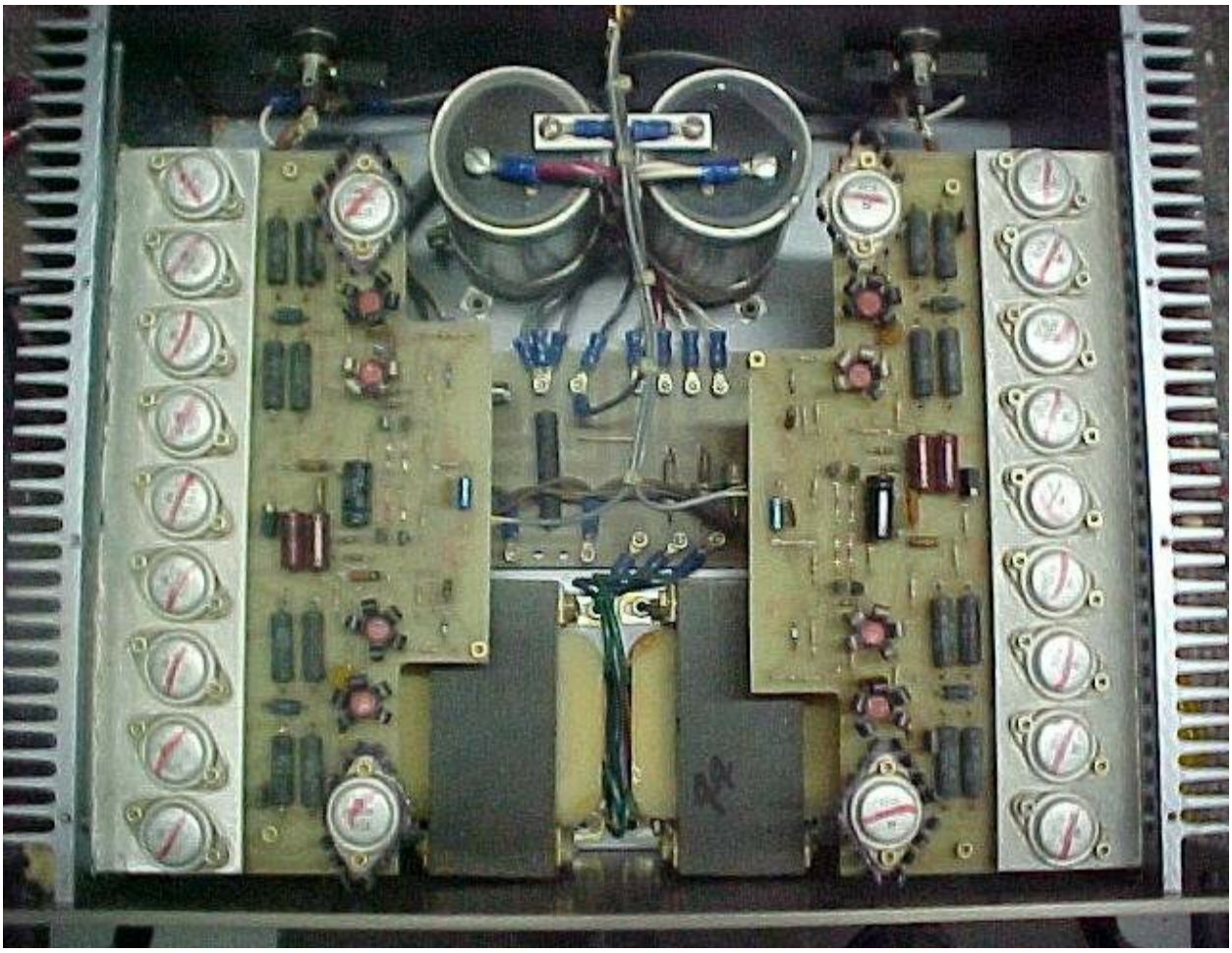
We also wish to withdraw our recommendation of the Cotter NFB-2 noise filter/buffer for use at the input of the 25/25. that was our initial lab bench determination; several months of listening experience have convinced us that real-world input signals, even the fasts, are unable to get the Bedini into any kind of audible trouble.

The One Meg Class A 25/25



The amplifier that blew the others away!!!

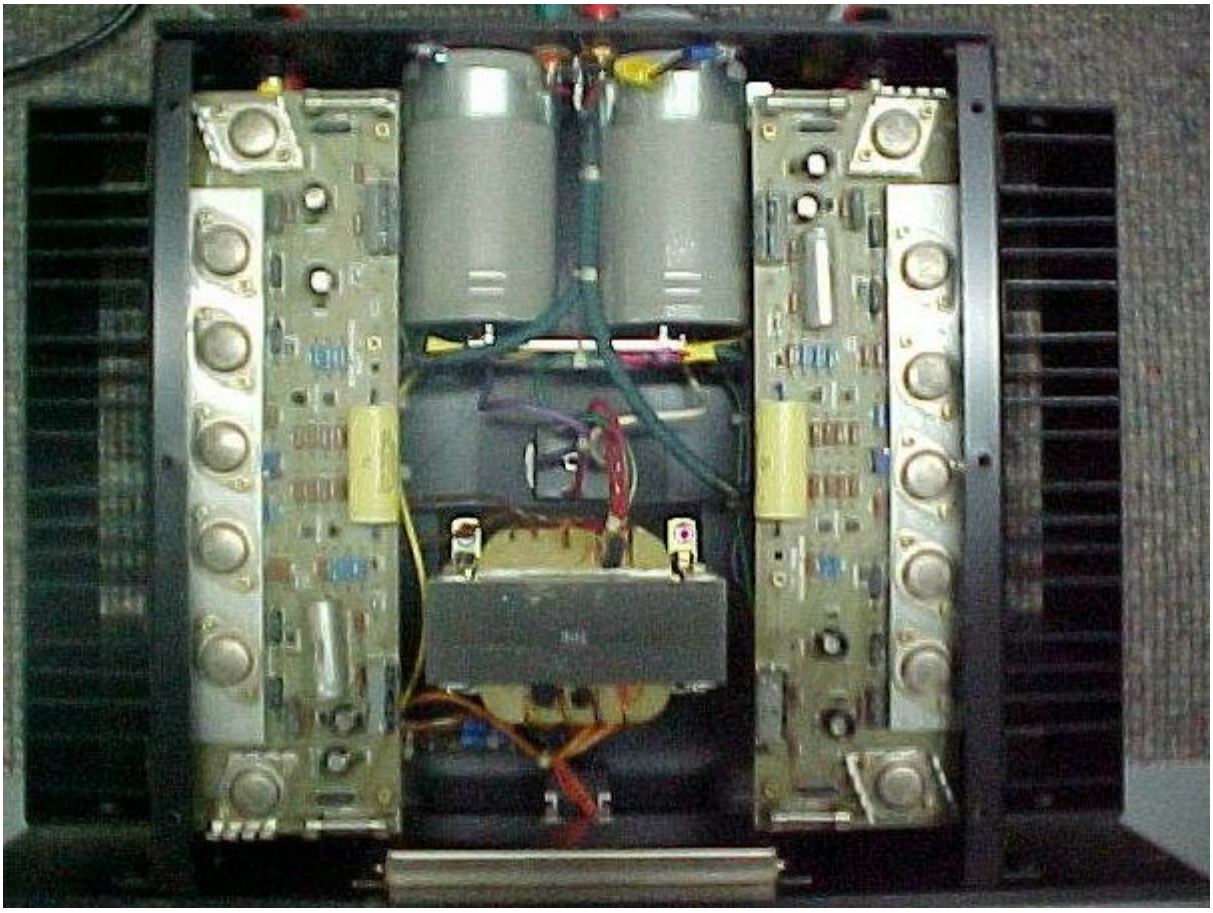
This amplifier is the most sought after by audiophiles to this day, their is nothing in the market to compare it to in the 25 watt range. The amplifier used one of the best transistors that Motorola ever made the 2N5885, 4Mhz device at 25 amps. This amplifier is also a positive feedback feed forward circuit using a dual diff-amp front end like all Bedini amplifiers coupled to the NPN quasi- complimentary output stage.The amplifier also used modified diff amplifiers using tunnel diodesto balance the currents. This amplifier would run loads down to 1ohm with no problem, most of these amplifiers were used to run ribbon loudspeakers to high levels.



The internal view shows that it used dual transformers in push pull wired to a power supply board with 23,000 Uf capacitors. There were 11 devices per channel, it also used a split power supply at 60 volts.

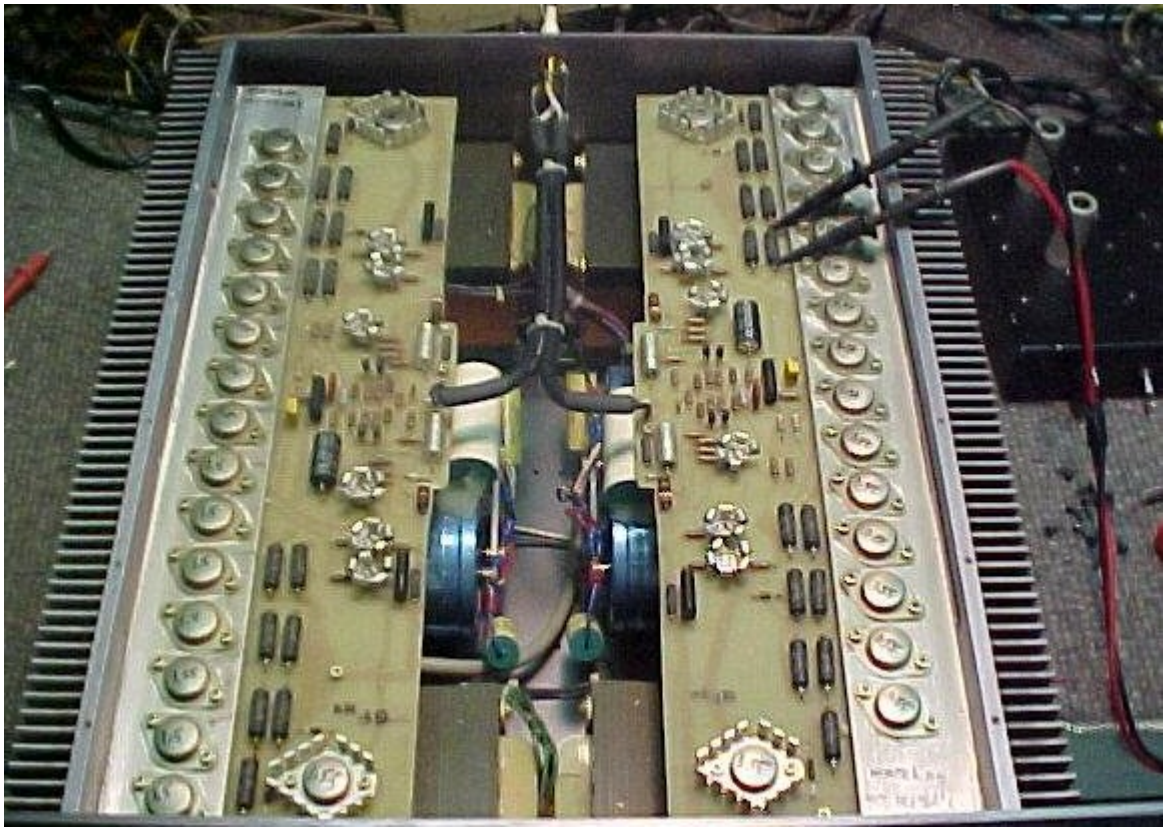
The Model 801 Class A Amplifier





The model 801 amplifier was manufactured between June 1987 to August of 2000. The amplifier was 120 watts at 8 Ohms with less then .1 THD 20 to 20 Khz, The 801 amplifier used the 25/25 drive boards with a bigger power supply. This amplifier will also be produced in the Vintage series Mono Blocks. The more we study the construction of these amplifiers the better the chances to build any power level into the Vintage series Mono Blocks, keeping the best sound quality of all the amplifiers.

The Model 100\100 Dual Mono One Meg





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This amplifier is in the same class as the model 25\25 One Meg using the same chassis as the model 200\200, the amplifier is gray in color only. Their is a matching pre-amp dual mono also gray in color.

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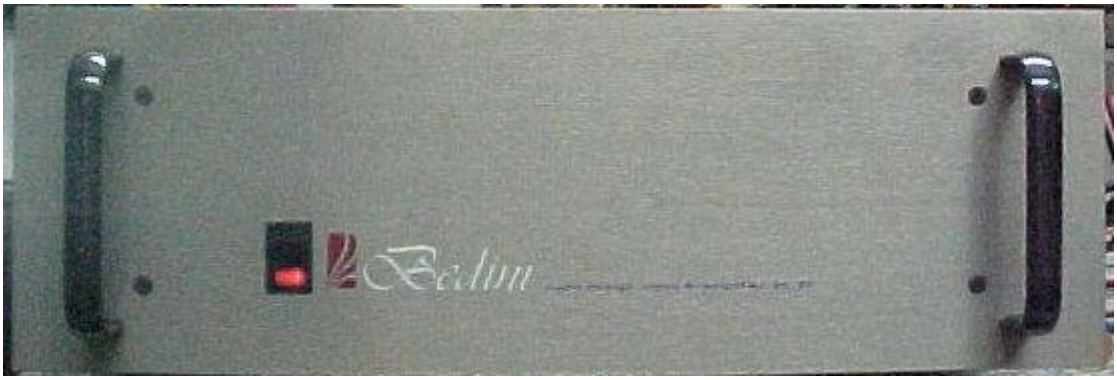
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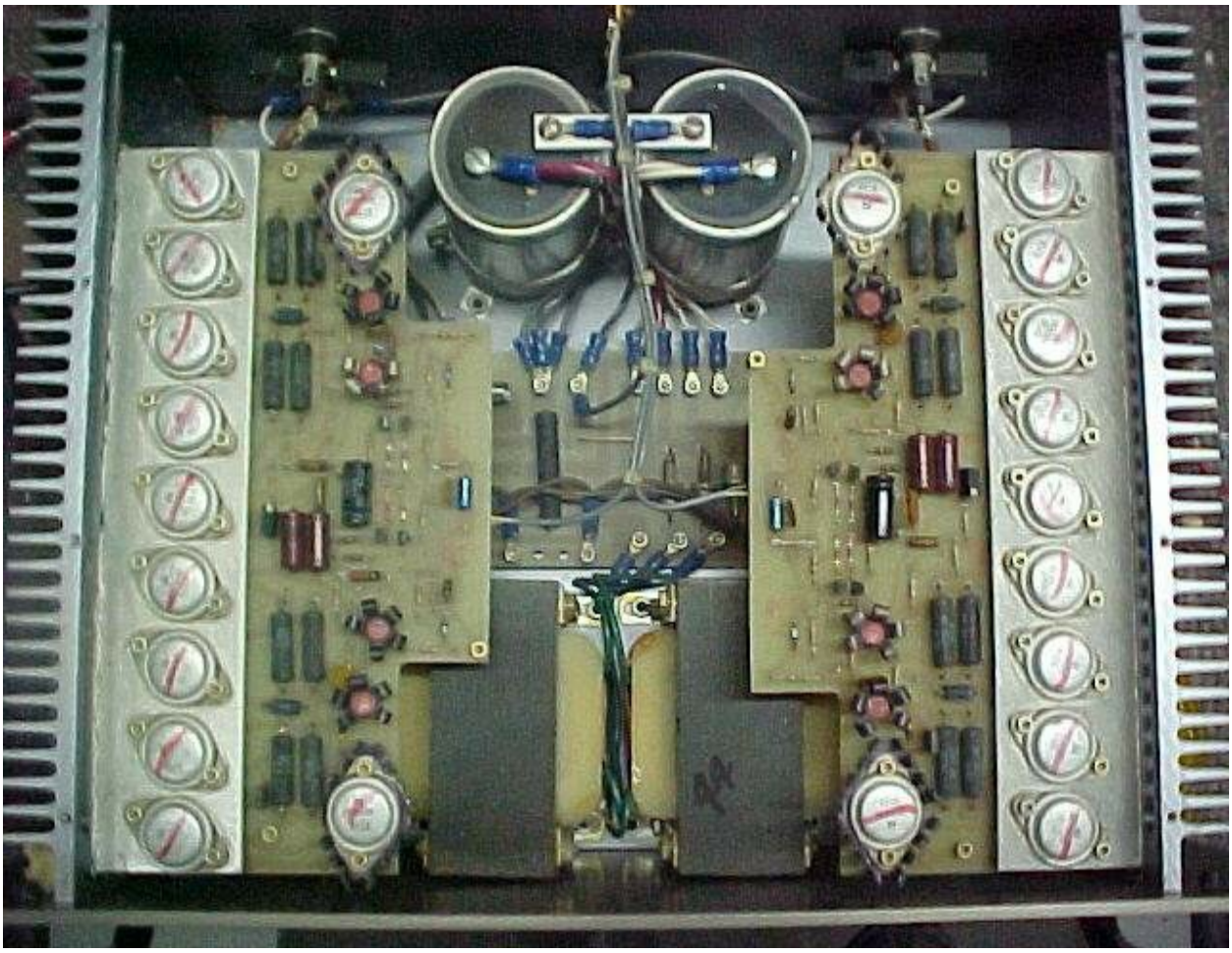
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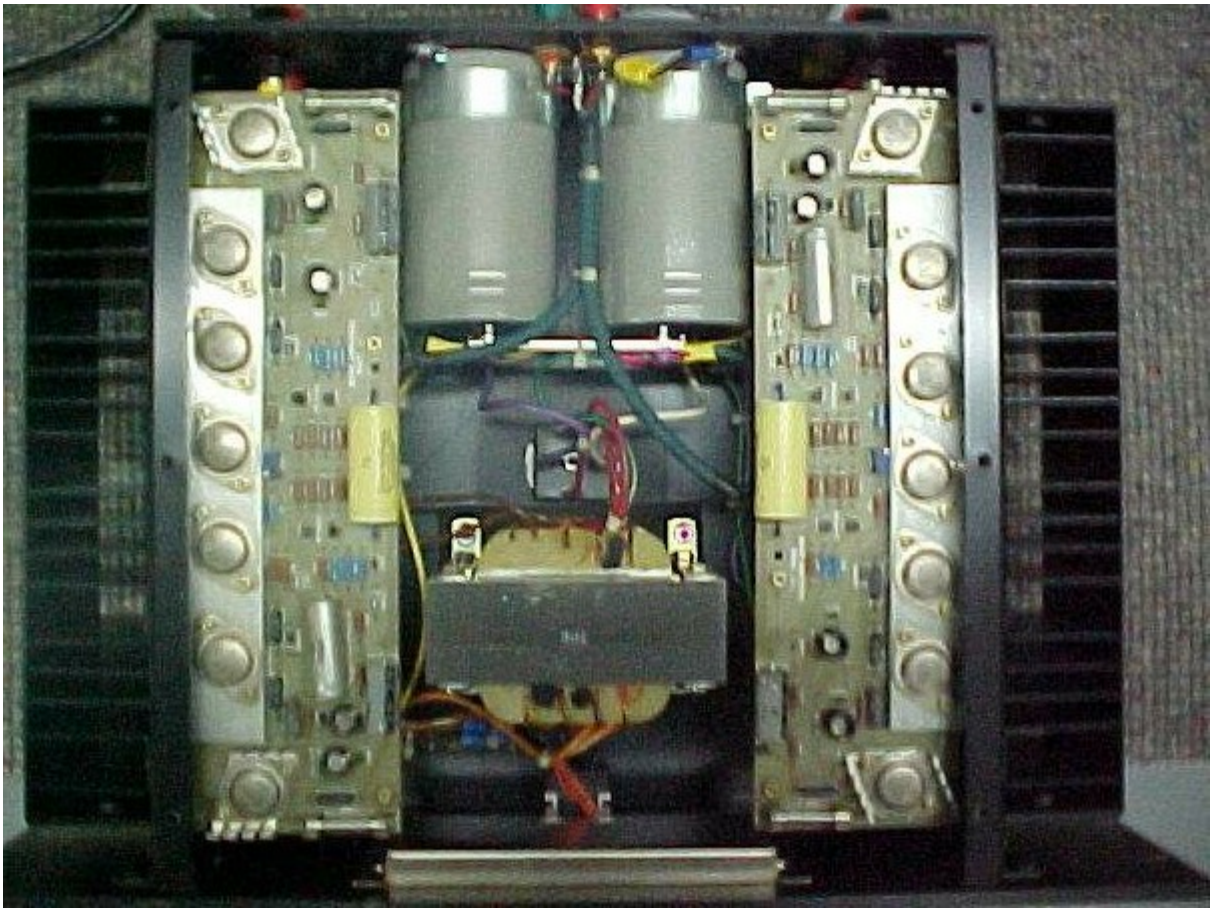
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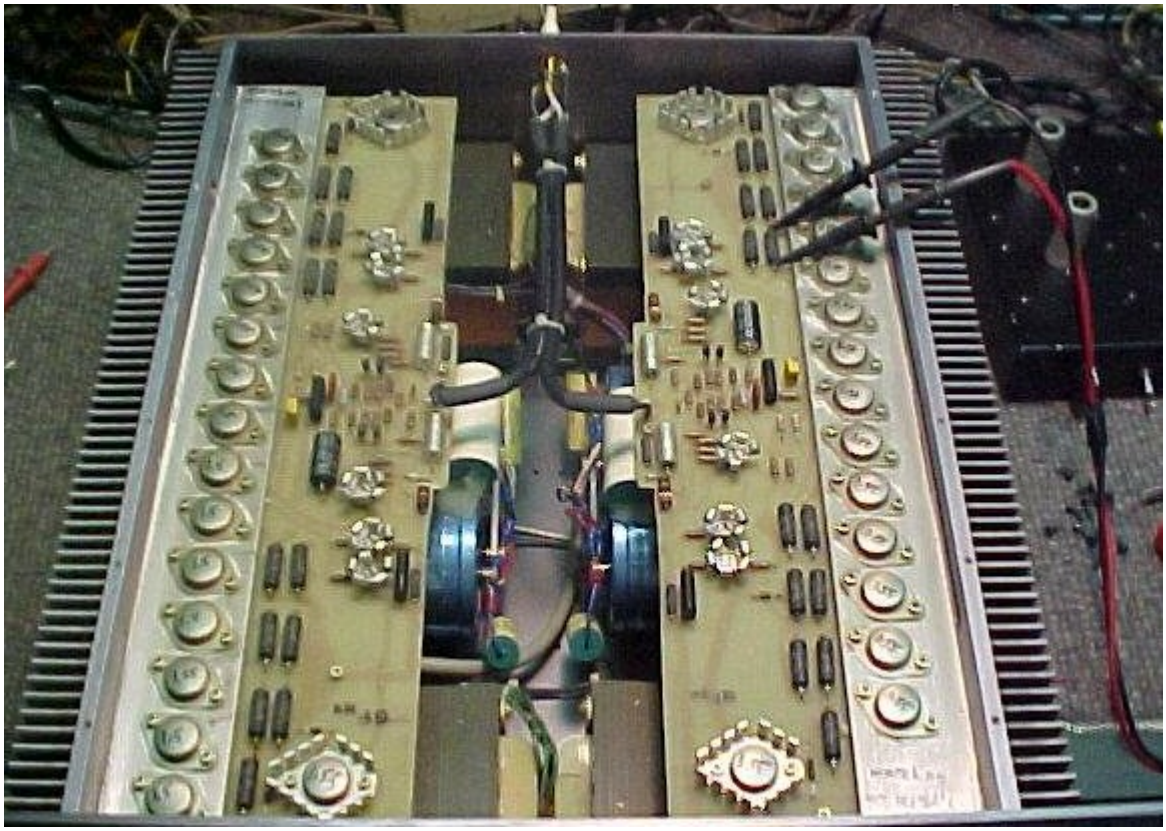
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This may be the last hope when the power systems go down and there is no more fuel..... We will take the power from the ground and learn how to use the earth for the good of all. This work is based on the book "Lost Science" by Gerry Vassilatos. I have just pointed out the important parts in red, but I have hundreds of hours in the circuit designs. Peter Lindemann pointed out this work to me two years ago. Since then I have worked with the Stubblefield technology and many others.

Go to Peter's pages here http://www.free-energy.cc/

"After the third tribulation, a new source of energy will be discovered that taps the Earth Magnetic field."

-Hopi Prophecy

Stubblefield

This is my research on Nathan Stubblefield.

"Hello, Rainy." - In 1892, ignorant of the wireless inventions of the past 60 years, Nathan creates an electromagnetic induction wireless telephone and demonstrates it to his friend Rainey Wells. A few years later, Nathan develops a superior wireless telephone that uses natural conduction through the earth and water.

Bob Lochte has done an enormous amount of work uncovering papers, notes and pictures, and quotes on Nathan Stubblefield. There is one puzzling thing to me about the Stubblefield device. It seems to me that Tesla is standing in one of the pictures. I have checked the references and, yes, Tesla is in the picture. Now that I understand this, it brings me to the conclusion that the waves Stubblefield used were longitudinal in nature.

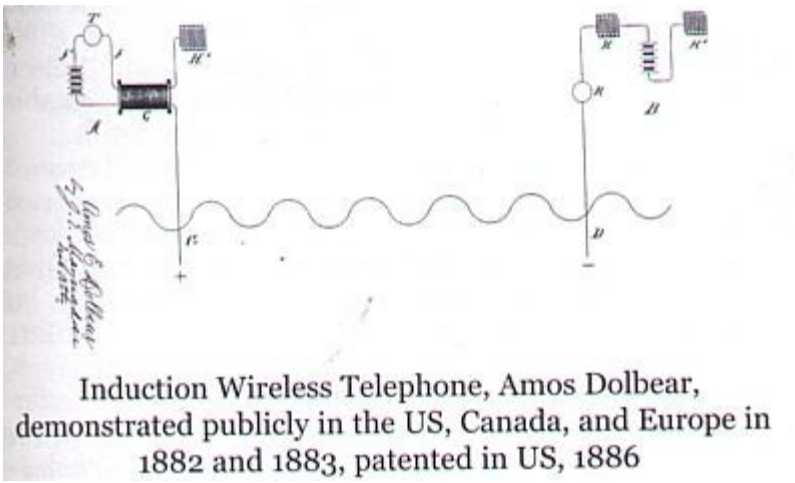
Meucci hearing through wires

Even without Stubblefield, Marconi still wouldn't be the true inventor of radio - Nikola Tesla invented it before Marconi. Marconi, in fact, used Tesla's own patents as research materials. **Tesla, in turn, was among the curious onlookers in attendance at Stubblefield's 1902 wireless demonstration in Philadelphia.**



Nathan Stubblefield, far right, and a group of witnesses at Belmont Park, Phildelphia , May 30, 1902. Edwin Houston is just to the right of center, holding a telephone receiver to his ear. A. Frederick Collins is second from left.

Stubblefield also developed a battery to power this system and a motor, that we will get into later. Now around 1878 Amos Dolbear files a patent on what he called induction wireless telephone, demonstrated publicly in the us, Canada, and Europe in 1882 and 1883, patented in U.S.1886. What is amazing to me is that the patent uses an elevated capacitance. So this is not the same as a Hertizan wave transmitter. It is very clear that the capacitance acts as the antenna and the return is using the earth as ground. The induction coil is used as a high self-inductance only, creating a very high potential or stress in the aether.



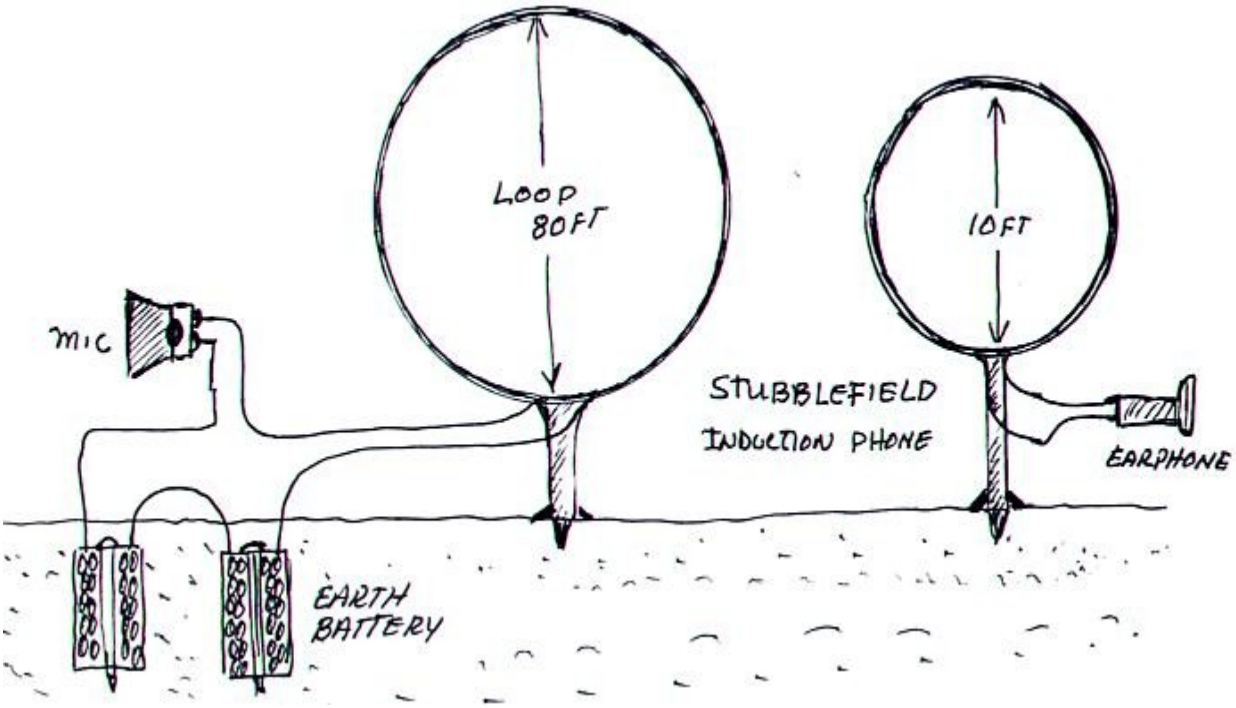
Induction Wireless Telephone, Amos Dolbear, demonstrated publicly in the US, Canada, and Europe in 1882 and 1883, patented in US, 1886

"Now," Tesla writes later on about the transmitter that he was developing, "I attacked vigorously the development of my magnifying transmitter, now however, not so much with the original intention of producing one of great power, as with the object of learning how to construct the best one. This is essentially, a circuit of high self-induction and small resistance (key words coming up) which in its arrangement, mode of excitation and section and action, may be said to be the diametrical opposite of a transmitting circuit typical of telegraphy by Hertzian or electromagnetic radiations."

What Stubblefield had discovered and what he do with his system.

Stubblefield was experimenting with ground radio since 1882, but did not patent his developments until much later. Credible witnesses saw his ground radio experiments in action during this time frame, establishing the historical priority of Stubblefield.While Marconi could barely send telegraphic "dots and dash" signals with great difficultythrough a static-filled medium, Nathan Stubblefield had already transmitted the human voice with loud, velvet clarity. Others would adopt and implement the Collins system (Fessenden, DeForest, Bethenod, Braun), but none could duplicate the Stubblefield System.

Nikola Tesla performed double ground experiments with impulses as early as 1892, reporting these in lectures and patenting some embodiments in 1901. Not one of theselater systems ever achieved the same results of clarity, tone, and volume of Stubblefield ground telephony. Tesla apparently never discovered the true powerpoints which powered Stubblefield's device. Priority in all these arts belongs to Nathan Stubblefield alone. In addition, his was the only system in which natural energies were obtained, magnified, and entirely employed as the empowering source. All other inventors used "artificial" sources (batteries, alternators, dynamos).



Following all these ground radio demonstrations, Stubblefield researched "Magnetic Waves" and developed several systems which did not use ground terminals for exchanging signals. Long distance wireless telephone communications were his aim. Many imagined this to be radio as we know it, but several features of Stubblefield aerial are distinctive and different.

First his transmitters and receivers were telephonic, not telegraphic. In his preliminary experiments, the earth battery was used to energize an apparatus to which was connected a long horizontal aerial line. Marconi later adopted this "bent L" symmetry in conjunction with a grounded copper conduction screen. There are no photographs of these arrays, but I have hand-written manuscript copies of certain diary notes in which a progressively greater telephonic distance is reported. Nathan Stubblefield made steady progress in this form of telephonic transmission , but used neither alternators nor spark discharge.

Mr. Stubblefield reasoned that, since electrical waves traverse the whole earth, it might be possible to send signals to distant places. These ground-permeating natural electrical waves might serve as carriers for the human voice. The ground would act as both power generator and signal conductor. Like a gale carrying messages downwind, these electrical waves could bring wireless communications instantly to any part of the world.

These transmissions were made through the ground itself and used the Stubblefield cell for power. In several photographs we see special loud speaking telephones outfitted with (1 foot) horns, designed to act as annunciators. Calls from these annunciators brought his son Bernard to the telephone transmitter. The system was

never switched off. Power was limitless and did not diminish with time of the day or length of use.



Natural observations in systems led to unexpected, theory-busting discoveries. Such an effect demonstrates that an articulate quasi-intelligent energy permeates the natural environment.... an energy of which electricity is a minor part.

Two more mysteries have lingered from this latter period of invention in the Stubblefield biography. The nature of each reveals the extent to which he had developed and advanced his new earth power technology. Nathan continued to pursue his experiments, but little was seen of him for long time periods. Alone and tired, Nathan stopped working his farm completely.

Later, Investigators entered his land area and found heavy wires leading from the roots of trees. To these wires were attached small arc lamps, hung in the trees. These were extinguished. They imagined the arc lamps to be the explanation of his hillside sunlight. Their hasty analysis proved problematic from stories which witnesses report. The warm and diffused sunlight which came from the ground itself around his house was not localized in specific lamps. The light came from the ground, not from the trees as before... a "whole hillside that would blossom with light"... "lit up like daytime". These observations indicate that Stubblefield had managed indeed the direct conversion of earth energy to light and warmth. This would acceptable, were Mr. Stubblefield simply working on a newer form of drawing electricity from the ground to light small arc-lamps; a feat which he had accomplished earlier. But these kind persons could never find any evidence of arc-lighting or any other form of known lighting anywhere near the area. In their own words "the light seemed to come out from the ground itself".

In addition to ground sunlight effects, many heard very loud and unfamiliar noises coming from the whole area surrounding his cabin. What could this be? Had he managed to directly transduce the natural impulses of the ground energy into audio?

His last claim two weeks before his death was made to a kind neighbor: "The past is nothing. I have perfected now the greatest invention the world has ever known..... I have taken light from the air and earth.... as I did sound."

Neighbors had not seen Nathan for several days. As they were worried about his health, they attempted to call on him. The lock was secured from the inside. It was a lonely, cold and rainy March day when old friends and neighbors broke the lock on

Nathan's cabin and entered. He had passed away in his bed, the probable victim of malnutrition and fatigue. They all noticed that the interior of the cabin was "toasty warm", as if heated by a strong fire. Moved to locate the source of this heat, town officials found " two highly polished metal mirrors which faced each other, radiating a very great heat in rippling waves" This is a great discovery. It fulfills what Nathan reported in his last testimony.

This picture was sent in by Gandolf Gwynn.

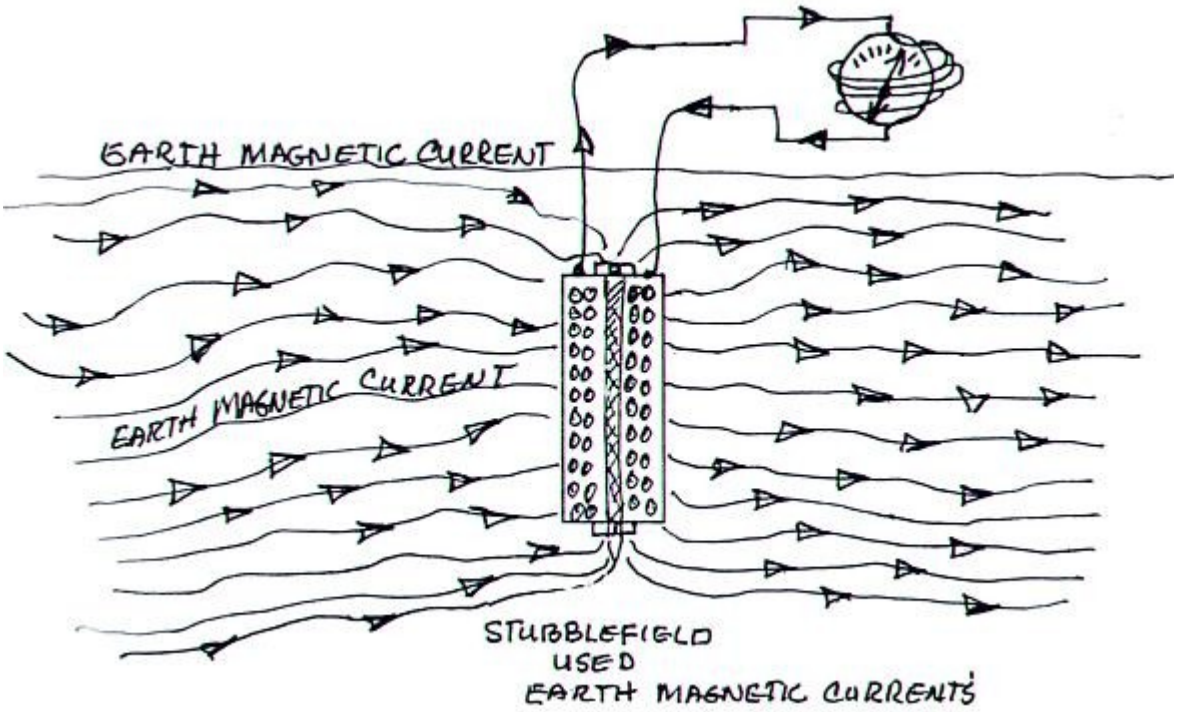
He wanted to know who was hiding behind the tree?

The man behind the tree is Dr. Will Mason.



RECEIVING A MESSAGE.

The rods in the picture are about 20 feet apart in a straight line. Nathan Stubblefield receiving a message.



Nathan Stubblefield used earth magnetic currents. this is not current as we know it. Electricity is a wasted product of this magnetic current.

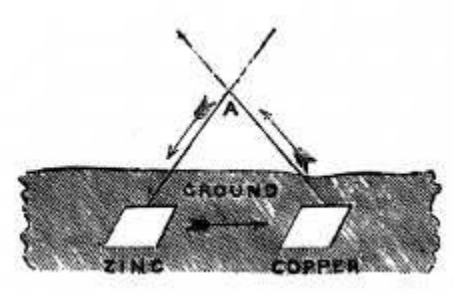
The Electrical Ocean.

If you are building an earth battery it is best to do it as the patent calls out. This means that you should not use anything that causes a forced voltage. It was not until later that people used sulfur cakes and other acids to get the voltage higher with bigger currents. That is a phony system and not Free Energy.



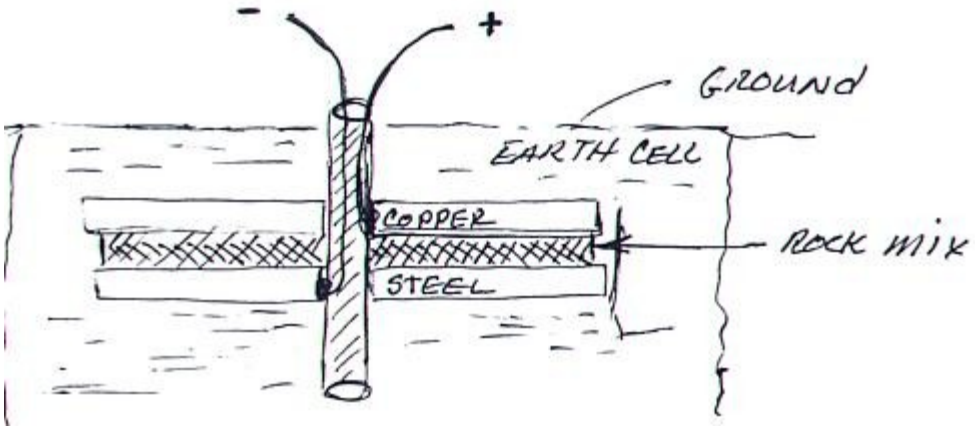
Alexander Bain

We found a good number of earth battery designs in the Patent Registry. The earliest designs appear in 1841 when Alexander Bain applied the phenomenon to telegraphy. While working a telegraph line, he chanced to discover that his leads had become immersed in water. This short-circuit through earthed water did not stop the actions which resounded through his system. Mr. Bain took the next step to greater distance, burying copper plates and zinc plates with a mile of ground between them. When connected to a telegraph line, these performed remarkably well without any other battery assistance. Bain obtained the patent for his earth battery years after his initial discovery (1841), using it to drive telegraph systems and clocks. (real free energy system using earth energy only)

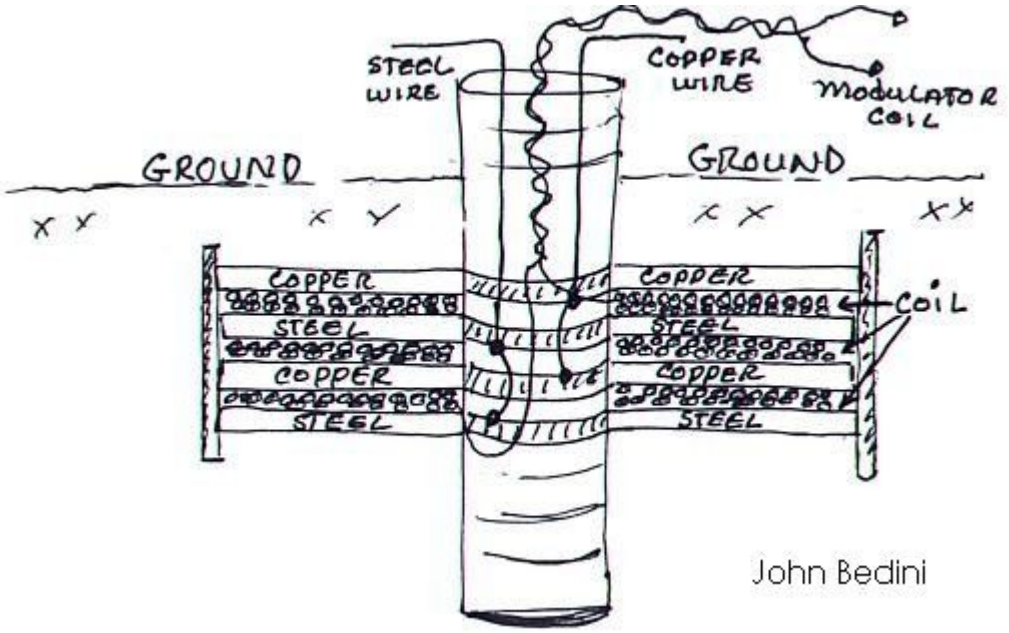


Stephen Vail (1837) observed the same effect, not knowing what caused it. The establishment of the first functional telegraph line seemed to require even fewer batteries with time. Vail began with some twelve large battery cups, reducing them gradually until only two were needed. There came a point during certain operative seasons where he found it possible to remove all the batteries!

J.W. Wilkins in England (1845) corroborated findings made by Bain, developing a similar earth battery for use in telegraphic service. An early English Patent appears in 1864 by John Haworth, the first true composite earth battery. This battery is drum-shaped , having numerous solid discs mounted on an insulative axis, end-braced, and buried. Their power was rated in terms of disc diameter and telegraph line distance: one foot diameter discs for seventy-five miles of line, two foot discs for up to four hundred and forty miles of line.

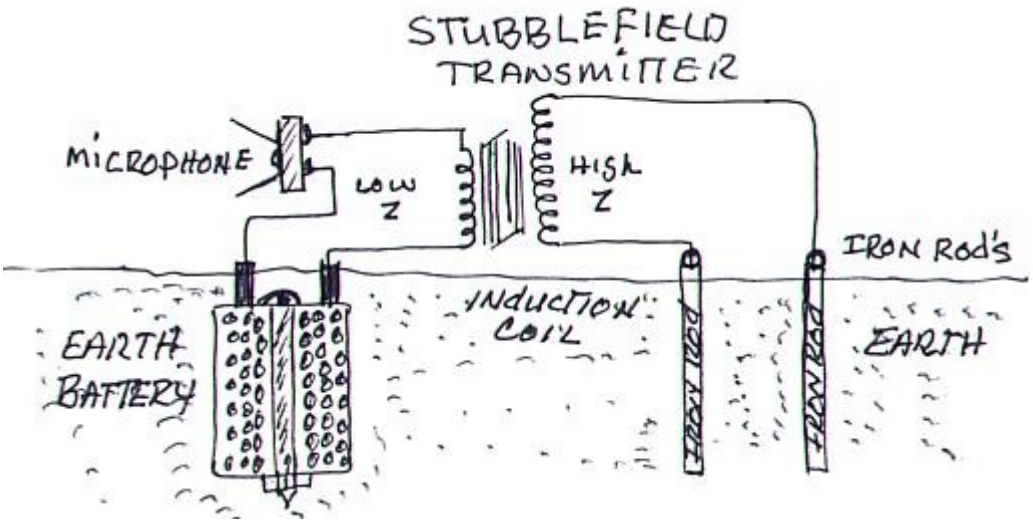


Composite earth battery



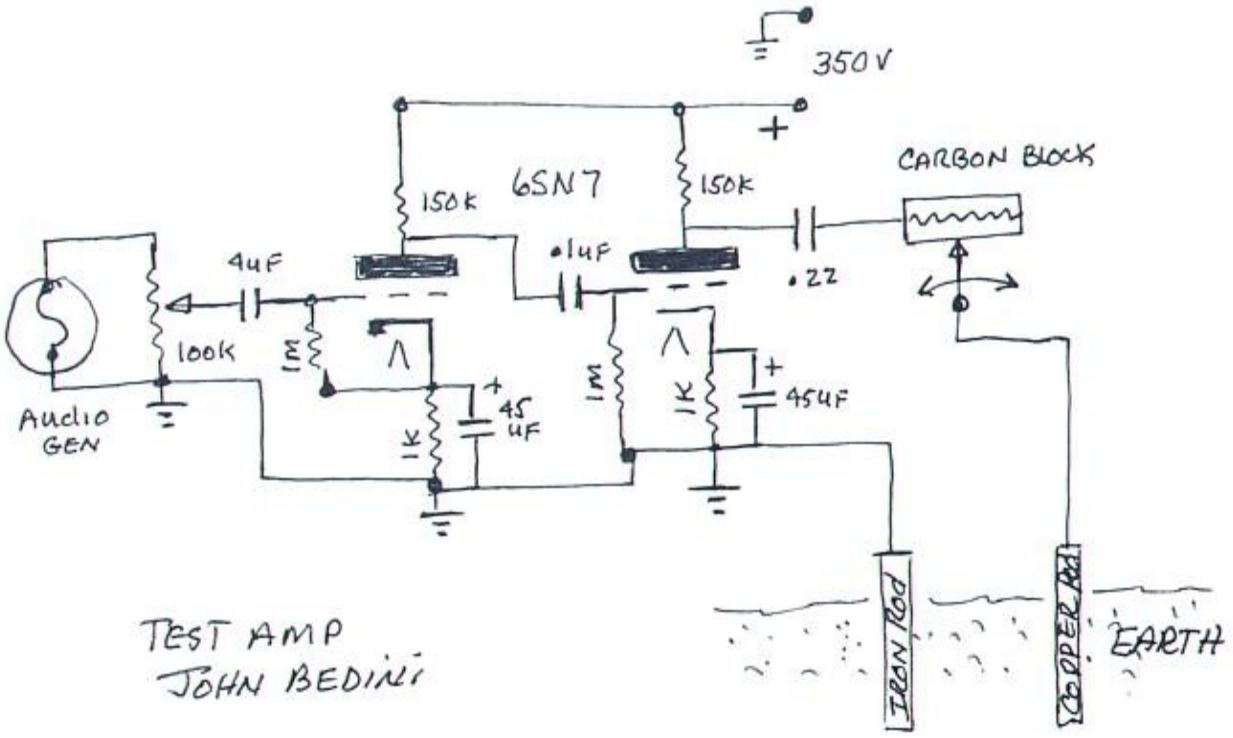
Experimental modulated earth battery

The experiment is to modulate the earth current. It works just like a modulated current source in a solid state amplifier, only this battery supplies the current. An example would be a strain gauge circuit.

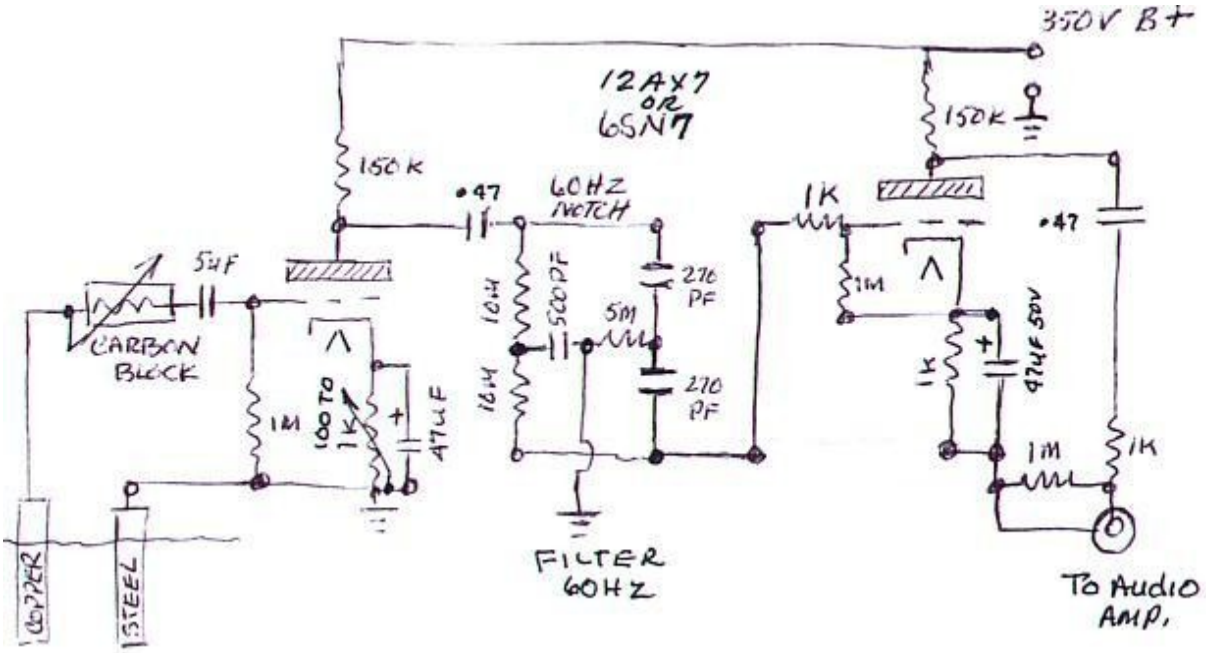


This mystery persisted for years. I have talked to some older engineers who report that local telegraph stations remained in operation despite the fact that their batteries had not been recharged for a great number of years. When the battery was examined it was actually dried out and physically corroded. Yet the signals continued.

In devices called "radionic" tuners by those who developed them, numerous investigations revealed the potentials of ground energy for social use. Agricultural applications of radionic tuners produced greater crop yields. Moreover, large ground-connected radionic tuners produced extraordinary effects on the mind and emotions.... relieving tensions and opening thought to new potentials. From this viewpoint, telegraph systems behaved as radionic tuners on a vast scale. We would therefore expect them to produce anomalous energetic effects in several parameters of human experience.



Test amplifier to transmit low power signals into the ground



Receiver amplifier with 60Hz notch filter.

In my test of an "earth battery system using grounding rods", when transmitting audio frequencies the weeds grew wildly. The normal weeds were so big that it took a tractor to cut them down.... It was found that tubes work the best.



Ground Radio

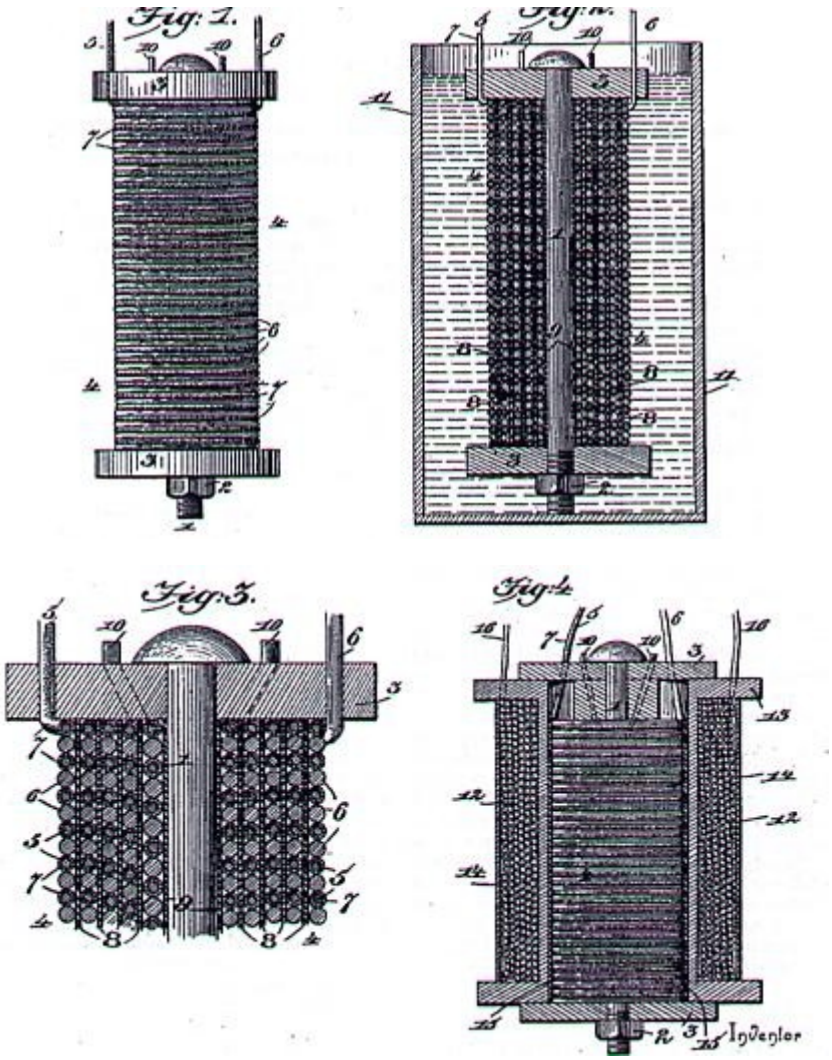
Let's try an experiment in earth energies.

Touching a well-grounded iron rod is a good first experiment to try in these regards. Try and find a place where power leakage into the ground is minimal..... such as in a park or wooded area. Take a yard-long solid iron rod whose surface is free of shellac or insulator coatings. Carefully drive the rod into the ground with a hammer. Wetted hands on the iron should produce a mild electrical sensation. These voltages may be measured. They "pin" sensitive galvanometers. The current does not cease after several weeks of activity, when the rods are properly placed.

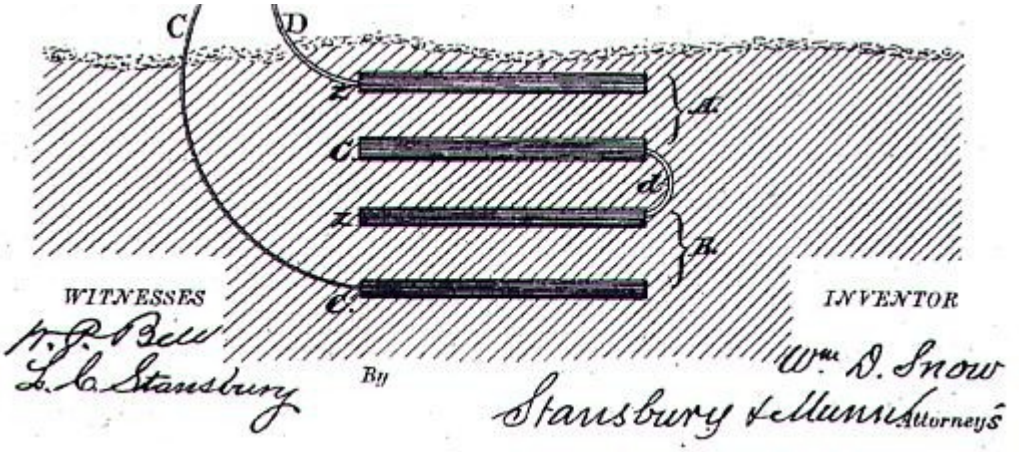
Most recognized that electricity was simply a by-product or epiphenomenon of a more fundamental agency which entered the grounded lines. Rheostats somehow "tuned" the potential of this earth energy. It was found possible to "match and tune" these energies through the use of rheostats and capacitors. (medical connection) Persons who were weak and infirm actually experienced vitalizing elevations when connected to the ground energy through these special rheostatic tuners.

E-Mail john1@icehouse.net

Stubblefield Cell



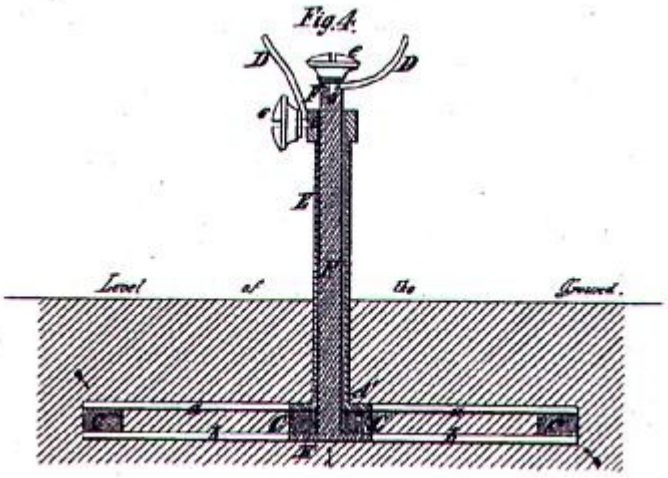
The Stubblefield Cell

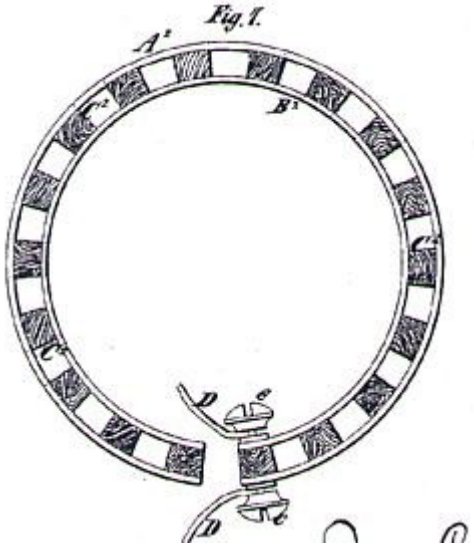


William D .Snow Patent # 155,209

Improvement in earth batteries for generating electricity.

Z = Zinc C = Carbon

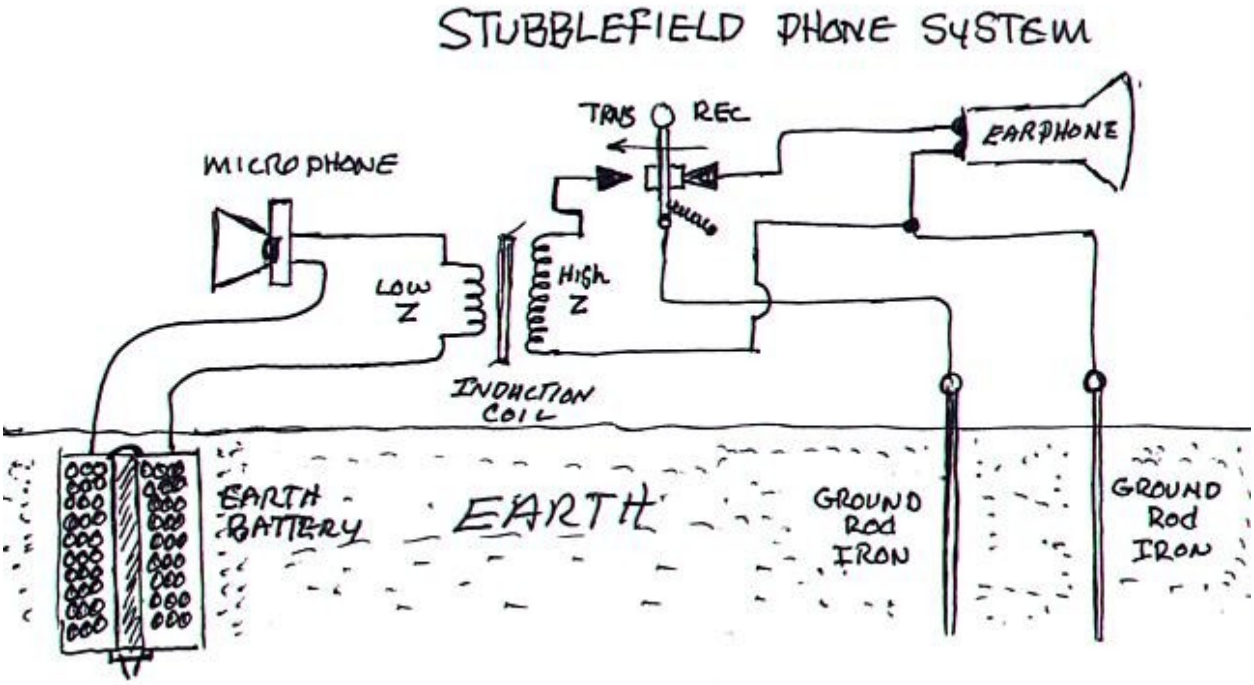




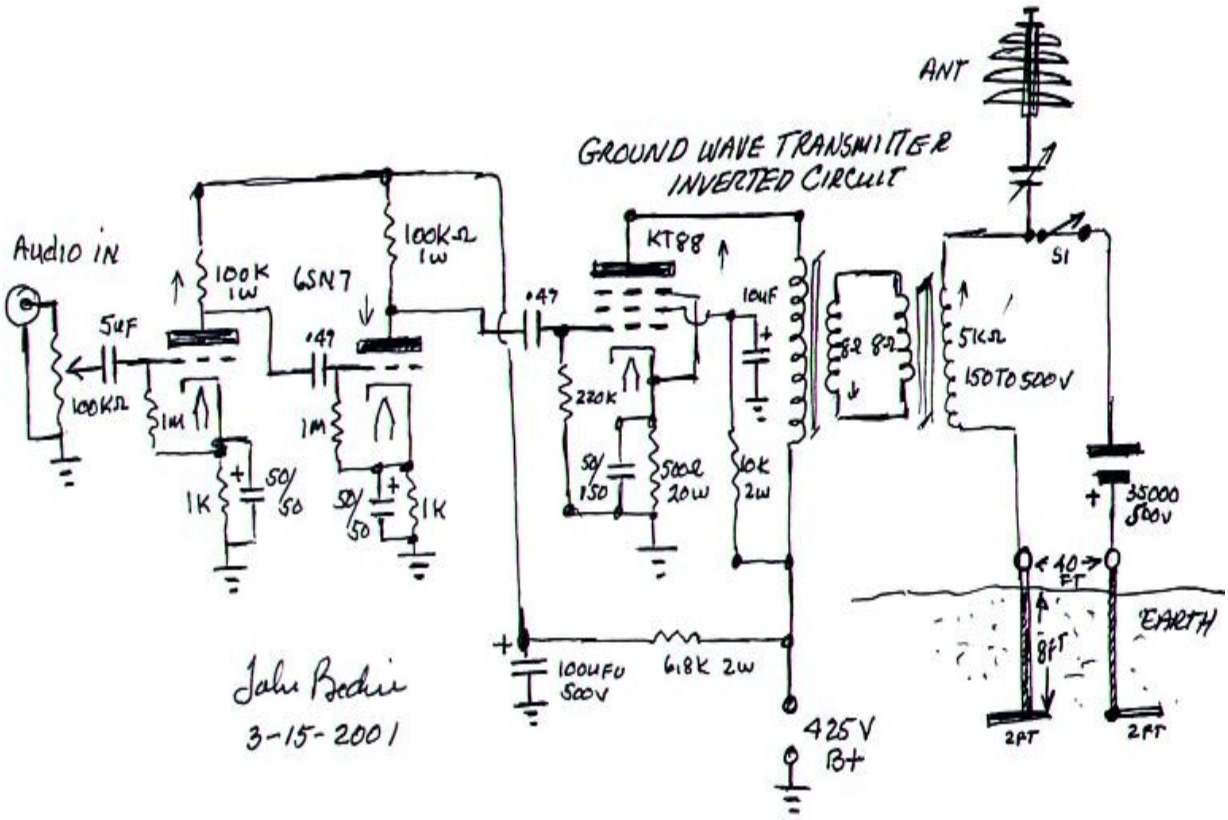
J. Cerpaux. Patent # 182,802

Electric-Piles

Earth Batteries

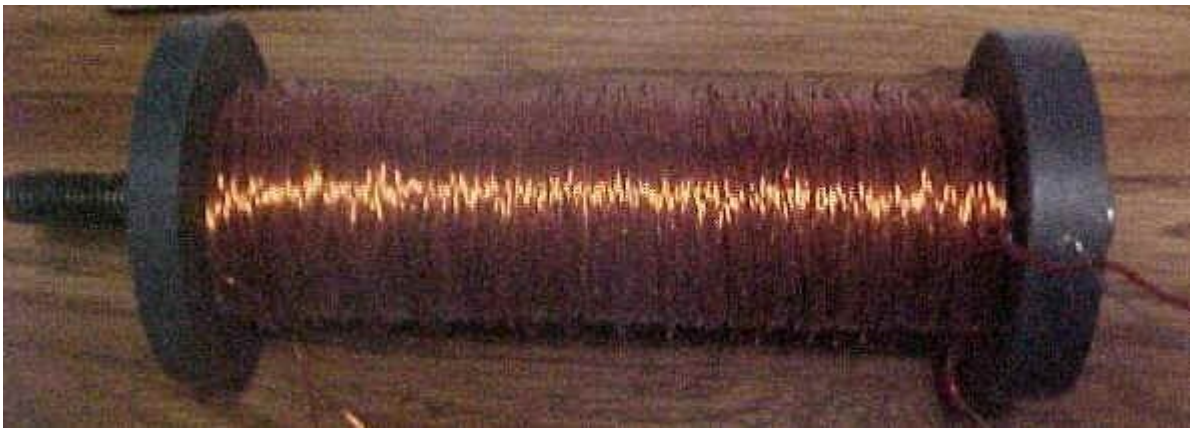


The transmitter below was used in my experiments. I used switching through a special antenna using large discs 10 inches in diameter insulated from the mast 30 feet above the earth .



We do not know the secret of the earth charge as Nathan Stubblefield determined it. Others since his time have observed fluctuations at certain times of the year in ground energy. It may be that a sudden induction is required before the excess ground charge surges to the surface..... like priming a pump.

So I did some experiments in building different types of cells. I used a 10 inch carriage bolt 3/4 inch diameter between two delron spacers. I used steel wire and copper wire that was coated. I would wind one layer and sand it off, check for shorts, and then wrap it with gauze and start the next winding. I then put the secondary induction coil windings on.



These are the results I got in a one gallon plastic jug filled with water. Volts .07, 250ma into dead short through meter shunt. I'm still working on a better cell to go into the ground at this time.

Stubblefield published an extraordinary brochure in 1898 to attract investors who had expressed interest in consolidating a small corporation around his work. In this brochure, Stubblefield insisted that power for his device was not generated in the cell. He calmly stated that the cell received its surplus energy from the earth. In a less discussed portion of the brochure, Stubblefield stated that "electrotherapeutic" devices had been developed from his earth battery. Other researchers made similar claims for their earth batteries (Hicks, Mellon). During this time, Stubblefield declared that news, weather, and other announcements could be broadcast through the ground across a great territory for private reception. He also added that simultaneous messages and news of all kinds would soon be transmitted through the ground from a central distribution station. (Shades of Tesla!)

In 1902 Stubblefield set up one of his sets in a "Mainstreet" upper office... in a hardware shop. From that point to his farm (some 6000 feet distant) he conducted continuous conversations with his son Bernard. Tapping with a pencil on his one-piece transceiver, Bernard was quickly heard in a loud, very clear voice. This transceiver was a carbon button placed in a tin snuff box. Speech and response were transacted through the same device, which acted as both microphone and loudspeaker. Cells (EARTH BATTERIES) were placed downstairs from the office in the ground. They were never removed and never wore out, though operating twenty-four hours a day around the clock.

Nathan Stubblefield offered to construct a large scale power station for the town of Murray. His quoted initial installation costs were estimated at five thousand dollars. The town politicians declined the offer. As a result, the technique of drawing up electricity from the earth remains a mystery.



The Stubblefield ground radio system was demonstrated for approximately one thousand Murray residents. Photographs of Stubblefield and his family, and a good crowd of witnesses from town, show the cell laying on the ground among all his assembled inventions; and a flower-pot sized coil of good volume. Other devices show motors and large capacitor stacks for aerial voice transmission experiments.

Stubblefield declares it to be an "energy receiver....a receptive cell for intercepting electrical ground waves". Its conductive ability somehow absorbs and directs the enormous volumes of earth energy.

Whether the current derived from this cell is electricity as we know it has been questioned. One indicator is not found when considering his use of the energy in lighting lamps. With this energy Nathan Stubblefield operated a score of arc lamps at full brightness for twenty-four hours a day. There was a definite trigger by which this energy was stimulated and maintained.

The induction coil which bears his name is equipped with three coils which are wrapped around and upon a heavy iron core. Bare iron wire and cotton-covered copper wire are wrapped side by side, comprising a primary coil body. Each layer of the primary coil body is covered by a band of cotton insulation, bringing four wire leads to the coil terminus. Two leads of iron and two of copper are external to the coil. Commercial electrical power is obtained through these connective terminals.

In addition to this bimetallic winding, there is a third winding: the "secondary". This third coil is insulated from the primary bimetallic coil, serving as a trigger device.

Presumably, a stimulating impulse shock was introduced into the tertiary coil, after which the upwelling electrical ground response brought forth powerful currents in both iron and copper coils.

Electrolytically (as a battery in acid or saltwater) the Stubblefield coil is disappointing, producing less then one volt according to those who have duplicated its construction. Stubblefield's bimetallic coil was a "plug": a receiver which intercepts the vast and free electrical reservoir of the ground itself. His patent and subsequent company brochures define the manner in which his earth battery was to be activated.

Technically, the Stubblefield device is a modified thermocouple (a bimetal in tight surface contact) but a thermocouple could not supply the degree of power which he reported. While this arrangement could develop a few milliwatts of power in appropriately hot ground spots, the thermoelectric explanation of the device cannot explain the phenomenal output reported in the news reports of Stubblefield's demonstrations.

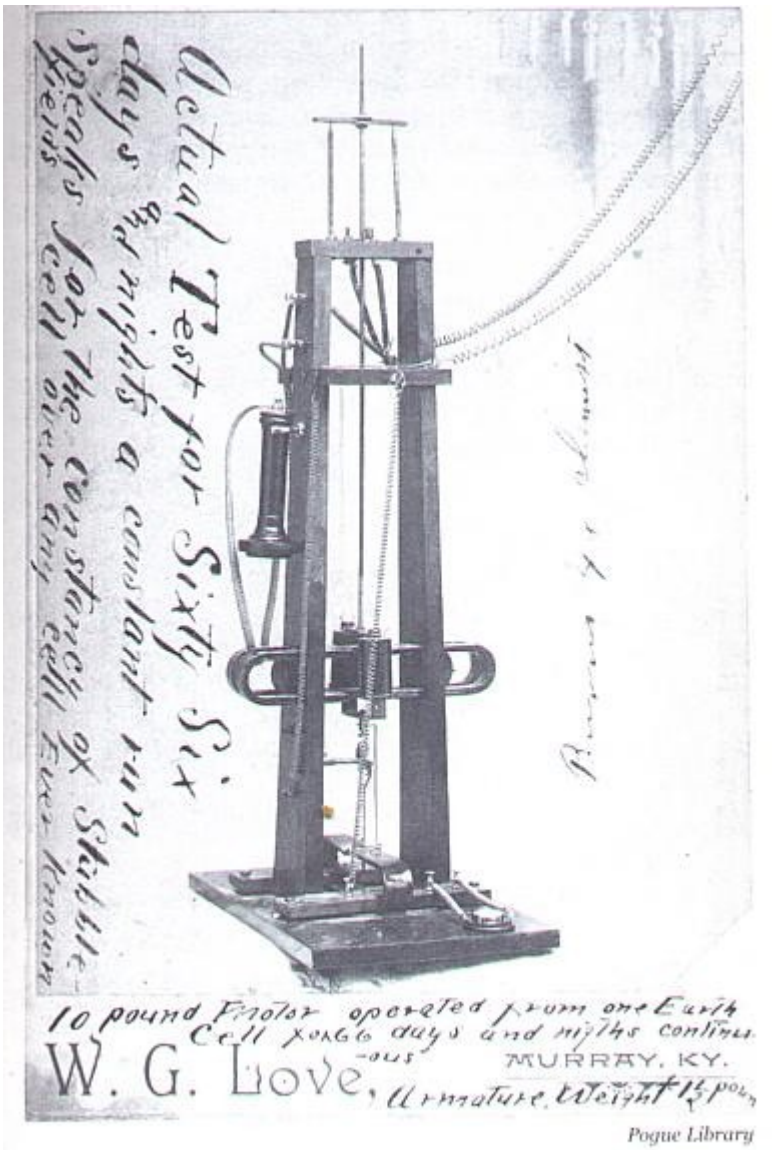
Furthermore, though the Stubblefield power receiver is wound like an induction coil, it produces a steady direct current output. This poses additional problems for the conventional engineer. Electrical induction only occurs with electrical alternations, oscillations, and impulses.



Nathan and Bernard Stubblefield, with wireless telephone

January 1, 1902

Witnesses describe ground-powered motors which ran unceasingly and unattended for months without need for replacing or replenishing the ground battery. Small machinery, clocks, and loud gongs were run by other ground-buried cells as reported by credible witnesses. Stubblefield may have discovered the auto-magnifying voltage effect of electrostatic induction in coils before Tesla, who later utilized the effect in his special electrostatic Transformers.



Pogue Library

Electric Motor that Stubblefield operated non-stop for 66 days with one Earth Cell battery. There is no explanation for the telephone receiver.

Is this the first induction pulse motor?

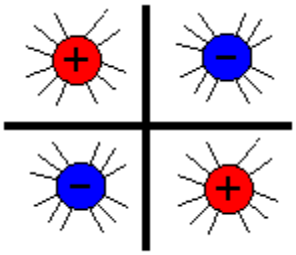
These buried coils may have become saturated with earth electrostatic energy, which travelled from subterranean depths. In such a case, the mere battery power of the coil was replaced by the electrostatic flow, the coil acting as an electrode. This seems obvious when considering the fact that its ordinary battery current (1 watt) was gradually replaced by continually growing electrical current of far greater proportion.

Observations made at Pittsburgh, Pa., communicated by E.W. CULGAN, Telegraph manager.
During Aug. 28th the intensity of the current evolved from it varied very much, being at times no stronger than an ordinary battery, and then suddenly changing the poles of the magnets it would sweep through them, charging them to their utmost capacity, and compelling a cessation of work while it continued.
On the morning of Sept. 2d, at my request the Philadelphia operator detached his battery, mine being already off. We then worked with each other at intervals as long as the auroral current continued, which varied from thirty to ninety seconds. During these working intervals we exchanged messages with much satisfaction, and we worked more steadily when the batteries were off than when they were attached.
On the night of Aug. 28th the batteries were attached, and on breaking the circuit there were seen not only sparks (that do not appear in the normal condition of a working line) but at intervals regular streams of fire, which, had they been permitted to last more than an instant, would certainly have fused the platinum points of the key, and the helices became so hot that the hand could not be kept on them. These effects could not have produced by the batteries.“

In 1876, the American Alexander Graham Bell succeeded in developing a practical telephone. The first telephones functioned so that a telephone receiver was installed at both ends of a wire. The earth functioned as the return wire. Batteries were not necessary because the telephone receiver's permanent magnet produced an electrical current in the coil when a magnetically conductive membrane was activated by speech. Finland's first telephone connection was built during December of 1877 in Helsinki.

I have been working in the energy field for over 30 years, I have come to the conclusion that their is no "Free Electricity". Their is only a potential radiant charge that makes up a dipole.

This energy makes up everything we touch and use in our electrical circuits as we know them. The electrical circuits as we know them are flawed, meaning they burn up the dipole that is free in nature.



If you kill the dipole you loose the energy. The dipole killer is the electron current in the circuit. So therefore the term free electricity only applies to those that have done away with the current or have figured a way to block it from completing it's path through the circuit. Their are no meters to measure this radiant current, and when you catch it, it has the power of the universe and beyond. Good luck in your research . Their is only energy from the vacuum, known as radiant energy. to find out more about this you need to read Tom Bearden's book. To go to my pages go to the bottom of the page .

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Bedini (43) **Pub. Date: Jul. 25, 2002**

(54) **PERMANENT ELECTROMAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR**

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(21) Appl. No.: **10/107,925**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 26, 2002**

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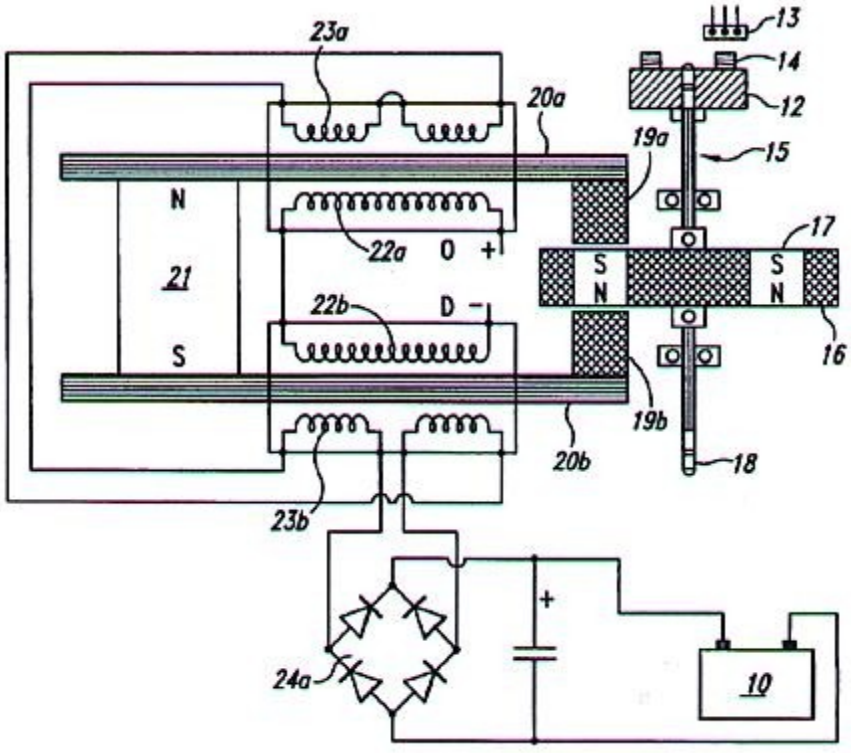
Publication Classification

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **318/139**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

This invention is a back EMF permanent electromagnetic motor generator and method using a regauging process for capturing available electromagnetic energy in the system. The device is comprised of a rotor with magnets of the same polarity; a timing wheel in apposition to a magnetic Hall Effect pickup switch semiconductor; and a stator comprised of two bars connected by a permanent magnet with magnetized pole pieces at one end of each bar. There are input and output coils created by wrapping each bar with a conducting material such as copper wire. Energy from the output coils is transferred to a recovery rectifier or diode. The magnets of the rotor, which is located on a shaft along with the timing wheel, are in apposition to the magnetized pole pieces of the two bars. The invention works through a process of regauging, that is, the flux fields created by the coils is collapsed because of a reversal of the magnetic field in the magnetized pole pieces thus allowing the capture of available back EMF energy. Additional available energy may be captured and used to re-energize the battery, and/or sent in another direction to be used as work. As an alternative, the available back EMF energy may be dissipated into the system.



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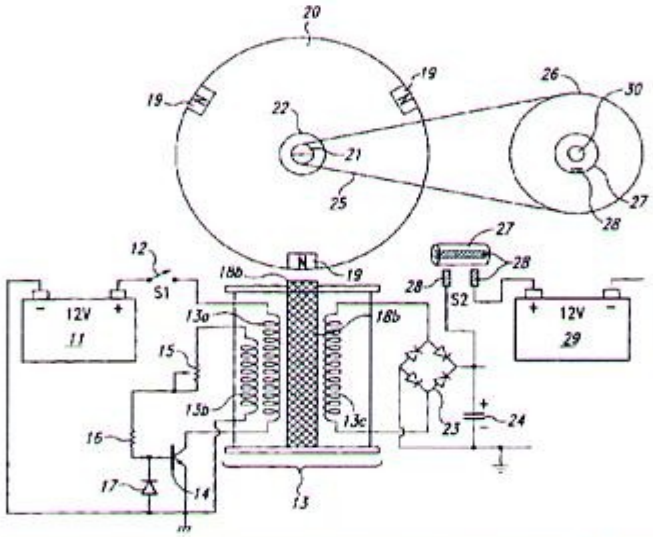
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: A DEVICE AND METHOD FOR UTILIZING A MONOPOLE MOTOR TO CREATE BACK EMF TO CHARGE BATTERIES



(57) Abstract: A back EMF monopole motor and method using a rotor containing magnets all of the same polarity and in a monopole condition when in momentary apposition with a magnetized pole piece of a stator having the same polarity, said stator comprised of a coil with three winding: a power-coil winding, a trigger-coil winding, and a recovery-coil winding. The back EMF energy is rectified using a high voltage bridge, which transfers the back EMF energy to a high voltage capacitor for storage in a recovery battery. The stored energy can then be discharged across the recovery battery through the means of a contact rotor switch for further storage.

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2003/0117111 A1**

Bedini (43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 26, 2003**

(54) **DEVICE AND METHOD FOR PULSE CHARGING A BATTERY AND FOR DRIVING OTHER DEVICES WITH A PULSE**

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(21) Appl. No.: **10/032,125**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 21, 2001**

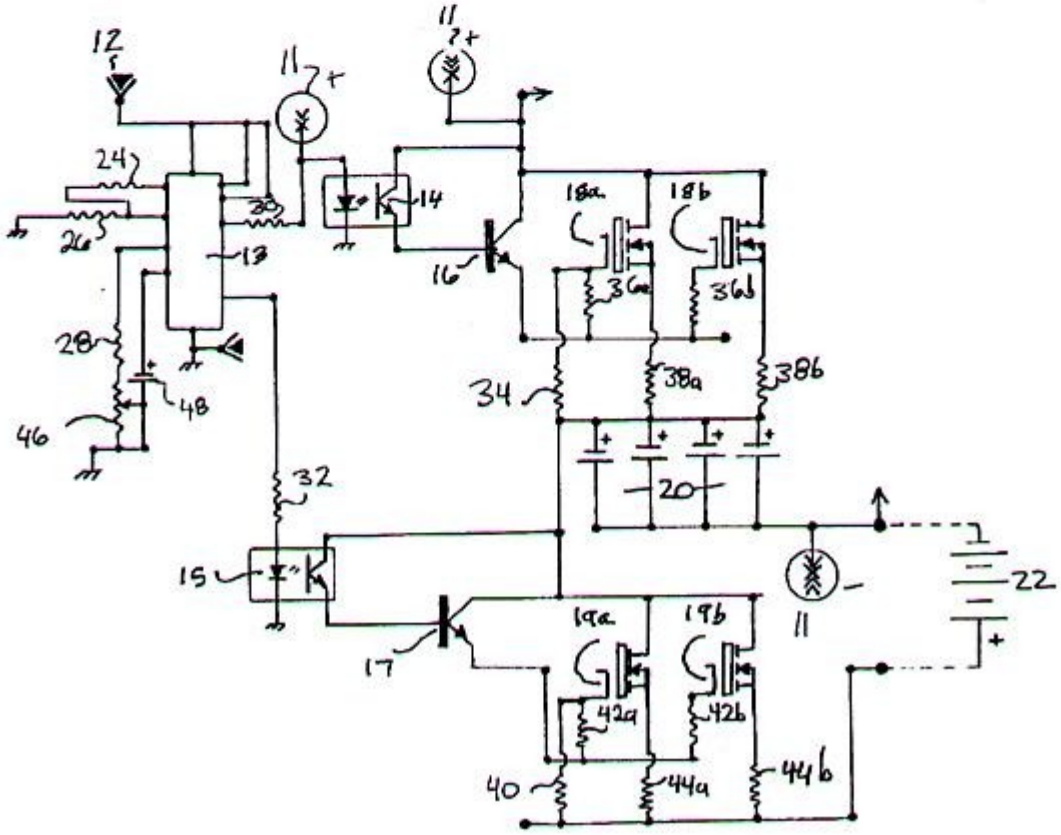
Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **H02J 7/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **320/135**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A two-phase solid-state battery charger can receive input energy from a variety of sources including AC current, a battery, a DC generator, a DC-to-DC inverter, solar cells or any other compatible source of input energy. Phase I is the charge phase and phase II the discharge phase wherein a signal or current passes through a dual timing switch that controls independently two channels dividing the two phases. The dual timing switch is controlled by a logic chip or pulse width modulator. A potential charge is allowed to build up in a capacitor bank, the capacitor bank is then disconnected from the energy input source and then pulse charged at high voltage into the battery to receive the charge. The momentary disconnection of the capacitor from the input energy source allows for a free-floating potential charge in the capacitor. Once the capacitor has completed discharging the potential charge into the battery, the capacitor disconnects from the battery and re-connects to the energy source thus completing the two-phase cycle.



United States Patent [19]

Gray

[11] **3,890,548**

[45] **June 17, 1975**

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[54] **PULSED CAPACITOR DISCHARGE ELECTRIC ENGINE**

[75] Inventor: **Edwin V. Gray**, Northridge, Calif.

[73] Assignee: **Evgray Enterprises, Inc.**, Van Nuys, Calif.

[22] Filed: **Nov. 2, 1973**

[21] Appl. No.: **412,415**

[52] U.S. Cl. **318/139**; 318/254; 318/439; 310/46

[51] **Int. Cl.** **H02p 5/00**

[58] **Field of Search** 310/46, 5, 6; 318/194, 318/439, 254, 139; 320/1; 307/110

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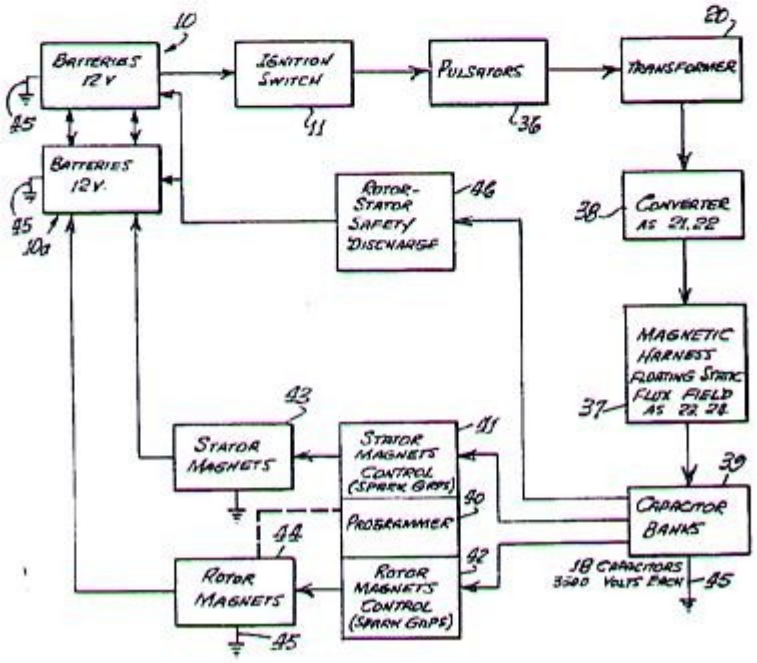
Frungel, *High Speed Pulse Technology*, Academic Press Inc., 1965, pp. 140–148.

Primary Examiner—Robert K. Schaefer
Assistant Examiner—John J. Feldhaus
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Gerald L. Price

[57] **ABSTRACT**

There is disclosed herein an electric machine or engine in which a rotor cage having an array of electromagnets is rotatable in an array of electromagnets, or fixed electromagnets are juxtaposed against movable ones. The coils of the electromagnets are connected in the discharge path of capacitors charged to relatively high voltage and discharged through the electromagnetic coils when selected rotor and stator elements are in alignment, or when the fixed electromagnets and movable electromagnets are juxtaposed. The discharge occurs across spark gaps disclosed in alignment with respect to the desired juxtaposition of the selected movable and stationary electromagnets. The capacitor discharges occur simultaneously through juxtaposed stationary movable electromagnets wound so that their respective cores are in magnetic repulsion polarity, thus resulting in the forced motion of movable electromagnetic elements away from the juxtaposed stationary electromagnetic elements at the discharge, thereby achieving motion. In an engine, the discharges occur successively across selected ones of the gaps to maintain continuous rotation. Capacitors are recharged between successive alignment positions of particular rotor and stator electromagnets of the engine.

18 Claims, 19 Drawing Figures



These patents are the only key to unlocking this radiant energy.

Perhaps it is better in this present world of ours that a revolutionary idea or invention instead of being helped and patted be hampered and ill-treated in its adolescence- by want of means, by selfish interest, pedantery, stupidity and ignorance; that it be attacked and stifled ; that it pass through bitter trials and tribulations, through the heartless strife of commercial existence. So all that was great in the past was ridiculed, condemned, combatted, suppressed - only to emerge all the more powerfully, all the more triumphantly from the struggle.

N. Tesla

No. 685,958. Patented Nov. 5, 1901.

N. TESLA.

METHOD OF UTILIZING RADIANT ENERGY.

(Application filed Mar. 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)

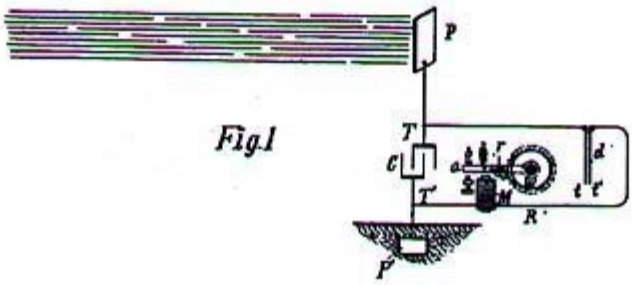


Fig.1

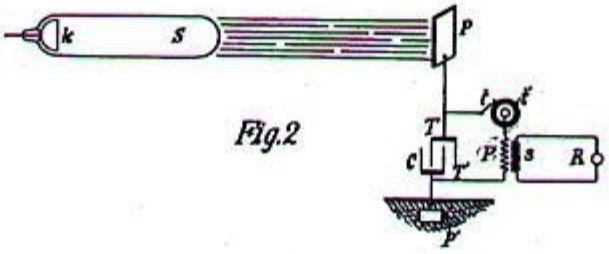


Fig.2

Witnesses:
Raphael Netter
M. Lawson Byrn

Nikola Tesla, Inventor
by Kerr, Page & Cooper
Attys

"Today's scientist have substituted mathematics for experiments and they wander off through equation after equation and eventually build a structure which has no relation to reality."

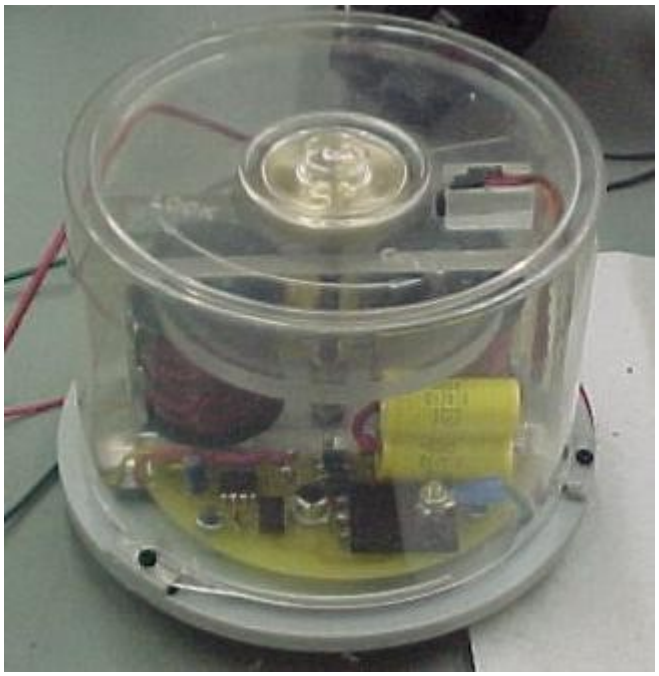
Nikola Tesla

Here in the Tesla patent once again we see the use of radiant energy. As I have said above their is only a radiant current, and this current is passed through the system by the capacitor and only a capacitor. The next step in the system is the amount of time it takes to charge this capacitor, and then the amount of time it takes to discharge the capacitor for they all have their own time, and each one of these things must be in sync in their own time.

It is so funny to sit here now and think that Benjamin Franklin had it all at his finger tips, if he would have used the capacitor the correct way.

It's the most simple thing in nature to do, and the hardest for mankind to understand because of the mind blocks. Their is no math for radiant current, for are instruments do not measure it. It's even sick to see meters all over these machines, because their is no possible way to measure the Aether flow. The people have had it all along and yet a little "meter" has stood in their way from the truth. Meters only measure wasted energy in the system.

Yes here it is, THE REAL McCoy



(all patents are core technology, now using inverted radiant circuits)

BTI systems Inc.



Radiant currents are just like Tesla said a gas in nature
the transformation converter is the
Capacitor.

An answer to David Thomson

David this is great stuff and I admire your work, but the dipole we are talking about are two different things. first of all the math does not apply since their are no equations for it. The math of today's scientist only runs you around in equation after equation, "just like Tesla said". All are electrical equations are only designed to burn energy in current. I understand the The Casimir effect, but this does not have anything to do with the charge of a magnetic moment. this does not take any high voltage since the stress field is always there. Our circuits are designed to split the magnetic moment before it becomes magnetic, this is where the radiant comes from. If we go back to Tesla and what he was doing in the end we find out he was studying through small experiments how this Radiant gas behaved, and what shapes it worked best with. His work with different lattice was very detailed and this is where The Casimir effect comes into play. As for the Radiant work their only three patents by Tesla which discusses anything, and no math. The only thing we have to use at this time is VQ without the I (current) but it should be Vr =Q (voltage from the split Radiant = Charge) The only other factor is TIME to get the Vr. If a long time is required to collect charge in this split then C (capacitor) should be very small so that the highest V (voltage) is obtained. If the Vr is very quick in splitting this magnetic moment then

C can be very big. Also frequency of this magnetic moment is very important. You must release the Radiant voltage into a radiant current de-void of any electrons. So what is charging the batteries in My system is pure Radiant Current. This means that since their is no electrons to pile up on the Ions of the battery nothing can move, this forces the Ions to change their state and they move on their own, this is nothing more then a impedance shift, if you have a low impedance in the battery you have real power, if you have high impedance in the battery you have nothing. Nature takes time to move at her own rate, so the battery may take a long time to charge but charge it will with a different form of energy. This brings me to a different point, That all that is driving the switching solid state wise is a difference in potential across the battery inverted. This then means that the whole flow theory is out the window, meaning that the semiconductors are working on potential charge de-void of electrons so their is no heat generated in the semiconductor. As for the battery it fill's in it's own electrons. I must say that Tesla was right.

John

Answer Two

David and Darren

First of all with all due respect and admiration for your work, I must still state that My work has nothing to do with "Strong Charge", or Resonance in our circuits. My work is based on real working models, and these real working models are saying something much different than what the equations are saying. My magnetic moment is based on what is occurring in the front end circuit before the normal current builds up, and then to capture the radiant voltage and then split this voltage into a current de-void of electrons to charge the batteries. So here we differ again I'm not looking for electrons to power anything, in your model you can not get away from the electrons. My models are telling me that the equations must be revised to work properly with My model. I not only have one model that is working I have 30 that do the same thing plus the solid state models. Radiant energy goes away when electrons enter the picture. Read very carefully what Tesla said about the power stations when they were DC powered, I think you will catch it. I have never seen anybody that did science right do the equations before they had a working model on the bench. Also it's not "Professional" to speak of another fellow scientists working in the field as regurgitated Bearden concepts, when nobody has check the references to find out if he is right. I have worked with Tom Bearden for 30 +years and those theories come from my bench models that are working. Now others are getting to first base and soon they will be on third base, soon you will see these machines powering loads and charging their own batteries, then where will all the math models sit? If my patents were understood it would be found out that the Mono Pole motor is not a Motor, it is a mechanical Radiant oscillator with a one to one transformer inductively triggered. being a one to one transformer you can not get more out then you put in, unless something else is flowing through it, it does not fit the math models, so this washes the forward converter theory down the drain. I say this, if I take your model and

understand it correctly, everybody should have their lights burning right now! What bench model do you have running on this theory? I say these things to you with all do respect for your hard work.

John Bedini

For more discussions www.icehouse.net/john1/index100.htm

These pages are for serious researchers only, doing serious work. I do not have time to answer questions on where you buy magnets or how you wind coils. You must be an engineering type of person and have machine experience. In the future I will be putting up pages on other systems according to Tom Bearden's new book.

Energy From The Vacuum

Concepts &Principles

You may order this book from the Tom Bearden Website at

www.cheniere.org/

I will be adding experiments, with the concepts of Nathan Stubblefield's work on ground wave transmission. I have completed my test and have had very good results with over 10 miles distance, even through the water pipes, rivers, streams in the local area. The circuits involved in these transmissions involve vacuum tubes and high voltage. The researcher is warned that if you have no experience in ground wave radio transmission and FCC rules and regulations, stay away from these experiments. I take no responsibility for " your " actions, and you experiment at your own risk. If you cause interference to anything, you must stop your experiments, because the fine will be something you will never forget. By doing these experiments, you assume all responsibility. You will be shocked to see that you need no RF (Radio Frequency) whatsoever. In the days of Nathan Stubblefield, they did not even understand the vacuum tube, so Nathan built many induction transformers to do this communication. If the experiments are understood , one may find that a whole new experimental field is now open. By phasing the transmission. it is possible to generate 3D special systems in sound and voice.

Quote from Stubblefield: " I have solved the problem of telephoning without wires through the earth as Signor Marconi has of sending signals through space."



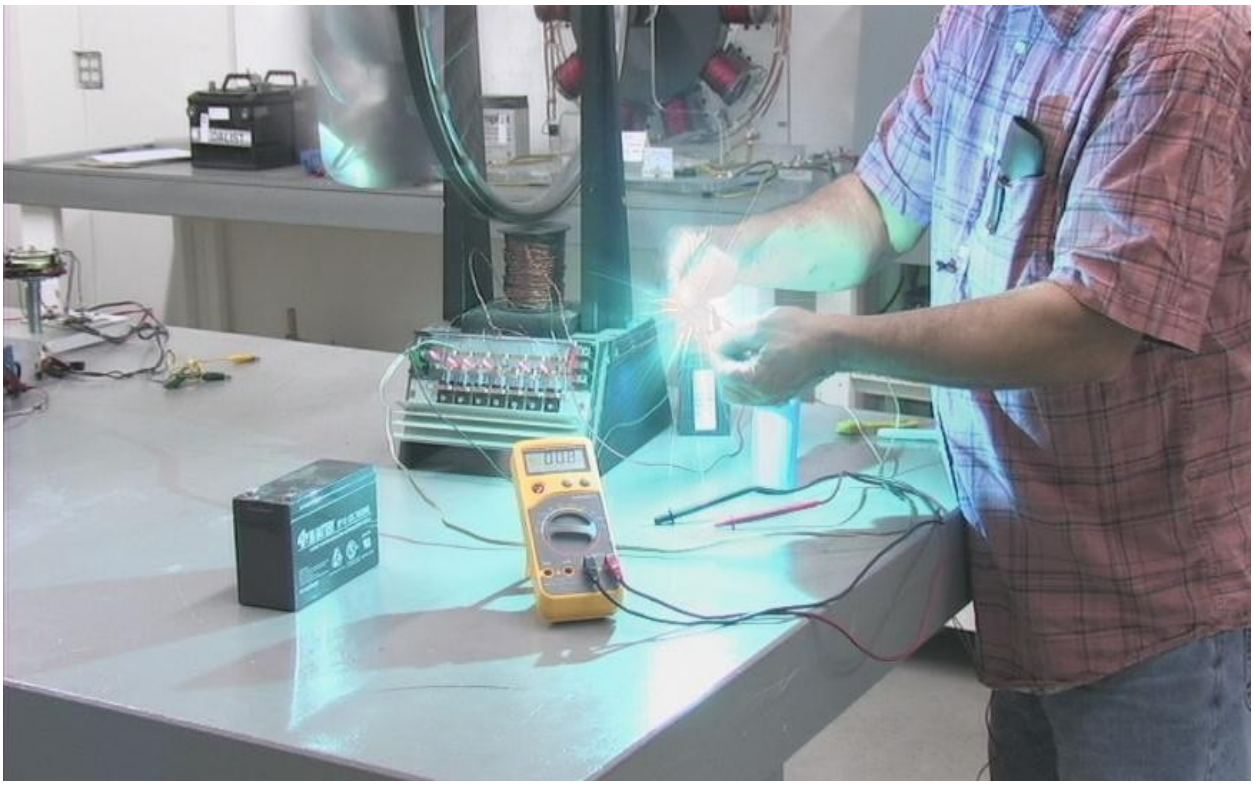
Stubblefield in his workshopTo get insight into Stubblefield go to www.nathanstubblefield.comand order the book

For the pages on Nathan Stubblefield go towww.icehouse.net/john1/stubblefield.htmlwww.icehouse.net/john1/index11.html

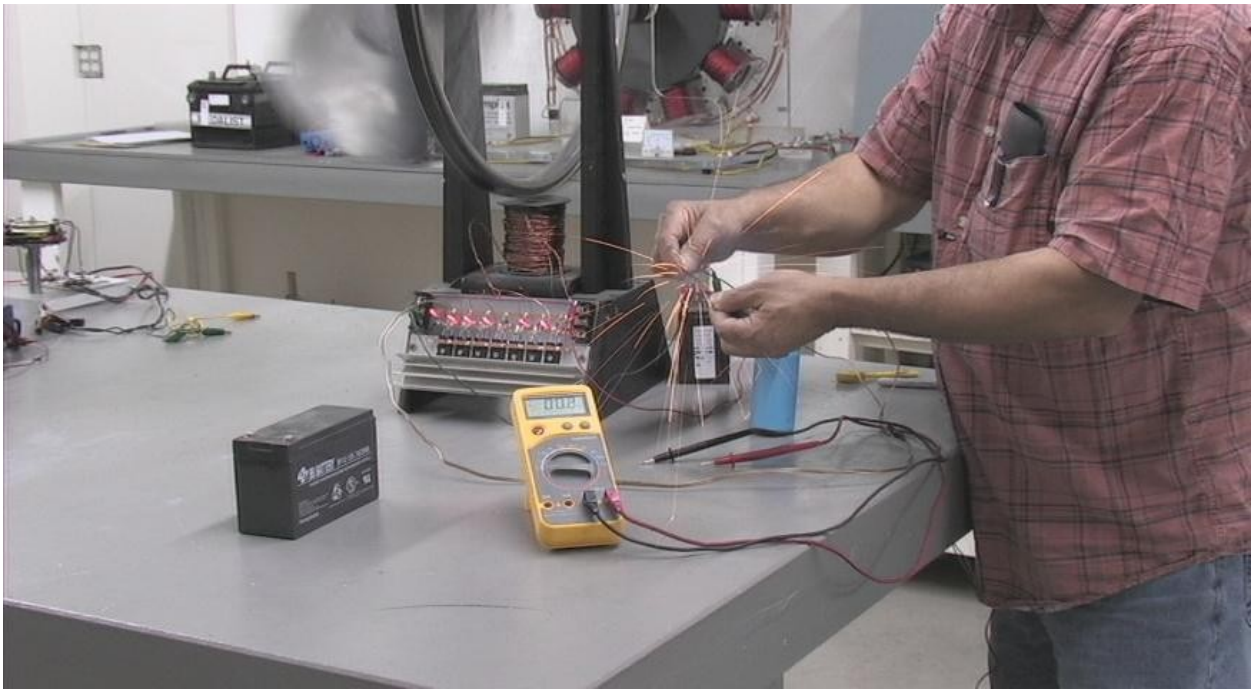


20 Bedini-Bearden Years Free Energy Generation

Special thanks to all the groups who kept the faith.

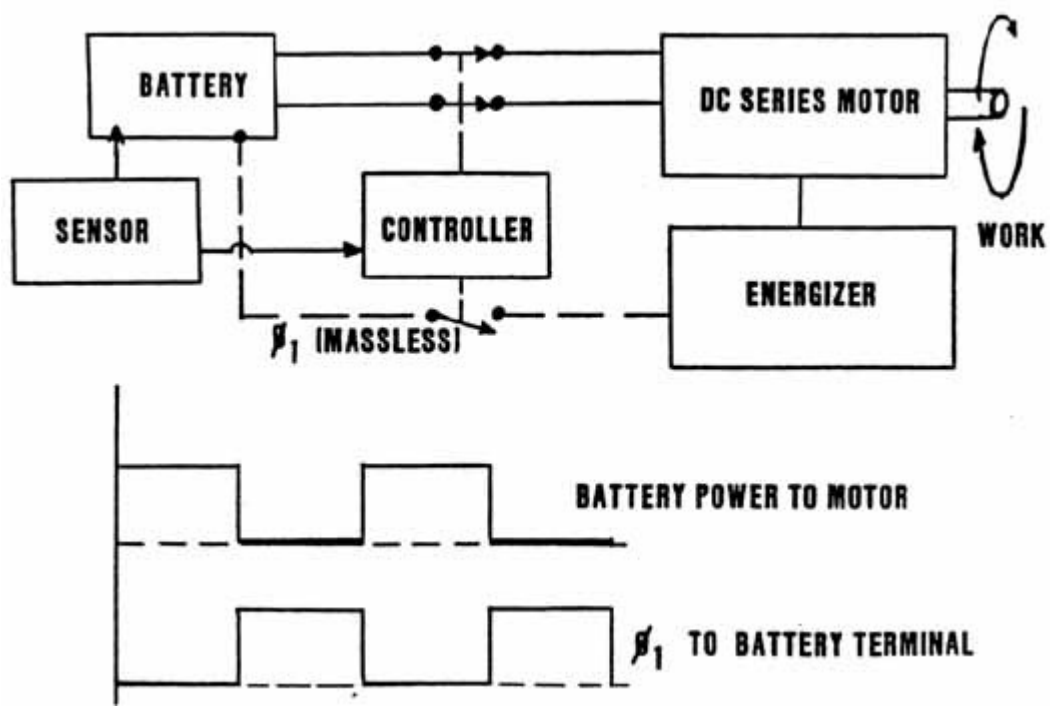


John Bedini discharging the radiant energy from the storage capacitors.



The current appears after the radiant discharge.

Tom Bearden 1984 Simple Free Energy Motor

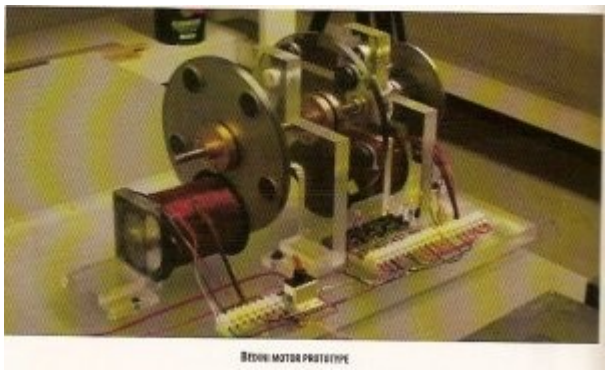
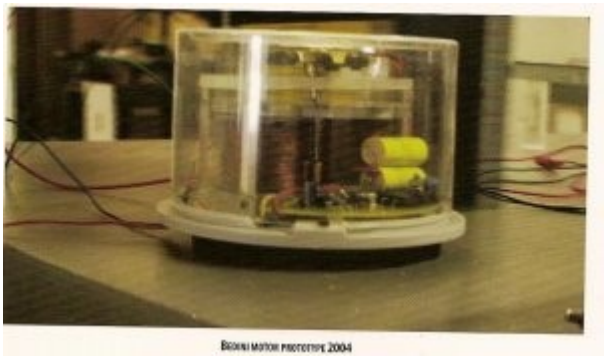


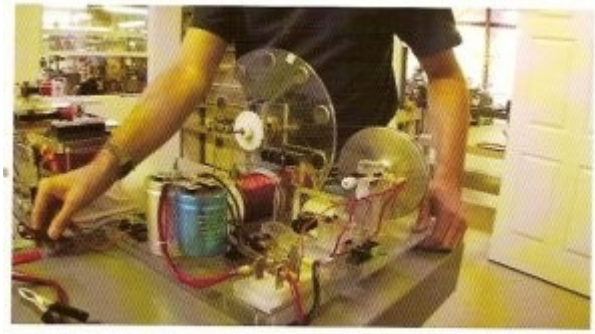
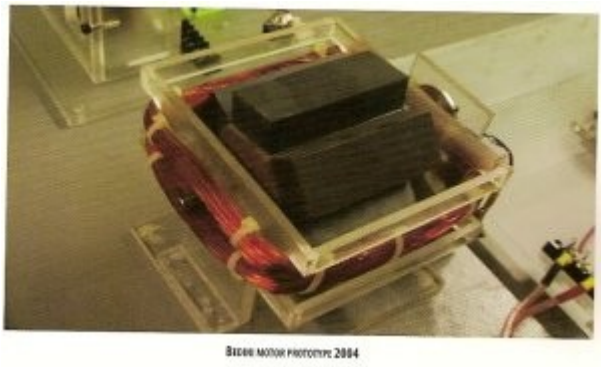
On this slide, we show a theoretical scheme which several researchers have discovered and used to build simple free energy motors.
In this scheme, we drive an ordinary d.c. series motor by a two wire system from an ordinary battery. The motor produces shaft horsepower, at -- say -- some 30 or 40 percent efficiency, compared to the power drained from the battery. This much of the circuit is perfectly ordinary.
The trick here is to get the battery to recharge itself, without furnishing normal power to it, or expending work from the external circuit in the process.
To do this, recall that a charged particle in a "hooking" del-phi river moves itself. This is true for an ion, as well as for an electron. We need only make the del-phi in correct fashion and synchronize it; specifically, we must not release the hose nozzles we utilize to produce our del-phi river or waves.

The inventors who have discovered this have used various variations, but here we show a common one.
First, we add an "energizer" (often referred to by various other names) to the circuit. This device makes the del-phi waves we will utilize, but does NOT make currents of electron masses. In other words, it makes pure Ø-dot. It takes a little work to do this, for the energizer circuit must pump a few charges now and then. So the energizer

draws a little bit of power from the motor, but not very much.
Now we add a switching device, called a controller, which breaks up power to the motor in pulses. During one pulse, the battery is connected and furnishes power to the motor; during the succeeding pulse, the battery is disconnected completely from the motor and the output from the energizer is applied across the terminals of the battery. If frequency content, spin-hole content, etc. are properly constructed by the energizer, then the ion movements in the battery reverse themselves, recharging the battery. Again, remember that these ions MOVE THEMSELVES during this recharge phase. Specifically, we are NOT furnishing ordinary current to the battery, and we are not doing work on it from the energizer.
If things are built properly, the battery can be made to more than recover its charge during this pulse cycle.
To prevent excess charge of the battery and overheating and destroying it, a sensor is added which senses the state of charge of the battery, and furnishes a feedback signal to the controller to regulate the length of recharge time per "power off" pulse. In other words, the system is now self-regulating.

The relation between power pulses and recharge pulses is shown on the graphs at the bottom. Note that regulation may decrease the time of recharge application of the del-phi river.
This system, if properly built and tuned, will furnish "free shaft energy" continually, without violating conservation of anenergy. Remember that the del-phi condition across the battery terminals means that spacetime is suddenly curved there, and conservation of energy need no longer apply.
Again, this system is consistent with general relativity and with the fact that Ø-field alone can drive a situation relativistic. We have deliberately used these facts to do direct engineering. Our "extra energy" comes from shifting phi-flux -- the energy of the universal vacuum spacetime -- directly into ordinary energy for our use. Thus we draw on an inexhaustible source, *and our device is no more esoteric than a paddlewheel in a river.* The only difference is that, in this case, we have to be clever enough to make and divert the river in the right timing sequency.
This is a free energy device which an ordinary person, who knows a little electronics, can experiment with in the basement. To develop it, one is talking several thousands of dollars and a lot of persistence and tinkering; one is not talking millions.

	
Tom Bearden and John Bedini testing a monopole energizer	Tom Bearden John Bedini during a TUV test
	
Dual monopole motor Test	Dual monopole
	
Testing of the Bedini Cole circuit , The Real McCoy	4 Pole Monopole motor

	
4 Pole Monopole motor	Bedini Motor Generator first patent
	
Bedini Motor Generator first patent , charging batteries	Bedini Cole Window Motor

Test Bedini/Cole Motor no battery.

http://www.johnbedini.net/john34/bedinicolemotor.mpg



Window Motor, Bedini/Cole This motor has been on the same batteries for over 15 years.

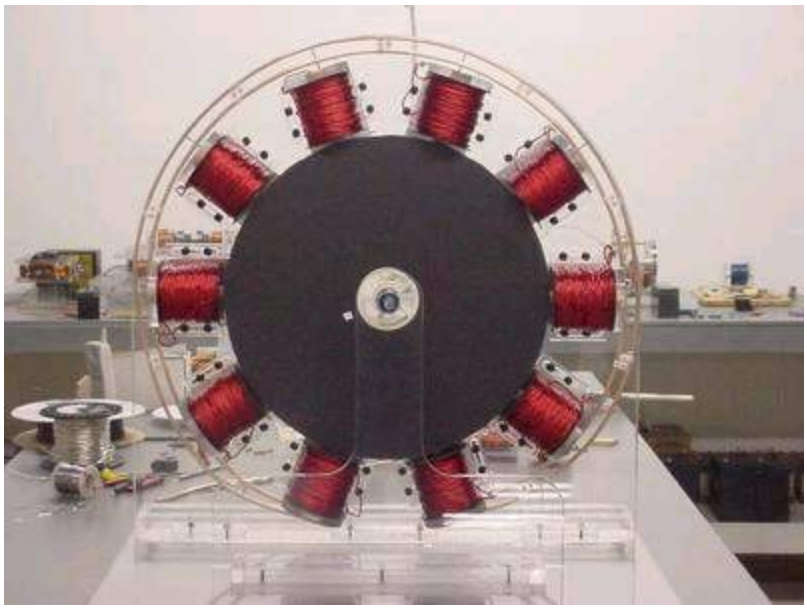
http://www.johnbedini.net/john34/Window.wmv

Tom Beardens web sight

http://www.energyfromthevacuum.com/

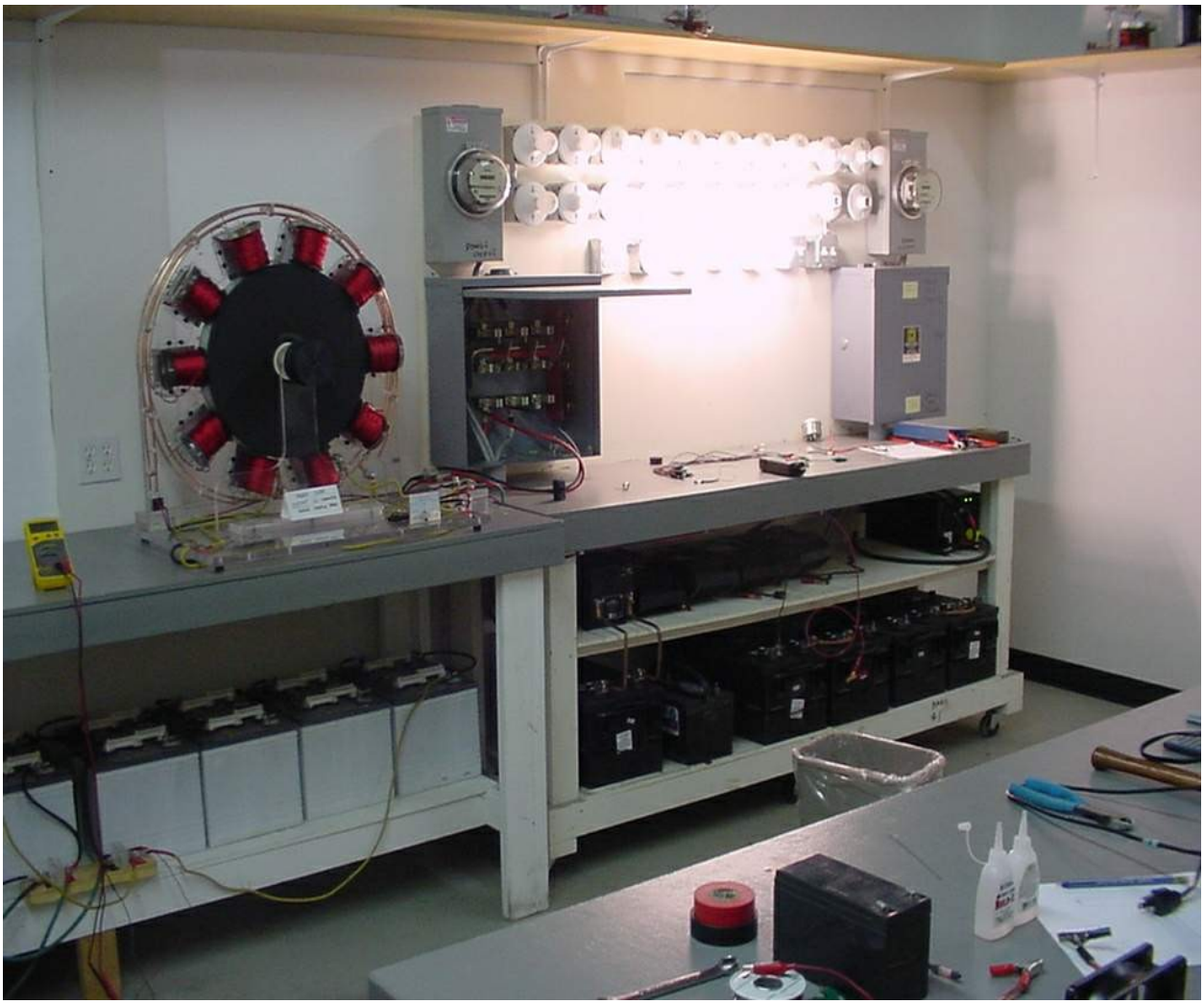
Energy from the Vacuum™

A Documentary Series




BATTERY
BANK #2

The biggest monopole motor charging 1800 amp hour batteries over 300 pounds each cell.



Running load bank 2000 watts for 10 hours continuos

Book reviews

A wonderful book indeed! As one who has succussfully replicated many of these machines in many variations, I can say that this book is very helpful to understanding this technology. The very lengthy patent quoted shows many important things not shown to the public until now. The explinations are the clearest I have seen yet, and are very well developed. Several new circuits are shown, as well as several methods of tapping into the Aether. We have shown the public on several of these forums how you can see the over unity in the results. The benefits of this technology are really incredible. The environmental benefits are enormous. I have been able to not only

restore junked batteries to useable and better condition, but also can even recharge non-recharageable batteries with the circuits shown in this book. Further, I have been able to charge several batteries with only one equally size and charged battery powering the the front end. This, as I have shown, can be done by properly tuning the setup with more than one battery on the back end, or by placing Energizer coils on the freely running wheel and charging up additional batteries or loads, or even the front end load. This I have done numerous times over the last two years. This was shown in the original 1984 book, which is given at the start of this book. This is very easy for anyone to see for themselves as many have. All you have to do is make the machine so that it ends up charging the charging battery to even only 90% of the rate of discharge of the primary. If you then can charge up another battery with an energizer off the freely spinning rotor, then what do you have if even that is only 90% of the charge and the primary is discharged? Anyone should be able to get at least these low results. And what does that show you? But with a little more quality and effort you should be able to get one fully charged battery for one fully discharged battery, with a free mechanical load that can power whatever you want, or another battery. With the slightly advanced motor as shown on the lists long ago, you can swap the batteries around and continually get this free ride or extra charge. You must add in the free mechanical. Remember, the SSG setup was the bare bones basics to show you something. This book goes further into the meat of the matter. The book has many illustrations and color pictures. For those who were pressing for more details, here they are. Enjoy!

Rick Friedrich

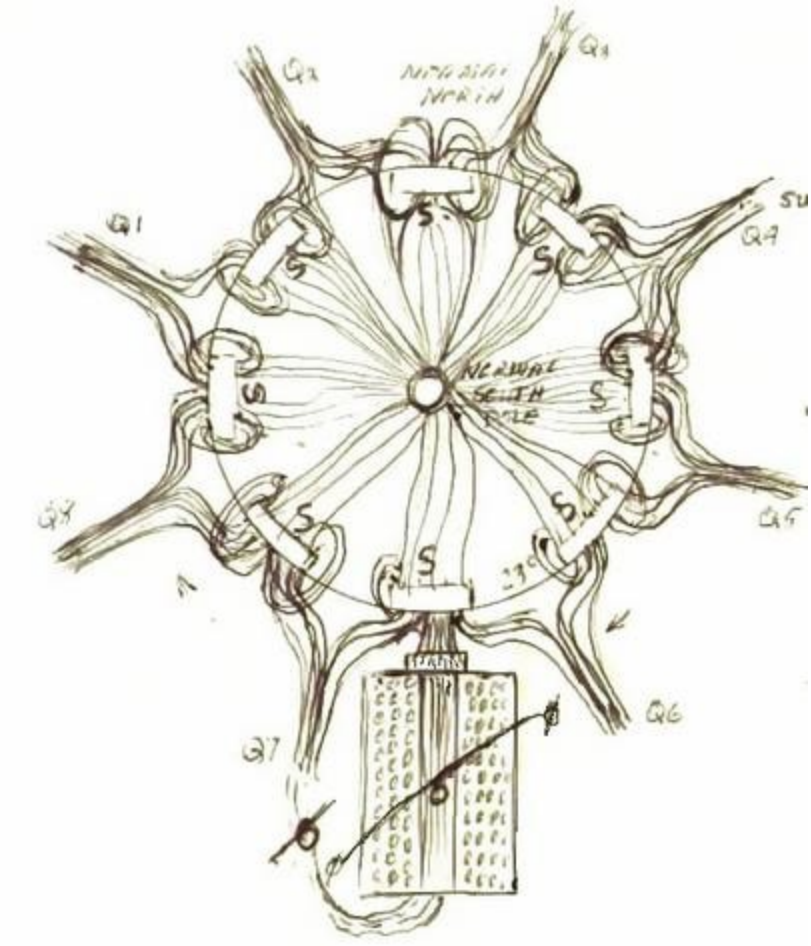
12/03/06

This book gets an A+++++!! I've had this book for a week now and haven't been able to put it down yet.Tom Bearden and John Bedini really nail it in this one! On page 46 of this book, it has John's solidstate version of his monopole! complete with component values! Now people don't have any excuses why they can't build this because you no longer have to build a rotor! I've been replicating and testing Bedini's energizers for three years now, and was an original member of Sterlings Yahoo SG group. I've seen some amazing results with my projects, but nothing like what I'm seeing now that I've built the solidstate version that is in this book! I've recharged alkaline batteries without heating them (That I've seen before). I got a 1 to 1 charge by using a 12volt 17aH battery to charge a 12v 250 aH battery! and, the best thing yet, I hooked this Radiant energizer up to a water capacitor(electrolysis chamber) that was filled with sodium free spring water with NO electrolytes and imagine my surprise when gas started streaming off the plates with only 200mA of input! and after running it at about 1 amp 20v for just over 20 min, the water was still cold! I have never seen anything like this and I've experimented with straight DC and pulsed DC looking for that (now) fictional resonant freq of water. To be fair though, there are some problems

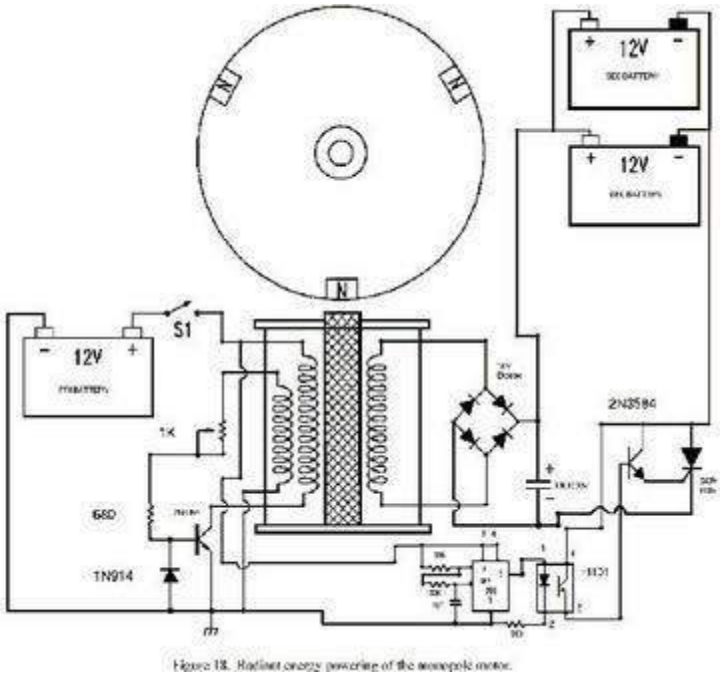
in this book.There are some minor typos in the back artical,the opto pin outs have the emitter and collecter pins backwards, and their is a NPN in one of the schematics with a PNP part number.Just minor stuff a little common sense can over come. This book is truly historic and is going to blow the mind of any one open minded enough to read, consider, and experiment. I have no doubts that John and Tom are real from what I've seen on my bench and from what I have read in their works. Is there any surprise there is a campaign to discredit them? I'm not. This whole oil business thing is fishy. Are we really to believe some oil company is so smart to make up all the details of Tom's theories and related machines, but are so stupid that they leave an obvious connection to themselves? The whole supposed oil companies site looks like some half ass web template, like someone put it up with Tony's address and phone number in order to discredit Bearden. How hard is it to get a number listed in a business directory anyhow? Even if Tony is some oil tycoon, isn't it possible Bearden doesn't know and is being manipulated to some degree? I don't know, but then you have this Eric Kreig guy who was personaly mentored by someone who likes to 'debunk' with slight of hand tricks, "The Amazing Randi". These super skeptics are just as bad as super gullible people. If critical thinking was explosive, these clowns wouldn't have enough to blow their hats off. Just keepers of the status quo if you ask me. I would suggest buying this book before it's stopped! It's that powerful!

Dave AKA Oneness

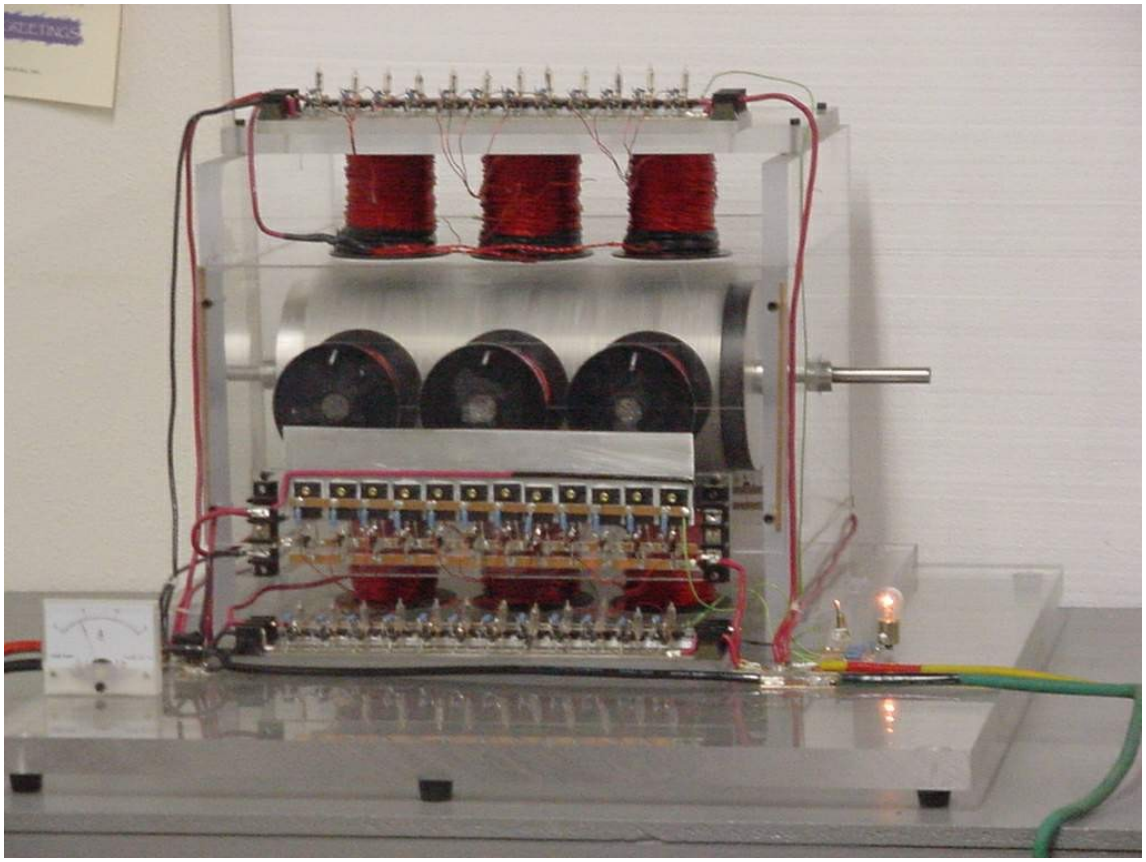
P.S. Eric Kreig, I sure hope your working on your public apology to Tom and John, the truth is now out and it's only a matter of time before everyone knows who is for real ;)



The way I see the magnetic fields around the monopole system

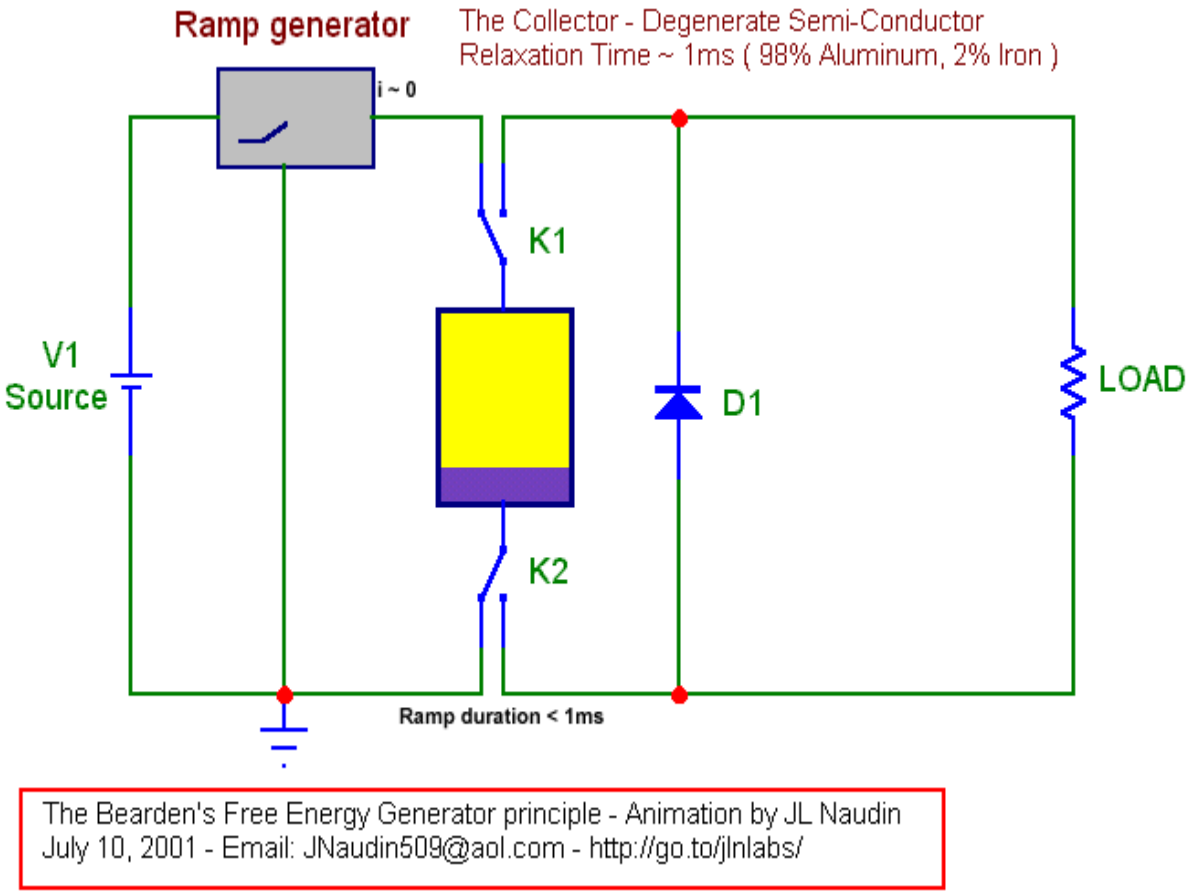


Circuit diagram of the monopole motor



12 Pole Monopole running

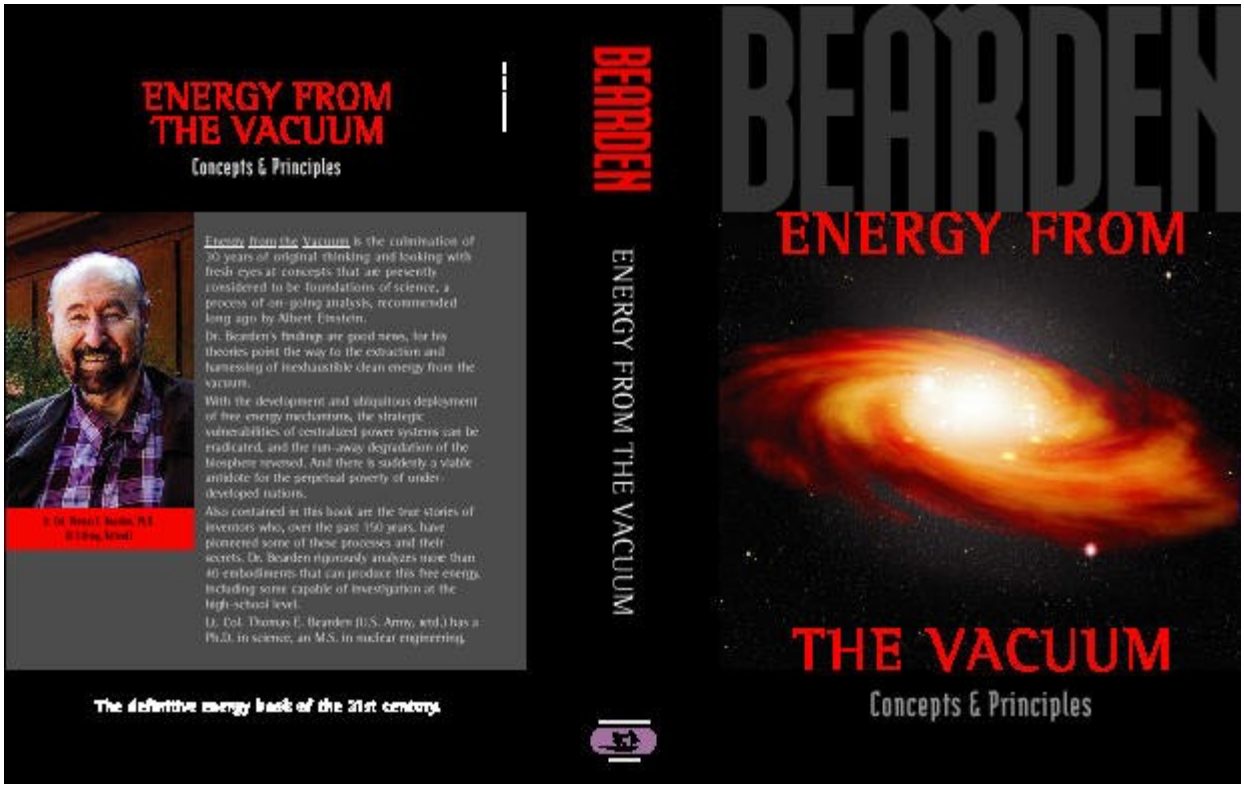
http://www.johnbedini.net/john34/Mono-Pole.mpeg

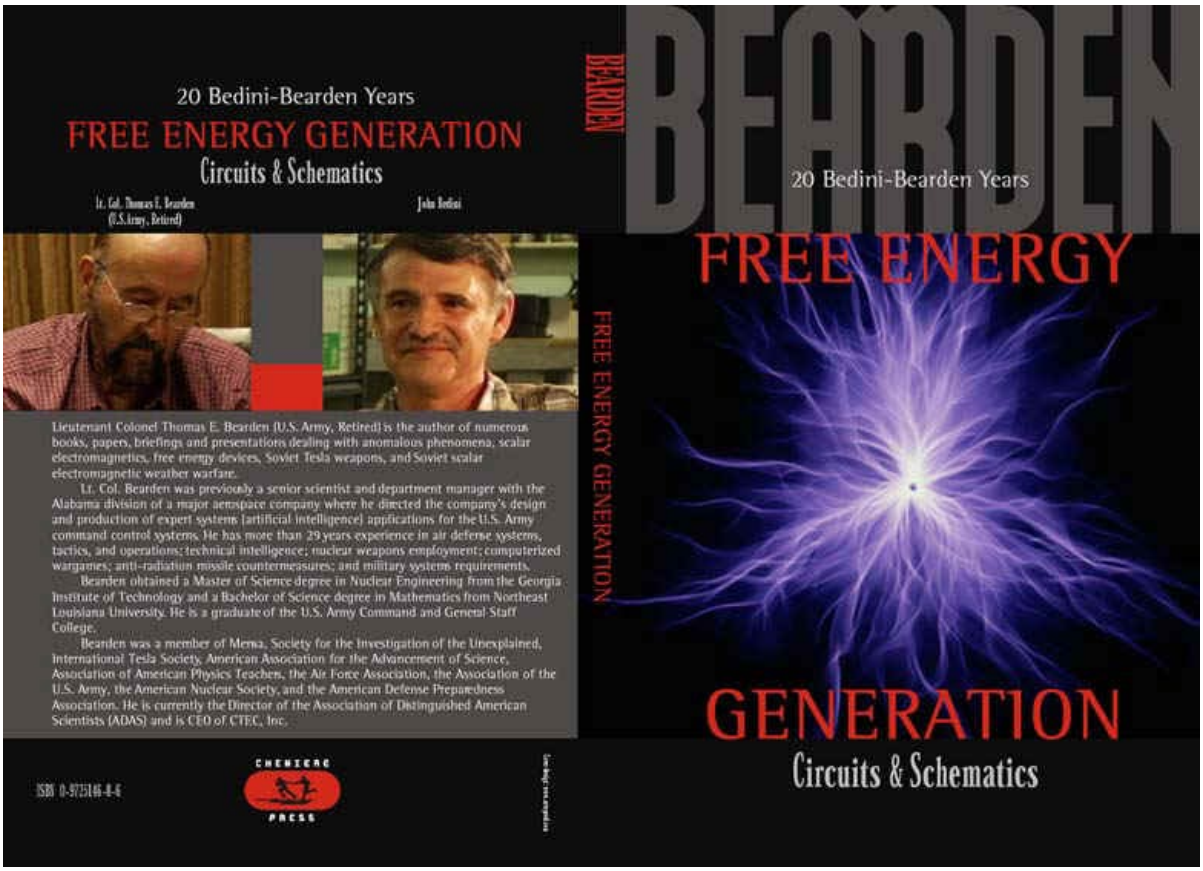




John Bedini running a solid state radiant amplifier oscillator, Hendershot design

Books from Tom Bearden





http://cheniere.org/books/FEG/index.html

The Attractions of Magnetism.

Could a Little Child be Leading Us into a Free Energy Future?

By Jeane Manning. *Atlantis Rising*, *November 200(?), pg. 32..*

The search for new energy technology takes us to northern Idaho to meet a ten-year-old girl who won a science fair with a battery-charging motor. She describes it as an advanced design that extends the life ofbatteries for an amazing length oftime. The motor was designed by John Bedini and built by her. We meet him first.

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Aware ofthe controversies, with mixed feelings I drove into the Idaho panhandle, past a warehouse for survivalists' supplies. My hope is that he will give clues so others can duplicate his successes.

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I meet Bedini at his business, surrounded by electronics equipment. The back room looks like a museum of small prototypes of unusual motor/generators. Some are pictured on websites http://rand.nidlink.com/John1 or http://johnbedini.net/john1/tesla.html

He says his knowledge is on the Internet, and now it's up to others to build the devices. He says they have to experiment themselves, and it reminds me that he taught a little girl how to make a motor which drove science teachers nuts—to see a little motor made of plastic with no return paths for the magnetics.

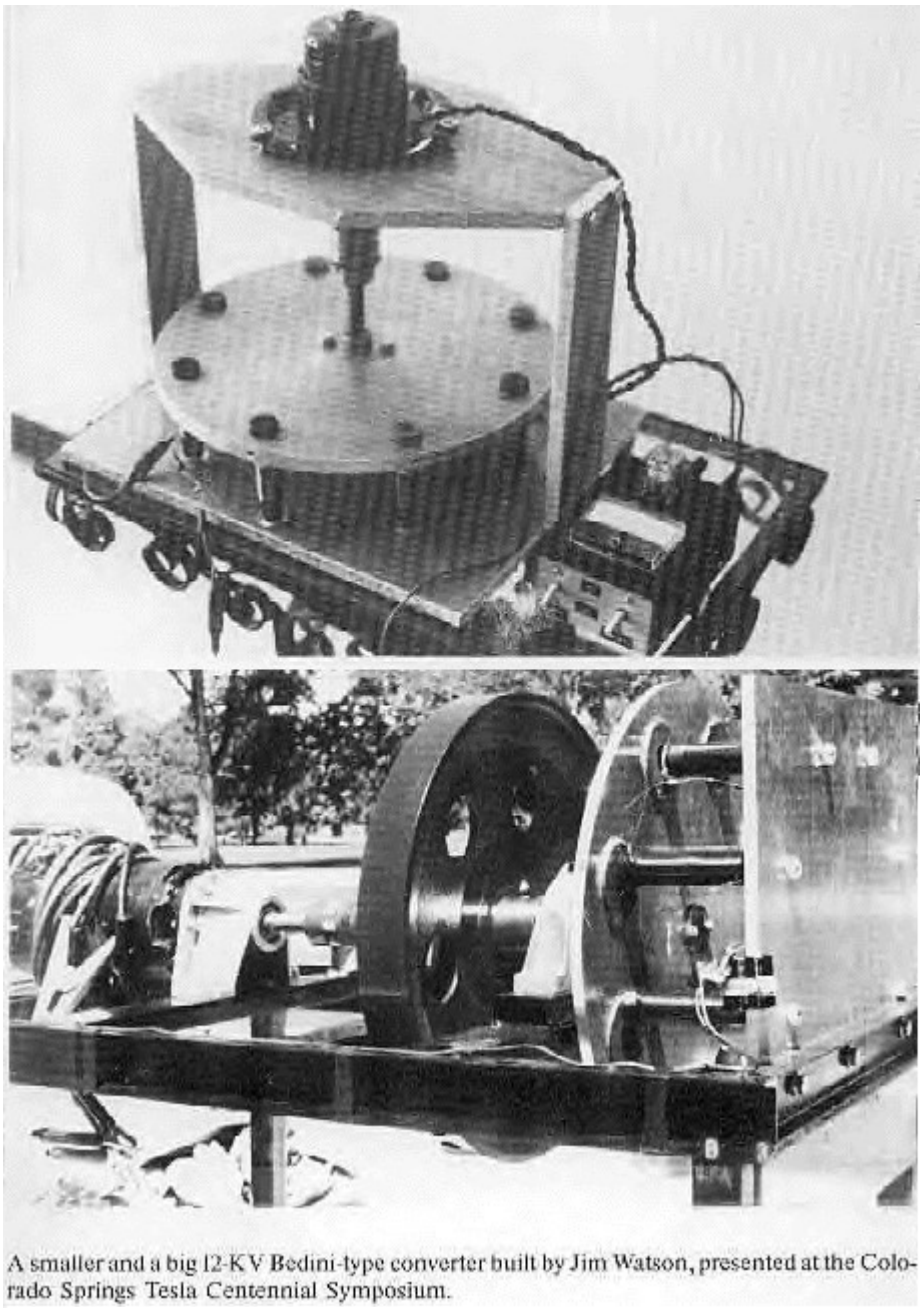
"The funny thing was that her father bent a coat hanger and put a coil above the motor and used it as a generator. The motor ran much longer under the load than they had expected."

John Bedini was roaming the "free energy" scene in California in the 1970s and early 1980s, collecting knowledge about medical as well as energy devices. He had an electronics business in Sylmar, and at home he experimented with windmills and other systems. The utility company objected—he was hooked up to their power lines and if his system were to backfeed, it could extinguish the lights in the neighborhood. He disagreed. As he tells it, the officials' final word was "we think you're stealing power" and they took their meter off the building.

However, his lights were still on at night, because of his energy inventions, he tells me. Finally they struck a deal—he would have his power meter back but would pay a high fee for the service.

The power company almost took away their hookup to his shop, but it was in an industrial area and they would have had to remove a three-phase transformer and therefore deprive the other businesses of power. "They found that when they switched off all the power in the shop nothing (electrical) was being drawn, but the machines kept running."

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A smaller and a big 12-KV Bedini-type converter built by Jim Watson, presented at the Colorado Springs Tesla Centennial Symposium.

At the same meeting Bedini displayed a circuit which charges batteries. Only one engineer out of the audience—Eike Mueller of the European space agency—got up and measured Bedini's apparatus. He affirmed that it was charging the batteries.

Dr. Hans Nieper's book *Revolution in Technology, Medicine and Society* states that Bedini's convener was 800% efficient in initial tests, and that 26 independent researchers successfully duplicated the device about which Bedini reported.

However, the staff of the no-longer-published magazine *Energy Unlimited* was unable to replicate the device, and consulting engineer George Hathaway criticized Mueller's measurements.

On the other hand, a presenter at the 1985 USDA conference, Ken Moore found that his model of Bedini's G-Field Generator increased speed as its load increased. He also witnessed a Bedini prototype successfully operating.

The same year, radio KABC talk show host Bill Jenkins used his guest speaker's spot at a March 12 Town Hall forum at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles to announce a free energy device, with Bedini and Steven Werth. The two demonstrated what was described as a Kromrey gravity-field generator with 180% efficiency, powered by a battery bank which required no recharging from an outside source.

A newspaper account said the audience included public utility representatives and investment brokers. Bedini, then 37, told the forum that he planned to make his generator universally available to the public at a nominal cost, instead of selling to the highest bidder. He described his working model as using stressed pulsed scalar waves out of phase, to tap zero-point energy of the vacuum of space. The concept was not found in physics books, but is perfectly natural and it works, he said.

Jenkins had publicly introduced concepts such as scalar interferometry through one of his radio guests, physicist Bearden.

How did the civic officials at the Biltmore forum react to a "free energy demonstration—light bulbs strung across their luncheon plates? Bedini recalls they growled demands to remove the dam bulbs so they could eat. "Free energy" was not a part of their reality.

Within a few weeks, Bedini was visited by two thugs who were definitely unfriendly toward his efforts to unhook from today's power structures. They had the appearance of body-builders who had just stepped out of a gymnasium, and pushed him against his shop wall while saying in a threatening manner that they expect he will continue to use gasoline. He laughs shortly while recalling the incident, but evidently knew they were serious.

Now that he has moved to Idaho, the reason "they" don't bother Bedini any more, he figures, is that he limits his models to toy-size. His model collection only demonstrates a principle–that he believes could power a house if scaled up in size. The principle involves storing discharged pulses of energy that are created while doing work with previously stored energy. The sequence is "do the work, discharge, do the work, discharge" and so on.

The devices operate in a manner contrary to conventional motors and generators, I am told. "You want the thing to do work. The more work it does, the more energy it gathers: Bedini says.

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"We understand what the energy is. Tesla knew exactly what it was. And it's the furthest thing from what they want to measure with their electron pushers."

Today's instruments all measure electron flow, he said, but no meters are available to measure what is involved in his models. What, then, is Bedini dealing with? It's electrostatic in nature, he replies, and must be converted into standard electricity.

The rhythmic pop, pop, pop sound of a Bedini device comes from a blue spark which he describes as an ultra-violet type of arc–-similar to radio-frequencies but not RF. It can be accumulated and discharged in pulses which then can be converted into electrons.

Ifscientists want to build a big electron-pusher, the answers are on his website, he said. However, Bedini has no patience with researchers who ask for specifics such as where to buy the magnets. "Just go get them. Don't bother me." He said the devices only need to be tuned, and exact materials are not crucial. "Use the type of magnets that fit your wheel. If you don't get enough output from the coils, and more windings. Or change the geometry."

I'll visit the little girl and see if it is that easy.

Earlier this year Shawnee Baughman wanted a science fair project. She found a book with plans for a motor, but it looked boring–corks and match boxes. Her father promised the parts for a better one. He works near John Bedini, who instructed Shawnee for a couple of hours a day for a few days. She finished building it the day before the fair.

"We only tested it for like a day, left it running overnight sometimes, but sometimes we'd leave it running for an hour or two hours or something."

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She flicks the wheel, into motion and it runs.

"This is the electromagnet coil. It has the power wire and the trigger wire... The power wire carries the voltage around the electromagnet coil and it goes through to the transistor–that little black thing–then it goes through the resistor and the diode and the trigger wire follows it and then the voltage flow comes

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She has only changed the battery three times since building it six months ago.

Schools' involvement in the new energy field adds impetus. Andreas Manthey is an instructor who organized a Study Group for Free Energy at the Technical University of Berlin, Germany. He says the German version of my book impelled him back into new-energy research.

Jim Watson disappeared from the public new-energy scene a couple of years after the 1984 demonstration, but John Bedini and colleagues are sharing as much information as they believe that they can share. Bedini views children such as Shawnee as our hope for the future.

This proves that the energy can be stored in a capacitor then discharged to the secondary battery.

To see a school girl motor running and discharging into a light bulb, built by the real Harlen Sanders.

Go to johnbedini.net/john34/BediniMotor.wmv

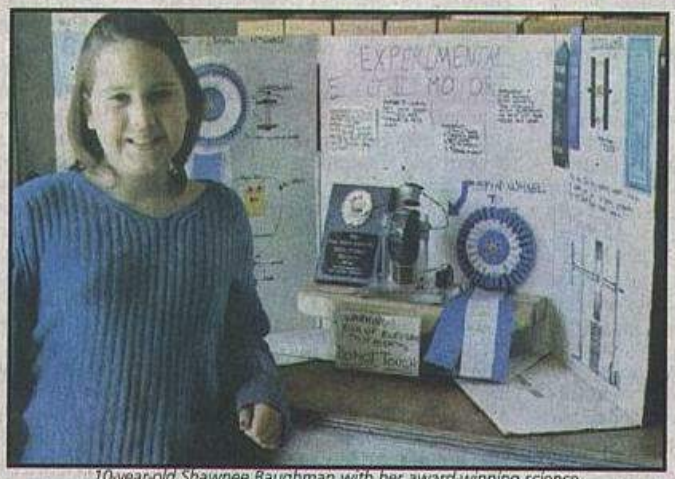
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10-year-old Shawnee Baughman with her award-winning science



Inventor John Bedini tweaks a working model of his magnet motor

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■ BY JEANE MANNING

Continued on Page 64

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Continued from Page 32

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Toy-sized version of Bedini motor intended for commercial production.

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The SG project building a six coil machine

johnbedini.net/john34/kron.html

TUV Test

BATTERY TEST FOR THE BEDINI MOTOR GENERATOR

DATE : OCTOBER 13, 2000

BATTERY TEST SEQUENCE:

One lead acid gel-cell (12 volts, 450 milliamps) is being utilized as the primary source fully charged at 12.5 volts

Three (3) lead acid gel-cell batteries (12 volt, 450 milliamps) strapped in parallel are being used as the charge destination. The batteries are discharged to 10 volts for the test purposes.

Test #1 starts at 10:45 AM utilizing primary battery fully charged at 12.5 volts charging three (3) destination batteries paralleled. The destination batteries reach a charge capacity of 14 volts at 11:20 AM.

The destination batteries are then discharged to 10 volts under working load to prepare for Test #2.

Test #2 starts at 11:25 AM utilizing primary battery measured at 11.5 volts. Charging three (3) destination batteries paralleled. The destination batteries reach a charge capacity of 14 volts at 12:50 PM.

The destination batteries are then discharged to 10 volts under working load to prepare for Test #3.

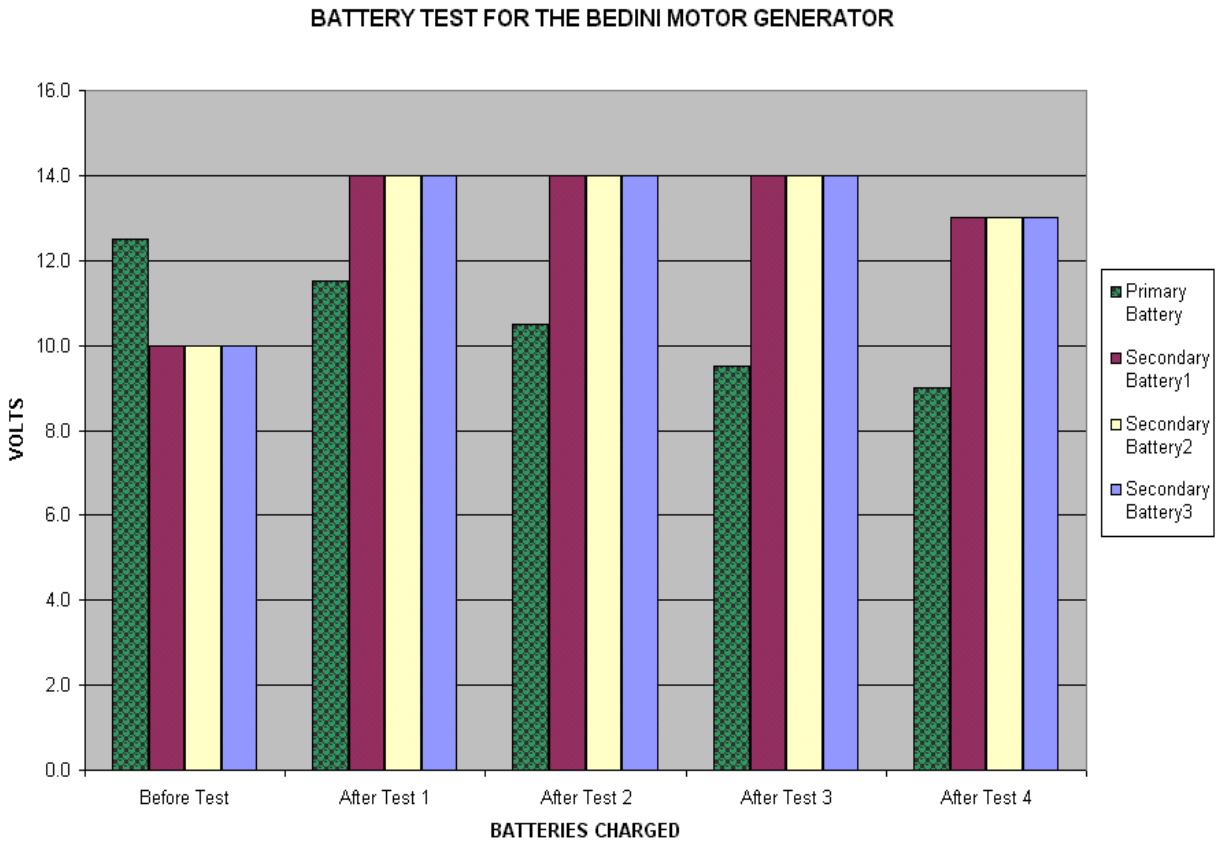
Test #3 starts at 1:00 PM utilizing primary battery measured at 10.5 volts. Charging three (3) destination batteries paralleled. The destination batteries reach a charge capacity of 14 volts at 1:40 PM.

The destination batteries are then discharged to 10 volts under working load to prepare for Test #4.

Test #4 starts at 2:05 PM utilizing primary battery measured at 9.5 volts. Charging three (3) destination batteries paralleled. The destination batteries reach a charge capacity of 13 volts at 2:40 PM. The primary battery is now discharged to 9 volts under working load and unable to further run the

TOTAL BATTERIES CHARGED:

12 lead acid gel-cell batteries (12 volts, 450 milliamps each). This ratio is a 12 to 1 charging factor. The motor operation (work) being performed as this was done is not included as an additional factor in this test.



Stubblefield-Unlimited Power from the Ground



This may be the last hope when the power systems go down and there is no more fuel..... We will take the power from the ground and learn how to use the earth for the good of all. This work is based on the book "Lost Science" by Gerry Vassilatos. I have just pointed out the important parts in red, but I have hundreds of hours in the circuit designs. Peter Lindemann pointed out this work to me two years ago. Since then I have worked with the Stubblefield technology and many others.

Go to Peter's pages here http://www.free-energy.cc/

"After the third tribulation, a new source of energy will be discovered that taps the Earth Magnetic field."

-Hopi Prophecy

Stubblefield

This is my research on Nathan Stubblefield.

"Hello, Rainy." - In 1892, ignorant of the wireless inventions of the past 60 years, Nathan creates an electromagnetic induction wireless telephone and demonstrates it to his friend Rainey Wells. A few years later, Nathan develops a superior wireless telephone that uses natural conduction through the earth and water.

Bob Lochte has done an enormous amount of work uncovering papers, notes and pictures, and quotes on Nathan Stubblefield. There is one puzzling thing to me about the Stubblefield device. It seems to me that Tesla is standing in one of the pictures. I have checked the references and, yes, Tesla is in the picture. Now that I understand this, it brings me to the conclusion that the waves Stubblefield used were longitudinal in nature.



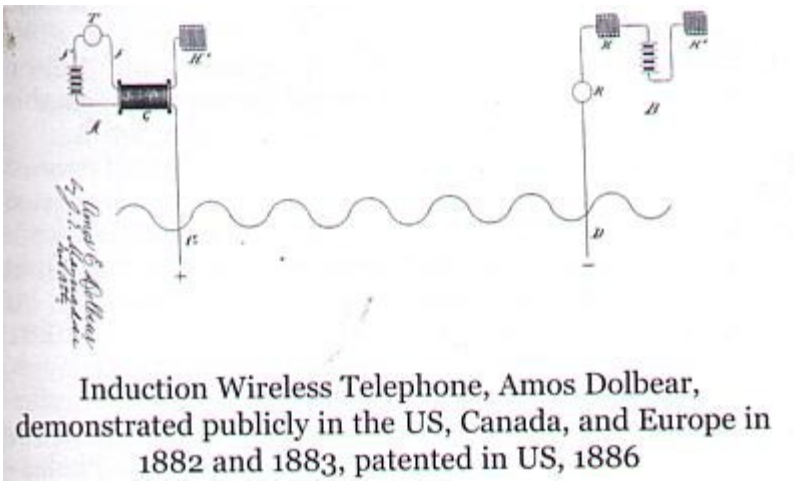
Meucci hearing through wires

Even without Stubblefield, Marconi still wouldn't be the true inventor of radio - Nikola Tesla invented it before Marconi. Marconi, in fact, used Tesla's own patents as research materials. **Tesla, in turn, was among the curious onlookers in attendance at Stubblefield's 1902 wireless demonstration in Philadelphia.**



Nathan Stubblefield, far right, and a group of witnesses at Belmont Park, Phildelphia , May 30, 1902. Edwin Houston is just to the right of center, holding a telephone receiver to his ear. A. Frederick Collins is second from left.

Stubblefield also developed a battery to power this system and a motor, that we will get into later. Now around 1878 Amos Dolbear files a patent on what he called induction wireless telephone, demonstrated publicly in the us, Canada, and Europe in 1882 and 1883, patented in U.S.1886. What is amazing to me is that the patent uses an elevated capacitance. So this is not the same as a Hertizan wave transmitter. It is very clear that the capacitance acts as the antenna and the return is using the earth as ground. The induction coil is used as a high self-inductance only, creating a very high potential or stress in the aether.



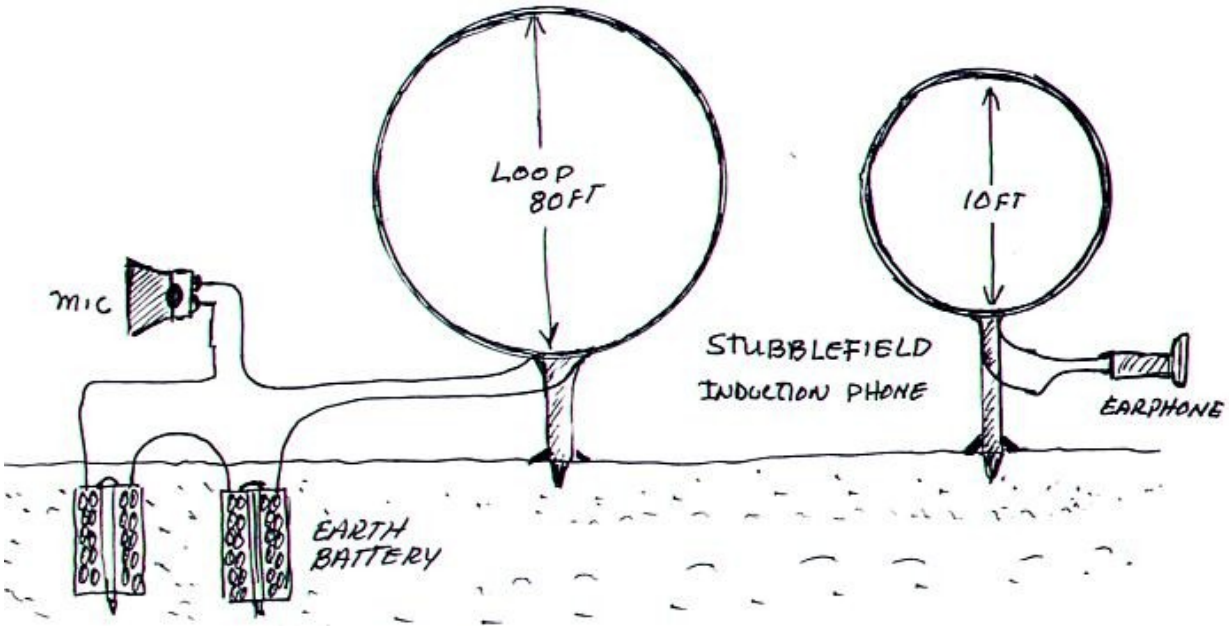
Induction Wireless Telephone, Amos Dolbear, demonstrated publicly in the US, Canada, and Europe in 1882 and 1883, patented in US, 1886

"Now," Tesla writes later on about the transmitter that he was developing, "I attacked vigorously the development of my magnifying transmitter, now however, not so much with the original intention of producing one of great power, as with the object of learning how to construct the best one. This is essentially, a circuit of high self-induction and small resistance (key words coming up) which in its arrangement, mode of excitation and section and action, may be said to be the diametrical opposite of a transmitting circuit typical of telegraphy by Hertzian or electromagnetic radiations."

What Stubblefield had discovered and what he do with his system.

Stubblefield was experimenting with ground radio since 1882, but did not patent his developments until much later. Credible witnesses saw his ground radio experiments in action during this time frame, establishing the historical priority of Stubblefield.While Marconi could barely send telegraphic "dots and dash" signals with great difficultythrough a static-filled medium, Nathan Stubblefield had already transmitted the human voice with loud, velvet clarity. Others would adopt and implement the Collins system (Fessenden, DeForest, Bethenod, Braun), but none could duplicate the Stubblefield System.

Nikola Tesla performed double ground experiments with impulses as early as 1892, reporting these in lectures and patenting some embodiments in 1901. Not one of theselater systems ever achieved the same results of clarity, tone, and volume of Stubblefield ground telephony. Tesla apparently never discovered the true powerpoints which powered Stubblefield's device. Priority in all these arts belongs to Nathan Stubblefield alone. In addition, his was the only system in which natural energies were obtained, magnified, and entirely employed as the empowering source. All other inventors used "artificial" sources (batteries, alternators, dynamos).



Following all these ground radio demonstrations, Stubblefield researched "Magnetic Waves" and developed several systems which did not use ground terminals for exchanging signals. Long distance wireless telephone communications were his aim. Many imagined this to be radio as we know it, but several features of Stubblefield aerial are distinctive and different.

First his transmitters and receivers were telephonic, not telegraphic. In his preliminary experiments, the earth battery was used to energize an apparatus to which was connected a long horizontal aerial line. Marconi later adopted this "bent L" symmetry in conjunction with a grounded copper conduction screen. There are no photographs of these arrays, but I have hand-written manuscript copies of certain diary notes in which a progressively greater telephonic distance is reported. Nathan Stubblefield made steady progress in this form of telephonic transmission , but used neither alternators nor spark discharge.

Mr. Stubblefield reasoned that, since electrical waves traverse the whole earth, it might be possible to send signals to distant places. These ground-permeating natural electrical waves might serve as carriers for the human voice. The ground would act as both power generator and signal conductor. Like a gale carrying messages downwind, these electrical waves could bring wireless communications instantly to any part of the world.

These transmissions were made through the ground itself and used the Stubblefield cell for power. In several photographs we see special loud speaking telephones outfitted with (1 foot) horns, designed to act as annunciators. Calls from these annunciators brought his son Bernard to the telephone transmitter. The system was never switched off. Power was limitless and did not diminish with time of the day or length of use.



Natural observations in systems led to unexpected, theory-busting discoveries. Such an effect demonstrates that an articulate quasi-intelligent energy permeates the natural environment.... an energy of which electricity is a minor part.

Two more mysteries have lingered from this latter period of invention in the Stubblefield biography. The nature of each reveals the extent to which he had developed and advanced his new earth power technology. Nathan continued to pursue his experiments, but little was seen of him for long time periods. Alone and tired, Nathan stopped working his farm completely.

Later, Investigators entered his land area and found heavy wires leading from the roots of trees. To these wires were attached small arc lamps, hung in the trees. These were extinguished. They imagined the arc lamps to be the explanation of his hillside sunlight. Their hasty analysis proved problematic from stories which witnesses report. The warm and diffused sunlight which came from the ground itself around his house was not localized in specific lamps. The light came from the ground, not from the trees as before... a "whole hillside that would blossom with light"... "lit up like daytime". These observations indicate that Stubblefield had managed indeed the direct conversion of earth energy to light and warmth. This would acceptable, were Mr. Stubblefield simply working on a newer form of drawing electricity from the ground to light small arc-lamps; a feat which he had accomplished earlier. But these kind persons could never find any evidence of arc-lighting or any other form of known lighting anywhere near the area. In their own words "the light seemed to come out from the ground itself".

In addition to ground sunlight effects, many heard very loud and unfamiliar noises coming from the whole area surrounding his cabin. What could this be? Had he managed to directly transduce the natural impulses of the ground energy into audio?

His last claim two weeks before his death was made to a kind neighbor: "The past is nothing. I have perfected now the greatest invention the world has ever known..... I have taken light from the air and earth.... as I did sound."

Neighbors had not seen Nathan for several days. As they were worried about his health, they attempted to call on him. The lock was secured from the inside. It was a lonely, cold and rainy March day when old friends and neighbors broke the lock on Nathan's cabin and entered. He had passed away in his bed, the probable victim of malnutrition and fatigue. They all noticed that the interior of the cabin was "toasty

warm", as if heated by a strong fire. Moved to locate the source of this heat, town officials found " two highly polished metal mirrors which faced each other, radiating a very great heat in rippling waves" This is a great discovery. It fulfills what Nathan reported in his last testimony.

This picture was sent in by Gandolf Gwynn.

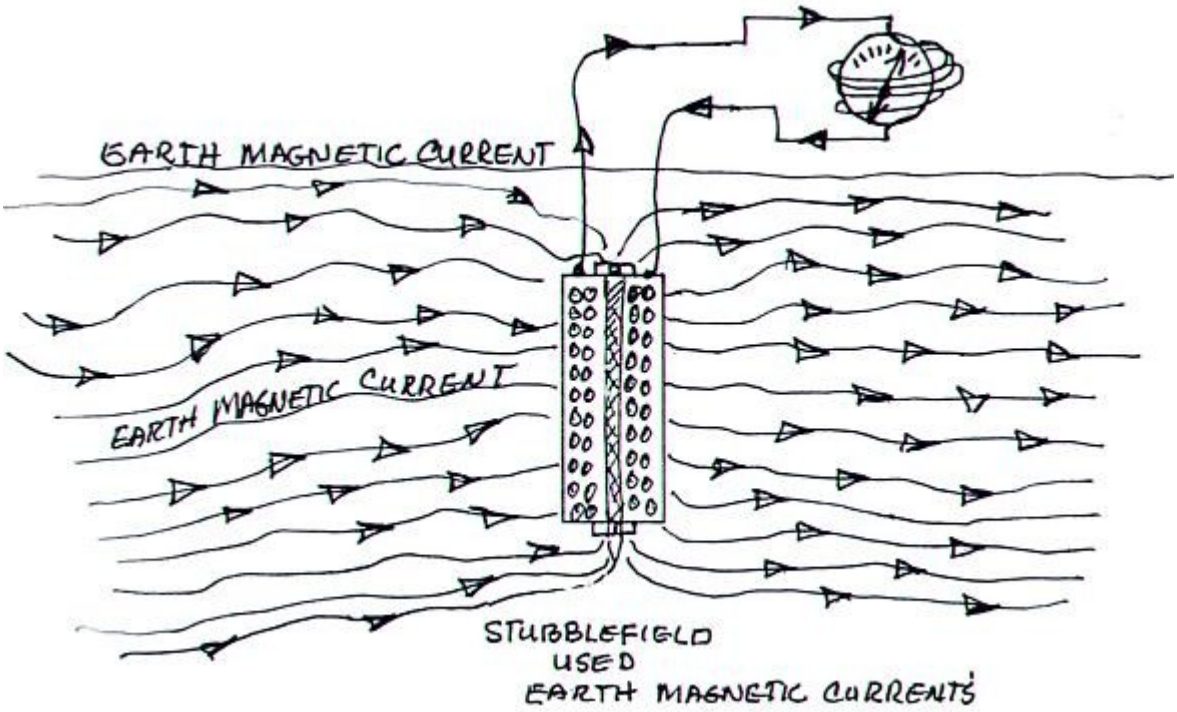
He wanted to know who was hiding behind the tree?

The man behind the tree is Dr. Will Mason.



RECEIVING A MESSAGE.

The rods in the picture are about 20 feet apart in a straight line. Nathan Stubblefield receiving a message.



Nathan Stubblefield used earth magnetic currents. this is not current as we know it. Electricity is a wasted product of this magnetic current.

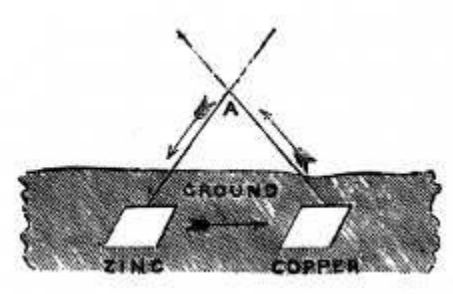
The Electrical Ocean.

If you are building an earth battery it is best to do it as the patent calls out. This means that you should not use anything that causes a forced voltage. It was not until later that people used sulfur cakes and other acids to get the voltage higher with bigger currents. That is a phony system and not Free Energy.



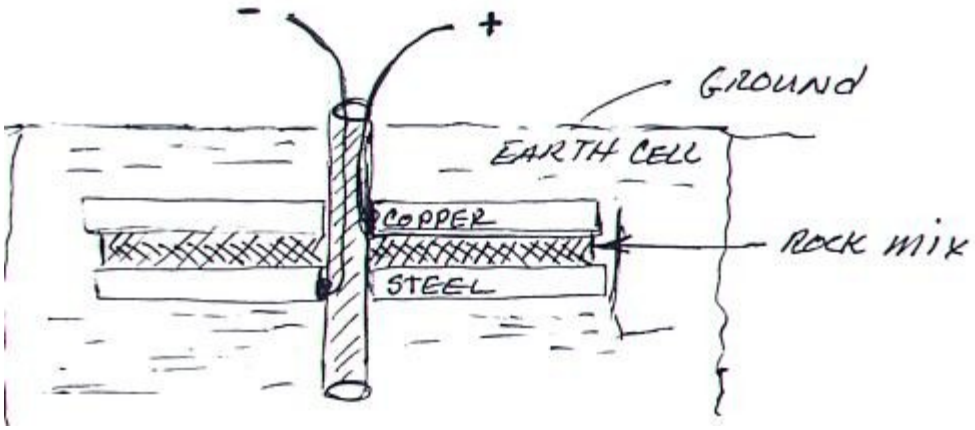
Alexander Bain

We found a good number of earth battery designs in the Patent Registry. The earliest designs appear in 1841 when Alexander Bain applied the phenomenon to telegraphy. While working a telegraph line, he chanced to discover that his leads had become immersed in water. This short-circuit through earthed water did not stop the actions which resounded through his system. Mr. Bain took the next step to greater distance, burying copper plates and zinc plates with a mile of ground between them. When connected to a telegraph line, these performed remarkably well without any other battery assistance. Bain obtained the patent for his earth battery years after his initial discovery (1841), using it to drive telegraph systems and clocks. (real free energy system using earth energy only)

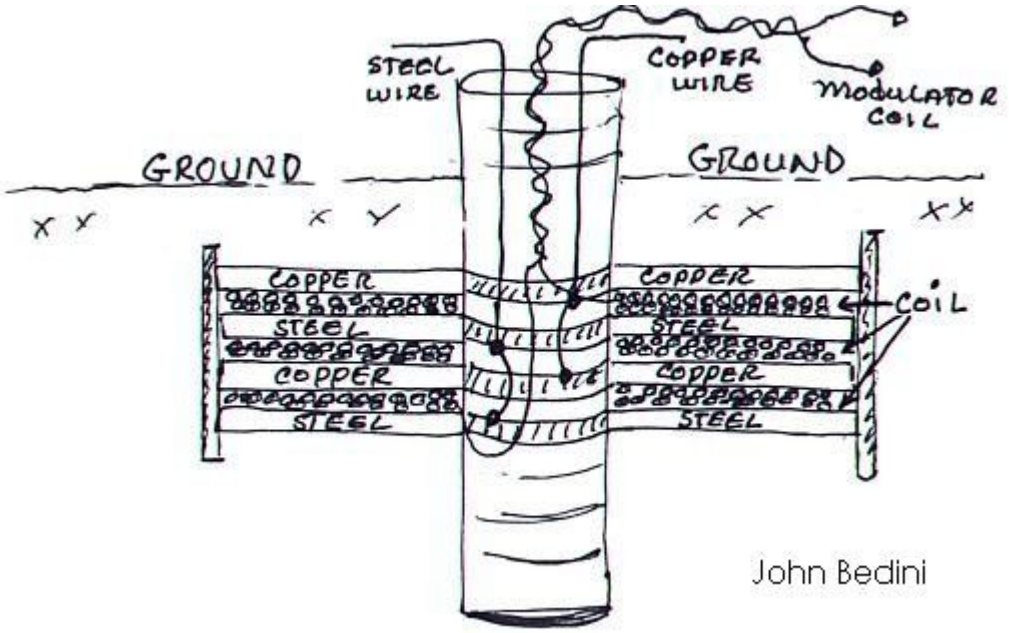


Stephen Vail (1837) observed the same effect, not knowing what caused it. The establishment of the first functional telegraph line seemed to require even fewer batteries with time. Vail began with some twelve large battery cups, reducing them gradually until only two were needed. There came a point during certain operative seasons where he found it possible to remove all the batteries!

J.W. Wilkins in England (1845) corroborated findings made by Bain, developing a similar earth battery for use in telegraphic service. An early English Patent appears in 1864 by John Haworth, the first true composite earth battery. This battery is drum-shaped , having numerous solid discs mounted on an insulative axis, end-braced, and buried. Their power was rated in terms of disc diameter and telegraph line distance: one foot diameter discs for seventy-five miles of line, two foot discs for up to four hundred and forty miles of line.

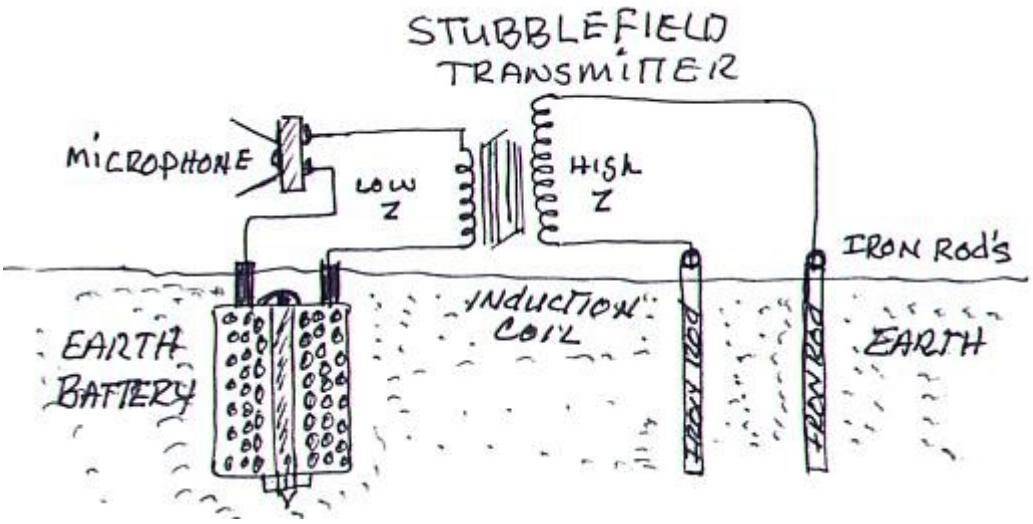


Composite earth battery



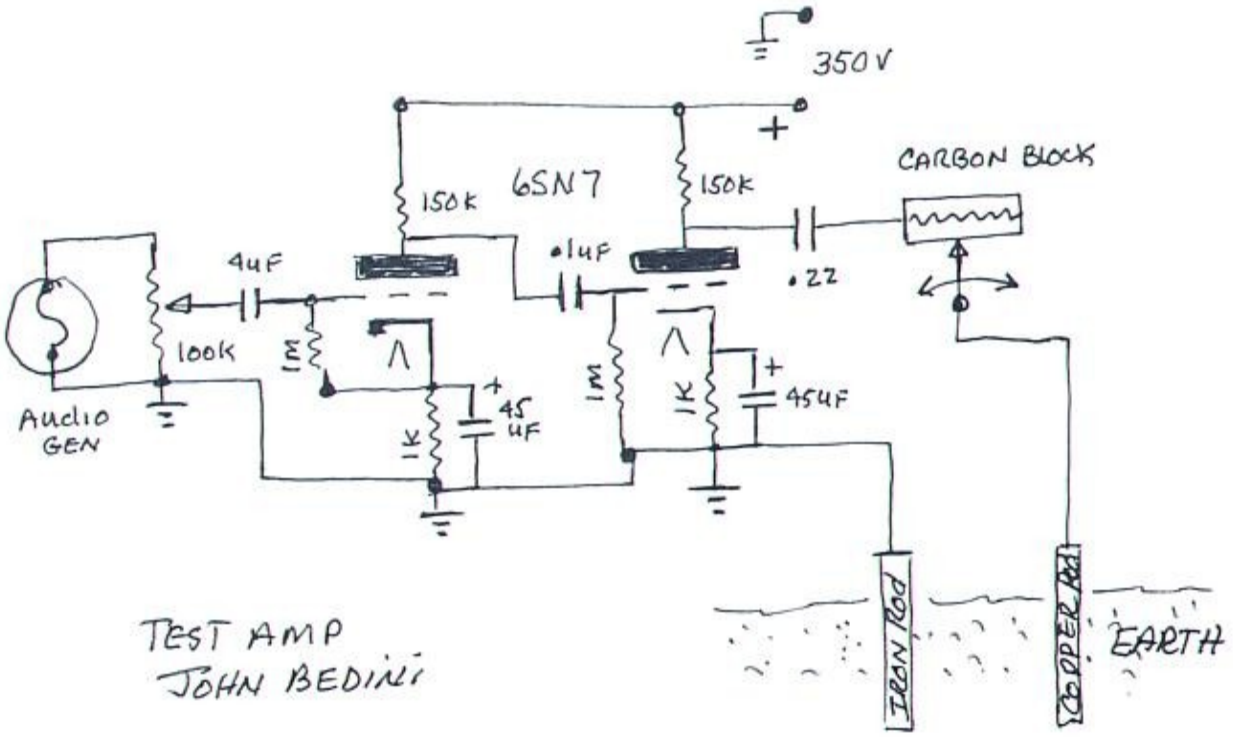
Experimental modulated earth battery

The experiment is to modulate the earth current. It works just like a modulated current source in a solid state amplifier, only this battery supplies the current. An example would be a strain gauge circuit.

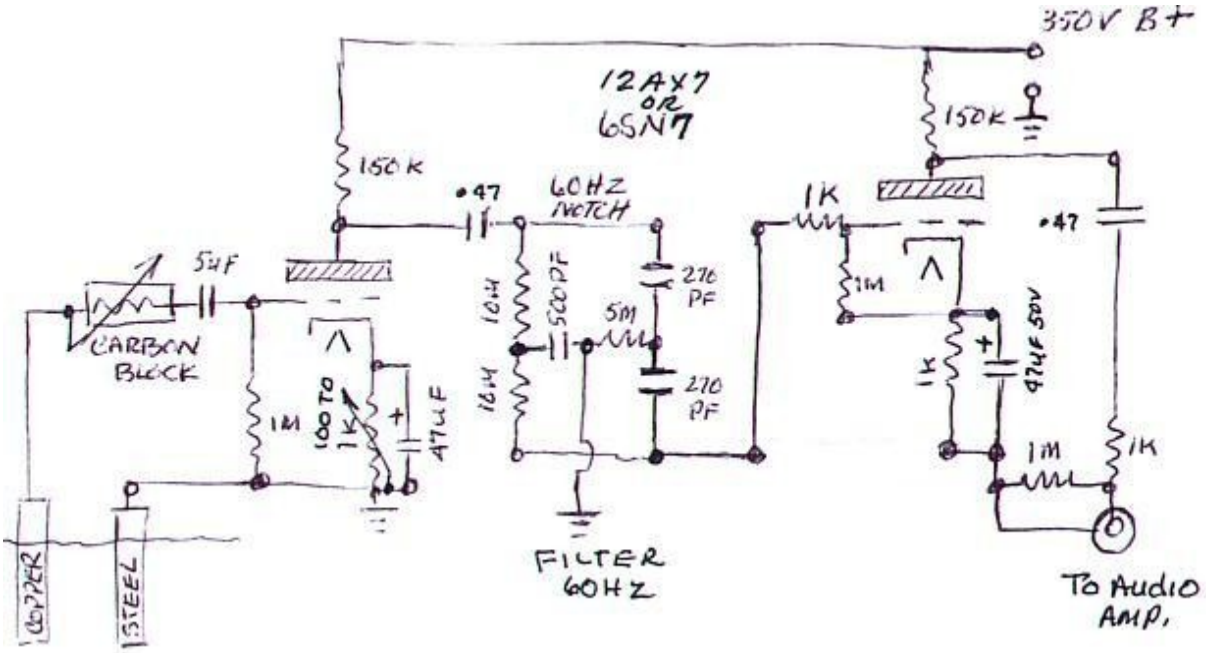


This mystery persisted for years. I have talked to some older engineers who report that local telegraph stations remained in operation despite the fact that their batteries had not been recharged for a great number of years. When the battery was examined it was actually dried out and physically corroded. Yet the signals continued.

In devices called "radionic" tuners by those who developed them, numerous investigations revealed the potentials of ground energy for social use. Agricultural applications of radionic tuners produced greater crop yields. Moreover, large ground-connected radionic tuners produced extraordinary effects on the mind and emotions.... relieving tensions and opening thought to new potentials. From this viewpoint, telegraph systems behaved as radionic tuners on a vast scale. We would therefore expect them to produce anomalous energetic effects in several parameters of human experience.



Test amplifier to transmit low power signals into the ground



Receiver amplifier with 60Hz notch filter.

In my test of an "earth battery system using grounding rods", when transmitting audio frequencies the weeds grew wildly. The normal weeds were so big that it took a tractor to cut them down.... It was found that tubes work the best.



Ground Radio

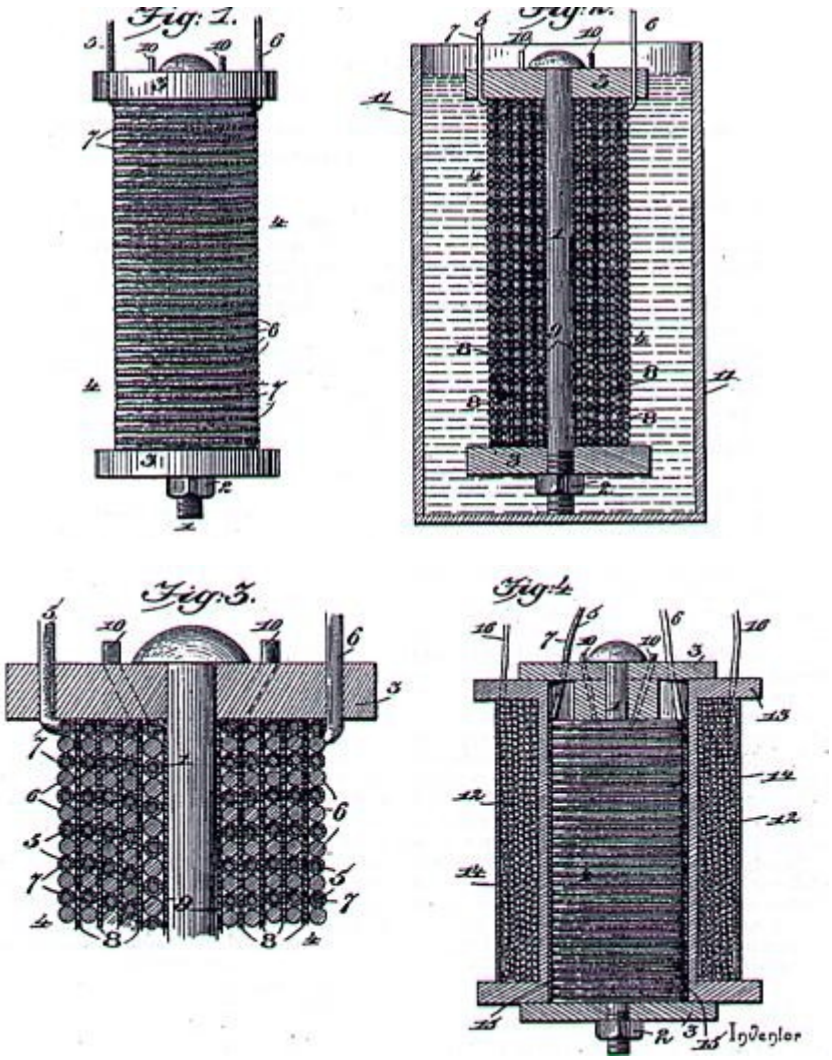
Let's try an experiment in earth energies.

Touching a well-grounded iron rod is a good first experiment to try in these regards. Try and find a place where power leakage into the ground is minimal..... such as in a park or wooded area. Take a yard-long solid iron rod whose surface is free of shellac or insulator coatings. Carefully drive the rod into the ground with a hammer. Wetted hands on the iron should produce a mild electrical sensation. These voltages may be measured. They "pin" sensitive galvanometers. The current does not cease after several weeks of activity, when the rods are properly placed.

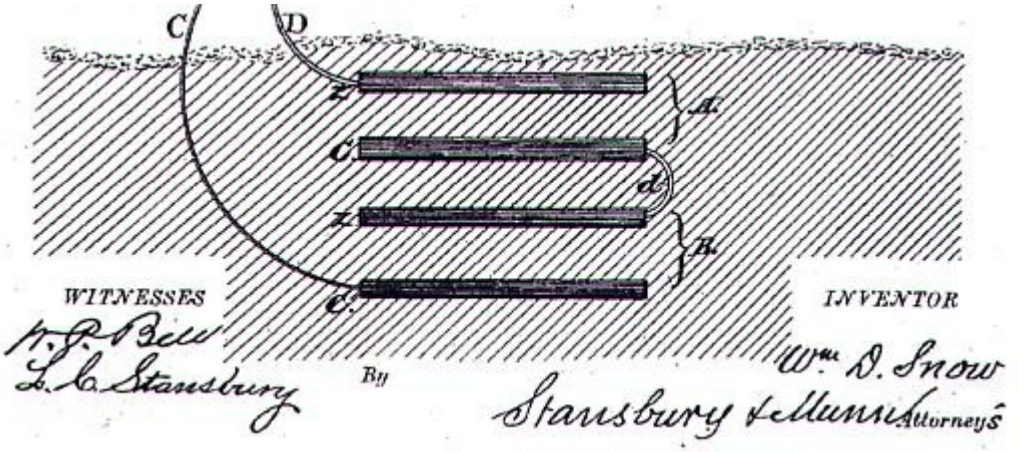
Most recognized that electricity was simply a by-product or epiphenomenon of a more fundamental agency which entered the grounded lines. Rheostats somehow "tuned" the potential of this earth energy. It was found possible to "match and tune" these energies through the use of rheostats and capacitors. (medical connection) Persons who were weak and infirm actually experienced vitalizing elevations when connected to the ground energy through these special rheostatic tuners.

E-Mail john1@icehouse.net

Stubblefield Cell



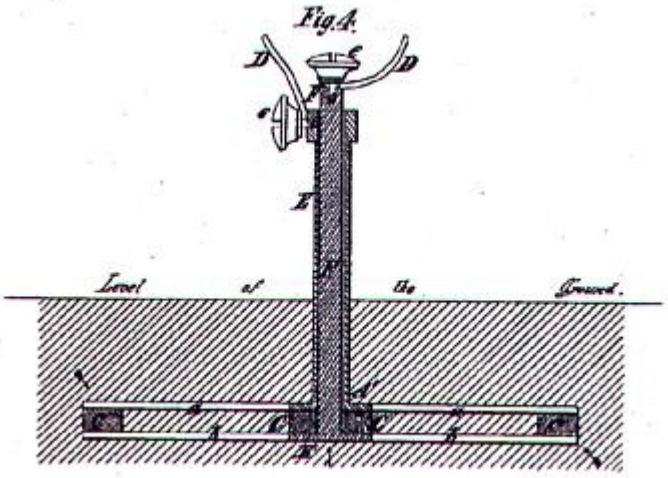
The Stubblefield Cell

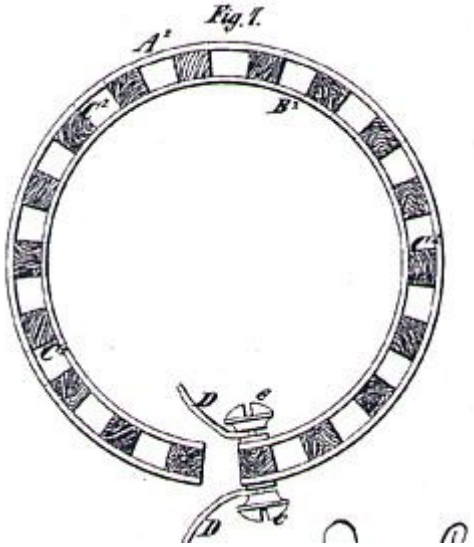


William D .Snow Patent # 155,209

Improvement in earth batteries for generating electricity.

Z = Zinc C = Carbon

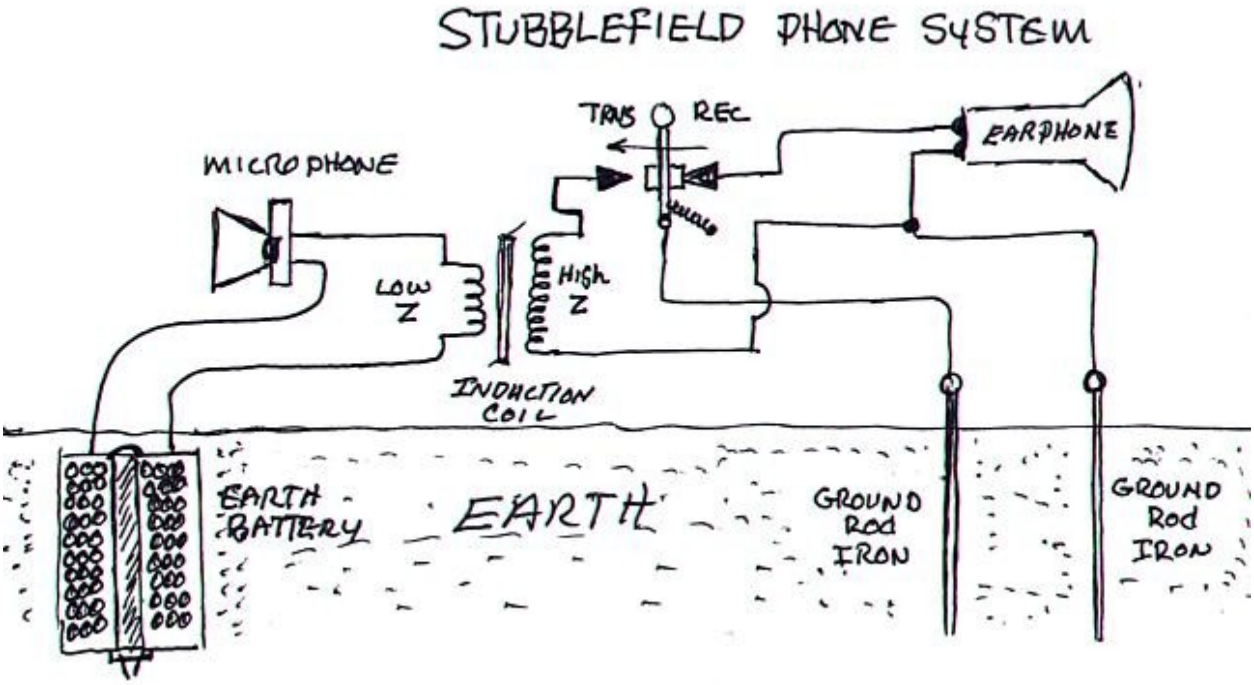




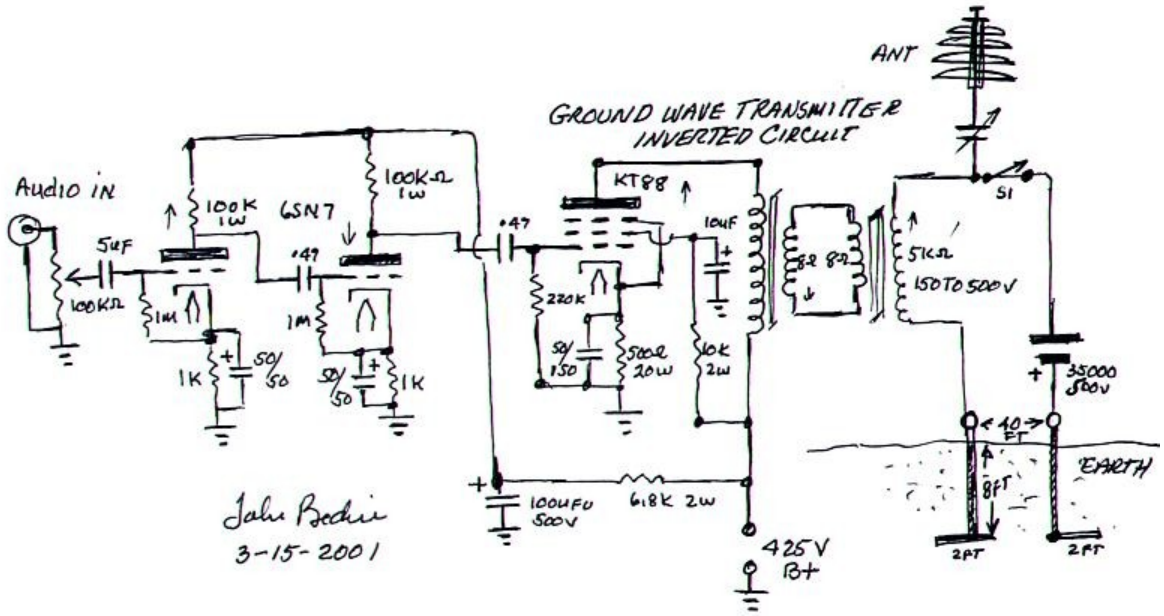
J. Cerpaux. Patent # 182,802

Electric-Piles

Earth Batteries



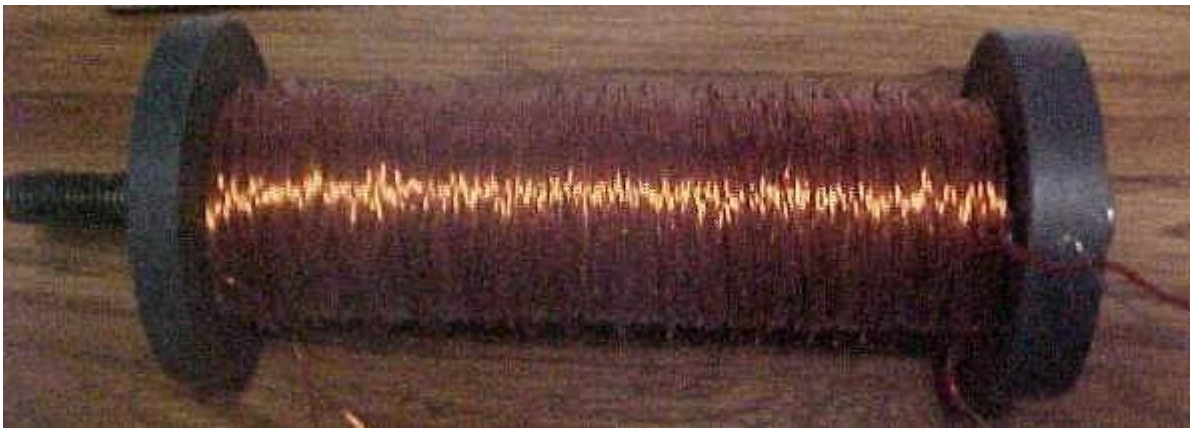
The transmitter below was used in my experiments. I used switching through a special antenna using large discs 10 inches in diameter insulated from the mast 30 feet above the earth .



We do not know the secret of the earth charge as Nathan Stubblefield determined it. Others since his time have observed fluctuations at certain times of the year in ground

energy. It may be that a sudden induction is required before the excess ground charge surges to the surface..... like priming a pump.

So I did some experiments in building different types of cells. I used a 10 inch carriage bolt 3/4 inch diameter between two delron spacers. I used steel wire and copper wire that was coated. I would wind one layer and sand it off, check for shorts, and then wrap it with gauze and start the next winding. I then put the secondary induction coil windings on.



These are the results I got in a one gallon plastic jug filled with water. Volts .07, 250ma into dead short through meter shunt. I'm still working on a better cell to go into the ground at this time.

Stubblefield published an extraordinary brochure in 1898 to attract investors who had expressed interest in consolidating a small corporation around his work. In this brochure, Stubblefield insisted that power for his device was not generated in the cell. He calmly stated that the cell received its surplus energy from the earth. In a less discussed portion of the brochure, Stubblefield stated that "electrotherapeutic" devices had been developed from his earth battery. Other researchers made similar claims for their earth batteries (Hicks, Mellon). During this time, Stubblefield declared that news, weather, and other announcements could be broadcast through the ground across a great territory for private reception. He also added that simultaneous messages and news of all kinds would soon be transmitted through the ground from a central distribution station. (Shades of Tesla!)

In 1902 Stubblefield set up one of his sets in a "Mainstreet" upper office... in a hardware shop. From that point to his farm (some 6000 feet distant) he conducted continuous conversations with his son Bernard. Tapping with a pencil on his one-piece transceiver, Bernard was quickly heard in a loud, very clear voice. This transceiver was a carbon button placed in a tin snuff box. Speech and response were transacted through the same device, which acted as both microphone and loudspeaker. Cells (EARTH BATTERIES) were placed downstairs from the office in the ground.

They were never removed and never wore out, though operating twenty-four hours a day around the clock.

Nathan Stubblefield offered to construct a large scale power station for the town of Murray. His quoted initial installation costs were estimated at five thousand dollars. The town politicians declined the offer. As a result, the technique of drawing up electricity from the earth remains a mystery.



A Celebration at the Stubblefield Farm, April, 1902, after the trip to Washington DC

The Stubblefield ground radio system was demonstrated for approximately one thousand Murray residents. Photographs of Stubblefield and his family, and a good crowd of witnesses from town, show the cell laying on the ground among all his assembled inventions; and a flower-pot sized coil of good volume. Other devices show motors and large capacitor stacks for aerial voice transmission experiments.

Stubblefield declares it to be an "energy receiver....a receptive cell for intercepting electrical ground waves". Its conductive ability somehow absorbs and directs the enormous volumes of earth energy.

Whether the current derived from this cell is electricity as we know it has been questioned. One indicator is not found when considering his use of the energy in lighting lamps. With this energy Nathan Stubblefield operated a score of arc lamps at full brightness for twenty-four hours a day. There was a definite trigger by which this energy was stimulated and maintained.

The induction coil which bears his name is equipped with three coils which are wrapped around and upon a heavy iron core. Bare iron wire and cotton-covered

copper wire are wrapped side by side, comprising a primary coil body. Each layer of the primary coil body is covered by a band of cotton insulation, bringing four wire leads to the coil terminus. Two leads of iron and two of copper are external to the coil. Commercial electrical power is obtained through these connective terminals.

In addition to this bimetallic winding, there is a third winding: the "secondary". This third coil is insulated from the primary bimetallic coil, serving as a trigger device. Presumably, a stimulating impulse shock was introduced into the tertiary coil, after which the upwelling electrical ground response brought forth powerful currents in both iron and copper coils.

Electrolytically (as a battery in acid or saltwater) the Stubblefield coil is disappointing, producing less then one volt according to those who have duplicated its construction. Stubblefield's bimetallic coil was a "plug": a receiver which intercepts the vast and free electrical reservoir of the ground itself. His patent and subsequent company brochures define the manner in which his earth battery was to be activated.

Technically, the Stubblefield device is a modified thermocouple (a bimetal in tight surface contact) but a thermocouple could not supply the degree of power which he reported. While this arrangement could develop a few milliwatts of power in appropriately hot ground spots, the thermoelectric explanation of the device cannot explain the phenomenal output reported in the news reports of Stubblefield's demonstrations.

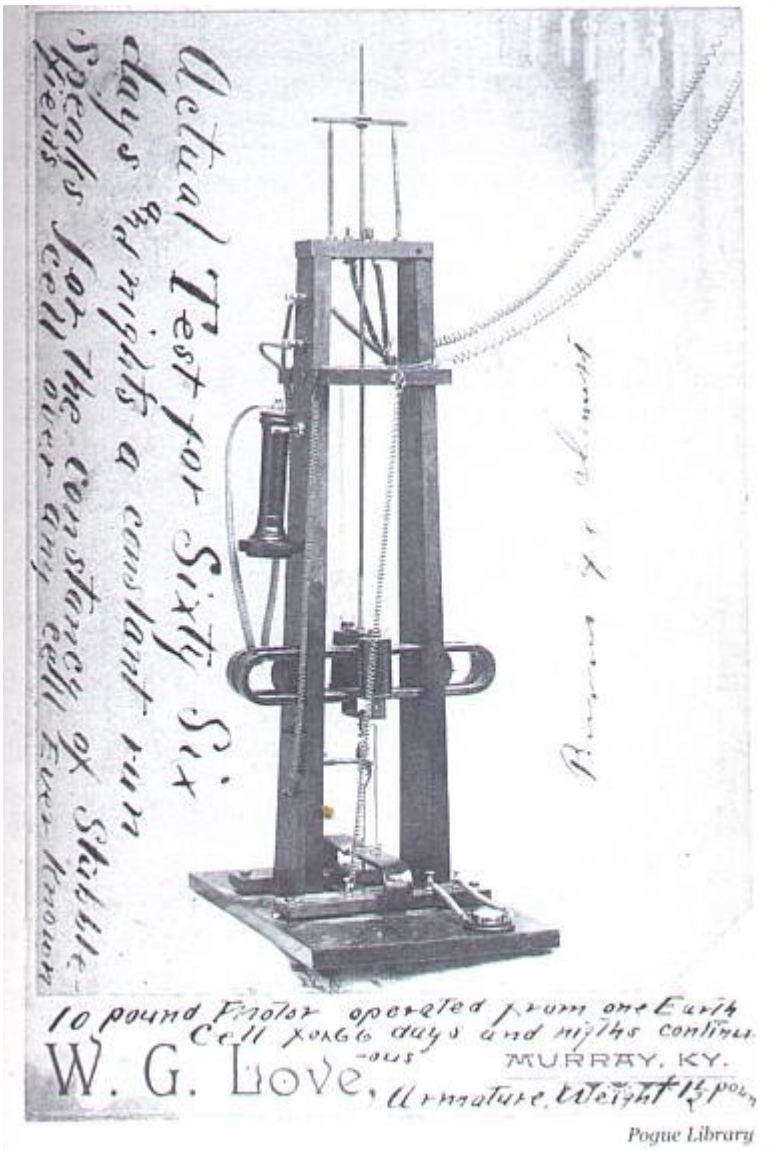
Furthermore, though the Stubblefield power receiver is wound like an induction coil, it produces a steady direct current output. This poses additional problems for the conventional engineer. Electrical induction only occurs with electrical alternations, oscillations, and impulses.



Nathan and Bernard Stubblefield, with wireless telephone

January 1, 1902

Witnesses describe ground-powered motors which ran unceasingly and unattended for months without need for replacing or replenishing the ground battery. Small machinery, clocks, and loud gongs were run by other ground-buried cells as reported by credible witnesses. Stubblefield may have discovered the auto-magnifying voltage effect of electrostatic induction in coils before Tesla, who later utilized the effect in his special electrostatic Transformers.



Pogue Library

Electric Motor that Stubblefield operated non-stop for 66 days with one Earth Cell battery. There is no explanation for the telephone receiver.

Is this the first induction pulse motor?

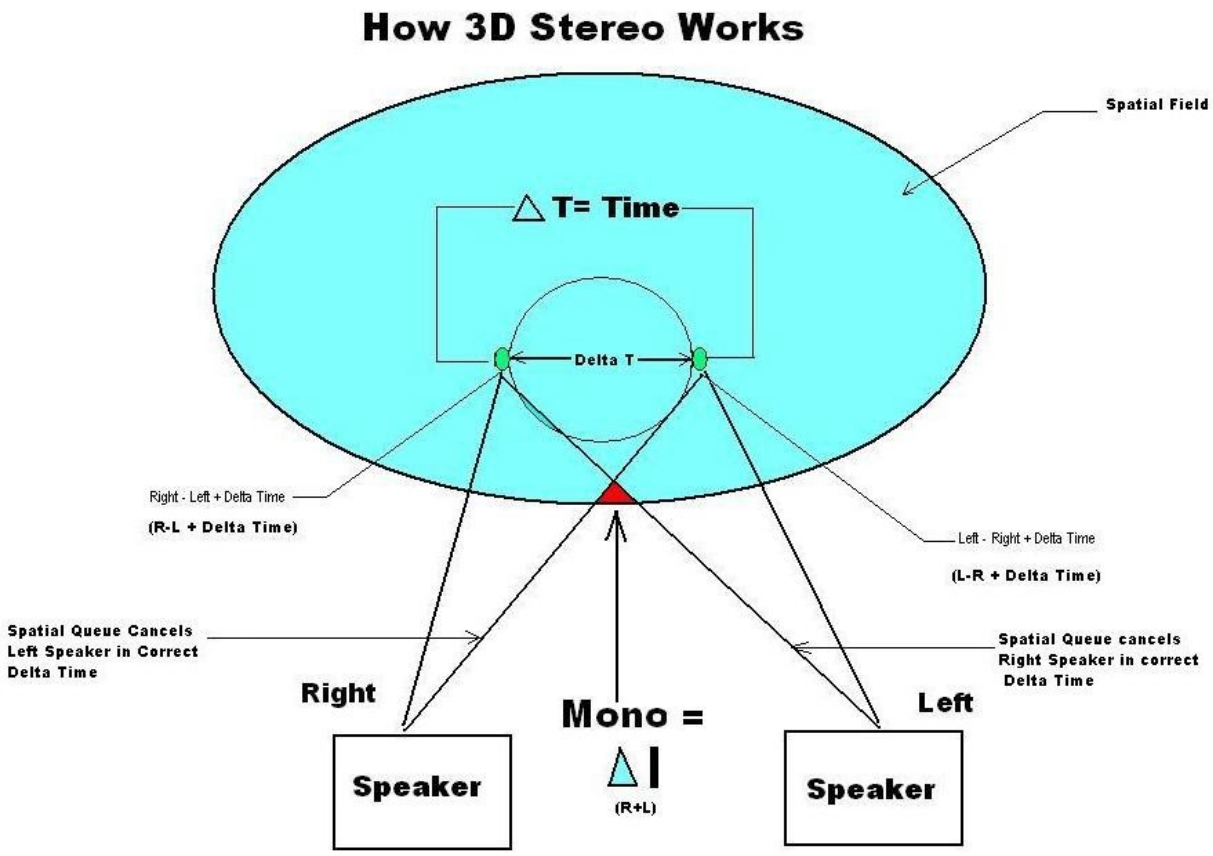
These buried coils may have become saturated with earth electrostatic energy, which travelled from subterranean depths. In such a case, the mere battery power of the coil was replaced by the electrostatic flow, the coil acting as an electrode. This seems obvious when considering the fact that its ordinary battery current (1 watt) was gradually replaced by continually growing electrical current of far greater proportion.

Observations made at Pittsburgh, Pa., communicated by E.W. CULGAN, Telegraph manager.
During Aug. 28th the intensity of the current evolved from it varied very much, being at times no stronger than an ordinary battery, and then suddenly changing the poles of the magnets it would sweep through them, charging them to their utmost capacity, and compelling a cessation of work while it continued.
On the morning of Sept. 2d, at my request the Philadelphia operator detached his battery, mine being already off. We then worked with each other at intervals as long as the auroral current continued, which varied from thirty to ninety seconds. During these working intervals we exchanged messages with much satisfaction, and we worked more steadily when the batteries were off than when they were attached.
On the night of Aug. 28th the batteries were attached, and on breaking the circuit there were seen not only sparks (that do not appear in the normal condition of a working line) but at intervals regular streams of fire, which, had they been permitted to last more than an instant, would certainly have fused the platinum points of the key, and the helices became so hot that the hand could not be kept on them. These effects could not have produced by the batteries.“

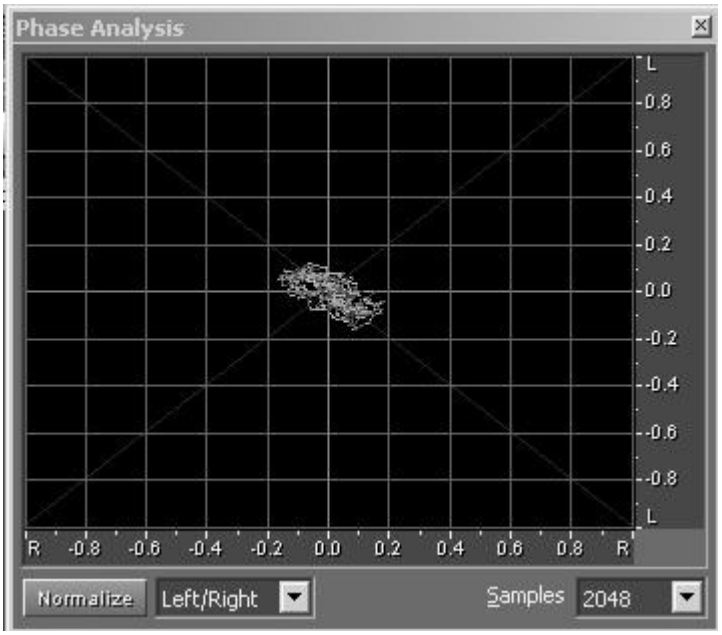
In 1876, the American Alexander Graham Bell succeeded in developing a practical telephone. The first telephones functioned so that a telephone receiver was installed at both ends of a wire. The earth functioned as the return wire. Batteries were not necessary because the telephone receiver's permanent magnet produced an electrical current in the coil when a magnetically conductive membrane was activated by speech. Finland's first telephone connection was built during December of 1877 in Helsinki.

This is my test audio page for Synthmaker

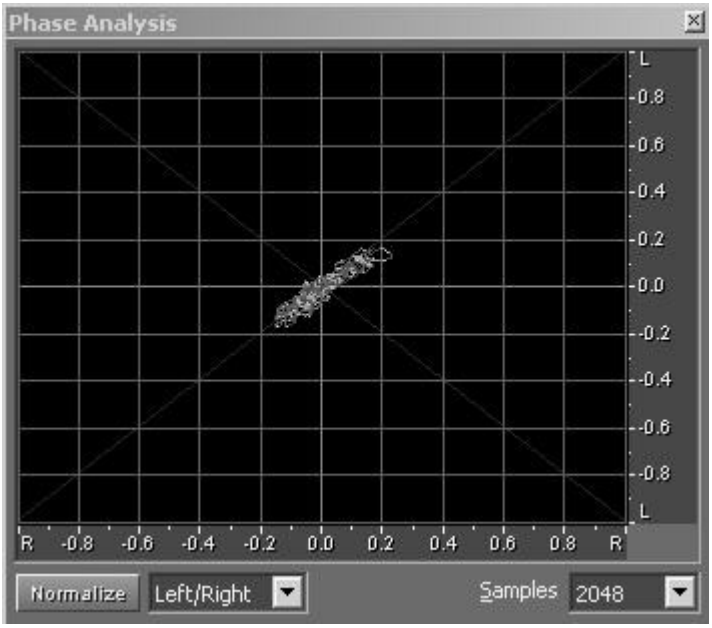
This Process is for speakers only



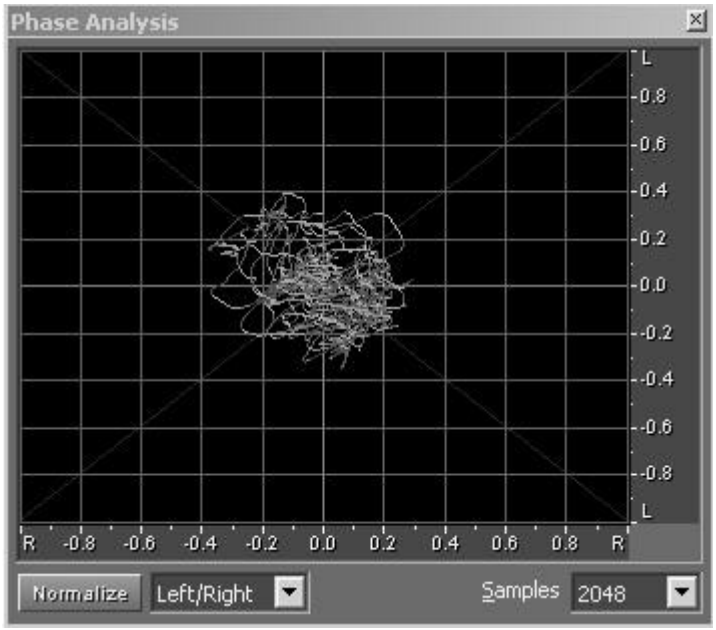
I'm putting up these examples of the Mono to Stereo converter with spatial processing



This is an example of a spatial queue, an instrument being thrown from one speaker.



The correct phase for transmission typical stereo signal.



An example of the spatial being mixed in.

This is a 45 record

An example of the original recording of the Clovers, That Old Black Magic, first part Mono, second fade in with Spatial Mono to Stereo mixed with spatial.

www.johnbedini.net/john34/test.html/clovers.mp3

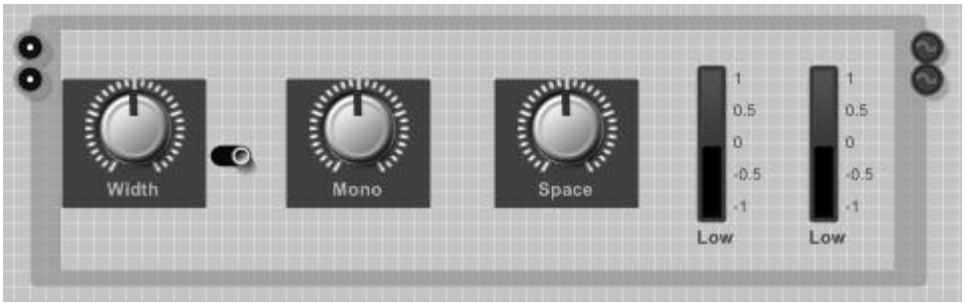
As this is not the best conversion as it was done at 56Kbs the processor did the best it could do.

Changing the bit rate to 128Kbs with a good recording this is what you get. The first part is the MONO recording, Second take is the 3D MONO recording.

www.johnbedini.net/john34/five-k.mp3

As this was my first test with the components in Synthmaker I knew that I had to make the modules respond more like analog. I started to work figuring out the math functions, since B.A.S.E. is a full analog process. I was able to do the whole thing using made up modules with the simple math functions. I search and

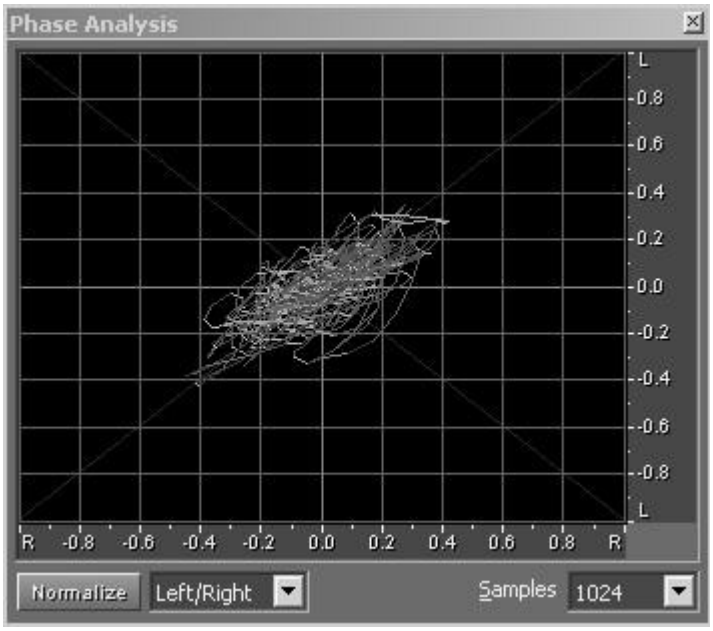
found knobs that would work just fine. Synthmaker works just like a champ for the old mono recordings. Here is a picture of what I have come up with. Graphics not finished yet...



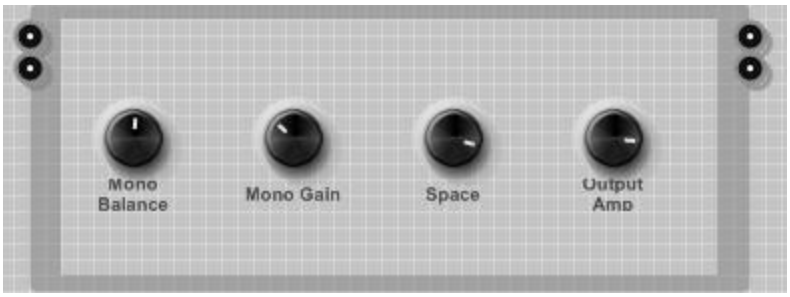
Here is the recording in 3D Mono spatial.

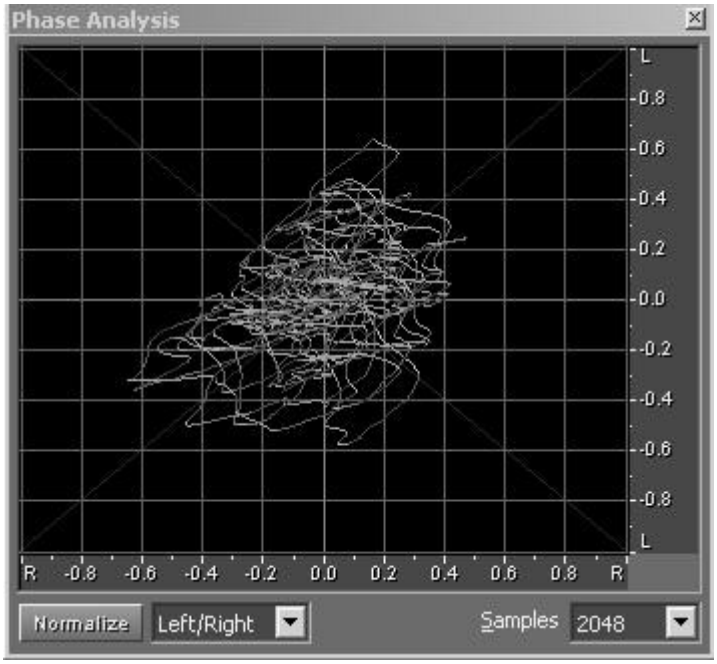
www.johnbedini.net/john34/someone.mp3

Here is the XY Scope of the recording VST.



Moving on, it is now possible to recreate all the functions of an analog processor in Snythmaker just by using the math functions.Taking the math functions and looking at them as normal gain amplifiers instead of the symbols they are used for. Each one of these functions can be modeled to build OP-Amps with fixed gain. Below is the XY plot of all the amplifiers combined to form a BASE unit.





Now Let's test the processor.

Speakers Only

www.johnbedini.net/john34/won1.mp3

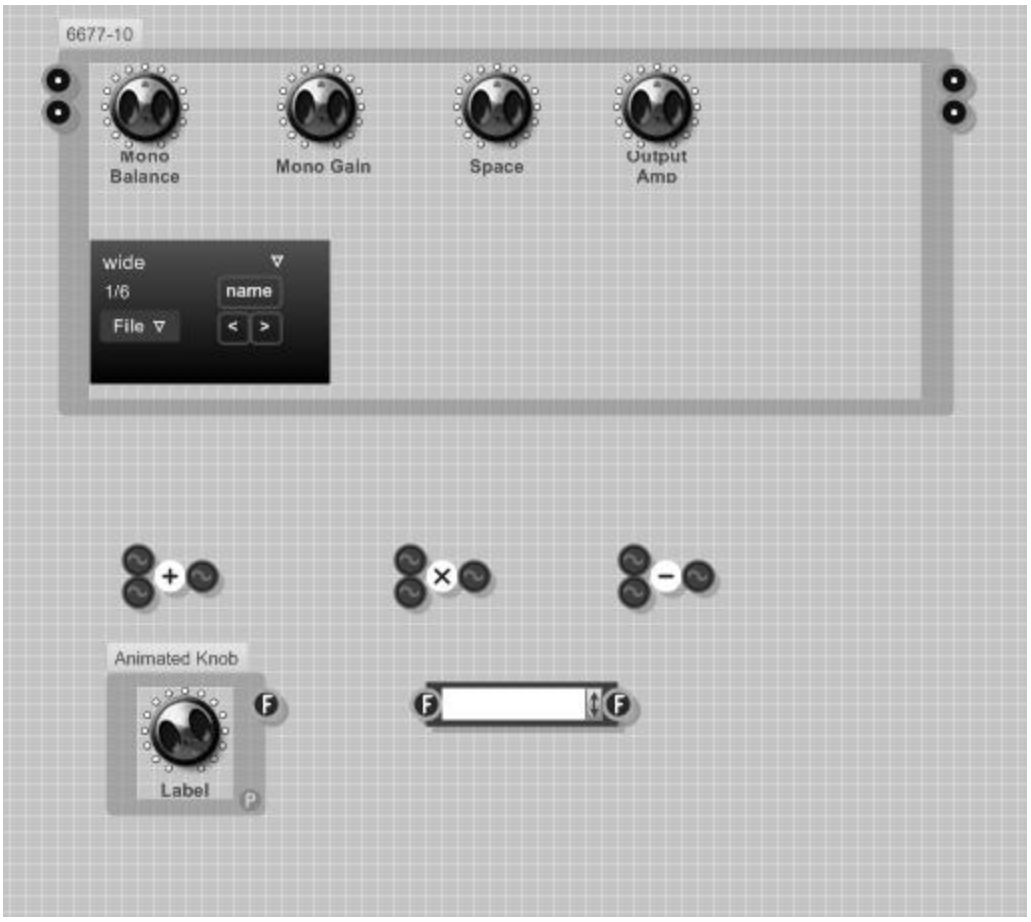
Now that we have managed to make analog amplifiers with Synthmaker the real test is can it perform as an interferometer as B.A.S.E. does. The modeling of the components in analog is very time consuming as each function must work as if it were a OP-AMP. The test is to move things in space, to the right, to the left, walk backwards , walk forward, and all this must be done without the loss of space in the speakers, it's not a pan control . The modeling is something much different then the normal circuits in Synthmaker and must be figured out knowing what

the symbols actually means and what they do to the bit stream. What I have found is that, if the bit stream is in the subtract mode it may invert the signal and flip channels 180 degrees and must be corrected before it enters the spatial mixer, it may look normal but it is not. The test recording is not using any digital delay or echo with components in Synthmaker, it is the real effect of analog modeling with spatial amplifiers, Delta T and Delta I .

Test Below.

www.johnbedini.net/john34/inter.mp3

So now, that we have gone this far, I wish to explain the components that I used in Synthmaker. I have only used three math functions to build this Base unit, I did not write any code to do any of these effects. I have looked at the math function as operating amplifiers with floating points. By using the three functions I can build any operating OP-Amp, once built I use the controls just as levels to control the functions of the processor. I have posted the unit below, after that I'm going to have some fun. I have found a recording that uses a Keyboard Synth, with this test you will see the difference in what the analog BASE processor can do. I do move some of the controls during the recording. The unit is now balanced for the proper gains and is the final machine.

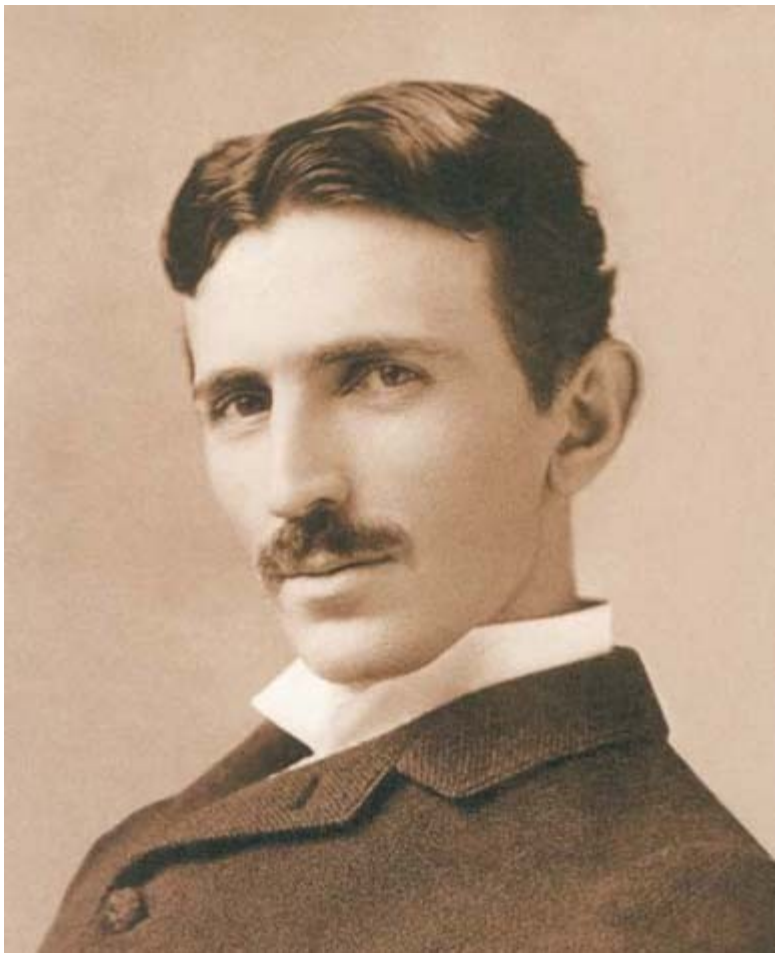


You can here the test below.

www.johnbedini.net/john34/intermix.mp3

More later as I test more recordings.

RADIANT ELECTRICITY



Tesla

Everything Tesla said works too with low voltage batteries, providing the switching is correct.

Through successive experimental arrangements, Tesla discovered several facts concerning the production of his effect. First, the cause was undoubtedly found in the abruptness of charging. It was in the switch closure, the very instant of "closure and

break", which thrust the effect out into space. The effect was definitely related to time, IMPULSE time. Second, Tesla found that it was imperative that the charging process occurred in a single impulse. No reversal of current was permissible, else the effect would not manifest. In this, Tesla made succinct remarks describing the role of capacity in the spark-radiative circuit. He found that the effect was powerfully strengthened by placing a capacitor between the disrupter and the dynamo. While providing a tremendous power to the effect, the dielectric of the capacitor also served to protect the dynamo windings. Not yet sure of the process at work in this phenomenon, Tesla sought the empirical understanding required for its amplification and utilization. He had already realized the significance of this unexpected effect. The idea of bringing this strange and wondrous new phenomenon to its full potential already suggested drilling new possibilities in his mind. He completely abandoned research and development of alternating current systems after this event intimating that a new technology was about to unfold.

"WE do not need to do this with high voltage as it works on any level."

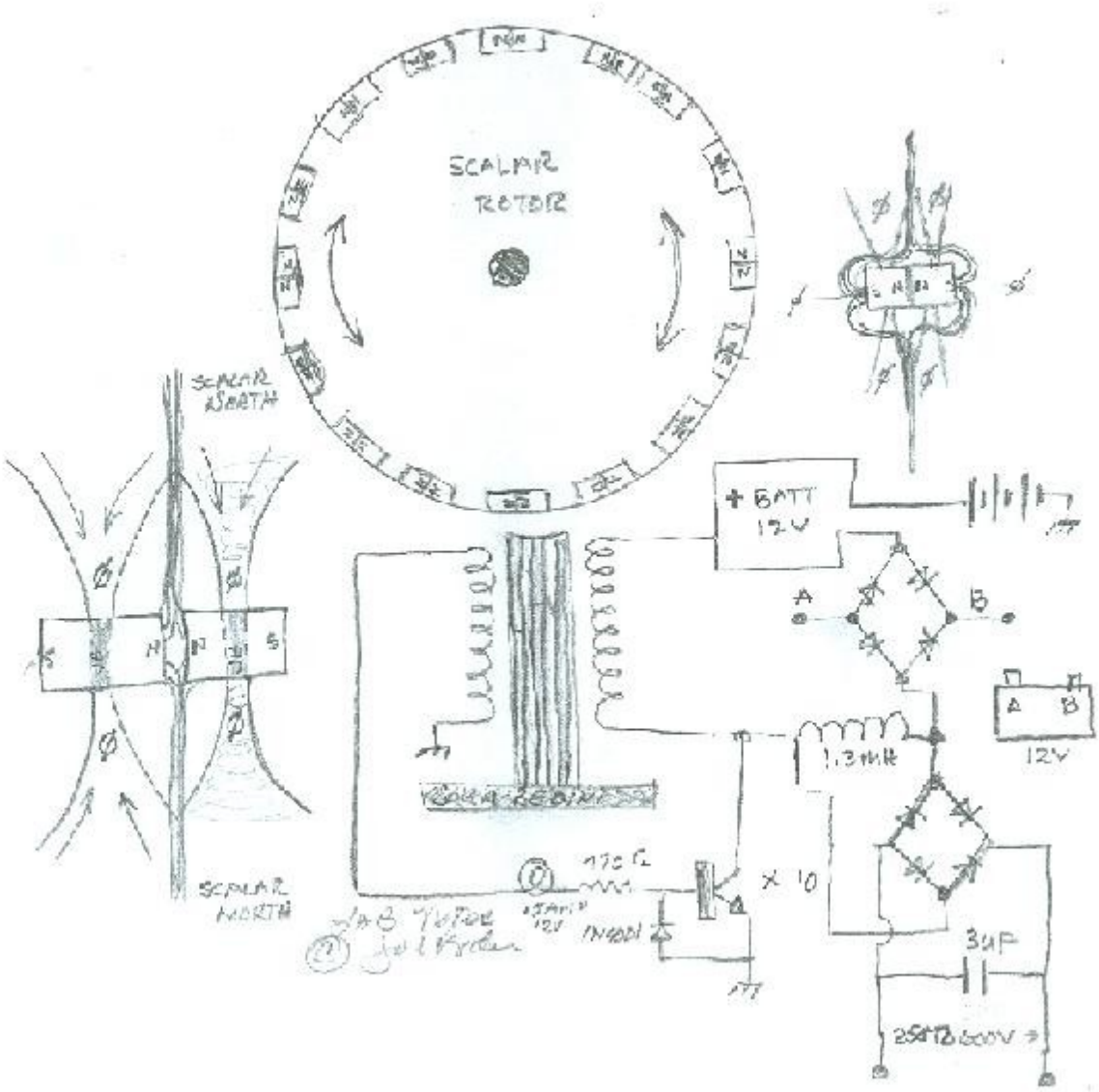
The effect could also be greatly intensified to new and more powerful levels by raising the voltage, quickening the switch "make-break" rate, and shortening the actual time of switch closure. Thus far, Tesla employed rotating contact switches to produce his unidirectional impulses. When these mechanical impulse systems failed to achieve the greatest possible effects, Tesla sought a more "automatic" and powerful means. He found this "automatic switch" in special electrical arc dischargers. The high voltage output of a DC generator was applied to twin conductors through his new arc mechanism, a very powerful permanent magnet sitting crosswise to the discharge path. The discharge arc was automatically and continually "blown out" by this magnetic field.

Imperative toward obtaining the desired rare effect, the capacitor and its connected wire lines had to be so chosen as to receive and discharge the acquired electrostatic charge in unidirectional staccato fashion. The true Tesla circuit very much resembles a pulse jet, where no back pressure ever stops the onrushing flow. Electrostatic charge rises to a maximum, and is discharged much more quickly. The constant application of high voltage dynamo pressure to the circuit insures that continual successions of "charge-rapid discharge' are obtained. It is then and only then that the Tesla Effect is observed. Pulses literally flow through the apparatus from the dynamo. The capacitor, disrupter, and its attached wire lines, behave as the flutter valve. (The dynamo or the storage battery does the same thing with the correct switching)

Tesla found that impulse duration alone defined the effect of each succinct spectrum. These effects were completely distinctive, endowed with strange additional qualities never purely experienced in Nature. Moreover, Tesla observed distinct color changes in the discharge space when each impulse range had been reached or crossed. Never before seen discharge colorations did not remain a mystery for long. Trains of impulses, each exceeding 0.1 millisecond duration, produced pain and mechanical pressures. In this radiant field, objects visibly vibrated and even moved as the force field drove them along. Thin wires, exposed to sudden bursts of the radiant field, exploded into vapor. Pain and physical movements ceased when impulses of 100 microseconds or less were produced. These latter features suggested weapon systems of frightful potentials.

With impulses of 1.0 microsecond duration, strong physiological heat was sensed. Further decreases in impulse brought spontaneous illuminations capable of filling rooms and vacuum globes with white light. At these impulse frequencies, Tesla was able to stimulate the appearance of effects which are normally admixed among the electromagnetic energies inherent in sunlight. Shorter impulses produced cool room penetrating breezes, with an accompanying uplift in mood and awareness. There were no limits in this progression toward impulses of diminished duration. None of these impulse energies could be duplicated through the use of high frequency harmonic alternations, those which Sir Oliver Lodge popularized, and which later was embodied in Marconi Wave Radio. Few could reproduce these effects because so few understood the absolute necessity of observing those parameters set by Tesla.

" This unidirectional succession of charge-discharge impulses causes a very strange field to expand outward,"



Tesla's Discovery and Application of Radiant Energy

Of all the great inventions and discoveries of Nikola Tesla, nothing stood out with greater potential benefit to the whole of humanity than his discovery of **Radiant Energy** in 1889. The series of observations that led to the discovery of Radiant energy initially grew out of experiments that Tesla had conducted in an attempt to duplicate the results that Heinrich Hertz had claimed to achieve in affirming the existence of electromagnetic waves, the discovery of which Hertz announced in 1887. While

replicating Hertz's experiments, Tesla experimented with violently abrupt DC electrical discharges and discovered a new force in the process. Only after conducting exhaustive experimental trials for the next three years, did Tesla announce this stupendous discovery in a paper published in December, 1892, entitled "The Dissipation of Electricity". Incredibly, most academicians of the day completely missed the mark in understanding the true significance of his paper. Noted scientists such as Sir Oliver Lodge, mistakenly thought that Tesla was referring to high frequency AC electricity in the operation of the Tesla Transformer, a huge blunder that remains to this day in the misnaming and misinterpretation of the Tesla Coil. The transformer that Tesla referred to in the 1892 paper did not operate on magnetic/electric field induction created by alternating currents. It operated in an entirely new domain of physics based on abrupt discharges of electrostatic potentials and the subsequent release of kinetic Radiant Energy from the omnipresent ether. Tesla was now operating under entirely new rules which he referred to as "dynamic" electro-static forces and had, by now, completely abandoned any further interest in the AC waveform. The genesis of the Lodge misunderstanding, however, began a few years earlier with the publication of certain mathematical formulas by a brilliant Scotsman named James Clerk Maxwell.

Hertz Waves

Hertz used the damped oscillating currents in a dipole antenna, triggered by a high-voltage electrical capacitive spark discharge, as his source of radio waves. His detector in some experiments was another dipole antenna connected to a narrow spark gap. A small spark in this gap signified detection of the radio wave. When he added cylindrical reflectors behind his dipole antennas, Hertz could detect radio waves about 20 metres from the transmitter in his laboratory. He did not try to transmit further because he wanted to prove electromagnetic theory, not to develop wireless communications.

Hertz was uninterested in the practical importance of his experiments. He stated that "*It's of no use whatsoever ... this is just an experiment that proves Maestro Maxwell was right - we just have these mysterious electromagnetic waves that we cannot see with the naked eye. But they are there*."[3] Asked about the ramifications of his discoveries, Hertz replied, "*Nothing, I guess*." Hertz also stated, "I do not think that the wireless waves I have discovered will have any practical application." The art of radio was left to other to implement into a practical useful form. His discoveries would later be taken up by entrepreneurs looking to make their fortunes. Marconi's 1895 experiments followed Hertz's work (among others) by using a spark source in what became known as a spark-gap transmitter.

Maxwell's Equations

Using mathematical models, James Clerk Maxwell had earlier suggested that two different types of electrical disturbances could possibly exist in Nature. One type was a **longitudinal electric wave** which required alternating concentrations of densified and rarefied pulsations of electrostatic fields that moved along a single vector (today, we refer to these as standing waves or scalar waves). Maxwell ultimately rejected this idea because he was convinced that this type of wave propagation was impossible to achieve, but his assumption was erroneous and would later portend formidable consequences for Tesla and the world at large.

Maxwell's second wave postulation was that of a **transverse electromagnetic wave** that exhibited a rapid alternation of electric fields along a fixed axis that radiated away from its point of origin at the speed of light and was detectable at great distances. Maxwell had more faith in the existence of this type of wave and encouraged experimenters to look in this direction. It was the discovery of this type of wave that Hertz had laid claim to, but Tesla was meticulous and fastidious in replicating Hertz's experimental parameters and he could not obtain the results claimed by Hertz.

Tesla discovered a fundamental flaw in Hertz's experiment: Hertz had failed to take into account he presence of air in his experiments. Hertz had mistakenly identified electrostatic inductions or electrified shockwaves as true electromagnetic waves. Tesla was saddened to bring this news to the distinguished academician, but felt scientific honesty was paramount if progress was to be achieved. Tesla visited Hertz in Germany and personally demonstrated the experimental error to him. Hertz agreed with Tesla and had planned to withdraw his claim, but reputations, political agendas, national pride, and above all, powerful financial interests, intervened in that decision and set the stage for a major rift in the 'accepted' theories that soon became transformed into the fundamental "laws" of the electric sciences that have held sway in industry and the halls of academia to the present day.

The blue spike phenomena

Tesla's introduction to the phenomena of Radiant Energy began with early observations by linesmen working for Thomas Edison, Tesla's former employer

Before Tesla's invention of the Polyphase AC generator became the industry standard and overtook Thomas Edison's use of DC generators, the DC electrical system was the only system available to deliver electricity to America's homes and factories. Due to the resistance offered by long transmission lines, Edison had to produce very high DC voltages from his generators in order to deliver enough voltage and current to its final destination. He also had to provide additional 'pumping' stations along the way to boost the sagging voltage which dwindled from line losses. A curious anomaly occurred in the very first instant of throwing the power switch at the generating

station: In Purple/blue colored spikes radiated in all directions along the axis of the power lines for just a moment.addition, a stinging, ray-like shocking sensation was felt by those who stood near the transmission lines. In some cases, when very large DC voltages surged from the generators, the "stinging" sensation was so great that occasionally a blue spike jumped from the line and grounded itself through a workman, killing him in the process.

Tesla realized almost immediately that electrons were not responsible for such a phenomena because The blue spike phenomena ceased as soon as the current stated flowing in the lines. Something else was happening just before the electrons had a chance to move along the wire. At the time, no one seemed to be very interested in discovering why these dramatic elevations in static electrical potential were taking place, but rather, engineering design efforts were focused on eliminating and quenching this strange anomaly which was considered by everyone to be a nuisance-except Tesla. Tesla viewed it as a powerful, yet unknown form of energy which needed to be understood and harnessed if possible. The phenomena only exhibited itself in the first moment of switch closure, before the electrons could begin moving. There seemed to be a "bunching" or "choking" effect at play, but only briefly. Once the electrons began their movement within the wire, all would return to normal. What was this strange energy that was trying to liberate itself so forcefully at the moment of switch closure? .

The following recital on Tesla's work with Radiant Energy is an excerpt from the book, Secrets of Cold War Technology by Gerry Vassilatos, pages 86-93.

The "fountain effects" which surrounded his station are not responsible for the ever-growing power observed by Tesla. This was the result of an incoming aetheric supply for which his Transmitter gave low-resistance passage. The incoming aetheric flow preferred the transmitter terminal to adjacent, more resistant rock. This gradual flow process soon evidenced itself in magnification effects, ever increasing volumes of flowing aether being measured in his system. Some have argued that Tesla merely stored energy in the earth, extracting it for use later. This is a basic error, the result of imagining the Colorado Springs experiment to be one consisting entirely of electrical effects. It is in this light alone that we may comprehend the evident anomalous magnification of aetheric phenomena in his Colorado Springs photographs.

Once aetheric energy had been obtained from space, it had to be conveyed to consumers. Tesla had arranged for the automatic activation of aether-rebroadcast circuits in the station. The down pouring aether was automatically shunted to side circuits through capacitors. In these side branches, aether pulsed through dielectrics

and expanded over the surfaces of his smaller coils. Thus stimulated to more rapid pulsation rates, they were ready for "rebroadcast". Being rebroadcast away from the station through large vacuum globes, poised on elevated platforms, these were the aetheric pulsations, which would be utilized in home and industry. Simple and compact receivers would be established in every home and factory, set to receive aetheric current through the ground. Tests were thrilling. The distant appliances, lamps and motors responded to the powerful pulsations, as if they were physically connected to the station by wire. A small house-like structure was established some 26 miles away from the station. In it, an aetheric power receiver was tuned to one of the rebroadcast rates. The 200 lamps housed within this structure, each of 50 watts rating, all remained brilliantly illuminated throughout the test runs. This apparently stimulated enough excitement and concern for word of this development to get back east.

Engineers were enraged. Those who had missed his most early shift from alternations to impulses, failed to comprehend the vast distinction between "stationary waves" and " standing waves". The quizzical use of specific terms such as these was a Tesla trademark, one designed to puzzle the minds of those who criticized him the most. With the exception of a very few colleagues who continually made related discoveries in aether physics, most academes had chosen to remain totally ignorant of the new study area. This for example was the case with the Teslian use of the term "frequency" and of "resonance" words which had completely different meanings for Tesla. Teslian "frequency" refers to the repetition of pulses per second. Teslian "resonance" refers to conditions in which aether flows with little or no resistance through systems, whether proximal or widely separated.

Photographs, which Tesla sent to his "financiers", were analyzed and reexamined repeatedly for their encrypted meaning. None could decipher the cunning puzzle which Tesla had set before them. Tesla stated that photographs of the aetheric white fire streamers required several minutes' exposure time before registering the faintest sort of impression. Most of the plates were therefore the results of more than 20 minutes' exposure time. There are a very few plates which, though stated to be the result of "one brief switch closure", are covered with dense, thick white streamers. One fraction of a second closure on the system switch resulted in a twenty-minute or more aether avalanche. Magnifying Transformers continued discharging long after the initial impulse had been withdrawn.

AETHER POWER RECEIVERS

Tesla returned to New York exultant. He was about to establish a new world precedent. Venture capitalists were everywhere, looking for their opportunity to enter the "new energy" market. Unknown to Tesla, his station, its tower, the large coils, the capacitors, and all the other marvelous apparatus, which demonstrated free aetheric power to the world, had been acquired for demolition. Tesla simply went forward, securing new funds from Morgan and others toward the development of a fully

functional industry sized station in Long Island. Wardenclyffe Station. Wardenclyffe would be his greatest achievement. Here he would broadcast power to the world, along with a communications network, which could span the globe with innumerable available channels. Aether wave communications. Several stations would augment the power of this first station, from which he proposed to rebroadcast 10,000 horsepower. The Station, a wonderful visionary structure, which dominated the view of Shoreham, Long Island, was not quite complete before it too was seized by court injunctions and torn down.



Tesla was summoned to appear in court. Mr. Leland Anderson who has since published a wonderful treatise with this transcript as the centerpiece has secured the amazing transcript of this proceeding. Tesla said he wept when he saw the ruined tower at Wardenclyffe. The train ride back from Shoreham was filled with tears and the recounting of every tragedy, which marked his life. But the dreams did not die there. In the absence of financial means to construct his gigantic stations, Tesla found ways to build small systems, which accomplished the very same objectives. Replacing the large overhead capacity terminal with material substitutes, radioactive metals in combination with other dense elements, Tesla was able to accrete and focus aether pulsations of super short duration.

Tesla was then plunged into a hellish time, where all but one would neither help nor hear him. Dr. John Hammond requested Tesla to be the permanent guest on his family estate. There, amid the family life of Hammond Castle, Tesla shared his dreams and technology. Together, he and Dr. Hammond developed the science of robots and remote guidance. Tesla, impoverished by the inhuman treatment wrought on him by the financial establishment, was nonetheless quite alive and valuable to those having

singular ambition to dominate the world radio trade. For a very long time, Nikola Tesla was considered "out of circulation."

But later years turned a kindlier edge toward him. Long after his principle foe had died, other sought him out. Employed by the Rockefellers in their RCA venture, Tesla was given the task of restructuring the now failing Marconi System. David Sarnoff did not permit Tesla the dignity of working under his own name! Nevertheless it was Tesla, not Sarnoff, who redesigned the insufficient RCA radio systems to sufficiently turn a profit for the owners. It is significant that Tesla was not allowed to change the basic design from wave radio to radiant communications. What he achieved required certain strange conversions within the wave radio circuitry, intensifying radiant signals until the operation was much improved, and then converting the amplified signals back to waves once again. All of this was achieved within the chassis, certain of which are now being studied. These Tesla experimental models are typical of the Tesla style, containing no resistors or other such components. These models use simple transmitter tubes and employ a great number of symmetrically disposed conical air coils.

While working for RCA under the name "Terbo", Tesla maintained his two penthouse suites atop the Hotel New Yorker. One penthouse was his living quarters, the other a full-scale research laboratory. Tesla designed and built small compact and portable aether energy receivers, a developmental path, which he pursued to his passing. Tesla had long investigated the use of pure dielectric field energy, a stream of aether whose individual pulsations were so very ultra short that science had never found a means to harness the energy impulses. Tesla later held the opinion that dielectric current was composed of radiant particles, aetheric in nature. He therefore sought natural sources in which native dielectric fields could be used as they were, without the need for mammoth voltage "shocks" to stigmata aetheric currents. Tesla knew that if dielectric aether streams could be directly engaged, a true world of the future would be in his grasp. Furthermore, the mass-production of thousands and ten of thousands of such power receivers would be an unstoppable army. An army of miniatures, which could never be torn down.

The implications were fathomless. Tesla had found a truly new and wonderful approach to an old problem. Once because his technology had not yet grown to the level where this was possible, he had to settle for impressing the naturally prolific aether streams with "extra" pulsations. The Transmitter method was costly, gargantuan, and an easy target for those who hated the notion of a future world where dreams rule humanity. Dielectric energy fascinated Tesla. It was everywhere, a natural emanation whose potentials far out proportioned conventional notions of power. Indeed, the early conception of natural radioactivity as an energetic source was nothing in comparison to the potential power inherent in dielectric streams. The new technology would use ultra-short pulsing aether streams, energies that occupied most of his latter press conferences in latter years. Study had convinced Tesla that the apparently smooth and native force characteristic of dielectric field energy was

actually a particulate flux, a succession of ultra-short impulses. The derivation of such an impulse train would solve all energy needs for eternity with an elegance far out-reaching his own

Magnifier Transmitter

Of a truth, dielectric energy was native source of incredible proportion and virtually eternal duration. Able to use such a kinetic source, one could dispense entirely with the Power Transmitters necessary in stimulating and impressing "extra pulsations" on the aether flow. Tesla often defined the dielectric field as a natural flow of aether particles, one that seemed impossible to utilize through lack of appropriate resistive materials. In order to obtain momentum from the flowing particles of a dielectric field, one required special matter poised in equally special symmetries. The otherwise continuous flow could be absorbed directly, being exchanged to utilities, appliances, and other applications.Tesla had already considered the condition of charged particles, each representing a tightly constricted whorl of aether. The force necessarily exerted at close distances by such aetheric constrictions was incalculably large. Aetheric ponderance maintained particulate stability. Crystalline lattices were therefore places within which one could expect to find unexpected voltages. Indeed, the high voltages inherent in certain metallic lattices, intra-atomic field energies, are enormous. The close Coulomb gradient between atomic centers are electrostatic potentials reaching humanly unattainable levels. By comparison, the voltages, which Tesla once succeeded in releasing, were quite insignificant. In these balanced lattices, Tesla sought the voltages needed to initiate directed aetheric streams in matter. Once such a flow began, one could simply tap the stream for power. In certain materials, these aether streams might automatically produce the contaminating electrons, a source of energy for existing appliances. One could theoretically then "tailor" the materials needed to produce unexpected aetheric power with or without the attendant detrital particles. Tesla did mention the latent aetheric power of charge forces, the explosive potentials of bound aether, and the aetheric Power inherent in matter. In these studies, Tesla sought replacement for the 100,000,000 volt initiating pulses for the implementation of space aether.



Aether physics

Aether physics was a lost physics. Physics was hijacked early inthe 20th Century by alleged results of the Michelson-Morleyexperiment. The Michelson-Morley experiment assumed "aether" was matter. There is some confusion here. We know now that particles moving near the speed of light are measured as waves,that is energy, rather than as matter. Nevertheless, aether theory has been discredited among physicists who, in turn,discredit others who raise the subject. It is only through the efforts of "free energy devices" and free energy researchers that this knowledge is being returned to us. Without this aether theory, the reason these devices work cannot be explained at all. Rejection of aether theory allows these devices to be dismissed as"theoretically impossible" and so fraudulent by simple deduction.They are marginalized and dismissed as "perpetual motiondevices". According to established physics, perpetual motion devices violate physical laws of conservation of energy. Without an aether theory as an explanation, they do violate laws of conservation of energy and so their detractors are able to simply dismiss them out of hand. The simple fact that some of these free energy devices actually work does not seem to bother these scientists in the least. Rather than change the theory to accommodate the observed facts, the facts are ignored and substituted by dogma. Whaether we like it or not, we are living in an energy Dark Age.



Instead of aether theory, we have all been led to focus upon Einstein and his Theories of Relativity. Two or three generations of scientists have wasted themselves on "trying to prove Einstein right". This misguided thinking has resulted instagnation. One need go no further than the many "free energy" devices which have arisen to the level of notice in spite of accepted scientific theory to see that this statement is true.

Tesla's Recent Patents

"Nikola Tesla has received several patents for a 'Method of Intensifying and Utilizing Effects Transmitted Through Natural Media.' In one of these systems Tesla varies the potential point or region of the earth by imparting to it intermittent or alternating electrifications through one of the terminals of a suitable source of electrical disturbances which to heighten the effect, has its other terminal connected with an insulated body, preferably of large surface and at an elevation. Electrifications communicated to the earth spread in all directions, reaching a circuit which generally has its terminals arranged and connected similarly to those of the transmitting source and which operates upon a highly sensitive receiver.

Another of Telsa's methods is based upon the fact that the atmospheric air, which behaves as an excellent insulator to currents generated by ordinary apparatus, becomes a conductor under the influence of currents or impulses of enormously high electromotive force. By such means air strata, which are easily accessible, are rendered available for the production of many desired effects at distances. Although either method may be employed, it is obviously desirable that the disturbance should be as powerful as possible and should be transmitted with a minimal loss. The loss reduces greatly both the intensity and the number of the co-operative impulses, and since the initial intensity of each of these is necessarily limited, only an insignificant amount of energy is thus available for a single operation of the receiver. Furthermore the energy obtained through the cooperation of the impulses is in the form of an extremely rapid vibration and unsuitable for the operation of ordinary receivers. To overcome the limitations of the two methods mentioned, Tesla reproduces arbitrarily varied or intermittent disturbances or effects; transmits these disturbances through the air to a distant receiving station, utilizes the energy derived from such disturbances at the receiving station to charge a condenser, and uses the accumulated potential so obtained to operate a receiving device.

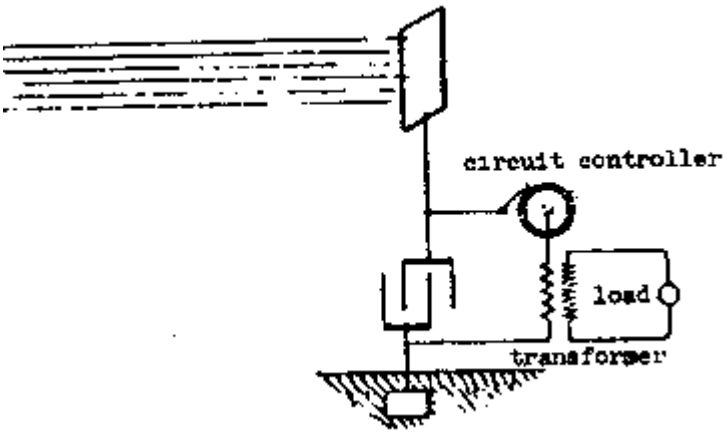
The apparatus which is employed at the receiving station consists in the combination of a storage device included in a circuit, connection points at a distance from the source of the disturbances and between which a difference of potential is created by such disturbances, a receiving circuit connected with the storage device, a receiver included in the receiving circuit, and a mechanism for closing the receiving circuit at

any desired moment, thereby causing the receiver to be operated by the energy with which the storage device has been charged.

In another method the energy stored is not, as in the previous instance, obtained from the energy of the disturbance effect transmitted from a distance, but from an independent source. The method in general consists in charging a storage device with energy from an independent source, controlling the charge of the device by the action of the effects or disturbances transmitted through the natural media and coincidently using the stored energy for operating a receiver. A condenser is used as the storage means.

The invisible radiations of the spectrum and of vacuum tubes are generally considered to be vibrations of extremely small wave length. These radiations posses the property of charging and discharging conductors of electricity, the discharge being particularly noticeable when the conductor upon which the rays impinge is negatively electrified. It is usually held that these radiations ionize or render conducting the atmosphere through which they are propagated. Tesla's own experiments lead him, however, to conclusions more in accord with the theory he has already advanced, in which he holds that sources of such radiant energy throw off with great velocities minute particles of matter which are strongly electrified, and therefore capable of charging an electrical conductor, or even if not so, of discharging an electrified conductor either by carrying off bodily its charge or otherwise.

Tesla has taken out a patent based on a discovery which he has made, that when rays or radiations of this kind are permitted to fall upon an insulated conducting body connected with one of the terminals of a condenser while the other terminal is made by independent means to receive or carry away electricity, a current flows into the condenser as long as the insulated body is exposed to the rays. Under certain conditions an indefinite accumulation of electrical energy takes place. This energy after a suitable time interval during which the rays are allowed to act, may manifest itself in a powerful discharge, which can be utilized for the operation or control of mechanical or electrical devices or rendered useful in many other ways. The radiant energy is directed upon an elevated conductor, connected with one of the armatures of the condenser, positively electrified by the invisible radiations. The electricity is carried off from the other armature by connecting it with the ground. The accumulated energy is discharged through a suitable receiver."



SPACE FLOWING CURRENT

Very reputable experimenters besides Tesla continued claiming that "space flowing electricity" is the real electricity. Tesla's classic demonstrations proved that rapid electrical impulses actually exceed the ability of fixed charges to transmit the applied forces. Charges lag where electrostatic forces continue propagating. One is compelled to see that electrostatic forces precede the movement of charges.

Tesla saw that electrostatic impulses could flow without line charges. His "zero current coils" operated simply because the charges themselves were immobilized. Electricity was shown to be more in the nature of a flowing force rather than a stream of massive particles. But what then was this "flowing current"?

In Tesla's view, radiant electricity is a space flowing current, which is NOT made of electrons. Later Victorians believed that there was a substance, which both filled all space and permeated all matter. Several serious researchers claimed to have identified this gas. Notables, such as Mendeleev predicted the existence of several ultra-rare gases, which preceded hydrogen. These, he claimed, were inert gases. This is why they were rarely detected. The inert gases, which Mendeleev predicted, formed an atmosphere, which flooded all of space. These gaseous mixtures composed the Aether.

Tesla and others believed that both electrical and magnetic forces were actually streams of Aether gas, which had been fixated in matter. Materials were somehow "polarized" by various "frictive" treatments by which an Aether gas flow was induced in them. Most materials could maintain the flow indefinitely, since no work was required on their part. Matter had only to remain polarized, transducing the Aether flow. The Aether gas contained all the power. Unlimited power.

This Aether gas power manifested as the electromagnetic forces themselves, adequate reason to pursue the development of an Aether gas engine. Such an engine could run

forever on the eternal kinetic energies of the Aether itself, it being both generated and driven by the stars.

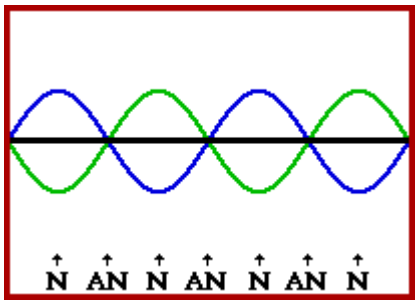
Tesla believed that radiant electricity is composed of Aether gas. He based this belief on the fact that his zero current coils were not conducting the "slow and dense" charges usually observed in ordinary electrical circuits. Abrupt impulses produced distinctive and different effects ... fluidic effects. The qualities ascribed by Tesla to "electricity" or things "electrical" in his numerous patent texts and press interviews are those, which refer to the Aether gas. Tesla did not refer to electron currents as "electricity". He did not equate "electricity" with electron flow. Whenever Tesla spoke of "electrical" effects he always described their effusive, gaseous quality.

Tesla referred to space as the "ambient or natural medium". Space, he claimed, was that which "conducts electricity". He had found a means by which this gaseous electrical flow could be greatly concentrated, magnified, and directed. He saw that this radiant electricity was, in reality, a gaseous emanation. An Aetheric emanation. This is why he made constant reference to fluidic terminology throughout his lectures.

Resistance, volume, capacity, reservoir, surface area, tension, pressure, pressure release: these were the terms upon which Tesla relied throughout his presentations. The terminology of hydraulics. Tesla also recognized that because Aether was a gas, it had aerodynamic requirements.

Aether, in Tesla's lexicon, was space flowing electricity: a gas of superlative and transcendent qualities. Aether was the electricity, which filled all of space, a vast reservoir of unsurpassable power. Motive, dynamic, and free for the taking. Aether gas technology would revolutionize the world. Aether gas engines would provide an eternal power source for the world. Science, industry, corporations, financial alignments, social orders, nations ... everything would change.

Tesla's Standing Waves



Before the turn of the century, Nikola Tesla had discovered and was utilizing a new type of electric wave. Tesla repeatedly stated his waves were non-Hertzian, and his wireless transmissions did not fall off as the square of the distance. His discovery was apparently so fundamental (and his intent to provide free energy to all humankind was so clear) that it was responsible for the withdrawal of his financial backing, his deliberate isolation, and the gradual removal of his name from the

history books.

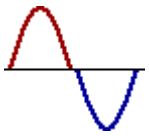
By 1914 or so, Tesla had been successfully isolated and was already nearly a "nonperson." Thereafter Tesla lived in nearly total seclusion, occasionally surfacing (at his annual birthday party for members of the press) to announce the discovery of an enormous new source of free energy, the perfection of wireless transmission of energy without losses, fireball weapons to destroy whole armies and thousands of airplanes at hundreds of miles distance, and a weapon (the "Tesla Shield," I've dubbed it) that could provide an impenetrable defense and thus render war obsolete.

In my pursuit of Tesla's secret, it gradually became apparent to me that present orthodox electromagnetic theory is seriously flawed in some fundamental respects. One of these is in the definition and use of f, the scalar electrostatic potential. It is this error which has hidden the long-sought unified field theory from the theorists.

In the theory of the scalar electrostatic potential (SEP), the idea is introduced of work accomplished on a charge brought in from a distance against the scalar field. The SEP is not a vector field, but is a scalar field. Indeed, scalar potential cannot of itself perform work on a charged mass; if it could do so, then tremendous force would exist on every mass due to the extremely high SEP of the vacuum itself. Only a differential of SEP between two spatial points can produce force or accomplish work. (Rigorously, a differential of scalar potential between two spatial points constitutes a vector. Only a vector can produce force and do work.)

Also, work can only be done on a mass. Further, it takes time to move an electron or other charged mass between two spatial points, and so the work performed by a spatial differential of the f-field requires time. Rigorously, the delta SEP is voltage, not SEP per se, and is directly related to E field. The entire voltage concept depends on the work performed in moving a mass, after that mass has moved. The idea of "voltage" always implies the existence of a steady differential of f between two spatial points for a finite length of time, and it also involves the assumption of a flow of actual mass having occurred. SEP, on the one hand, is always a single-point function; on the other hand, difference in potential (i.e., V) is always a two point function, as is any vector.*

Yet many graduate level physics and electromagnetics papers and texts erroneously confuse f and V in the static case! Such an interpretation is of course quite incorrect.



** Two spatial points involve at least ?t = ?L/c in time. All vectors and gradients involve 2 separated spatial points, and thus present timelines in 4-space.* f_4 *is a point, not a line, in 4-space.*

Another common assumption in present EM theory -- that the electrostatic potential (f_0*) of the normal vacuum is zero -- has no legitimate basis. In fact, we know* f_0 *is nonzero because the vacuum is filled with enormous amounts of fluctuating virtual state activity, including incredible charge fluctuations. And by virtue of its point definition,* f_0 *must be the "instantaneous intensity" of these fluctuations -- but both in space and time. The scalar electrostatic potential is therefore the "instantaneous stress" on spacetime itself, and a measure of the intensity of the virtual state flux through a 4-dimensional spacetime point.*

Potential theory was largely developed in the 1800's, before the theory of relativity. Time flowrate was then regarded as immutable. Accordingly, electrostatic "intensity" was chosen as "spatial intensity," with the connotation of "spatial flux density." This assumes a constant, immutable rate of flow of time, which need not be true at all if we believe relativity. Such a spatial "point" intensity is actually a "line" in 4-space, and not a 4-dimensional "point" at all. Thus the spatial potential -- f_3 *-- is a very special case of the real spacetime potential --* f_4*, or charge and electromagnetic theory today is accordingly a special case of the real 4-space electromagnetism that actually exists! Note also that charge is a 4-dimensional concept.*

Now mass is a spatial, 3-dimensional concept. Rigorously, mass does not exist in time -- masstime exists in time. Mass and charge are thus of differing dimensionalities!

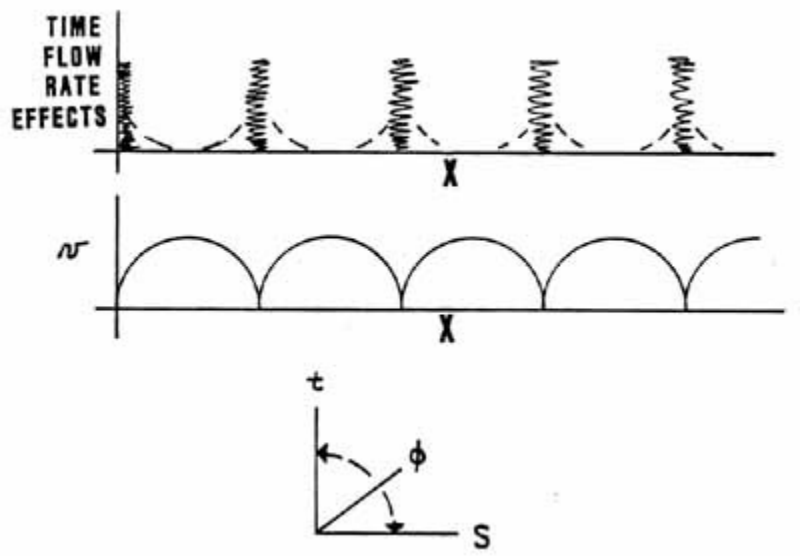
Also, according to quantum mechanics, the charge of a particle -- e.g., of an electron -- is due to the continual flux of virtual particles given off and absorbed by the observable particle of mass. Thus charge also is conceptually a measure of the virtual flux density, and directly related to f. Further, since the charge exists in time, it is the charge of a particle of spatial mass that gives it the property of masstime, or existing in time.

Here a great confusion and fundamental error has been thrown into the present EM theory by the equating of "charge" and "charged mass." As we have seen, the two things are really very different indeed.

To speak of a spatial "amount" of charge erroneously limits the basic EM theory to a fixed time flowrate condition (which of course it was considered to be, prior to Einstein's development of relativity). Thus when the limited present theory encounters a "relativistic" case (where the time flowrate changes), all sorts of extraordinary corrections must be introduced. The real problem, of course, is with the fundamental definitions of electrostatic potential and charge. The spatial "amount" of charge (i.e. the coulomb) as we presently erroneously use the term, is

actually the spatial amount of observable "charged mass." To correct the theory, one must introduce the true 4-space SEP and separate the definitions of charge and charged mass.

Only when a mass is moved does one have work -- and voltage or vector fields. (The reason one has voltage and E field connected to a normal electrostatically charged object in the laboratory is because an excess of charged-particle masses are assembled on the object, and these masses are in violent motion! A true static charge would have no E field at all.)



Structure of the Schappeller Device

First developed in Germany. After the Second World War two different sciences developed called "Physics". One was the relativism taught in schools. The second more esoteric type wasutilized only secretly, by the secret government, for deep blackprojects.

According to Davson's description upon which we will rely, the Schappeller device is really composed of two separate units, the rotor and the stator. The stator is constructed as follows: Its surface is round or ball-shaped, being composed of two half-shells of steel. These half-shells contain the internal structure and are air tight. Attached at each "pole" of each half-shell is an iron bar magnet, most of whose structure is internal. This means that the bulk of the magnet is inside the steel ball, one opposite the other. There is a space between thetwo bar magnets at the very center of the sphere.

Insulation, a ceramic material, is placed on the inside of the steel ball leaving a hollow central area. Within this hollow area and around the space between the magnets are wound two internal coils. These originate at the bar magnet poles and each terminates at the center of the sphere with a connection leading out of the sphere to the rotor.

These coils are composed of a hollow copper tube filled with a special and secret substancecalled the "electret". Upon leaving the sphere the electret filled copper tubes are replaced by conventional copper wire. An electrical connection is made from the outside surface of one pole to one pole of a special type of battery which is grounded at the other pole or, as an alternative, to a special device called an "Ur-machine" which will be discussed.

This electret is a permanent magnet within the sphere. This type of magnetism is not identical with ferro-magnetism or electromagnetism, it is much stronger . The actual composition of Schappeller's electret remains a secret but another electret has been made by Professor Mototaro Eguchi. It consists of carnauba wax and resin, perhaps also containing some beeswax. It was kept in a strong electric field while baking slowly until it solidified. For purposes of production of Schappeller spheres, a complete electret manufacturing plant would have to be set up which had no parallel in present science .

Before being set into operation, all the air is pumped from the hollow core of the sphere. This whole ball is mounted on aswivel mechanism so that the poles can be moved from the vertical to the horizontal. The stator is completely unattached from the rotor. The stator can function without the rotor and the stator is capable of producing electrical energy without the rotor. The rotor could also be used to generate additional electrical energy.

The rotor consists of: A steel wheel of special design fixed on

For an understanding of what is really happening here we have to consider the bar magnet. We think of a bar of iron with two poles, one positive and one negative or perhaps one north and one south pole. But there are really three components to the bar magnet. There are the two poles and the neutral zone between the poles If we cut the magnet in half we get two new poles. For the Schappeller this neutral area is very important. Imagine a barmagnet running through the vertical axis of the ball. Then imagine the center section cut out. We now have a north pole at the top of the ball, a south pole at the bottom of the ball just as we do with the planet Earth. In the center we have a missing section with a south pole, opposing the north pole at the top ofthe ball and, likewise, a north pole opposite the south pole at the bottom of the ball. We have now four poles and a split barmagnet with a gap in its center section.

It is this gap in the center where Schappeller's "glowing magnetism" is generated by grounding, that is, charging the device via a special battery and an earth connection. This glowing magnetism is the mystery. Davson cites Schappeller's calculations and gives this form of magnetism as being one thousand times more powerful than that produced by present magnetism . He also states that in this form of magnetism the electricity is stationary while the magnetism is radiated .

To repeat again, Davson contends throughout his book that this glowing magnetism is not found in secondary physics, that is, in modern physics, and that this glowing magnetism is a manifestation of primary physics. As a phenomenon of primary physics, it is responsible for and can generate heat, electricity and magnetism.

After initial stimulation and in a state of glowing magnetism, no further input of energy is needed from the battery. The deviceis able to draw in energy to it directly from the surrounding aether, bind this energy though its magnetic electret material, that is the filling in the hollow copper coils of the internal coil, and then re-radiate energy producing heat, electricity,magnetism or mechanical work depending upon the application.

Stated another way, this is an implosion device and it is described as such . Unlike the Schauberger device which is associated with the word implosion, the Schappeller device operates purely at the energetic level. Energy is drawn towards the center, through the magnets, into the field of glowing magnetism, and then radiated outward.

The first explanation for this output of radiant energy involves the concept of the Bloch Wall. A Bloch Wall is defined by Van Norstrand's Scientific Encyclopedia, 1958 edition, pages 201 and 202, as follows:

"This is a transition layer between adjacent ferromagnetic domains magnetized in different directions. The wall has a finite thickness of a few hundred lattice constants, as it isenergetically preferable for the spin directions to change slowly from one orientation to another, going through the wall rather than to have an abrupt discontinuity".

In electromagnetics the Bloch Wall is external to the hardware itself. It is the point of division of the circling vortex, or spin, of the electronic magnetic energies of the north and south poles. The negative north pole magnetism spins to the left while the positive south pole spins to the right. Energy is being conducted into the Schappeller device through the un-insulated poles and being conducted and spun on its way to the center of the unit. The point of zero magnetism, no spin and magnetic reversal, where the two spin fields join, is the Bloch Wall .

Most of us have heard of the two Thermodynamic Laws. These are laws of heat. The First Law of Thermodynamics states that energy is conserved, meaning that the total amount of energy in the universe always remains the same. This is no surprise for most of us and it is not the real concern here.

What is of concern is the Second Law of Thermodynamics which discusses heat and entropy. The word entropy might be thought of as a state of randomness or chaos. Negative entropy would then mean movement toward the less random or the more ordered in any particular thing. If we apply this to a system, then entropy tends to increase until the system breaks down in utter chaos

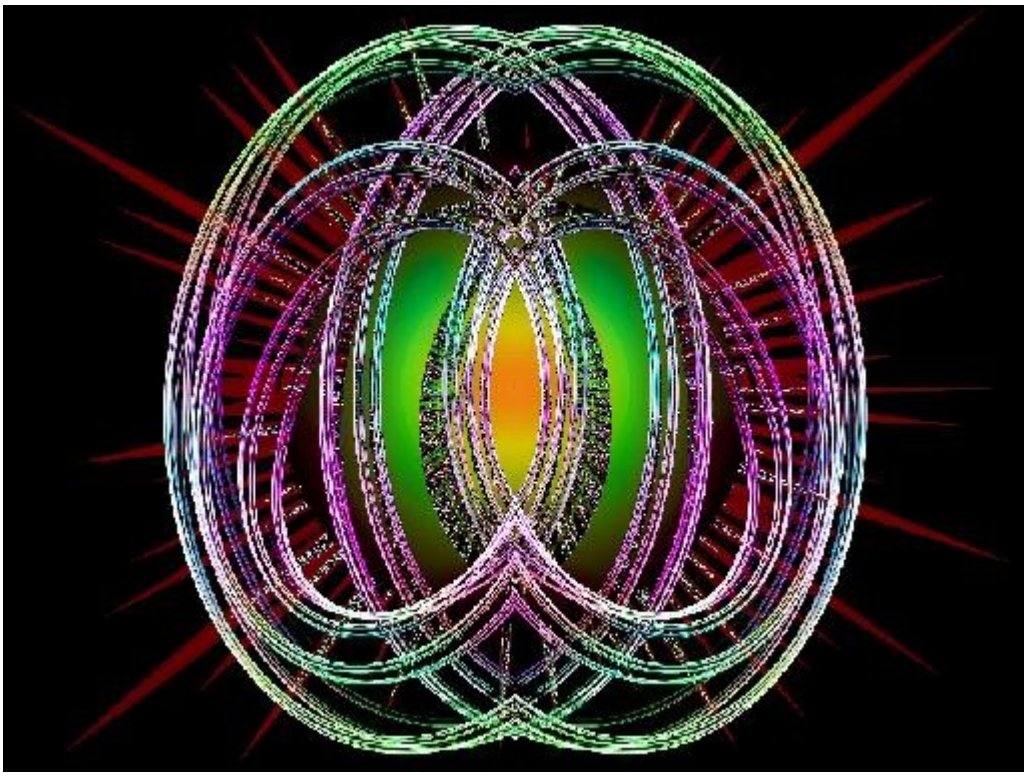
This will occur unless the system is re-charged with additional outside energy. A concrete example is less confusing.

Imagine a new automobile just coming off the assembly line. It has taken a great deal of energy to find, refine, forge, weld,and paint the metal parts of this car alone. This same concept also applies to all the other components of the car. This energy and organization constitute a highly organized state, or, said another way, a state of negative entropy.

What happens next illustrates entropy. The car is purchased. Whaether it is driven hard or just sits in the garage does not matter in the long run because what happens to the car is that it starts to fall apart. This change may be small at first and may only occur at the molecular level, but it occurs nevertheless.The engine, transmission, paint, rubber, electronics, etc. all will fail with time. Even it the car just sits in the garage, in a thousand years the metal will eventually oxidize. Finally, the car rusts away forming a reddish brown heap. This is exactly the opposite of the organization and energy used to put the car togaether. This disorganization is entropy. The only thing which will reverse this, as we all know, are additional inputs of energy by the owner in the form of maintenance and repairs.

All things in a relative state of relative order move toward a state of disorder. In terms of heat, heat will always flow into a colder place from a warmer place. When something is heated there is a rise in its entropy. With increasing heat its molecules move faster and faster in random chaos as a bomb does when it explodes. Increasing heat means increasing randomness and chaos which is entropy. Cold, then, can be seen in terms of negative entropy. Any cold object is simply more organized and less random than the same object once it is heated.

Schappeller had something to say about the Second Law of Thermodynamics. He said there was another and unknown thermodynamic cycle which runs opposite the Second Law. We will call it "Reverse Thermodynamics". It is the reverse of the Second Law of Thermodynamics in that it leads to an increase in entropy. Not only is there an increase in order but there is an increase in cold! Schappeller, according to Mr. Watson's letter, built his spherical device primarily to demonstrate the principles behind this Reverse Thermodynamics. It was not designed as a practical machine.



ETERNAL LANTERNS

Every symbol, artifact, and accessory of the Utopian world emanates light. Transported earthly visitors first remark at this suffusive light. Their host joyously explains that "the light comes from everywhere". This magickal radiance is the light of consciousness itself. Mythologies and histories alike are replete with reports of the "endless light".

The radiant beauty of mythical "eternal lanterns" stimulates and provokes timeless scientific desire. Their endless effulgence remains their single most fascinating aspect. Can such a light source exist in the material world? The mystery of that eternal radiance could neither be compared nor equaled on earth. Firecraft did not reproduce the quality of Utopian ideal radiance. Such eternal light projects joy and wonder. Neither their radiance nor the vivifying thrill ever fade with time.

The image and symbol of the eternal lantern permeates mythology. However separated in distance or time, mythologies the world over each speak of eternal lanterns. The symbol of the eternal lamp is a haunting object, which we most desire. A wordless message of hope and life beam forth, most directly representing divinity.

Believing that eternal lanterns once existed in the fabled world, ancient qualitative science sought them with a deep faith that they could be found. Ancient conquerors made extensive search for eternal lanterns and other such "fabulous" treasures. To locate, recapture, of unearth these lamps provided a formidable conqueror's quest. Likewise, numerous radiant sources were discovered and described by credible naturalists.

As centuries passed, certain scientific artisans claimed that they had successfully reproduced eternal lanterns. According to some bards of the Middle Ages, there were lands where dreams had literally materialized. Kingdoms and rare wonders lay to the east, possessors of magickal technology. Following this trail of legends and marvels came Marco Polo. Among the material proofs, which he brought home to Venice, there were also new legends and reports. Marco Polo told of palaces and kings, kingdoms and artifacts, exotic natural wonders and anomalies. Caravans of archetypes and symbols.

In the city of the great Khan, there were hundreds of fabled rubies, thousands of gold tablets, and millions of standing soldiers. Marco stated very plainly that, in the outlying provinces of the Khan's empire, radiant stones and magickal accessories were commonly employed for a great variety of purposes. He had seen some of these marvels with his own eyes. One particular legend, which he was fond of retelling, is rarely heard or mentioned today. It centered about the fabulous Prester John, mythical King of the East. Prester John sat in a magickal throne room, a great flooding radiance shed by special rare gems. The unearthly light of his throne, an undying light. He employed the radiance of these rare gems to render his throne room sacred, enlightened, vivifying, and quiescent. His knights were continually flooded with strength and love for their cause because of these radiant stones.

Through the agency of special viewing stones, Prester John gained instant knowledge of distant events. Empowered to project peace and benevolence to distant warring lands, he watched and interceded over whole regions through these magickal means. He was able to project help to those lands through rays, which came from his magickal stones. Famines reversed, plagues eradicated, joy restored, Prester John was the protector of nations who did not know him. Prester John ("Pastor John"), the mystically advanced Christian King, is a notable story of Mongol origin. The eternal lantern, one of innumerable archetypes, persists in mythologies the world over.

Marco claimed he had seen black rocks used in Cappadocia to produce light and heat. In parts of the same region, he claimed to have seen "black oils" taken from bubbling earth pits for the same purpose. Scholars rejected everything he had to say when they heard these two reports. Long after his passing, when coal and petroleum were later discovered by Europeans, all the

words of Marco Polo were heeded without question. The wonder of eternal radiance, Prester John, and magickal technology continued to occupy human curiosities throughout the following centuries.

All lands and peoples have the eternal lantern in their dream treasuries. Nordic mythology ascribed "eternal lanterns" to the gnomes, who both inherited and manufactured them. The gnomes used their mystical lanterns to light gem-studded subterranean palaces. The lanterns themselves had names, archaically crafted by famed gnome masters. Made of radiant stones, they continuously emanated soft colors and an atmosphere of great delight. The magickal lanterns themselves were fabricated from rare glowing elements and gems.

In fables, mystical eternal lanterns are made of humanly inaccessible minerals and elements. Legends continually remind us that magickal elements and gems have archaic world-origins, remnants of the lost world. Uncorrupted by the touch and taint of mortals, they frame the evidence of a first creation. Their properties, pure and sacredly honored, emerge from the dream world.

Fables teach that all beings naturally seek these materials. Certain beings, gnomes the most frequent species, covet these lanterns with a rare viciousness. The "radiant stones" reveal the first world Nature and all its wonder, the "lost elements" of which the old world was made.

In the fables, the magickal elements are said to yet exist in the deepest recesses of the earth and in special secret mountains. Spiritual prowess is required to both recognize and retrieve the minerals. The "hidden folk" always see what mortals cannot, plucking magick gems and mining magick metals from their archaic repositories with ease. Gnomes, faeries, elves, and angels jealously retain the secret of radiant stones and radiant lanterns. When humans manage to obtain them, there are consequent complications.

The magick elements and radiant stones are always wonderful to all who behold them. Their radiance is divine. Mysterious beings reverence the appearance of the radiant stones. Humanity especially cherishes and desires them. Elves cynically remind us why we have lost both the first world and the wonder elements of which it was made. The wondrous gems and metals invariably come from "forgotten archaic ages". They are "first created matter", "sacred gems", and "starry metals". They are the material of the old world.

Fables report that these wonderful elements come from the times just after the beginning of creation. Having been buried in the angelic rebellions, some remain in the deep recesses of earth. Others, having been thrown among the stars, reside in the stardust, awaiting the time when they may return to bless humanity. They hold the key to human conscious progress, requiring only humility before they may be discovered.

Mystery minerals and radiant gems are often found where natural catastrophism is at work. Radiant stones are loosened from archaic imprisonment by strange events, which the "hidden folk" worriedly pursue. They jealously guard their treasures from "bumbling" humanity. Wonder elements are found in the dearth of volcanic explosions, flung up from mysterious metaphysical depths. Some fall to earth from space, glowing and pulsating. Whether thrown out of earth or space treasuries, they are usually found by adventurous humans whose lives become transformed. What these persons do with their treasure usually determines their fate, a moral lesson concerning the abuse of power.

There are peaceful ways in which the radiant stones are located in some tales. There are those who see magickal glowing pools of water by night. Venturing in, they manage to find the rare "wish-granting" glowing gems. Some only appear during certain astrological seasons, under specific "heavenly signs". They are seen only by sensitives who, with greatest care, find them radiating their light when touched by the crescent moon. Mysterious visitors often add a "pinch" of magick dust into the mixtures of old despondent alchemists. When this alchemical projection has performed its work, the molten metals become joyfully radiant.

"Lost elements" grant their bearers strange abilities and miraculous powers. The abilities they give often require a small exertion of mind, with a resultant magnification of intent. Wearing the radiant gems, one can become invincible or invisible. One can pass through walls. One can fly, lift great weights, bring lightning or storms, and perform unheard superhuman works. These mysterious materials link dreams directly with the world. They are windows through which archetypes flow directly into our world. Wish amplifiers. The very artifacts of Prester John. Magickal technology requires the radiant stones. They are the lost talismans, the lost instrumentalities that guide and extend human consciousness. Radiant stones are the reagents of every lost technology. Those who find them become heroes or villains. The legends tell both of the location and loss of mystery elements. They may be found, granted, or stolen. Each means of obtaining them has its consequences. Magick rings are given to humble recipients by angelic visitors. Mystical necklaces are given in return for humanly kind gestures to children. They are fabulous rewards from gnomes, faeries, and sprites. Little children and humble old folk often accidentally find magickal materials by the deliberate design of "hidden ones". Radiant crystalline jewels are often found by humans who enter unfamiliar glowing caverns and grottoes through accidental circumstance. Wanderers, lost in a storm, find caverns of wonderful radiant treasuries in places they can never relocate.

There are those whose lust for power drives them to acquire the lost elements through evil sorceries. There are mysterious alchemists who stumble on the strange minerals, taking them by night from their "sacred resting place". Working their excessive "treatments and chemical labors" until the magick is released, they often become the terrors of the countryside.

Evil alchemists, betraying the sacred calling, challenge rule and dominion. Working feats of mind magick and enslaving the populace, they portray the dangers associated with the misuse of magickal technology. A hero is usually summoned by a rival good wizard to destroy such evil alchemists. The fabled confrontations always pits magick against magick, the hero having been given an equally great talisman by which to succeed. Love is the key to winning the battle. Love stimulates the radiant gems. Greedy and ruthless hunters steal them from forgotten temples, plucking red glowing gems from the eyes of idols with rude steel knives.

When the "wonder elements" are lost, they are lost through misuse and pride. They are often taken from the wicked by mysterious and protective guardians of humanity. Jealous and hapless fools accidentally drop their radiant stolen prize into wells, seas, burning pools, and crevasses of ice. The magickal elements and radiant stones are often lost just after certain worthy persons have been blessed by their magick. These materials seem impossible for most humans to keep. The loss of the wonder elements is always attended by great sadness and regret. Those who lose them are shunned, their villages fading into a disappointing and lackluster future. In the closing verses of these stories, one is always taught to expect their re-emergence. Hopeful that the rediscovery of lost elements will raise society into a clarified future, there are always promised signs by which we know of their appearance on earth. World conscious revolution always requires the radiant rocks.

These mysterious "lost elements" and "radiant stones" continually emerge from the deepest memories of humanity. Their re-emergence in the social symbolic lexicon is irrepressible. The greatest themes of modern science fiction are all archaic in origin. Their symbols, however updated and modified, have arcane roots. The archetypal image of both the eternal lantern and the magickal elements reappeared with the "Green Lantern" comic book series of the 1930's, where the eternal emerald lantern from another world conferred its power to one who would justly bear the magick ring. Charging the ring by the eternal radiance of the emerald lantern, the ring-bearing knight swears to protect the world from evil. He then learns the secret psychotronic power of the ring.

While the images of Prester John's fabulous courtroom illuminated the minds of those who thrilled to their hearing, a new and unexpected materialization was historically chronicled.

So dramatic an episode in human history, it yet demands a complete bibliomantic examination. There was an instance in time, a true psychosocial event, in which archetype met human desire in material form.

RADIANT ROCK



During the late Middle Ages, a great variety of remarkable "radiant rocks" were suddenly and unexpectedly discovered. These discoveries emerged from the mountainous regions of Central Europe in continual waves. It was the country folk who found them. Approaching in a timid, childlike wonder they saw the impossible. A powerful and unusual radiance was found emerging through the very rocks of the mountainsides. Light seemed to be streaming out of the hillsides! The brilliant green and blue mineral light was seen among familiar mountain rocks after sundown. As reported, the light was brilliant, far above the brightest light of the full moon.

Most of the first fortunate individuals who made these discoveries were not scholars or craftsmen. Typically, they were shepherds, mountain villagers, pilgrims, and wanderers; the innocents whom angelic hosts historically visit with messages of love. The glowing rocks seemed to be windows on some underground domain. Possibly from unknown cavern worlds beneath! Nights

were spent watching the rock radiance in absolute wonderment. The radiance was considered an apparition, a divine event. The light was beautiful, glorious, and unfamiliar. It brought with it the atmosphere of another world.

Here was a new revelation, a new kind of light, which did not come from fire. The rocks gave forth a bright light, bright enough to illuminate the faces of those who stared into them in disbelief. Though shining for hours with no other energy source, this cold rock-light would not die! Those who discovered these strange glowing rocks believed themselves to have been favored by miraculous visitation, answers to fervent requests.

Stories began emerging from different parts of the world concerning these very same radiant rocks. Some of these were given names. Some were associated with the saints. Others were simply named for those who found them, or the place from which they were dug. A few brave souls were not afraid to attempt sampling the find. Unearthed, pieces were brought indoors. Though separated from their parent rock mass, they continued illuminating cabin interiors with their rare and cold radiance. Undying fire. Cold, pure endless light!

Most of the rocks came from familiar regions, yet their radiance was never before seen. Innumerable opportunities existed for the observation of the brilliant and spontaneous radiance. But, why had no one reported such wonders? Had no one ever seen these lights before? The shepherds who frequented those very places had crossed and recrossed their grazing paths for countless centuries. Yet, they had seen nothing unusual. Certainly nothing this noteworthy was ever observed by anyone familiar with the very terrain in which the manifestations had taken place. This equally profound and perplexing mystery now formed additional evidence concerning the radiant rocks, one which surrounded them with an additional and inescapable aura.

It was apparent that these were divinely inspired events, utterly new creations. This was the accompanying awareness, which boosted their fame into public consciousness. Clergy and monastics became enthralled...humbled by the notion that science and theology were not, as most had assumed, separate experiences. Archetype, visionary desire, and natural reality had been brought into material fusion.

The radiant rocks foretold a coming dawn, an Age of Light perhaps! For the people of this time period, the phenomenon was material evidence of the ancient faith. The glory of these special radiant crystals brought about a curious form of devotion. Taken as miraculous signs, each were displayed before persons of both low and high estate. Cathedrals displayed them for the common folk. The rocks were seen as sacred artifacts, befitting the treatment rendered toward relics. Private viewings, accompanied by all the pageantry of liturgical service, were held before the courts of kings.

Here was a new breath of promise, a silent comforting word. In this atmosphere of prayerful silence, the miraculous stones radiated their eerie green or blue light to the wonderment of all who beheld in silent awe. Certain varieties were exceedingly brilliant, some reporting a radiance far above the brilliance of full moonlight. In a few other instances the report of radiant brilliance approaching sunlight was confirmed by credible authorities. Those who worshipfully gazed at these rocks in the silent cathedrals awaited metaphoric answers. It was difficult to imagine that former scholars had separated innervision and external Nature, calling the one "fantasy" and the other "reality".

In the clear light of these wonder rocks there was some powerful sense of a lost innocent world and its wonderful radiant vitality. A new and striking atmosphere seemed to capture all the scholars who approached the brilliant rocks. Gazing into their wondrously bright and seemingly endless radiance, one had the sense that the Divine Presence was mystically shining through "corrupt matter". It was light from death, the complete antithesis of the fire paradigm. Here, the production of light did not require the death of living thing. The light did not emerge through the consumption of fuels, the soul of the green forest. This matter was not "corrupt". This was a rare kind of matter, unknown except for the legends and fables, which accurately described them in every detail.

With each discovery of a new radiant mineral, more proof was added to the ancient belief that Creative Light had not indeed abandoned the world of tears. Where death seemed the ruling power, it was the light of these rare gems, which heralded sweet proof that Divine Love was yet reaching for humanity. Those who both studied and reported their experiences with these radiant rocks certainly knew the comparative illuminating power of candles and bonfires. When they likened the brilliance of these strange rocks to full moonlight or of sunlight, they were neither being scientifically primitive or emotionally excessive.

It is astounding to recount the historical density of such finds during the early Renaissance. Arcane journals and manuscripts contain anecdotes of these discoveries, although found with difficulty in widely scattered fragments. They are the remains of notable past events in the indelible historic record.

Scholarly minds reeled under the dream-impact of possible new technologies. The wonders, which could emerge from the proper implementation of these rocks, would take some time to fully develop. Would these rocks respond to the mind? Would they influence actions without contact? Could they be used to move heavy objects? Could they make one invisible or invincible? It is very significant that those who sought the development of radiant technology used the very archetypes of legend to guide their efforts.

There were those who now ran to the mountains in search of radiant rock. Many new varieties were found, but few gave the rare radiance produced by the original finds. Large crystals of fluorite and barite were torn from mountain scarps. Having been exposed to intense sunlight, each was then methodically taken into dark chambers for examination. In the clutches of secular scholars who sought purely mechanistic explanations, the comparatively weak glow of these rocks also remained incomprehensible. They did not equal those, which had previously been found. Words and logic failed to explain what Nature had revealed.

Late Renaissance science was searching everywhere for more examples of this wondrous rock luminescence. As continual examples of these fluorescent phenomena were found, science could do nothing more than simply collate the evidence. Soon, a large collection of minerals and experiences had been patiently compiled. Yet, none of the forthcoming finds quite equaled those early and spectacular events, which heralded the discovery of the famed radiant rocks of Europe.

Never was such a singularly religious treatment of the phenomenon ever seen again; and it is indeed curious that the radiant intensity of later retrieved rocks, mostly barites and fluorites, did not match those reported during the first spectacular wave of discovery. The original stones surfaced in the courts of various nobles throughout the Renaissance, the coveted possessions of rulers. Their appearance and disappearance followed the rise and fall of their power. It has been impossible to trace the whereabouts of these rare gems whose great radiant intensity was "frightening". Discoveries of natural radiance such as these never made their appearance in Europe.

In the absence of newer reports, these remain inexplicable. Spontaneous sources of light made their appearance throughout the following centuries, but the truly great radiant light sources seemed to have dimmed once more. In this, the scholar is faced with a mystery. What is the reason for their appearance and disappearance down through the centuries?

NEW RADIANCE

When the element "phosphoro" was discovered in 1669, the frightened alchemist Brandt fell down in silent prayer. He is often depicted in this poise at moment of discovery. Fascinated preoccupation with radiant rocks and other related phenomena always re-emerged with each new century. They came with great regularity during the Eighteenth Century, mostly associated with bioluminescent phenomena. Luminous insects, fungi, coral, fish, mushrooms, and so forth. The light they gave was neither eternal, nor radiant. These were

again heralded ... but not with the great sense of awe or religious reverence rendered to those first wondrous manifestations.

There were those who grew accustomed with the "disappointing" nature of quests and natural finds. This sad tendency became the "expected outcome" of belief in any kind of visionary artifact. Disappointment and hopelessness was associated with the quest for dream archetypes in material nature. Nevertheless, several significant discoveries continued to overthrow this negative worldview, vindicating those who expect the natural world to surprise them.

A mysterious radiant stone was discovered in Connecticut during the latter 1600's by a Mr. Steele. Living in East Haddam at the time, Mr. Steele discovered a truly marvelous and precious stone, which he claimed visibly, radiated incredible volumes of light. He confided secretly with his landlord, a Mr. Knowlton, that he would soon be able to procure it in secret. He referred to the stone as "the carbuncle", relating that a huge sum of money would be theirs to share if only the secrecy could be maintained until time of disclosure. Mr. Steele seemed to infer that he had found a large deposit of the white material, and this increased the earnest expectations of his landlord.

By night, Mr. Steele brought the "white rounded carbuncle" back to the boarding house under thick covers. Despite the attempt at cloaking the stone, it glowed with an intensely penetrating radiance. In the dark, the light grew to an incredible and anomalous proportion, far exceeding that of sunshine. This material was secreted into the cellar of the house, one "not having any windows". There, Mr. Steele "worked on the material by night", performing chemical operations on the substance.

Despite the thick stonewalls, the light of this stone "shone right through" to the outer meadows. So great was its penetrating strength that the entire house appeared illuminated by fire, being seen at very great distances by curious others. In addition to this mystery, large and continual booming sounds were heard surrounding the stone and the house. Mr. Steele stated that these sounds emanated from the stone. He labored on the stone every night until it was impossible to hide the secret any longer from neighbors. Mr. Knowlton, the landlord, thought it bewitched by Indian sorcery and angrily warned Mr. Steele to cease his evil acts.

Wrapping the carbuncle in sheet lead and taking on a disguised appearance, he fled from the town by sailing ship. Because of the stone's remarkable luminescence and equally powerful thunder, it was impossible to hide the stone. It has been presumed that the sailors, superstitious and frightened of the accursed carbuncle, simply threw him overboard with the object in his grasp. England, Steele's intended destination, was never reached by him. The stone, of course, was lost.

The large mysterious stone was original dug out of a very specific hillside, known by the residents of the area. From descriptions given by the now-late Mr. Steele, a local cleric found the very spot. The cleric is the same gentleman, a man of impeccable character and irreproachable honesty, who wrote the journal from which the tale was derived. He spoke of the existence of the mystery carbuncle as a fact, in greatest confidence.

The cleric said that lightning was frequently drawn into the hillside at that very point, loud booming noises constantly emanating from the place regardless of the weather. The place was also known to the Native Americans, who treated the district as a sacred spot. Puritans believed the place bewitched, and avoided it with great terror. No mention was ever made of the strange substance again.

While sounding completely fanciful, such stones were actually observed in New Guinea by numerous traders who managed to penetrate the high mountains of Mount Wilhemina. These adventurers reported that native villages employed large "balls of stone" to brilliantly light the night darkness. The giant glowing stones were exceedingly bright, resembling "suspended moons". These filled the jungle region with their radiance, giving a surreal quality to the place. The source of the mysterious light found, those of the expedition were completely astounded. Poised high on very large pedestals, the huge white balls of stone glowed with a brilliance equal to that shed by electric lanterns. Their light did not fade with time.

Another such account came through Ion Idriess, a famed Australian writer. Aborigine elders, while recounting island history to him, reported the existence of "the booyas". These were large balls of stone, which glow with an eerie magickal light. Three of these stone "scepters" were known in the area. Poised on tall pedestals of bamboo, the light shed by the booyas was so bright that it enveloped its spectators. Held up toward the sky, the stone flashed with a brilliant cold green light, and was thus "charged". Villages thus illuminated by greenish white brilliance were seen far off at sea.

The diary of a conquistador (Barco Centenera, 1601) told of a similar, if not exact, stone ball lantern. The setting was Paraguay, in the city of Gran Moxo. There he reported discovering a huge stone pedestal, some twenty-four feet in height. This pillar was surmounted by a huge ball of stone, which shone with such brilliance that it illuminated both the lake and the inhabited area.

The English Colonel P.H. Fawcett reported hearing of cities in the same South American jungles whose people employed a similarly strange means for illuminating their night times. These were the very same kinds of cold green balls of stone, poised on very tall stone pedestals. Colonel Fawcett, of utmost integrity, sacrificed his life while seeking the ruins of these lost cities. His

qualified opinion was that these places were "contemporary remnants" which retained the forgotten knowledge of ... much older civilizations.

There are those who claim to have retained some portions of these legendary materials. Nicholas Roerich, symbolic master artist, traveled to Mongolia in 1925 after learning from monks of a famed stone, which "fell from Orion". Securing the stone on behalf of the monastery in which it was housed, he claimed to have discovered its amazing mind-expanding qualities. Both Nicholas and Helena Roerich accompanied a fragment of the stone to a neighboring monastery where it was enshrined.

These sacred stones, elements of the first world Nature, were said by him to radiate a sharply defined consciousness. The monks attested to the ability of this stone to "maintain peace and elevate consciousness to all the outlying districts". In these mountainous lands, timeless traditions preserve what centuries of European history would have erased. Could this have been the very stone, which Marco Polo had reported? Was this one of the "magickal stones" employed by Prester John? The couple returned home, encrypting the truth of this remarkable find in a series of mystical books ("On Eastern Crossroads", "Legend of The Stone", Abode of Light").

ELECTRIC ROCK

Numerous explanations for the phenomena of luminescence and phosphorescence flood the technical literature of the day. Each seek mechanistic explanation for the remarkable radiance of certain materials and apparatus. Despite these academic speculations, the phenomena of luminosity and phosphorescence represent some very essence of our deepest dreams and mythic desires. Strange light sources form the heart of all artifices of legendary magick. These are fascinating archetypes, which surpass our merely intellectual fixations. Why their mere mention fills us with an awesome reverence has much deeper source.

Each new technological epoch is always accompanied by the emergence of new and remarkable light sources. From the latter part of the nineteenth century until the middle 1930's there was an abundant emergence of such devices. While many of these "lanterns" required the forced generation of energies, there were a significant number of devices, which did not. In the following account, we will see that the fables of "lost magickal elements" and "radiant rocks" are grounded in truth.



Dr. Moray

"I started my experiments with the taking of electricity from the ground, as I termed it, during the summer of 1909. By fall of 1910 I had sufficient power to operate a small electrical device, and I made a demonstration of my idea to two friends... This demonstration in the early stages consisted of operating a miniature arc light... It soon became evident that the energy was not static and that the static of the universe would be of no assistance to me in obtaining the power I was seeking...

During the Christmas Holidays of 1911, I began to fully realize that the energy I was working with was not of a static nature, but of an oscillating nature. Further I realized that the energy was not coming out of the earth, but instead was coming to the earth from some outside source. These electrical oscillations in the form of waves were not simple oscillations, but were surgings --- like the

waves of the sea --- coming to the earth continually, more in the daytime than at night, but always coming in vibrations from the reservoir of colossal energy out there in space. By this time I was able to obtain enough power to light the old 16-candlepower carbon lamp for about one half capacity, and I did not seem to make any further improvement until the spring of 1925."

Dr. Thomas Henry Moray, an electrical engineer, began research on aerial static generators in 1910. He succeeded in deriving usable electrical energy from the earth's electrostatic field. Many others had achieved similar results in the century preceding Dr. Moray. Patents of "aerial batteries" fill the archives (Vion, Ward, Dewey, Palenscar, Pennock, Plausen). Their remarkable efficiency required only the establishment of elevated stations in appropriate places, each differing in the actual mode of extracting the atmospheric energies. Some of these aerial battery systems successfully provided the utility requirements of small factories and telegraphic exchanges.

Dr. Moray was fascinated with the concept of drawing electrical energy directly from the environment. His initial and primitive tests brought a modest amount of electrical energy from his aerial battery design, producing clicking tones in a telephone receiver. With this device, he gradually developed enough atmospherically derived energy to light a small neon "arc lamp". Dr. Moray was encouraged, but not satisfied with these results. There had to be a way to get much more energy from the environment.

Static-field systems are necessarily tall aerial structures, requiring a great deal of space. Some designers used large balloons to hoist their static collectors. Others simply utilized fixed structures: large mountain-poised screens, point-studded poles. Benjamin Ward used an astounding "directional chute" which "funneled" electrostatic winds. Aerial batteries relied on the surface area of structures to absorb electrostatic charges. The larger the system, the more the available electrical power. Moray wanted to miniaturize these large systems. If miniaturization was to be the design goal, there would be a necessary and revolutionary change in the approach.

While investigating the output of his device, he discovered a feature of the natural static energy, which had somehow been overlooked by other aerial battery designers. The electrostatic power had a flimmering, pulsating quality to it. He learned of this "static pulsation" while listening through headphones, which were connected to telephone wires. The static came in a single, potent

surge. This first "wave" subsided, with numerous "back surges" following. Soon thereafter, the process repeated itself. The static surges came "like ocean waves". Indeed, with the volume of "white noise" which they produced, they sounded like ocean waves!

These peculiar waves did not arrive with "clock precision". Just like ocean waves, they arrived in schedules of their own. Dr. Moray was convinced that these were world-permeating waves. He came to believe that they represented the natural "cadence of the universe". This intriguing characteristic suggested that small amounts of pulsating electrostatic charge might be used to induce large oscillations in a large "tank" of charge. The resultant oscillating power would be applied to industrial use. But experiments in these avenues were not very promising.

Dr. Moray believed that the earth's natural electrical energies were derived from the mineral content of the ground. He therefore began examining minerals with a rare devotion. Everywhere he went, mineral hunting was the first impulse. These minerals became quite a collection. Each was examined in his small laboratory to discover any possible new electrical properties, which might reveal the truth of his ideas.

There was practical truth in his first suppositions. The early days of Radio utilized mineral crystals to detect signals. Tesla was perhaps first in announcing that selenium crystals could detect the special rays with which he was principally occupied. Thereafter several different personalities claimed to have "discovered" the crystal detection method.

Essentially solid state in nature, the method uses mineral crystals to "detect" radio signals. Fine wires ("catwhiskers") touched mineral surfaces at specific "sensitive points" and were tuned with a small coil. One could receive radio signals without batteries by employing this detector. When connected with an aerial, a ground rod, variable coil tuner and headphones, the resulting "crystal set" provided a means for receiving strong radio signals. As children, many of us had these little crystal sets. They are still popular and may be purchased for a few dollars in science shops today.

Since the crystal was the key to better radio reception, experimenters were searching the mineral kingdom for new and more sensitive detector crystals. Early radio magazines taught the eager hobbyist how to mount special radiosensitive mineral crystals. There were several favorites of which radio hobbyists were very fond. A brilliantly reflective metallic crystal having a silvery blue cast, Galena was the mineral of choice. Pyrite, otherwise known as "fool's gold", is a close second to Galena. As a radio detector, Pyrite gives a good signal strength in the headphones. Some preferred Molybdenite, a mineral that is especially sensitive to infrared energy as well as radiosignals. Radio amateurs were always trying new mineral crystals to see which ones

amplified radio stations with greater strength and clarity. Each had their favorite crystals. Little did the radio enthusiasts know why there was mystery in this quest for "radiant crystals"!

Advancing the science of crystal radio detection, certain researchers discovered that contact-combinations of minerals gave stronger signal amplifications. When carborundum and silicon crystal nuggets were pressed together with little springs in a metal tube, the signal strength was enormous. Small battery voltages turned these mineral detectors into amplifiers, early transistor-like detectors. Bi-mineral and bi-metallic hybrids were tried with good results. Mineral-metal, mineral-mineral, even multiple minerals in contact with two different metals produced enormous magnifications of signal strength.

Some detectors incorporated carnotite, a radioactive mineral. This greatly increased conductivity with a resultant enormous signal magnification. Coating aerial points and catwhiskers with autonite, another mild radioactive mineral, produced amplified signals. There were small companies, which manufactured synthetic minerals ("Radiocite" and "Russonite"). These claimed superiority in the signal-boosting ability. There were scores of other sensitive minerals, which gradually appeared in the journals, some natural and rare, and some synthetic compositions.

In light of these wonders, a full-scale assault on the mineral kingdom was launched by both private and government research labs. It was discovered again that the mineral world is not simple. The mineral world is mysterious and locale-specific. Each ground site where minerals are found evidences unique mineral combinations and admixtures. The special qualities of identical mineral species can vary completely among geographic points.

Galena contains critical element traces, which differ completely among mining sites. It was found that Galena, taken from certain special sites in Kansas, gave an excessively clear signal output with high volume. This natural Germanium rich variation placed it far above other galena samples in radio-sensitivity. In addition, these crystals visibly differ from Galena taken from other places, having a rare blue green hue.

GROUND ENERGY

Crystal sets were the ruling radio technology in the early 1900's. Listening to radio stations through a crystal set is still a treat! The sounds are startling clear ... and loud. An old neighbor told how his great-uncle so tuned the crystal set that "everyone in the house could hear the music". Most crystal radio sets are "unpowered" radios. The entire study field of unpowered radios

has been receiving enough attention lately for the publication of several books on the subject.

The anomalous strength of crystal radio signals has much to do with design, conductivity, crystal quality, aerial surface, and ground contact. In many cases, the aerial may be completely eradicated when the ground connection is "right". In fact, the aerial can be eradicated, but not the ground. It is the ground connection, which is all-important.



Stubblefield

Amateurs are rediscovering that specific ground points emanate radio signals in sufficient quantities to power loudspeakers! Recent reports from three independent researchers reveal that crystal radio reception through ground connection alone is shockingly powerful. The developed radio power in these crystal radio receivers was so strong that volume controls were installed to limit the output sound!

According to each report, crystal received radio signals actually seemed to "grow in strength" with time. The anomalous growth is one, which numerous researchers have noted. The pattern follows the "vegetative growth" which Reichenbach observed in his "Odic" energy and which Stubblefield saw in his "electrical earth waves". Vegetative growth patterns appear as a gradually increasing signal, reaching frightening volumes at the maximum. In one such instance, the weak signal strength required headphones. Within several days however, the headphones had to be replaced with a small loudspeaker. This loudspeaker was then replaced by a much larger diameter horn. Finally, the horn had to be disconnected periodically because neighbors complained of the "outrageous booming sound". Vegetative signal growth. Not an electrical characteristic.

One may view the crystal radio receiver as a tuner of crystal ad, the radio signals and other electrical values merely appearing as epiphenomena (Meinke). Recall that Reichenbach hoped to use Od in a new non-electrical technology, and that later pioneers developed Radionic instruments to these ends. The engineering convention of the early Twentieth Century had not yet realized the active appearance of these more fundamental energies in their circuits, as did their predecessors in the telegraph industry.

The idea of obtaining and using "ground energy" is covered in secrecy. What would happen to fossil fuel companies were it even suspected that vast electrical energy could be simply pulled from the ground at specific points? These energies began "making their appearance" during the years of

telegraphy. Well placed telegraphic ground plates were able to operate with energy simply taken from the ground. Several early telegraph lines historically continued signaling among stations, though their batteries had been "dry and dead" for several years! I spoke to an engineer who saw this kind of system operation when yet a teenager. Seeing this strange system in full working order so impressed him that, developing that rare taste, he forever sought such anomalies as a lifelong passion. Numerous articles from the last century retell exact details concerning these phenomena.

It is possible to demonstrate its principle with ground rods and galvanometers. Yes, there is great energy in the earth, vast natural energy that is accessible only in specific points. But the true and fundamental identity of that energy has been questioned. Most qualified investigators observe that ground energy does not "begin" as electricity. Electricity from the ground only appears after several natural stages of transformation. Vegetative growth. This is evidenced in old telegraph lines where measured currents do not provide adequate wattage for the activities, which are thereafter observed in the components. This was especially true for the forgotten chemical telegraph systems, where scarcely any electrical current managed the successful exchange of strong signals.

The forgotten science of selecting "special ground sites" is re-emerging among VLF radio researchers. No two-ground sites are ever the same. It is possible to probe around in a garden with simple meters and metal rods to prove this claim. Touching carbon and iron rods to the ground registers as currents ONLY when specific points are touched. It is fascinating to find extremely active sensitivity spots immediately adjacent to points, which produce absolutely no response in meters. The effects measurably increase despite rod separations.

In no manner can these be referred to as "electrolytic" or "battery actions", since the requirement for best energy extraction by this method is dry ground. Rainwater destroys these effects. Moreover, it is only when the right ground contacts are made that one will watch the meter "pin". There the meter will remain until the rods are removed. Such energetic discharges can continue for months!

Removing the rods, however, produces a more astounding phenomenon. The meter, dropping to "zero", does not rise again when the rods are replaced in their very same ground-points. One can lift one rod out of its well, watch the meter drop, and then instantly replace the rod with no resultant energy rise. Ground energy withdraws in a manner suggestive of "biological irritation". Each of these phenomena may be demonstrated to personal satisfaction with very simple apparatus.

THE SWEDISH STONE

Dr. Moray traveled to Sweden as a missionary of the Mormon Church in 1911, visiting relatives for a summer. He frequently hiked through the lovely green meadows and blue mountain ridges to examine and collect more minerals. Here, in the historical land of gnomes, he found an unexpected treasure. But it was this part of his biography, which separated Dr. Moray from fictions and fables.

It was during one such mineral expedition that Dr. Moray found a soft, silvery white mineral, which greatly attracted his attention. Despite his great difficulty in obtaining the necessary parts for even a simple laboratory examination, he found that silver cat-whiskers produced electrical rectification. When the silver contacts touched the mineral, the stone would pass battery currents in one direction. Believing that this material might be useful as a new industrial radio product, he stored a good quantity of the stone for his voyage back to America.

Dr. Moray never elaborated on the "discovery" portion of his story. He mentioned only that he obtained the material from two separate Swedish sources. The first samples were crystalline, being found in a hillside outcropping of rock. The second, a smooth white powder, was scraped from a railroad car in Abisco. Both materials were identical in composition. No doubt, he wished to secretly preserve the location of this mineral lode for future use, since he never told of the exact source location.

Endowed with extremely peculiar electrical properties, the stone provoked great surprise. Implementing the mineral as a crystal radio detector, he discovered several unexpected phenomena in quick succession. Dr. Moray discovered that radio signals were so amplified by this mineral that headphones were destroyed by the current. He then scaled up the output to accommodate a very large loudspeaker. Tuning in any station produced excessively high volumes of sound without external power! The fact that these crystal radio receivers required no extra power when achieving these activity levels suggested new experiments. His assessment of the mineral was mystical. His perplexing comment had no prior equal in the electrical world.

"What I have found is a mineral radio detector, having self-amplifying abilities".

Now, bright blue-white sparks were observed playing along the thin wire connections around the mineral at specific station settings. Mysterious! Incredible! The stone provoked a world of theoretical "problems". Any device with "self-amplifying abilities" is necessarily drawing its power from somewhere. But, from what place of origin was this "Swedish Stone" drawing

its self-amplifying abilities? According to convention, there were no such sources to be found.

Unable to yet find an answer, he modified his theory on earth electricity. He came to believe that natural earth electricity was entirely developed through special minerals like the one he found. Minerals, he reasoned, were able to modify more fundamental energies, which emerge from the ground. During the process, electrostatic charge is developed. This is why the earth maintains its charge. It possibly explained why the earth static-charge also "flimmered" in pulsations. Whatever causative energy was manufacturing the charge in minerals was obviously a pulsating one.

There was no precedent for the peculiar behavior of this mineral. No existing electrical explanations for the activities whatsoever. Despite his inability to comprehend why the stone performed these marvels, Dr. Moray continued his empirical experiments. In the process, he developed several modifications of his original theory. Based on strong intuitions, he formed a doctoral thesis in 1914, postulating the existence of a "sea of energy" from which all future power would be derived.

CRUCIBLE OF THE STARS

These events all took place in the obscure privacy of Dr. Moray's early life. In 1917 he was married. He managed to obtain several successive engineering jobs, all the while pursuing his dream of deriving energy from the earth. Between 1914 and 1921 he was unable to pursue this experimental work for any sustained time, the happy duties of work and family life absorbing all his attentions. His engineering employment record is prestigious, considering the time frame. He was employed as Designer and Engineer by the Utah Power and Light Company, Engineer for the Phoenix Construction Company, Assistant Chief Engineer for the Arastard Construction Company, and Division Chief Engineer for the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Having labored on his mineral through a sudden inspiration, he now advanced the operation of the device, a cylinder of eight-inch diameter and six inches height. Utilizing an aerial and a good ground rod, Dr. Moray successively powered both a 100-watt incandescent lamp and a 655-watt heater. It was found that deeper ground rods produced visibly brighter lights. The world did hear from Dr. Moray in 1925. There, in Salt Lake City, he began performing wonders with his new "energy receiver".

Several local witnesses observed these experimental proceedings. It was seen that power increased with increasing ground rod depth. He now approached several authorities in hopes that the invention be given proper

treatment in an established research laboratory. Then, he anticipated that the industrial groups who handled power generation would be the most reasonable people to contact for the deployment of his revolutionary technology.

In that October, Dr. Moray brought witnesses from the Salt lake City General Electric Company in order to formally disclose his discovery. The demonstrations proceeded as before. Dr. Moray showed that the removal of either the aerial or the ground caused power to fade, proving the external source of the energy. Several qualified witnesses arrived from Brigham Young University to observe the device in action. Themselves engineers, he allowed them to examined and dismantle the device completely so that there would be no accusation of fraud. They even tore the boards open to see if there were any concealed transformer coils or batteries, which would account for the tremendous power production. No fraud could ever be found in this severe examination. The one component, which Dr. Moray would never show the others, was the size of a pocket watch. In it was his precious "Swedish Stone". In a strange way, in a most remarkable way, Dr. Moray had found an eternal lamp! This caught all the authorities off guard. Careful to watch over and protect every rigidified dogma and institution, the guarded hierarchies of self-centered authority were shaken from their foundations.

Academic authorities declared that Dr. Moray's device was simply receiving energy from power lines or local radio stations. They demanded that he take the device to various locales in order to pinpoint both the true source of the energy and establish operation criteria. No industrial development of the device would be considered, they stated, until he complied with the stated requirements.

Taken across the countryside in hopes of realizing the failure of the device, these academicians were thunderstruck when the device continued operating. It was impossible to find a place where the output showed any slight drop in power. The device worked during snowstorms, rainstorms, and in deep mineshafts. It was sealed in a metal vault, dragged many miles away from power lines, and taken to mountainous terrain, which did not sustain any radio reception.

In each location the device suffered not one degree of diminished output. Appliances usually tested simultaneously in these desert locales included thirty-five lamps each rated at one hundred fifty watts, a one thousand watt hand iron, a heater, and a fan. Moray himself wished to test whether the device would drive a plane or submarine. The device was taken up in a plane and submerged in a watertight container at the bottom of a lake. In each case the output remained the same.

Once, while demonstrating the device before a group of electrical engineers, a sudden sustained dark blue spark of some eight inches length was observed. When the engineers saw this, they were truly amazed, as the spark discharged from one of the output leads into midair. The incoming energy had actually momentarily exceeded the sustaining ability of the receiver. Obviously, this energy was coming in "from the outside". It was later found that this blue "spark energy" was a current, which could penetrate several solid plates of glass.

Some analysts identified this display with "high frequency electrostatic" energy, but this was an impossible conclusion, since the glass-conducted current could perform all the same energetic wonders as if passing through metal wire. The question was then to address the exact nature of the receiver's current output. Was this a different kind of electrostatic energy? Were the output currents of a different "species" altogether?

Now, Dr. Moray guarded his detector with special care. The new component was no longer the size of a small pocket watch. The modified detector looked like a small crucible with its cover-welded shut. This, Moray removed and placed in his pocket whenever the tests were completed. He later revealed the nature of the device, stating that it contained a piece of the soft "Swedish Stone" and "a few extra additives". A few close associates were permitted to examine this component. There was nothing more than what his drawings showed in its metallic shell. The whole secret lay in the nature of the mineral, the lost and miraculous mineral. The radiant stone. What remarkable truth did Dr. Moray learn? How had he managed to transform his device into this veritable powerhouse?

SPACE RAYS

Years before this demonstration, the absence of reasonable academic explanations forced Dr. Moray to plunge into study. Preparation for his thesis required a substantial personal library, which he had gradually acquired. In the process, he secured several rare fifty-year-old volumes on radioactivity. These included the theories of Nikola Tesla and Dr. Gustav Le Bon, both of whom had each published extensively on the subject.

Tesla's theory of radioactivity has never been adequately appreciated, despite the fact that he was first in demonstrating the existence of cosmic rays. When announced, after a period of intense investigation, Tesla was heckled by the American academic community. But, long before Henri Becquerel and Marie Curie investigated radioactivity, Nikola Tesla first called attention to the notion that matter was spontaneously converting into energy. As this process, Tesla

stated, was an eternal one.teady external shower of stimulating "cosmic" rays was penetrating all matter. These "cosmic rays" bombarded and disintegrated all matter. The process was measurably increased during the daylight hours because, Tesla stated, the bombarding rays come from the sun. These external rays were possessed of incredible electrical potential.

Tesla cited particle potentials exceeding "one hundred million volts". He said that he had measured these potentials with "special" detectors. These might have been selenium detectors in vacuum bulbs, as used in his radio receiver patents. The electrified particles were constantly bombarding all materials, causing radioactivity to be observed. Tesla stated that all matter was in the eternal disintegration process. He claimed that the more dense metal elements were more easily recognized as "radioactive" because the dense materials were "better targets". According to this viewpoint, radioactivity was the manifestation of externally sourced agencies. Tesla insisted that the true source of radioactivity was outside, not within, matter. Ray bombardments "from cosmic space" were his explanation.

Tesla defined true cosmic rays as an entrant light-like effluve having incredible penetrating power. These were in no way similar to the conventional cosmic rays detected by Gockel (1910), Hess (1912), Kohlhorster (1913) or Robert Millikan (1925). Tesla viewed his discovery of these light-like effluves as holding the only promise for energy application. According to Tesla, the energy of these effluves greatly exceeded those of cosmic ray "particles".

When Moray read these ideas, he seemed to find a piece of the puzzle, which so eluded explanation. Another researcher, a contemporary of Tesla, succeeded in advancing the "external bombardment" theory of radioactivity with new experimental proofs. Dr. Gustav Le Bon, a Belgian physicist, examined and compared ultraviolet rays and radioactive energies with great fascination. Concluding from experiments that energetic bombardments were directly responsible for radioactivity, he was able to perform manipulations of the same. He succeeded in diminishing the radioactive output of certain materials by simple physical treatments. Heating measurably slowed the radioactive decay of radium chloride, a thing considered implausible by physicists.

In each case, Le Bon raised the radium temperature until it glowed red-hot. The same retardation of emanations were observed. He found it possible to isolate the agent, which was actually radioactive in the radium lattice, a glowing gaseous "emanation" which could be condensed in liquid air. Radium was thereafter itself de-natured. Being exposed to the external influence of bombarding rays, the radium again became active. The apparent reactivation of radium after heating required twenty days before reaching its maximum value.

Dr. Le Bon was utterly dumbfounded when; forcing theory into fact, other colleagues announced the "immutability of radioactive decay". He also perceived where their erroneous logic would ultimately lead when they cited "internal instability" as the source of radioactivity. Separating themselves once more from the external world of energy, they would lose more than they imagined themselves gaining.

Le Bon disagreed when physicists began isolating the heavy metals as "the only radioactive elements. He had already distinctly demonstrated for them that "all matter was to a degree radioactive". He was first to write books on the conversion of ordinary matter into rays, an activity he claimed was constant. He showed that this flux from ordinary matter could be measured. Le Bon stated that the reason why all matter was spontaneously emanating rays was not because they were contaminated with heavy radioactive elements. Ordinary matter was disintegrating into rays because it was being bombarded by external rays of a peculiar variety.

The external source continually bombarded matter, producing a continual energetic release, "an effulgence" of energy. Because the energetic disintegrations of matter occurred under focused sunlight, he first cited a special photoelectric effect. But, judging that nuclei were actually disintegrating in this process, he saw the need for a new and "extended" photoelectric effect. Matter disintegration and conversion into energy were both described in several treatises written by Dr. Le Bon thereafter. He described matter conversion processes, which may only be termed "photonuclear" in effect. He suggested that photonuclear reactions take place in all solar irradiated matter. Light itself could convert ordinary matter into pure energy. Exposure to focused sunlight could demonstrably convert certain light metals into "energetic emanations".

He traced the actual portion of the solar spectrum which first manifested this matter-converting ability, isolating it in the deep ultraviolet bands. In these experimental arrangements, full focused sunlight fell on metal plates with their remarkable electrostatic radioactivity the result. But, the natural process of radioactivity in all materials proceeded without help from experimenters. What portion of the solar spectrum existed which could continually bombard matter and produce the observed radioactivity of all metals?

Le Bon stated that there were invisible and highly permeating solar spectra whose power could pierce buildings. They existed beyond the light rays, beyond the deep ultraviolet. Through the use of special sensitive emulsions, he demonstrated the unique identity of the mysterious rays. Dr. Le Bon showed that he could take photographs of outdoor scenes right through laboratory walls. He distinguished them from ordinary infrared rays. "Dark light" he called it, identifying it with Reichenbach's Od luminescence. "Dark

light" was a part of the solar spectrum, which could sufficiently penetrate all matter and disintegrate it.



Dr. Le Bon

PHOTONUCLEAR REACTORS

See The Evolution Of Matter

http://www.rexresearch.com/lebonmat/lebonmat.htm

Radioactivity was a very slow process. Elements were not being consumed every day in a rapid, uncontrolled process of dissolution. The tremendous amounts of released energy did not measurably diminish the mass of any source metal. Why was the radioactive process so very slow and moderate? What natural condition moderated the otherwise annihilating matter-dissolving process?

In Dr. Le Bon's thesis, the photonuclear reaction involved a special "coupling action" which naturally existed between element and ray. Each element responded to a specific light energy series. Whenever the proper ray struck near the specific element, there was a disintegration "reaction". It was not necessary for the ray to strike the element dead-center. The mere proximity of the ray to an atom of the element was sufficient to stimulate atomic disintegration.

Disintegrated atoms could produce very distinct products of particles, forces, and rays. These products and the nature of the radioactive disintegration was determined by the element used and its specific range of resonant rays. One could design a reaction by appropriately arranging elements and rays. Not every ray, which struck near an element, could provoke the photonuclear reaction. Specific rays and specific elements were necessarily brought together before the reaction could begin. A "fortunate providence". Furthermore, that this bombardment was a true reaction and not just a simple collision became clear by experiment.

According to Le Bon, the intensity of the bombarding rays was not important. When deep ultraviolet rays couple with the proper "resonant" element, showers of identical rays were liberated. The photonuclear reaction was a high-yield electron reaction. Careful theoretical survey of the photonuclear reaction reveals its activity to be a high yield electron reaction. Proper entrant photons from space observably stimulate electron cascades in specific materials. Each photon was capable of stimulating the emission of countless others in a chain reaction which completely swept through the material.

In this mounting cascade, prolific volumes of atoms were disintegrated. Only the presence of elemental "impurities" blocked the continual disintegration of certain elements. The photonuclear process was a chain reaction of far greater significance than those, which rely on the release of slow neutrons. Since a single such ray could stimulate the dissolution of a great number of atoms, energetic emissions were constantly being radiated from the most ordinary of materials. Only the spurious and scattered nature of solar light prevented the complete annihilation of all terrestrial elements. Nevertheless, the incidents in which proper rays and elements were "resonantly" disintegrating were sufficiently high to produce measurable radioactivity in all matter.

Dr. Le Bon stated that there were solar rays having far greater potential than the deep ultraviolet. The stimulation of radioactive emissions took place in "successive stages". The complete disintegration of matter occurred when very specific gamma rays resonantly coupled with the proper elements. Such ultra photo nuclear reactions released unimaginable amounts of energy. These photonuclear reactions were "complete". There were no intermediate particles formed by these disintegrations.

Thus, only specific gamma rays could completely disintegrate a specific resonant element. It was by these rays that matter was completely converted into pure energy with no intermediate particles. Thus, in the absence of these gamma rays, the reactions were "incomplete" ... far less than the "peak" possible conversion into pure energy. These incomplete reactions produced

the various particles and rays, which physicists were studying as "radioactivity". Continuing his thesis, Dr. Le Bon discussed the cosmic condition, calculating the amount of energy potentially released in his photonuclear process. It was only the rarity of specific gamma rays and the equal rarity of their resonant elements, which prevented the world from dissolving in a flash. Thankfully, the earth surface elements which would dangerously explode by this process into pure energy had long been providentially been dissolved. Stars were eternal reminders of this potential.

Le Bon showed that rare gamma ray bombardments had indeed penetrating all matter, creating the steady conversion of matter into energy in the stars. What Dr. Le Bon had succeeded in demonstrating was never really appreciated by those who later became enthralled and entrapped by thoughts of nuclear fission.

He could arrange the focused action of such stimulating rays with resonant elements, incalculable volumes of energy being derived under control. The output would last for an eternity. An eternal lantern! Dr. Le Bon was the very first theorist to cite "intra-atomic" energy as the future world energy source. He also was first to design and operate special reactors for the conversion process. Light metals being the "fuel" for his photo nuclear reactor, he stated that matter would not be radically diminished even when the disintegration continued for a century or more.

The photo nuclear process was one in which all sorts of strange intermediate particles could emerge. Some of these might not be of the "known" particles. Dr. Le Bon also spoke of these as "aetheric" conversions. There were two extremes in the photonuclear process. One, a range of partial conversions produced numerous particles and rays. The other involved the "complete conversion" of matter into energy.

Le Bon showed how specific resultant energies could be determined by "designing" the photonuclear process. One can theoretically tailor these reactions to produce heat, light, motive force, projective force, attractive force ... whatsoever kind of energy is desired. His "intra-atomic energy" was the result of tailor-made reactions in which physicists could determine the energetic outcome with precision. One could produce pure electrostatic flux with no other dangerous emissions by reactively coupling the proper rays and elements together.

The absence of dangerously penetrating rays prevented the complete dissolution of terrestrial elements into energy. All naturally observed radioactivities were incomplete and "haphazard". Solar energy normally contained insufficient concentrations of both deep ultraviolet rays and more transcendent rays to release uncontrollable amounts of energy. Nevertheless, Dr. Le Bon declared that the photonuclear process could be harnessed.

In astonishingly simple experiments, he repeatedly demonstrated that the proper resonant coupling of rays and simple elements did release sufficient charged particle volumes to surpass those of the so-called natural radioactive elements. He performed this feat with both magnesium and tin in highly focused sunlight. The resultant pure electrostatic release exceeded the radiant output of radium itself! When colleagues protested that he had simply evoked the "photoelectric effect", he proved them wrong by demonstrating the two effects side by side. The photoelectric effect, erroneously attributed to Heinrich Hertz, was actually discovered by Nikola Tesla. It was found that ultraviolet rays could stimulate the emission of electrons from light metals. The output from this effect was enormously magnified when specific rays were matched with specific elements. When this resonant coupling was arranged, the emanations were anomalous and prolific.

Le Bon charted the resonance of rays and elements, beginning in the deep ultraviolet. Each experiment showed that pure electrostatic energies could be extracted from the partial disintegration of light metals when very specific deep ultraviolet rays were filtered. He also showed the tiniest introduction of gamma rays, could stimulate complete and rapid energetic conversions in the appropriate resonant elements. Where did the gamma rays come from? Stars radiated gamma rays earthward. It was the crucible of the stars.

SEA OF ENERGY

In these texts Moray found pieces of what he was looking for. The answer to his energy source possibly lay in rays, released from the sun and the stars. It was intuitive guidance perhaps, but this is all he had to work with. The Le Bon photonuclear theory was the closest anyone had come toward providing Moray with clues toward explaining the performance of his energy-receiving mineral. He came to believe that the crystalline lattice of the "Swedish Stone" was intercepting certain of these rays. The necessary research now would involve determining their exact nature. He would also need to discover why his strange silvery white mineral was able at all to intercept these rays. Additionally, why was the ground connection always necessary?

If the crucibles of the stars were converting their matter into radiant energy, then the energy received would be an eternal source. For the moment, he looked up in thanks. The stars were supplying all the energy the world ever needed. Manifestly, here was Providence again at work. How he had managed to find the mystery substance was in itself a chance, which no one could have foreseen. How he would use its power would now determine both his and the world's destiny. Eternal lanterns!

According to Le Bon, universal matter is turning into energy in an unceasing photonuclear process. The process occurs in the stars, driving their vast expulsions of light and other energies. In doing so, they too were special radiant sources, flooding space with all kinds of rays. The sun was such a source. Being so very near to the earth, its permeating influence could not be ignored. The sun expelled prodigious volumes of rays throughout its space. Earth received a great gale of these rays. Some of them were visible. Most were not. Natural radioactivity was the result.

All materials were theoretically being bombarded by these permeating rays. This was especially evident when certain materials were exposed to focused sunlight. If the more invisible rays of the sun were the most likely candidates for the Swedish Stone's activity, then there should be energy maxima and minima throughout the day.

As Moray read of Le Bon's elegant tabletop experiments, he could not help but marvel over the apparent conclusive quality of his statements. Certainly, they were pale in comparison with those, which he himself was obtaining. But it was the Swedish Stone, which made the difference. What Dr. Le Bon did not have was "the stone". Something about the structure of this stone permitted a powerful electrostatic emission possibly under the ordinary influence of solar rays. Its phenomenal output greatly exceeded that which was experimentally produced by any single element of natural origin.

The mineral possibly held the secret to intercepting special solar rays. The mineral held the secret to releasing the staggering electrical output, which he was learning to harness. Adding his own experimental verifications to Le Bon's theory, Dr. Moray studied photonuclear process in materials other than elemental ones. While Le Bon studied pure metals (tin, magnesium, lithium, cesium, and potassium), Dr. Moray focused his attention on the crystallography of minerals.

If it were possible to discover which rays from space activated his mineral, then perhaps it would also be possible to improve the operation of the detector. Isolating the specific rays, which he believed were responsible for the "Swedish Stone" phenomenon, would give more credence to the Le Bon explanation. In addition, if it were possible to match synthetic microcrystalline structures with their "proper" ray energies, then he could develop even more powerful electrostatic emitters.

The study was completely revolutionary. Dr. Moray advanced the Le Bon theory to the point where it became a plausible thesis. He was convinced now that a "radiant sea of energy" suffused the earth. Moray repeatedly stated that this "sea of energy" continually permeated the earth in energetic gusts. The rays he proposed were responsible were "from beyond the gamma ray

bands". Recognizing that these naturally prolific energies and their strange dynamics required a special interceptor, Dr. Moray stated that:

"The most widespread and mightiest of the natural forces has remained so long unrecognized ... because man lacked the reagents necessary for the proof of its existence".

Dr. Moray had found one of those reagents in the form of a mineral crystal. An eternal lantern!

Nikola Tesla always spoke of the means by which the energy of space rays could become available to humanity. Moray named his device the "COSRAY" receiver, believing that mineral intercepted cosmic rays were causing the material to disintegrate. The disintegration process in his mineral detector was not complete, electrostatic charges being the photo-reactive products. The dream of endless power was in his possession. But there would be necessary new research in order to greatly intensify the output of the receiver.

RADIOACTIVE IMPULSES

Though his earliest experiments produced several kilowatts of "electrical energy", it would require much longer development for his mineral to be worked into a completely potent energy source for humanity. Dr. Moray observed in his early experiments that the extremely powerful "electrostatic" energy came in powerful intermittent pulses. In circuits outfitted with a few radio-tuning components, he found it possible to "sharpen" the effect. The operation of the device was never stable in those days.

Large bluish sparks often sprang out of the connector wires, this effect having been observed in public several times during early trials. The escaping electrostatic energy was wasted because the receiver could not sustain the incoming power levels. This represented a potential of energy, which could be harnessed under the proper conditions. But how to sustain the tremendous power? After having studied the theoretical writings of Dr. Le Bon Dr. Moray believed that he had found the most probable explanation for the intermittent electrostatic bursts.

If solar energy was an incoming gale, then that gale might not be completely homogeneous. What appeared to be a steady stream might, on closer inspection, be a completely disruptive flow. Judging from the observed solar surface, it was more likely that solar rays were being expelled in intermittent violent explosions. Both the activity of the mineral and its unpredictable pulsing quality could be explained if one assumed that very special space rays were arriving on the earth's surface in solar "gusts" and "explosions". In his

own terms, they arrived "like huge ocean waves". "Radioactive waves" he called them.

So. The blue sparks appeared because the intermittent gamma ray pulses arrived in unpredictable bursts. Now as he watched the radiant receiver producing its intermittent bursts of electrostatic energy he understood what was occurring. The individual impulses were potent. Each contained enough energy to run hundreds of appliances for the fraction of time during which they were received. Taken over a longer time period their intermittent nature made them generally ineffective for common utility. The solution to this major obstacle was a means by which the initial surge could be stored and thereafter "spread out" over a great time period. New kinds of energy components were therefore devised by Dr. Moray for this very purpose.

Dr. Moray developed several novel circuits in which these components were combined and staged. Several "COSRAY" receiver models were developed in the process. The intermittent impulses were applied to special capacitors through equally special electrical "plasma switches". Received burst energy was "leaked" into these components. The system then spilled out their contents into each successive output stage until the accumulation was too enormous to contain. Back surges were blocked by appropriate components. The volume of electrostatic energy poured forth like a sustained lightning bolt.

Dr. Moray developed a strange plasma "tube" in which the mineral was poised. There were several features of this "tube" which may be best comprehended when studying the diagrams. The mineral was poised against the inside surface of a metal crucible, pressed there by several other small beads of another substance. A straight metal cat-whisker touched this conglomerate of beads; the lead from this was drawn outside the crucible. The whole assembly was filled with an inert gas and hermetically sealed. The crucible was referred to as the "tube". It was a hermetically sealed solid-state composition having a metallic envelope.

This component, with all of its parent samples were soon placed in a large safe after each experiment. Experimental developments in these regards were completely empirical and thoroughly painstaking. But, very gradually, he had developed a number of models whose output energy was truly impressive. His continual work with the design was accompanied by continual private exhibitions. Between the years 1925 and 1929, he performed the tests before hundreds of qualified personnel.

In its most powerful embodiment, Dr. Moray described his "bucket brigade" of multiple staged components. A few minutes were always required in order to "tune in" the receiver. Earlier models required an initial "spark start" which was supplied by a small handheld "frictive" generator. Once tuning was established, the energy would appear immediately, lights instantly reaching

full candlepower. Dr. Moray successfully developed 7500 watts through radiant energy conversions. The most powerful embodiments each supplied 50 kilowatts. This output could run the needs of a small factory throughout the day.

On several occasions there were obvious environmental "interferences" which temporarily stalled the activation phase. But once these were overcome, the device operated with a familiar constancy, which defied all physical rule. Sharp hammer blows or physical impacts commonly interfered with the detection process. This was due to the frailty of silver wire contacts touching the "Swedish Stone" inside his special metal tube.

The smaller device served as a solar observatory, a completely unexpected instrument. Dr. Moray could make direct observations of solar pulsations. The device followed solar patterns, producing its most powerful outputs during the day. It also showed a very minor corresponding change during the night. Considering that the outputs were so enormous, Dr. Moray was not disappointed. He was simply fascinated.

The precious mineral became "more precious" when he discovered its rarity. Identifying the material with local varieties of the same, he found to his very great amazement that only the Swedish Stone produced the energetic output. This material was completely phenomenal in nature.

Demonstrations with his vastly improved detector model still required an aerial "absorber". The pulsating electrostatic output more powerfully manifested with taller and larger surface area aerials. No activity occurred without the aerial and ground connections. Activity also vanished when the aerial was "shorted", touched, or approached in any way. The earliest photographs show a large outdoor aerial to which the receiver was necessarily attached. The unit was made less attached to this physically stationary poise when a small copper aerial was strung across the room. The need for even this aerial was also eventually replaced by an internally connected copper plate.

Comprehending this requirement demands study of earlier writings. The cosmic rays, which Tesla reported, were "ultra material particles" which were capable of passing through glass. Tesla observed how projective cosmic rays of this kind were literally drawn into metals. This metallic focusing effect allowed a capacitative surface, effectively extending the space connectivity of the Moray detector tube. The detector "tube" was really a sealed metal crucible, the metallic products fused in place and filled with argon. It was reasoned that space rays were focused by the detector's metallic envelope, just as certain X-Rays can be focused by appropriate metal forms. The copper plate conductively exposed more of the mineral to surrounding space, making it a more efficient focal point for the specific stimulating space rays. The one feature, which Dr. Moray was never able to dispense with, was the ground

connection. Ground connectivity alone made this device operate, a characteristic, which was studied with great intensity. His almost daily displays had notable witnesses from the region. The strange "electrical machine" became a topic of great interest among the scientific and corporate communities surrounding Salt Lake City.

Being the size of a tabletop radio receiver, the knob-covered mahogany box generated some seventy five hundred watts of electrical energy. Photographs show that the output from this device was conducted to external appliances by two heavy cables. The total output was strong enough to brilliantly light fifteen two hundred watt lamps. Additional power from this device operated a small flatiron, a heater, and a fan.

He continually claimed that the detector was receiving radioactive signals from the sun and stars. Moray's device utilized these radioactive signals to a degree, which does not seem possible when contemporary principles are applied. Despite these theoretical boggles, history repeatedly teaches that empirical discovery rules and often contradicts what existing science considers "possible".

Mysteries surrounded the output currents, especially when they were applied to electrical household appliances. Currents from the Moray receiver were able to raise the candlepower of ordinary household lamps far above their normal output rating. When operating such incandescent lamps, the filaments themselves never lit. But the gaseous spaces above the filaments became a brilliant ghost-white. Moreover, the temperature of the lamps remained externally cold to the touch. Several persons at various times reported that physical movement near the device, whether of the whole body or of hands, could throw the tuning off. This would cause the lights and other attached appliances to "go off'. His new receiver used several special "tubes" in parallel. These "tubes" were hermetically sealed metal containers. A dear friend, Gabriel Mes, machined parts for Dr. Moray. Through Mr. Mes, several European craftsmen in England and Germany fabricated special parts for the tubes. Alfred Burrell, a local jeweler and watchmaker, soldered contacts and fine silver wires. No one else was ever permitted to see or handle the interior of these strange metal tubes. Dr. Moray referred to them as "boosters" in his patent application of 1931 (application 550611).

The boosters were delicate. Large vibrations would dislodge the internal contacts, causing the operation to fail. In another large family gathering, Dr. Moray demonstrated his receiver using a long copper wire as the "absorber". Someone asked what would happen if they touched the wire. Dr. Moray said that the lights would go out. When then asked whether this would cause shock, they were informed that it wound not.

Currents from the receiver produced strange optical phenomena. Photography became very difficult when using the light from lamps lit by the receiver's output. Large dark spots blacked out most of the photographic detail immediately over the lamps, while the surrounding dark spot boundary gave a sharp clarity. This clarity was a visible effect, persons noting the stark details, which these lamps conferred throughout their surroundings. In addition, these dark spots had defined diameters, extending beyond the lamps perhaps only half a foot.

The dark spot phenomenon was anomalous because the actual light radiated by the lamps photographically extended beyond the dark spot. Rooms photographed by these lamps were awash in foggy gray regions, which seemed to hover in mid-air near people. While the fogging effects were captured on film, no such phenomena could be visibly detected. Fogging could be explained if invisible ground-sourced arcs were discharging from the device into the open air surrounding the receiver. Careful examination reveals that this is so.

The dark spot, which surrounds the receiver, is a "brush like" discharge of a very special energy. It extends in a confined perimeter surrounding the receiver. The ground connection seems implicated in this process, identical radiant black discharges having been observed in grounded radionic tuners. Dr. Moray understood that his energetic "waves" were incredibly small impulses of enormous power. Was the earth capable of receiving, sustaining, and vibrating back such gamma ray impulses? Was the earth the absorbent medium, his mineral being the converter? New theoretical analysis was demanded by these penetrating questions.

Motors, rebuilt to accommodate the energy supplied by the receiver, ran at extremely high speeds. They, like the lamps, also ran "cold". Dr. Moray reported that when they ran in the dark, they were surrounded by a violet corona. The paradox in these matters came when the current was applied to ordinary resistive heating units. When properly resisted, the currents produced heat. Dr. Moray showed this effect in ordinary electrical floor heaters, which became red-hot. In his numerous public and private demonstrations, Dr. Moray showed that the energy receiver could light conventional lamps, rewired motors, and power heaters.

In the largest COSRAY receiver, Dr. Moray successfully converted cosmic rays into fifty kilowatts of electrical energy.

Part of his lost art, which made this fifty-kilowatt radiant receiver possible, was a special "stage-by-stage" amplification. It was by this staged reception and amplification (quoted as his "bucket brigade" amplifier) that all the received energy was handled, being absorbed among several simultaneous channels and "spread out" into one energetic flow.

Dr. Moray described his multiple staged process as one by which "a small spark was expanded into a bonfire". The radiant energy from space was received through ultra-pure Germanium, whose cosmic ray response came through "seven window frequencies". The Germanium had to be ultra-pure, since contaminants (arsenides) would absorb and block released electrons of the photonuclear reaction. When measured in the laboratory, each tube measured the unheard capacity of one Farad!

Dr. Moray, a remarkably gifted electrical engineer, necessarily redesigned power transformers to efficiently handle the excessive voltage from his receiver. A peculiar "step down" process simultaneously involved both an impulse decrease and a voltage decrease. This, achieved through successive transformers stages, successfully brought down the rapidly impulsing high voltage into a low frequency high-current state. The developed currents were definitely not simple electron currents, since they failed to operate conventional motors without rewiring, and operated heavy amperage appliances without heating.

No professional investigator was ever able to comprehend the operation of the Moray device in electrical terms alone. While the attributes of currents derived by the device seemed electrical, their overall effects were decidedly of a different nature. Physicists continually pressed Moray to repeat his explanation of his principles, hoping to get more information on its secrets. The device, so obviously successful, was a true engineering anomaly. In fact, presentation of the device was a "moment of truth" for many. How very fortunate these men were both to have met Dr. Moray and to have personally witnessed the operation of his receiver!

There were those colleagues who were each genuinely thrilled by his discovery. Some postponed judgment on their assessment of the device, declaring that the actual operation might depend on some new "battery" effect. Chemical actions in the detector tube, they said, might be causing a temporary strong emission of energy. Only a timed test of the detector would prove this out. If there was such a chemical explanation for the tube performance, then time would show a gradual waning of energies received. The engineers were very anxious to see this test performed. It would necessarily be conducted in a "sealed" enclosure. They quickly added that such a possibility, while detracting from the lofty concepts expressed by Dr. Le Bon, would be noteworthy enough if found true.

This devalued critique revealed a curious ignorance in so-called professionals, whose reputations were more highly prized than the "moment of truth" which had arrived. Moray insisted that the device relied not on any battery action, but on receptive sensitivity to the suffusive "sea of radiant energy". There were other protocols and agendas within each of these tests of course. There

were those whose fears were being continually confirmed with each successful test. These individuals reported back to their superiors, confirming the potential threat of the new technology.

Moray patiently obliged all of the scientific seekers during these new public tests. The improved device was repeatedly taken out beyond the inductive limits of power lines, into remote desert areas. Grounds were driven deep, the aerial was erected, and the device was tuned. Once power appeared, the system was sealed and left alone. Four, five, seven days ... time mattered not. The radiant energy device continued operating. No one ever mentioned the excessive heat, which should have come from the sealed trunk, were the current an ordinary electrical variety. No. Instead, the device ran "cold".

Certain academicians, fearful of what his discovery meant for existing theory, took him to task on both his methods and theoretical assertions. If it were possible, these professorial committees might have convinced even Moray that his device "didn't work because ... it shouldn't work". Academicians now wished to study Moray's diagrams and materials "on their own". He freely gave them all the pertinent drawings and diagrams concerning the device, but never parted with his original Swedish Stone material. This was secretly and safely locked away from imminent theft.

These professionals, eager to "get their hands on the gadget" cited Moray's "paranoia" as proof that the device was a fraud. Governmental monopoly being the theme of that time period in America, the extent of a highly coordinated "daisy chain" would now reveal the true extent of its boundaries. The REA was constantly intercepting Dr. Moray's grant proposals through professional individuals who were connected to nationwide REA activities. These frustrating occupations stalled the development and proliferation of Radiant Energy technology for two decades, while justly deriving no commitment from Moray.

Wishing now to simply publish his findings in the professional journals, he found that "obtaining permission" to do so would "necessarily" come from University authorities. Opposition now came from University bureaucrats who "refused to handle" the information. The very individual who previously congratulated Moray for "having achieved the impossible", now wrote damaging letters to the very agencies from which Moray hoped to receive funding. Declaring that Moray had "not sufficiently proven the validity of his claims", these letters seemed to be appearing in every energy-related government office long before Moray's formal proposals arrived.

In an aggravating display of smug arrogance, academes began to play the "word game" with Moray. It apparently was expedient to prove that the device did not really work! Physicists examined his reports and plans, returning indefinite conclusions. These non-committal verdicts so enraged the patient

Moray that he decided to take his material directly to the government institution, which would grant him exclusive manufacturing rights to his designs. If no one else was interested in the discovery of the century, then he certainly would undertake the manufacture and distribution of COSRAY receivers if need be!

The next step was to obtain a patent. In 1931 he decided to assail the patent office with numerous applications. Basing his patents on several different claims, he had hoped that at least one application would be accepted. True to the formula, each such application was returned without explanation. Each was stamped with the official "REJECTED" seal. No title, treatment, or adjustment, which he made ever, seemed satisfactory to the Patent Registry. After this obvious stall action was repeated far too many times to recount, he reached for his last ounce of patience. Trying to take opportunity from the words of those who once sought to diminish his discovery, he inwardly cringed and wrote what he considered his "very last application". In this, he cited the operation of the device the result of a "new battery action". He thought that, should the patent court officers not officially recognize the validity of his past descriptions, they would at least grant patent licensing on this descriptive basis. His firm resolve was to stop applying, a costly process, until the obvious shady identities behind the patent rejection process clarified themselves and came forward.

Interceptions at a high level were preventing the proliferation of his revolutionary technology. In fact, coupled with academic cooperation, no journal would ever publish his data. In effect, no one would ever hear the very existence of the Moray device. If possible, no information would ever escape from the inventor's own immediate neighborhood. Isolating and imprisoning the inventor to small town perimeters became the new regulatory device.

The Patent Officers rejected his last claim, churning out the response, which he also expected. Clearly, there was more behind this merry-go-round behavior than a simple misunderstanding of technical descriptions. He was being stalled for very deliberate reasons. There was no hope of making the Patent Court accept his findings. His was a "no win" situation. Utilities, engineering groups, university personnel, publishers ... far too many agencies had already visited the Patent Officers with connections and claims of their own in the matter of Dr. Moray.

Thereafter, he permitted numerous repeat examinations by those who obviously believed him to be a fraud, but eventually lost patience with the skeptics and critics. Here was proof of an enormous phenomenon before their very eyes and all their professional expertise could manage was doubt! Dr. Moray could not waste time with them, moving his research into new avenues and applications. There were many associated phenomena he would discover

while experimenting with the Swedish Stone. But social pressures would now seek to divide his time, and far worse.

SOCIAL CRUCIBLES

This phenomenal activity eventually attracted the wrong kind of attention. Of course the radiant energy received by his wonderful mineral was absolutely free, and everywhere plentiful. Its industrial proliferation would trigger a revolution in the power and light utilities around the world. This possibility was not the favored topic of discussion among the local boardroom members. During the Depression, the REA (Rural Electrification Association) was anxious to "addict" as many isolated rural families as possible to the utilities. Forcing such people to accept the electrical utilities may have been "security" for those whose patronage was buying out the government.

Depression was long and hard for all working class Americans. It was difficult to imagine that the upper class was moving into newer investments and higher ideals, while millions of children were starving. Therefore and unfortunately, socialism was the attractive dream of many disgruntled Americans. In those days a seductive utopian dream of economic equality, socialism had none of the negative connotations, which are associated with Stalin and the Cold War. The Soviet Union was simply and naively viewed as a land where workers were all equal, moving corporately toward a common ideal.

To starving, jobless Americans who watched the rich driving through town in expensive cars, socialism was the war cry of the times. But this, of course, was the "party line" with which socialists drew outsiders in. Daniel and John Magdiel, close friends of Dr. Moray, had become members of the Communist Party. Having gained reputation as American Communists, they independently decided to "help" Dr. Moray. Perceiving that their friend was being stalled by the industrialists for good reasons, they decided to take his "cause" to the Russian Government directly.

In 1926, Daniel Magdiel traveled to Russia with this in mind. The naive plan was to interest a nation whose policies on new technology were "unregulated". The story of Dr. Moray now took an unwilling turn in a direction of political intrigues. Among the many academes and industrial officials who visited Moray, one individual was distinctly not an American citizen. Colonel Yakavlev, an official of the Communist Party, was a representative of high esteem in Russia. He kept his fanatical devotion hidden deep within a smiling exterior, while shopping for new technology.

The American Government was so busy eradicating and regulating new technological developments on behalf of its old family patrons, that it did not recognize a vulnerability to foreign privateers. The naive academes and industrialists who attended Moray's exhibitions did not restrict Col. Yakavlev, seeing in him no potential future threat. Military interests would gradually be attracted, but only after this foreign presence expressed interest in Moray. Superficial liberty is seductive. Obvious when Moray was imprisoned in his own neighborhood by resistive industrialists, the determination to block the Radiant Receiver was a foregone conclusion.

The indifference to revolutionary ideas has repeatedly proven deadly. And the regulation of revolutionary ideas is deadly. The ideal of a new and better world condition completely escapes the urgent pursuit of governments. Governments frequently act only on behalf of their controlling patronage, an old and traditional reflex. In this instance, the successful military penetration of the national interior by a "vacationing" Soviet Colonel was inadvertently made possible because of economic depression.

Had American investors seized the Moray system and implemented it, their fortunes would have been unlimited. What now occurred "looked very bad" for the inventor in the eyes of later investigators? In 1929, Col. Yakavlev invited him to New York. There, the two men were to meet with "superiors" at the AMTORG Trading Mission. Moray found himself, however, in the offices of General Electric. Meetings occurred after work hours in secretive fashion. Moray did not like this one bit. He left New York abruptly and returned home.

Daniel Magdiel contracted with Dr. Moray to construct a large and completely equipped research laboratory in Salt Lake. Moray was so pressed for capital to develop his technology that he accepted the grant from the young Soviet Union through his friend Daniel. Moray performed research with absolutely no political consequences in mind. He simply needed the money. Daniel Magdie later moved to Mexico in 1952 for obvious political reasons. By 1933, foreign nations were not the only ones interested in Dr. Moray. Government "regulatory commissions" on electrical utility were the very first to plague Moray.

Contact between the Rural Electrification Association and Dr. Moray began in 1939, with the approach of several officials. Mentioning that Daniel Magdiel and the REA Administration were "going to have a meeting", this individual brought several engineers along. Suddenly, interested parties began arriving at Moray's laboratory. The REA called in a "scientific expert" who, in a very short span of time, attempted to both destroy the receiver and eradicate Moray.

While entering his darkened laboratory, Moray was actually confronted by gunman. One of this company of assassins was the "scientific expert" sent by

the REA. A scuffle ensuing, guns were fired among both assailants and Dr. Moray, their intended victim. Moray drew his revolver and fired back with unerring accuracy. They never again harassed Moray, although a "liquidation" threat was made by a government agent in the hearing of young John Moray. Agents were continually harassing Moray to "come back to the work or face the consequences". Moray had anticipated death threats, having replaced all the car windows with bulletproof glass. He continually carried his own revolver.

These more visibly honest expressions of vehemence stand as warnings. Those who will continue imagining that government bureaucracies are legitimately interested in democratic ventures are gravely mistaken idealists. Doubt, anger, and murder. These three proceed from the heart of the fearful, propelling the self-destructive "conspiracy" of human nature away from the ideals. Away from wonder. Away from the lost and glorious world.

SOCIAL TOUCH

Retrieved patent applications of Dr. Moray have been closely examined. The examiners rejected claims for the radiant energy receiver despite the working model and the statements of credible witnesses. Apparently there are times when demonstrations and working motors are not "sufficient proof' in the Patent office! The technical basis of rejection was a mere semantic tool used to keep the device out of the industrial complex. Examiners claimed that current could not be developed in his device because it "ran cold". How curious that several crystal radio receivers were given license that year. These sets "ran cold"! Either the examiners are not sufficiently educated or quite aware of the annual agenda ... as it alternates from year to year.

Though Moray's own patent was never granted, it is most curious that another virtually identical application appears in 1926. Patent 2.032.545 by H.B. McElrath antedates that of Moray, and is virtually identical to it! Complete with a working model, this five-stage amplifier utilizes special radioactive minerals to operate phonographs, public address systems, as well as radio-television receivers. Output volume is strong. The device can amplify radio and phonograph signals without the application of external energy, and requires no tube replacements.

There are several other examples of these patents, which have been retrieved, the McElrath system not being the only one to emerge during that time period. Several inventors (Blackmore, Hubbard, Winkelman, Ainsworth, Burke, Farnsworth, Hart) developed remarkable energy amplifiers and electrical sources, which implemented small amounts of, unrefined radioactive

materials. What is more remarkable is the cavalier manner in which the McElrath patent and others, though licensed, never reached the consumer market. None of these patented devices were ever mass-produced. After studying sufficient numbers of such patents, one realizes that corporate connected regulators and examiners established an active search for all emerging energy devices.

All patents having to do with free energy are purposefully blocked from reaching social scales of proliferation, as is evidenced by the great number of patents which never reached the market place. All we have are the official documents, proof that the designs both really existed and that they were successfully operated as described. Certain principle authorities of the University were given a folio of drawings and notes by Dr. Moray in confidence. The drawings surfaced years later, when Bell Laboratories patented their "transistor". The very same designs. Transistor development was the direct outgrowth of Moray's research, being directly derived from his own early models. Improbable? The attorney in charge of Bell Laboratory transistor patents was the very same person who handled the Moray patents.

Dr. Moray maintained his own research laboratory throughout these years, working as a consultant for the radio industry. Various radio companies employed his expertise in the design and manufacture of superior vacuum tube receivers. The golden age of radio saw notable developments in circuit design by Moray. Working for E.H. Scott Radio Labs, he pioneered the development of their famed "Philharmonic", "Imperial", and "LSB" receivers. These chrome-plated grand consoles produced an uncharacteristic "velvety warm" AM and Short-wave reception which sounded like PM.

The notably unusual Moray radio circuits made possible the reception of small stations as far away as Antarctica! On one occasion witnesses clearly heard Admiral Byrd broadcasting from "Little America". Company brochures and journals show Moray and E.H. Scott in Scott's industrial radio laboratory. Later specializing in the design of efficient vacuum tubes and vacuum tube circuitry, it was not difficult for Dr. Moray to find numerous such consulting positions. When Moray went to work for Hammerlund Industries, he developed their "Super-Pro" series. The clarity achieved in these designs was reminiscent of sounds heard through crystal radio receivers.

Employing principles learned through his work with the Swedish Stone, he designed true cold cathode tubes. In these, radioactive materials were used in place of thermionic cathode emitters. Applications of these tubes for continuous high-output operation were employed in military designs. Dr. Philo T. Farnsworth independently developed numerous such radioactive cathode tubes during the same time frame. His cesium coated "multipactor" design is a

pure photonuclear reactor whose anomalous outputs baffled radio engineers of the day.

Dr. Moray's talents were admired and sought by numerous radio companies. He helped the Fisher Radio Company by designing the famous Fisher Model SO stereo amplifier. All of these designs built by Dr. Moray had characteristic coil structures in which signals were very efficiently built up to maximum volumes through successive stages, a development learned through working with his radiant receiver.

Among fellow engineers and technicians he managed to find several warmhearted persons who perceived genius in this gentle man. Gaining their confidence, he invariably discussed his notions of the "sea of energy", always arousing intense excitement. No one doubted his words or his claims. No one qualified his statements. He was respected by all with whom he came in contact. Friends were completely convinced of his claims. Their friend and colleague had a world-revolutionary discovery, a discovery that would change society completely.

Whereas professorial concerns balanced empirical fact against dogma and patronage, Dr. Moray found opened minds in the nation's industrial workshops. This was his first best clue about truly influencing the scientific community. Thereafter, his approach maintained this personal touch. Numerous lectures were given concerning radiant energy and the possibilities of employing radiant energy principles. No doubt Dr. Philo Farnsworth, a young man living in Salt Lake City at the time, read of these early talks. Both men independently pursued similar inspirations.

FUTURE TECHNOLOGY

Besides the principle radiant device, his power receiver, Dr. Moray demonstrated several different wonders over a period of many years for countless witnesses. Visions of the future, several thousand persons witnessed these remarkable technologies, whether during birthdays, barbecues, prayer meetings, or formal and informal lectures. Hosts of neighbors, relatives, friends, and guests each beheld the full range of his liberal hospitality in these regards.

Dr. Moray never stopped discovering the remarkable new properties of the Swedish Stone. He generalized the principles learned from Le Bon's original thesis, developing revolutionary applications of photonuclear reactions in other materials and chemical compositions. Three distinctly different applications of the general principle were produced over the years following his original discoveries.

The first of these was an accidental effect, found during his experiments with the radiant receiver. This strange discovery manifested while attempting to "tune" the Stone with an early-grounded radio receiver. He found to his very great amazement that he was tuning, not radio stations, but local neighborhoods! Headphones attached to the device produced a world of local sounds where no microphones were present. The sounds he heard were human conversations and common workday sounds. Tuning into these eerie vocalizations, he eventually traveled to the very spots and identified the very voices and sounds heard from so very far away. The device was no microphone.

Sealed in a bell jar, its connections were solidly drawn under the bell to outside headphones and ground. Tuning mechanisms were all housed below the thick glass tank. It has been reported that this function would only work when the Moray "tube" was pointed at the ground. Several photographs show this mysterious "secret listening device" or "sound pickup device".

Dr. Moray displayed the listening device for family, students, engineers, and friends alike. Each was able, with unerring precision, to locate the neighborhood spots into which the device had penetrated. It was imagined that this device received sonic vibrations in the radiant envelope just at ground level. Tuning with the device permitted a strange "lateral ground sweep" of this envelope.

In one demonstration, two headphones were connected to the device. Once tuned, Dr. Moray handed the headphones to two different persons. Three others were asked to go out in front of the house and carryon a conversation. Dr. Moray said that they would be tuned to the three individuals. Upon listening at the headphones, the conversation was distinctly heard. Each listener could clearly distinguish who was speaking. In addition, the sound of rain falling on the pavement was also clearly heard. During this demonstration, one of those listening decided to "tune in" for himself. One turn on the sweep knob, and the amazed younger listener began to hear other conversations and sounds. He later wrote that he distinctly heard the whistle of a train, the voice of a stationmaster calling out "all aboard", and other simultaneous conversations. He identified the sounds coming from the local railroad station ... more than five miles distance from the tuning site.

During this entire demonstration no one carried an external transmitter. The doubters were all put to silence when the young man mentioned what he heard from the railroad station. No one at the railroad station was carrying any kind of transmitter. Sweeps could be made of the entire surrounding area by turning the dial. How this is possible challenged the very heart of electrical science. Questions concerning the basic notions of earth energy were asked.

How were these distant living sounds being derived from a ground wire? Did the sounds associated with human activity somehow have a "biological" effect on the radiant energy environment? Government agencies were most interested in these devices. Years after his unfortunate experience with the REA, Dr. Moray took the listening device with him to Fort Monmouth (New Jersey) Radio Signal labs in 1950, where he developed the system in a top secret government research project. He rarely mentioned the device again.

A second most amazing area of discovery, which Dr. Moray engaged, concerned therapeutic ray-devices. After working with his radiant energy receiver Dr. Moray began noticing radium-like burns on his hands. In an effort to cure his own problems, he delved into the mysterious surrounding biological healing. Radio frequency stimulation of the body was often used to speed healing process. Broken bones evidenced a rapid repair time when exposed to certain radio impulses. Cuts, bruises, and some burns were also healed by the use of specific radio impulses.

Dr. Moray then studied the use of various radiant therapies, with particular regard for radium and cobalt therapies. He determined that, while each of these methods had their specific effect and use, a more penetrating radiation would outperform all of these systems. He began experimenting with systems of his own, developing several remarkable tubes for the projection of rays. During the research he had found that certain ray energies could enhance tissue repairs without harming the body. He now applied the theory of Le Bon, intent on producing novel and unknown rays through photo nuclear reactions.

He arranged specific elements and radioactive composites in low-pressure gaseous tubes. The idea was to stimulate a near aetheric disintegration of matter, releasing deeply penetrating radiance, which was far less energetic than gamma rays. Near light like emissions was his goal. Tesla generated these in high vacuum tubes with carborundum buttons. The light from Tesla's tubes provoked physiological stimulations of a healing variety. After a thorough series of experiments, he wrote several articles on the subject. In his short treatise on "Alpha, Beta, and Gamma Ray Therapy" he wrote:

"Because the fundamental radioactive process does not originate in the electronic structure ... on the surface of the atom ... but in the center of the atom, deep therapy is possible over a long time period...".

Dr. Moray developed and used his special "ray applicators" with the deepest conviction that their penetrating powers would render therapy without damage, himself having been the living proof. The theory behind his devices was profound. Learning the radiance emitted by tissues during self-repair, he could apply the same radiance artificially to stimulate repair. Light-like penetrations could stimulate deep tissue healing with specific precision if made gentle enough.

"These rays will penetrate one half inch thickness of lead ... and yet they will not injure healthy tissues because of the internal "phantom" characteristics ... and the nature of the active material used...".

These mystifying statements indicate the revolutionary nature of the Moray therapeutic devices, large bell-shaped tubes and blown glass containers (patent 2 460.707). Careful study of this design reveals four distinct ray tube forms and several possible variations of each. His therapeutic ray tubes utilized a variety of gases and radioactive materials in judicious proportions and combinations.

With these devices and others like them, Dr. Moray now freely investigated the strange world of gamma and "Aether ray" energies. Taught in science classes as deadly, Moray found out that gamma rays could neutralize the radioactivity of natural ores and perform other wonders. Remarkably, these patents were granted. There are those who yet declare that Dr. Moray revealed the secret of his radiant detector in this patent.

According to reputation, exposure to radiant output from these Moray ray tubes was non-hazardous and "thrilling". Some of these devices employed windows of quartz or of ruby glass to project the rays. Output from these large bell jar tubes is body-permeating, made to invigorate the entire being. Their stimulating and refreshing influence reportedly produced an invigorating response similar to intravenous injections of vitamins (Bearden).

The YAROM tube ("Moray" backwards), is a blown glass device which is not unlike a cylindrical Zworykin iconoscope tube (Lehr). Electrically activated by 250 Kilovolt impulses, electronic currents are directed toward a strangely configured multi-staged target of unknown compositions. When operating, the device releases a soft, healing pink light. This permeating light appears within tube, easily traveling through the blown quartz walls to the outside air. Hands can block the light, but longer exposures prove their permeating effects. Moray claimed that these rays originated deep within atomic nuclei.

Exposing various materials to the output of this comparatively small ray-tube, Dr. Moray found it possible to stimulate the growth of crystals and metals. The divided gold content of mining soils were actually made to "grow" by exposing them to specific gamma rays. This led to other more dramatic research objectives, his third revolutionary development.

ENERGY INTO MATTER

By 1961, Dr. Moray was describing a means by which received radiant energy could be "directed anywhere", an obvious reference to a new development.

This would have coupled his radiant energy receiver with the ray tube applicators.

His principle forte being metallurgy, Dr. Moray applied his knowledge to various related fields of study; crystallography, metallurgy, and radiant energy. Comprehending these principles very thoroughly now, he was able to "design" crystalline and metallic compositions whose response to radiant energies, whether natural or manmade, would produce specific radiant products, whether special rays or particles.

In addition to the use of crystalline materials in absorbing radiant energy, Dr. Moray explored the possibilities of converting rays directly into matter. His experiments in these regards received notice when, in 1965, he addressed the 68th national Mining Conference in Denver on the subject of transmutation. Originally begun in 1945 as a method for raising the yields of soils taken from gold mines, Dr. Moray rented and employed a linear accelerator at high personal cost. The accelerator, rented from VARIAN associates, obtained very specific energetic electrons for his process.

Exposing various materials to the output of this particle accelerator, Dr. Moray found it possible to stimulate the growth of crystals and metals in these tailings by special treatments. This process closely followed his work on tissue curative rays, an obviously analogous theoretical development. John Moray's statement went as follows:

"... the process we have described is in reality a crystal growing bath, activated by irradiation. As the gold atoms come into being by transmutation, they become' gregarious', resulting in the crystal formation. From this observation there is every reason to suspect that low-grade ores and mine tailings provide, not only seed for crystal growth, but also a nuclear environment which is well advanced, or uniquely favorable for the formation of the precious metals by ... transmutation...".

In a rare and amusing episode, Dr. Moray found that the scant precious metal content of mining soils were actually made to "grow" by exposure to specific electron energies. Gold, silver, and platinum micro-crystals were found throughout these "tailings", but in widely scattered "seeds". These rays experimentally demonstrated ability to cause the "organic" growth of tiny gold crystals scattered throughout these soils. Processes developed by Dr. Moray included mixing the tailings in numerous chemical baths.

His numerous references to the "reagent" and the "environment" indicate that these "catalysts" were the most important feature of his process. The lumpy clay like slurry was poured into large disc-shaped molds of varying depth. These were exposed to electron bombardment on a conveyer belt system made entirely of wood and resins. There were significant "interferences"

whenever plastic or metal (especially copper) was employed in the ray chamber.

Early experiments required the "aging" of slurry mixtures, an essential feature of the process. Later statements indicated a new success. With special improvements in catalytic solutions, Moray found it possible to mix the slurries and expose them directly to the rays without "aging" them. He mentioned that the cost of these solutions was not more than fifty dollars per one hundred gallons.

Gold obtained from this 8 million electron volt LINAC system was efficiently produced. But Moray wished to boost this efficiency beyond all expectations. He therefore began to study transmutative reactions within the slurry with greater attention. When it was found that particle bombardments were often not consistently flowing through the samples, Moray designed a special "resonant chamber". This "undulated" with the incoming blasts, producing incredibly high yields. He measured their ability to transmute in terms of cost. Total yield versus total cost.

In tailings, which initially assayed at 0.18 ounces Au per ton, the resulting yields were often as high as 100 ounces of gold and 225 ounces of silver! Moray estimated from his results that increased gold percentages ranged between 107 and 329 percents! Once exposed to these electron blasts, the mildly radioactive buttons necessarily had to "cool down". These buttons were then treated with gamma rays. This "treatment" rendered them "neutral", Moray having discovered how to denature radioactive matter. These denatured ore samples were sent to assay offices and analyzed. Their yields confirmed by chemists, Moray proceeded with the manufacture of gold for a time. He then turned his attention on the possibility of raising the levels of weak uranium deposits by his method. The results of these experiments were classified.

It is said that he later designed a small system of his own for the production of gamma rays in prolific quantities. Designed and operated along parameters, which embodied his rare knowledge of rays and metals, these were implemented in the gold-growing process with greater success. The use of gamma ray fluxes greatly outdid the performance of cumbersome LINAC devices, which were more costly to operate and maintain. Dr. Moray employed radiant bombardment in a special element transmuting process of his own design.

He produced coppers and leads having astounding refractory qualities. Impossible to melt below two thousand degrees Fahrenheit, the lead was the wonder of every metallurgist who received his samples. His coppers were so strong and heat resistant that he employed them as bearings in his high-speed motors. An undisclosed alloy, made by the Moray process, could

withstand twelve thousand degrees Fahrenheit without melting. W developed extraordinary metals and alloys.

MYSTERY MINERAL

Dr. Moray continued researching phenomena which the Swedish Stone produced, but recognized that he would eventually "run short", having used so much of it in his past experiments. Multiple staging in his last few designs required much of the material. Realizing that his progress toward industrial aims would rely on the artificial synthesis of the mineral, he therefore subjected the Swedish Stone to a complete microanalytical profile.

Dr. Moray considered that, perhaps only specific chemical parts of the mineral were the real "active" components. In addition, perhaps also there were also components, which actually limited or "blocked" the photo-reactivity. A synthesized compound would eliminate the blocks and maximize the activators. Far more power would then be received and converted to usable energy. Nominal sized COSRAY receivers could theoretically produce giga-watts of electrical energy.

For a moment he considered that, perhaps nature had achieved what could not be humanly achieved. In this case, he knew where to obtain the mystery mineral again in large quantities. Himself an excellent metallurgist, he eventually succeeded in synthesizing his rare material in a laboratory furnace. Moray mentions that it was only after synthesizing the material that he realized the rarity of his original find.

We do not know if Dr. Moray improved the material beyond the Swedish Stone composition. What we yet know of this synthesized material is that its primary ingredient is ultra-pure Germanium. Dr. Moray constantly complained to chemical supply houses that their Germanium was "not pure enough". Germanium is derived from euxenite, argyrodite, and germanite. Of the three, euxenite contains radioactive elements and several rare earths. Euxenite decomposes into [Y Er Ce Ti Nb Fe U 0], Argyrodite into [Ag S Ge], and germanite into [Cu Ge Ga].

Dr. Moray determined a small radioactive content in the Swedish Stone (Lehr). The various "doping" materials in his synthetic mixture include zinc sulphide, iron sulfide, bismuth, and three other secret elements in "combination". These latter chemicals were never known by outsiders, but have been revealed as a combination of thorium, caesium, and radium sulphide.

Careful analysis of these materials, with sensitive attention to their combined functions, was achieved several years ago by an extraordinary electrical

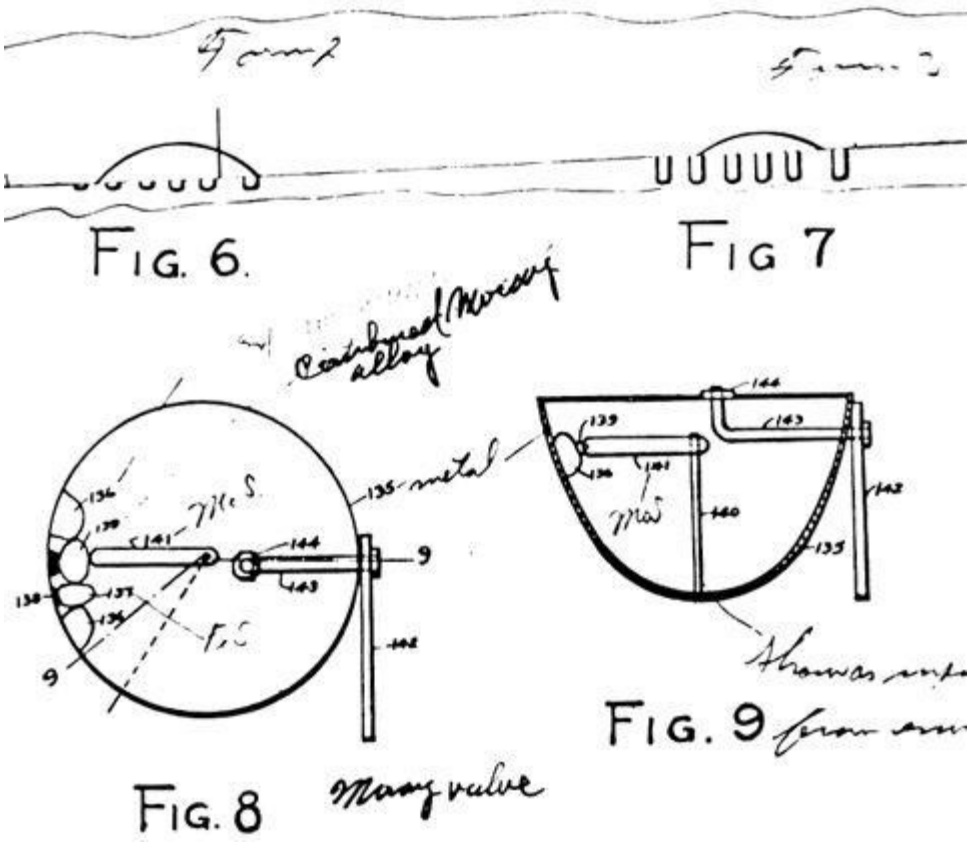
engineer and visionary (W. Lehr). His conclusion is that the Moray component is a photobiased diode, which is sensitive to a specific resonant series of signals. Beginning with the X-band, and increasing through to the gamma ray series, the Moray device is a high frequency band-passing gate. A non-rectifying diode. The system responds to specific incoming signals as well as those, which are "transduced" through the radioactive materials, which are included in the mixture.

It has been hypothesized that the Swedish Stone was rare variety of the mineral Spodumene. Spodumene grows in gigantic crystals, some of these measuring in excess of forty feet in certain locales. Brilliant pink or white, its crystalline surface is smooth. When fractured or crushed, it becomes a smooth silvery white material. Large Spodumene deposits are found in Sweden. Spodumene decomposes into [Li Na Al Si 0].



Spodumene

Whether his Spodumene sample contained Germanium, we will never know. Perhaps his knowledge of the Le Bon photoreactions permitted the design of a distinctly new radiant-receptive mixture. It is not generally known what, in fact, is being done with the material and the detector. Some have suggested that Dr. Moray may have destroyed the essential parts of the device. Those who worked with Dr. Moray attest to the absolute validity of his claims. Each witnessed the operation of the radiant energy receiver. Each comprehended somewhat of its essential secrets. Each attempted in some small manner to duplicate these findings. Each subsequently developed certain designs, which demonstrated varying degrees of success in releasing anomalous outputs of electrical energy.



Moray Valve

True to the archetype of discovery, this is not the only time such a mineral has appeared during this latter part of our century. In another rare documented instance of haphazard discovery, Arthur L. Adams, a retired electronics engineer, claimed to have discovered a smooth silvery gray "electroradiant" mineral in Wales during the 1950's. He found the mineral with a device of his own design. When fine wire contacts touch the mineral surface, high voltages are produced. They are strong enough to constantly sustain a sizeable current in an external load.

This mineral (Adamsite) produced prodigious amounts of electrical power in proper circuit configurations. When sliced into thin layers and stacked among metallic contacts, the power output is greatly magnified. When dipped into water, the output increases. When the stone is then removed, the water retains an ability to produce electrical power for hours.

British authorities managed to seize the material and all the inventor's research papers, claiming to be studying the material for "future social distribution". We are not likely to see this mineral from the British Government (or any other government) until a social change is demanded.

Other energy-receptive devices, which use electroradiant minerals, have appeared this century. Devices built by several different inventors supplied enough power to light their own homes for years after disconnection from the power utilities (Amman, Molinet). The device by Amman (1930's) used special "chemicals and minerals" in conjunction with electrical capacitors. With this device it was possible to operate an entire household worth of electrical appliances. A subsequent development proved that the device could power an electric car indefinitely.

More recently, an amazing example of this technology has been produced by Gene Molinet in 1982. His development was the result of an astounding observation made while repairing an airplane radio. Removing a crystal component, Mr. Molinet received a heavy shock. He then undertook a complete study of crystals and magnetic fields. His device was observed by an electrical engineer who reports that it somehow utilized Galena and magnets in specific spatial relationships, requiring a firm ground connection for its successful operation.

ENDLESS LIGHTS

Numerous voices throughout the years have expressed desire to reproduce the effects obtained by Dr. Moray. All are after the missing "Stone"! This is certainly one of the most tantalizing mysteries in the annals of lost science. Many opinions have been tenaciously held by researchers concerning the means which Dr. Moray employed in his COS RAY receiver. We also find a great many theoretical propositions and equally as many technical approaches in this quest.

There are indeed several major problems, which face those who wish to probe the Moray mystery. There are also several related discoveries of importance help in clarifying our perspectives in these regards. In addition, there have been a significant group of researchers whose work, in combination, reveals the most probable explanations for Dr. Moray's remarkable achievement in radiant energy reception.

The logic trail shifts with the findings and moves with the conclusions. But the rewards for society are great, provided one can match an empirical demonstration with the theory. Above all things, we must not imitate those whose fixation on textbook-approved conventions lead into blind alleys. Building and toppling our house of cards is not frustrating for those who thrill to this quest.

It is imperative that, when academic conventions fail to supply adequate conclusions, one must actively exercise human meta-cognition over statistics.

The prerogative to choose alternative possibilities. To look outside "the facts", and look around "the barriers" of dogma. Therefore this short section will serve to air some of the many ideas historically offered in explanation of the COSRAY detector. The goal, we remember, is reproducing his results. The reward is benefiting humanity with an energy revolution.

In the absence of hard empirical data, the search for the Moray detector is very much a process of eliminations! When considering the available radiant energy of the natural environment, one is faced with remarkable contradictions. These contradictions, however, may not invalidate the obvious demonstrations, which Dr. Moray engaged. Researchers have studied a short-wave radio phenomenon known as "bursters" and "drifters". The "bursters" come as short but transcendently powerful electrical signals.

Radio "bursters" remain in one frequency, pouring all of their power into the receivers which entune them. They seem to "stand in place" in a columnar manner, growing in strength with increased time. When once entuned, the small input seems to attract all the available incoming energies until the receiver can no longer handle the power. Bursters destroy receivers and perform other strange electrical feats. "Radio-drifters" are related to bursters, differing only in their frequency "drifting" nature. One investigator has judged the actual energy content of radio-drifters as exceeding a megawatt (D. Winter).

Evidence of staggering incoming power, the energy of the drifter is difficult to explain with conventional theory. Recall that Dr. Moray first became aware of the power potential in space energies while employed by the Telegraph and Telephone Company. His extensive preoccupation with the "ocean like surges", heard through the long lines in headphones, prompted all of his successful research. There are those who therefore believe that Dr. Moray was tapping the energy of the potent auroral electrojets, which constantly surge in the ionosphere above us. They therefore do not cite cosmic rays or any such radiant sources in explaining what Dr. Moray "realistically achieved".

These researchers believe that his discovery of the Stone provided a material, a semi-conductor, capable of very high frequency avalanche conduction. The very high voltages, instantaneously released in substantial capacitances such as telephone lines, were capable of flowing through an external circuit to power several appliances. In essence, they believe that the Stone permitted the construction of a high frequency diode having solid-state negative resistance (Lehr). It is a common observation that certain impulse energies cannot "pass" through silicon diodes, while effortlessly finding conductive passage through Germanium diodes.

His employment of the early aerial and ground elements provided the capacitance through which the electrostatic energy was absorbed. It was

probable that Dr. Moray further enhanced the threshold conductivity of Germanium with special radioactive additives so that it would respond with both speed and increasing saturation to the mounting electrostatic energies. Primarily developed in the large capacitance of his ground connection, these energies passed unnoticed by most experimenters. What was needed to tap this tremendous energy reservoir was a "low threshold switch". Therefore, the examination of the Moray device proceeds as a study of conduction bands and quantum potential energies in crystals.

Some writers proposed that Moray had developed a "cosmic ray diode". In this model, the Moray receiver is treated as a transducer in which cosmic rays drive electron currents. The special material is the ray sensitive material in which this conversion process supposedly occurs.

If we use the available potential energy of a single cosmic ray, we find that it could raise only one ten-thousandth of a watt's worth of electrical energy. If cosmic rays were intercepted by the pellet, producing extensive photonuclear cascades, then why was the ground connection needed at all? According to the calculated values, a detector the volume of that used by Moray could never intercept enough cosmic rays to achieve the demonstrated outputs. The stone pellet itself did not offer sufficient interceptive cross section to be the whole generative center of Moray's device. Clearly the stone pellet was part of a much larger "organized activity" involving the ground.

There is an alternative model, which focuses attention on the necessity for ground connection in the device. While aerials could be eliminated from his apparatus, it was not so with the ground connection. One recalls that Dr. Moray was never able to do without the ground connection. Also the successful operation of the device required a "tuning" procedure. What was he tuning"? Both good ground connection and sensitive tunings were indispensable for obtaining the enormous energies demonstrated in his COSRAY detector.

The volume of cosmic rays intercepted by a volume of ground is vast. Ground entrant cosmic rays would stimulate the activation of vast free electrical volumes. Any section of ground would effectively become an available "interception plate" of vast size. These free charges would "leak up" into any radio ground connection, producing significant and conspicuous "static" power when tuned to certain frequencies. "Tuning into" these radio bands, the ground "interception plate" would pour its vast electrical surpluses into any detector, producing lightning like discharges.

This model sounds plausible, but why would the Swedish Stone be the necessary item then? Why would not any radio receiver locate these frequency bands? The infrequent observation of "bursters" lends this objection some credence. Could bursters simply be a rare "radio detectable" solar

emission, one in which electrical impulse are surging at lower frequency? The pulse which Moray was able to constantly receive might then have been occurring in the microwave band (Lehr).

This model might lead in the right direction provided we shifted our attentions to an alternate kind of energetic spectrum. If ground entrant cosmic rays produced a special and distinct subatomic "vibration" in the ground, one which could not be entuned with ordinary radio receivers, then the mildly radioactive Swedish Stone acts as a special kind of receiver ... both tuning and receiving ground-wide "radioactive impulses".

Such "radioactive waves" would appear as a "white noise" in a grounded radioactive detector. Specially tuned settings would release the energy into the receiver. We might liken the process to rain falling on the surface of a lake. As the rain comes in sheets and gusts, the lake surface becomes "rimpled" with the disturbance. Tuning into this violent surface of energy would be equivalent to using a straw in order to obtain a coherent flow. Getting a gush of water from such an incoherent vibrance is nearly impossible. A wider "pipe" would not enable a greater extraction of energy. Moray did not rely on ever-larger cross-section ground connections. This would be the requirement if we were utilizing radioactive white noise. If such a draft of energy were coming through the fine wire contacts on the pellet, the delicate connections would burn away before any energy could ever be extracted.

When considering "ground secondary radiations", one would have to account for the "reflective surface" within the ground capable of absorbing the cosmic rays and "vibrating". What would be the exact nature of the "absorbent" ground medium? Would it be free electrons? Is there a possibility that the actual medium of absorption was something more exotic than electrons ... some subatomic particle sea of which we are yet unaware?

The entire notion of cosmic ray absorption requires the ability of a fluidic medium to absorb the projectile energy of entrant cosmic rays. If the fluid were "free electrons", then the cosmic rays would pierce it like bullets fired into water. The resultant energetic violence would produce no coherent pattern, only a "frothy electrostatic disturbance". A slim possibility might exist for entuning the major "harmonics" of such a frothy white noise, obtaining an electrical output. But the incoherence of all resultant "white noise" energy is still the reasonable objection to this otherwise good model.

The "ground plate" theory might more reasonably apply in this instance. Where individual entrant cosmic rays might affect only white noise disturbances in either an electron sea or exotic subatomic sea, sudden gusts would suddenly "deform" a large ground region of the absorbent medium. The resultant whole regional deformation and recovery would represent a coherent energetic impulse of great power. These gusts could be entuned, the short

and unexpected impulses being maximized in the proper circuitry. This is exactly what Dr. Moray described.

The sudden gust may produce a powerful electrostatic potential, which appears above the normal background of white noise as "oceanic waves". Furthermore, if the sudden burst energy is electrostatic in nature (received into a terrestrial electrical "tank"), it is certainly received as a singular impulse with a very rapid decay among progressively lower harmonics. In this latter case, the gust impulse would enter the white noise sea, being lost in the incoherence.

In addition, we do know that conventional cosmic rays evidence abrupt showers when measured across a broad ground region. Rare interstellar cosmic rays, mostly nuclear fragments from stars, manifest in "showers". But these do not coincide with the periodicity required for the Moray effect. Solar flare activity would account for a far greater energetic flux, manifesting the "bursts" and "impulse waves" which Dr. Moray observed. We must also remember that, both Tesla and Le Bon considered natural radioactivity as the sign of "true cosmic rays". What conventionalists measure and call cosmic rays do not explain the constancy of radioactivity, and cannot be that of manifestation to which they referred.

If solar cosmic ray showers were not a steadily observed event, then Moray's "cosmic rays" are not conventional. If that is so, then we must determine the nature of both entrant showers and absorbent media. If the earth "energy absorber" proves to be another energy stratum, like the aether of early Victorian physics, then we must discuss how such a fluidic energy can be conducted into the metal wires of Moray's device.

And what if the Moray energy receiver is not be responding to "conventional" cosmic rays at all? To what then did Moray refer when speaking of "cosmic" and "radioactive waves"? There are those researchers who believe that Moray "cosmic rays" or Moray "gamma rays" may be completely different entities than those, which academes identify. Dr. Moray believed that it was "neutron bombardment" which were responsible for the powerful electrostatic emissions coming forth from his mineral. One may then consider that Moray agreed with Tesla when speaking of cosmic rays. To be specific, the Teslian definition of cosmic rays had nothing to do with those, which are conventionally described or studied by astrophysicists, being "light-like effluves". Tesla said they were not easily detected. If proper detection of these effluves requires radioactive materials, then the most noteworthy work toward this achieving this goal was performed in special galena radio detection circuits by Daniel Winter.

According to the theories of Tesla and Le Bon, radioactive materials are the dense targets of external energetic streams. These streams were said by

Moray to come in sudden "gusts". Mr. Winter proved this principle. Galena crystals were touched with carnotite-tipped cat-whiskers. Remarkable electrostatic "spikes" appeared when sensitive spots were touched, the magnitude of which was almost impossible to measure. The device was receiving an anomalous vast energy, which came in sudden bursts.

Coupling two such detectors across a space of several feet, it was possible to show a phase-heterodyned signal, which existed as a tension between the two receivers. In other words, the lagging response between each carnotitegalena detector showed that "radioactive" waves were traveling across space. Moreover, these waves were of small impulse lengths, seeing that they could be heterodyned across such a short detection space. The waves were those, which "caused" the radioactivity of the carnotite samples. Energy bursts appeared when the waves surged. That they were traveling was revealed through the phase-lag between each receiver.

Such phase lag in radioactive materials can be easily see through careful darkroom examination of radium dial clock faces. Maintaining the dial in a constant dark condition for days permits a most amazing observation. What is seen supports the theory of Le Bon. Radioactive luminescence very obviously "flimmers" from edge to edge in endless processions, as if induced from the outside.

One uses this phenomenon as a visual detector of these external radio-inductive waves, observing sudden soft gusts of light, which often spread through and across the luminescent matter. This wavelike luminous manifestation was the phenomenon, which Victorians marveled over in a device known as the "sphinthariscope". The flimmering waves reveal a specific band of external energetic induction, the true cause of radioactivity according to Le Bon. Small radioactive additions to appropriate conductive materials might produce the requisite detector of Teslian cosmic rays.

There are those who reduce Moray's detector to an "atomic battery" (P. Brown). Victor Hart, a researcher who once worked with Dr. Moray, developed a special tube of his own. Witnessed by several credible witnesses, this tube resembles a Farnsworth Multipactor (Brown, Lindemann, Redfern). Cathodes are housed at opposed ends of the tube, the anode being a screen at the tube midpoint. The vessel is filled with helium and argon gases at low pressure. The target anode is a brass screen coated with a carnotite mixture (probably with caesium).

Activated by a four thousand volt discharge, the tube springs to life. Electrical meters, which are, attached to the device "go off scale" with the increased output, the tube emitting thunderous sounds and a blinding white light. In addition, there is a radiant flux, which drives distantly placed Geiger counters off-scale. The device is clearly an energy amplifier, taking electrical power at

one volume and magnifying it. The agency of this transformation is, very obviously, the natural radioactive material used in the target.

Perhaps the ground surges were not "radioactive" in nature at all. Both the use of an ordinary ground connector and the simple tuning mechanism indicates a radionic activity. In fact, this is the most satisfying model to date. It organizes all the divergent aspects of the Moray receiver quite effortlessly. It does require a new perspective however.

The Swedish Stone might have served as a conductor and magnifier of Od. Such Od radiance could never stimulate electrical charges for Baron von Reichenbach. Perhaps Dr. Moray had found one of those "mineral gates" where this did occur. It may have been in the nature of the mineral itself to effect conversions of Od into electrostatic currents. In citing this possibility we encourage the re-reading of the Reichenbach biography and consider his science of Radionics.

Remember, though Moray was able to replace the aerial with a copper plate, Dr. Moray was never able to eliminate the ground system entirely. The absolute need for the tuning device indicates a necessary radionic tuning component. With the detector in firm ground connection, the mineral became Od radiant. Od currents grow in time, saturating and magnifying in ground lines of any small cross section. Od discharges across space, producing black radiant auras and smokey white photographic traces when arcing into nearby people. The radionic model effectively unifies all the aspects of the Moray receiver, and keeps with the essential simplicity of his descriptions. Obtaining that "magical mineral" remains the last key to the process!



My Work on Rife

Last updated 10/4/06

An Ongoing Research Project

Special thanks to Jeff Rense for making John's interview on the September 6, 2006 with Jeff Rense available here.

I AM A RESEARCH ENGINEER, NOT A MEDICAL DOCTOR, AND THEREFORE DO NOT MAKE ANY MEDICAL CLAIMS FOR THIS TECHNOLOGY.

My work on Rife's frequencies involves the use of electronic interferometry and gating of 3D signals-- not known at this time in the Rife field. I designed the gated interferometer for my crystal-controlled amplifier oscillator. This is not "pseudo" electronics. I hold all rights to this process. Below are pictures of some of the special functions that can be done. My work in the beginning involved working with John Crane and Dr. Strecker in the reconstruction of the virus #3 "Universal" microscope in the early 80's to develop pumped wave frequency generators and 4-wave mixing. I had this microscope until Barry Lynes had it picked up by court order from Crane because John Crane had sold it many times before. All the parts were there--the parts that were missing Crane and I made, and John Crane took them with him when he left. What he did with them remains unknown to this day. The microscope was taken and never to be seen again. The only thing left is pictures and no working microscope. John Crane also had special gas filled Rife tubes whose whereabouts are also unknown.

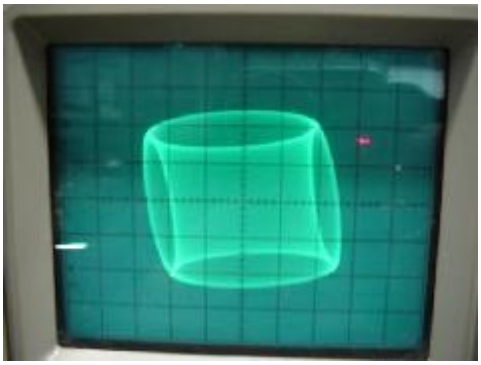
If you do not understand interferometry, it is basically the same system used in some laser systems to produce holograms and spectrum analysis. I'm only dealing with generating harmonics and sub- harmonics for research only. .

Rife's microscope may have worked on the principles using interferometry and this could be why, to this day, the microscope is not understood. There were many lenses missing and prisms that Crane and I were building before the microscope was picked up by court order.

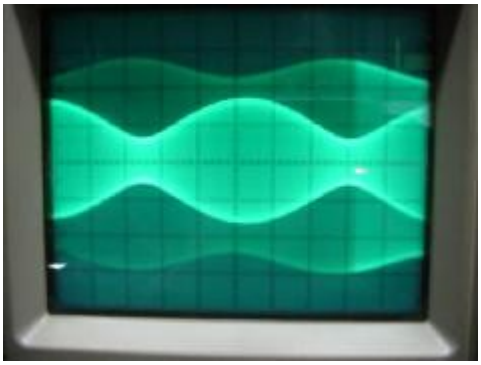




Interferometer Mix Before Transmitter



Mixing Two Frequencies at One Time



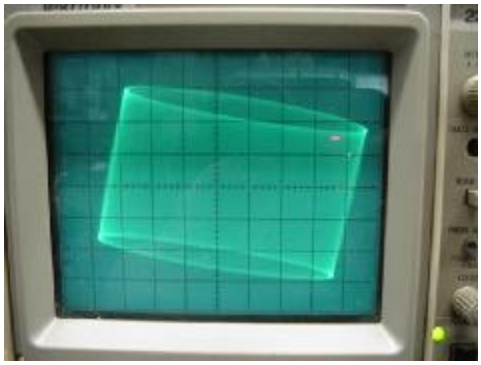
4-Wave Mixing

Mixing Two Fundamentals Inside Each Wave

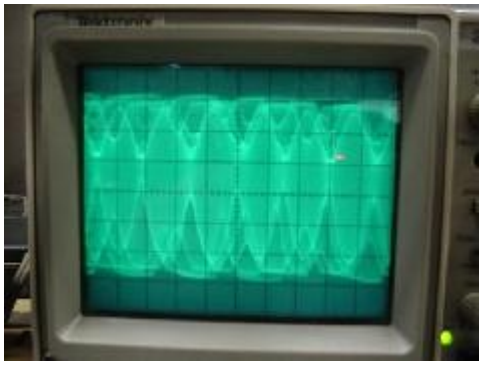
Pictures of the wave before it enters the interferometer. Top left is the the interferometer at the gate; then everything else looks normal after combining with carrier wave.



Pump Wave Mix of Four Signals Modulated



Interferometer Signal to Crystal Oscillator Amplifier



Using the Interferometer To Adjust a 1.6000 MHz crystal to 1.56120 MHz



The Gate frequency of .1 Hz is triggering the interferometer to make the changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.



The Gate frequency of .3 Hz is triggering the interferometer to make the changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.



The Gate frequency of 7 Hz is triggering the interferometer to make the changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.



The Gate frequency of 17 Hz is triggering the interferometer to make the changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.



The Gate frequency of 22 Hz is triggering the interferometer to make the changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.



The Gate frequency of 33 Hz is triggering the interferometer to make the changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.



The Gate frequency of 64 Hz is triggering the interferometer to make the changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.



The Gate frequency of 142 Hz is triggering the interferometer to make the changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.



The Gate frequency of 718 Hz is triggering the interferometer to make the changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.



The Gate frequency of 1.031 kHz is triggering the interferometer to make the



The Gate frequency of 1.724 kHz is triggering the interferometer to make the

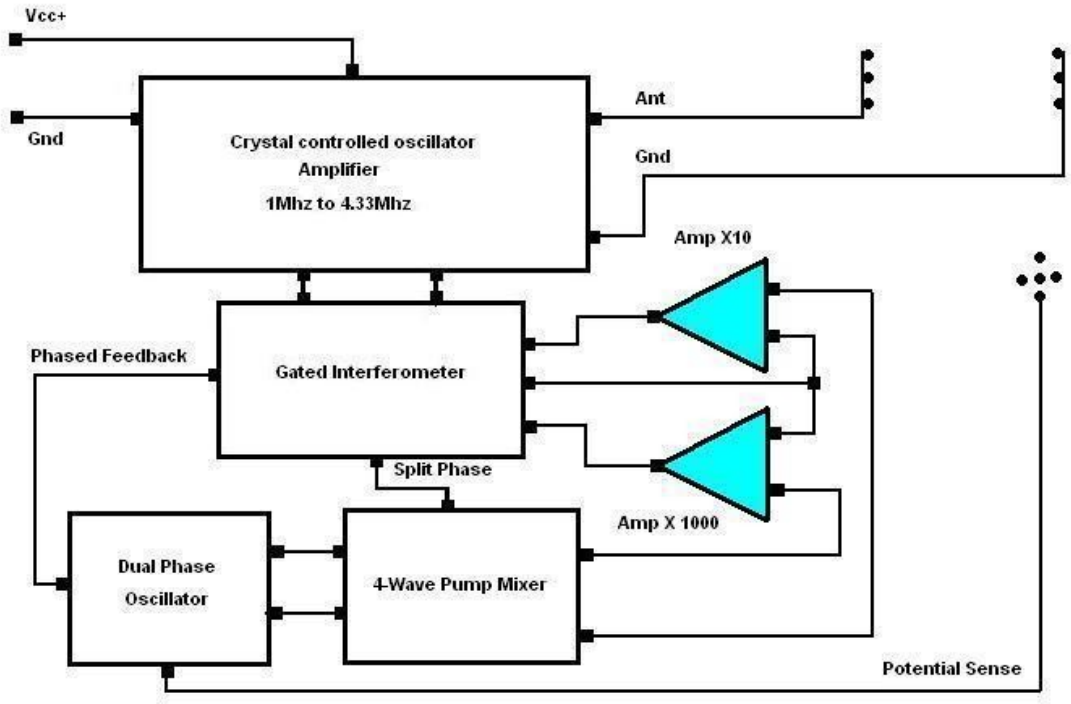


The Gate frequency of 2.866 kHz is triggering the interferometer to make the

changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.

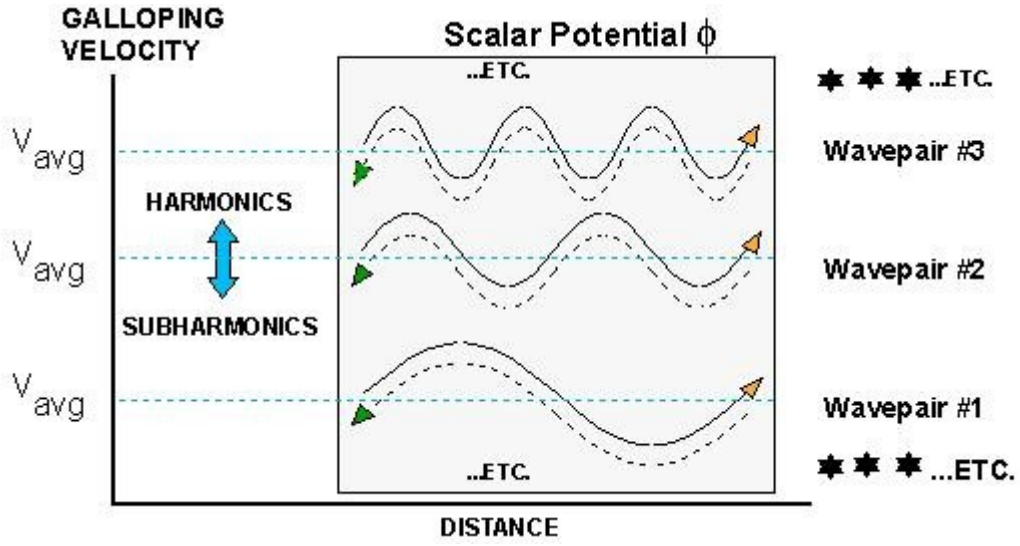
changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.

changes in frequency in the 1.604Mhz wave.



Block Diagram of the Interferometer Oscillator

Special thanks is given to James Bare for the special work he did to make all this happen in the Rife field. Without him you would not even be this far along. Also, special thanks is given to Tom Bearden for his insight into the the scalar vector field and 4-wave mixing using pump waves.



Tom Bearden's 4-Wave Mixing



John Crane's Simple Square Wave Generator

Dr. Strecker took care of John Crane while we were working together. Crane sold us just simple sine wave generators right off the shelf--they did not work for anything. But don't take my word for it as to what happened. Talk to Tom Bearden. Talk to the 18 people that got sued for 20 million dollars. That was just one of his phony lawsuits and just ended up costing everybody involved big money.



Dr. Rife and Mr. Hoyland

John Crane was never given any of the circuits that I was developing at the time. They were potted in block modules and placed into the machines Crane sold out from underneath us. In the mean time, John Crane was selling phony square wave generators for $100.00 each, claiming that these would cure you. Well, they didn't cure anyone, and people died. When the FDA showed up, Crane ran as fast as he could. So after that, I locked the shop up and would never let Crane back in.

Don't get me wrong, John Crane had many wonderful things to offer the world, but he lost integrity because of the lack of money. When we were developing the new generators to test on cultures that Dr. Strecker was in charge of, John Crane was treating people in the front office against all the rules and protocols laid out by Dr. Strecker. He would sell the polarity research manuals over and over to different people, and these belonged to all of us working on this project. John Crane was an expert draftsman and could draw anything you gave him. To draw a microscope was child's play for him to do. Rife trained him well in all the sciences. I had everything that John Crane had in his basement to amuse myself with--all the drawings, pictures, lenses, steam sterilizers, Argon loops, Rife tubes, test equipment, and many other

undisclosed, secret prototype machines that Rife and Crane were working on...all of the things the "Rife gurus" have never seen.



John Crane Explaining Rife



John Crane in a Silent Moment

My story goes on with some more important things that I have taken from my lab notes and general discussions with Dr. Strecker, Crane and others.

The pictures above...this is the way John Crane looked at the time. Dr. Strecker was in charge of the research and development. My brother and I closed the doors and moved the workers to a different building because this was a private project and had nothing to do with the business we were conducting at the time. Dr. Strecker was a true believer in getting this technology out, and so were the 18 people involved. The first problem with John Crane was to pay his back rent and and a few other pending bills. Again, John Crane and Rife had many wonderful proven inventions. We found John in absolutely filthy conditions, starving. He was making electrodes by cutting pieces of brass which he would solder on to the meter probes of an off-the-shelf frequency generator. Then, he would resell these units with these probes for $500 along with the polarity research manual for another $100. In a short time, he'd sell another 18 units, one to each member of the group.

To walk through John Crane's house was to walk through some kind of a maze--boxes everywhere, things piled on tables, dust a half inch thick in some areas, rooms that you could not even get into, boxes, and more boxes. The front yard was full of all kinds of different inventions and contraptions. Whether they worked or not was unknown. Dr. Strecker took care of Crane, and Crane lived with him day and night at Strecker's apartment in Little Rock. Strecker would bring Crane to the shop in the morning and pick him back up in the evening after we discussed everything that was accomplished during the day.

John Crane was a true mentor of Rife, and he understood everything Rife understood because Rife trained him. To quote Crane precisely, "Rife told me the secret to the machine, and I know how to build it." So we know Crane understood that a simple square wave generator would not cure anything . I got Crane to admit this to me when

one day I asked him, "Why are you selling these simple square wave generators?" Crane responded by saying, "It works on some people...that's good enough." Strecker told Crane, "That's not a good thing to do with people that have cancer or another debilitating disease." And then Crane would say, "I have given the list of frequencies." So right there, Crane admitted that the machine he was selling may have worked for some, but not for others. Dr. Strecker, at this point, would just shake his head and walk away, but he was not about to give up his hope to make this technology work.

I wanted to know what was missing from all the papers Crane sold everybody. I wanted to know what the real transmitter was and what was missing from it. (Note that Crane never mentioned it to John Marsh, Rockwell or anybody else.) Crane's answer to me about the transmitter was, "It's in the book you bought right here on this page." I would argue with him by telling him that the circuit diagrams he was selling were not even functional. And then I would ask him why the circuits did not look anything like the real machines did that were sitting right in front of us. Crane would then just say, "The square wave generator works better, and you will not cause any interference with radios...Go ahead hook up the transmitter and the tube. It's right here." So I hooked it up like he said, and it didn't kill anything Strecker had in the incubator at the time--no matter what frequency the dial was set at. Later, it was found that the generator was not producing any modulation in the AZ58 machine, so we fixed that, and it still would not kill anything in the incubator...even with Crane running the machine.

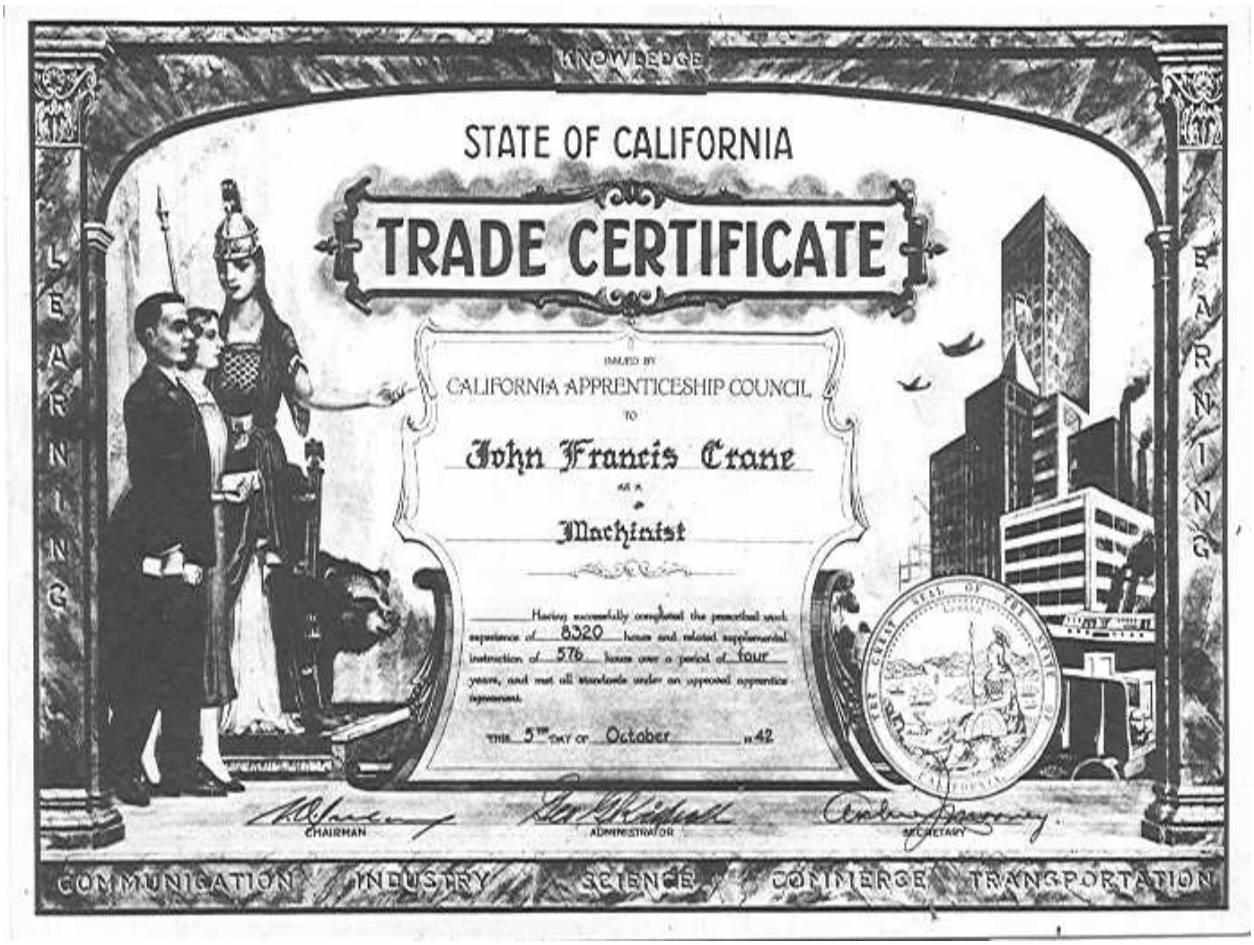
I think the thing that excited Dr. Strecker the most were the reports about the microscope. I quote him from my notes, "I have talked to some people that bought John Crane's microscopes, and they report that they can see things never seen before. They say they can get 5000x out of the scope." Now Crane could have built this scope at the shop with the metal working machines we had, but he refused for some reason, so we were forced to buy a regular medical microscope to study the things we could see. Some of these things can be seen in Crane's lab notes that are now on Stan Truman's site at www.rife.org/johncrane.html. These are only a few of the notes Crane would carry around with him. The one set of papers that are missing contain all the research work done on the Risley Prisms and why Rife chose to use them. Could it be that Rife knew more then he was telling all the medical people? I think so because of John Crane's comment to me in my lab notes, "You must modulate this virus with light to see it. It must become resonate with the light interference." In other words, you must cause light interference before the subject would appear. Then, it could be seen in it's own color.

We are talking about interferometry or heterodyning. Using this process, one can change the phases of light, canceling certain frequencies out and adding others together, i.e. "a special mixer for light". I don't know of any microscopes that will do this today. There are some that use ultraviolet and with these you can see the cancer cells. But so what? You can see them under electron microscopes also. I want to see

the colors Rife talked about. This is very important because radio waves also emit different colors as the transmitter is broadcasting. If you could see an AM or FM transmitter running, each antenna would be emitting a different color for that frequency in the radio spectrum. Your eyes just can't see this due to their limited bandwidth.

HETERODYNING: SEE http://cat.middlebury.edu/~PHManual/acousto.html

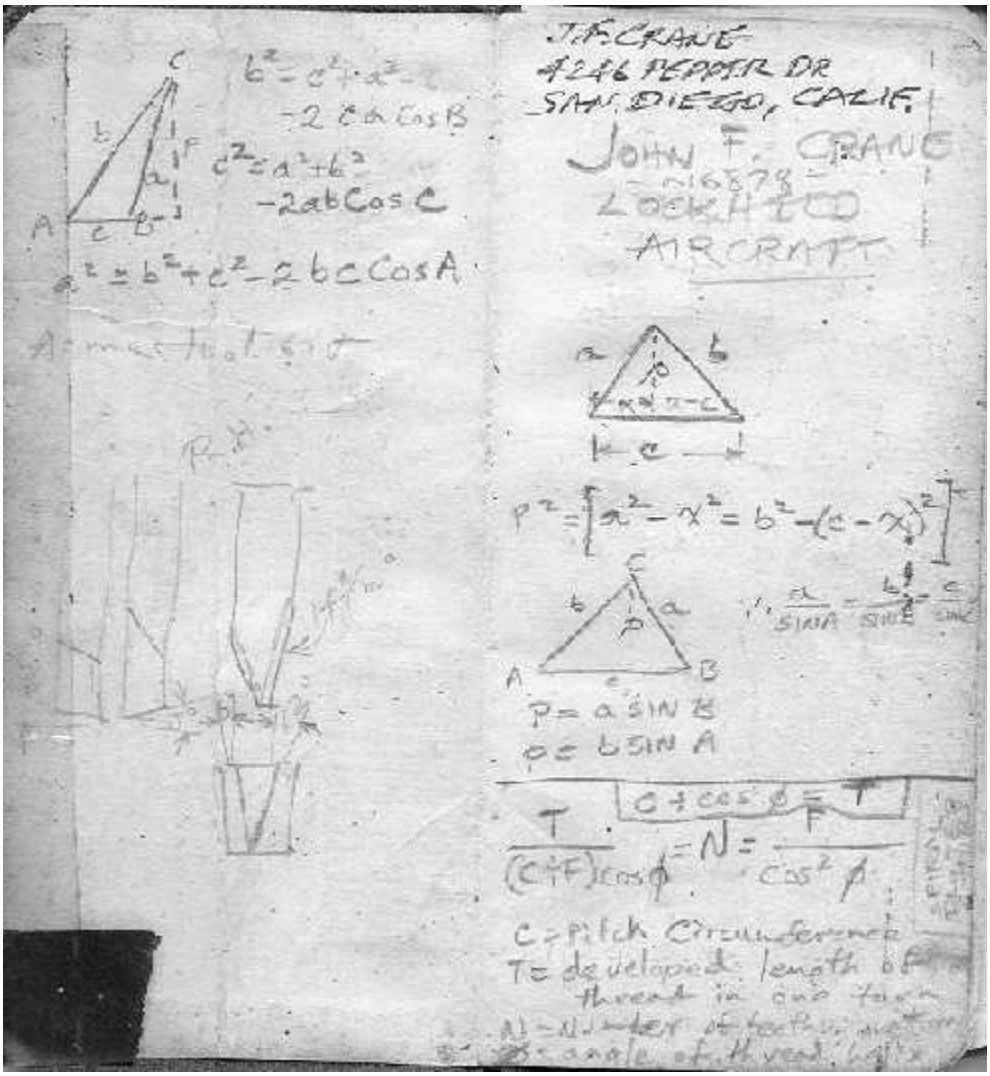
The conversations with Crane would continue until the end of the day. Then I would continue to build the parts for the universal microscope in the machine shop. It was the prism holders that were missing, so I worked until they were done. Everything else was there. Crane then installed them, but still, nothing could be seen through the scope. Crane would then start over with drawings. During these times, he would go back to the office and just fall into a deep sleep at the drafting table. Upon waking, he'd say, "It's time for dinner. When are we going to eat?" It would take half of my day just to get this far with Crane, but when someone came in the shop that was looking for one of those square wave generators, Crane was on his toes. He would walk into the back of the shop and say, "Don't we have a square wave generator around here?" Then he'd take whatever was laying around and sell it when you weren't looking. I would just wait for the next day when John had gotten everything to eat and a good night's sleep. Then I'd start the questions again the next morning. I would cover everything two times with Crane to make sure that I did not miss anything. The group decided not to tell Crane about anything when it came to the circuits that were being developed. They, after all, were paying the bill for this project. Crane understood this, and, as long as he had money, everything was alright.



John Crane's Certificate 1942 On File at My Company When He Worked There

My task was to build the electronic circuits for testing the Rife technologies. John Crane was never given any of these circuits, and I always potted them with a compound that would grind your tools away if you attempted to get into the block modules. My lab notes were not kept in the building anywhere for security reasons. I would come back at night and build the circuits and boards so as not to give away what I was working on. I worked nights to develop this electronic heterodyning interferometer unit and when I thought I had it, Dr. Strecker and I would test it in front of Crane. We did this many times before we got something to work. When I would ask Crane about the frequencies and if this is what he wanted to see on the scope, he would always say yes. Then Crane made the significant comment, "You need to understand that you must mimic the microscope in what it does to light up the virus so you can see them. The machine must work on the same principal as the microscope." Immediately, I stopped what I was doing and had to go sit down and think about what he had just said. <u>This is not written this way anywhere until now for the first time.</u> (James Bare said that this is in the Rife, Thompson, Marsh patent application.) The next two days I kept going over this with Crane and he would add a little more each time, "Dr. Rife understood what made up the bacteria and virus that

he wanted to kill with his frequency instrument." I quickly realized why nothing was working; the frequency instrument was not built right. There had to be a hidden side to this Rife machine with unseen, embedded frequencies. I asked Crane if Rife knew that the virus and bacteria frequencies had more to them then he was telling. Crane answered, "He found out that some of these virus and bacteria needed more then one frequency at a time to destroy it, even cancer." That answered my question. There was more to this machine then the people working on them knew, and that kept the secret safe.



Some of the notes John left behind also in the Crane file.

Notice to the left bottom he was working on a special prism and holders for the #3 "Universal".

The unit was not complete yet and more work needed to be done to get this to work every time. Tom Bearden was told what it was and did write about it in a book called AIDS Biological Warfare in a chapter called DEVELOPING THE ELECTROMAGNETIC CURE FOR AIDS, Encouraging Preliminary Work on page 284. Tom Bearden did come and visit and see everything that we were doing with electromagnetic pump waves and mixing using interferometers and heterodyning units.

When we did get something to work we would repeat the test over and over. Crane would ask what circuits we were using, but neither of us would answer him, and we'd change the subject. We could kill certain things but not others.

Then came the day when we had 30 doctors in the room with us. We prepared the slide, put it under the microscope and put it up on a view screen so all could see. One push of the button on the machine, and BANG, the one cell animal was dead. All the doctors just went nuts. But the comments were very discouraging, "WE WILL NEVER TALK ABOUT THIS, WE WILL LOOSE OUR JOBS, THE FDA WILL RUN US OUT OF TOWN, WE WILL LOSE EVERYTHING." The main objection was that everything I did with the circuits was potted. Crane was the first to agree with all of them about this, saying there was something hidden in there, arguing, "We can't see it so we don't know if it works." I answered that we must protect what we have done so no one can change anything in the circuits. I kept very detailed notes as I went along on the circuits. At first they were very simple waves of different frequencies. As time went by, the waves got more complex.

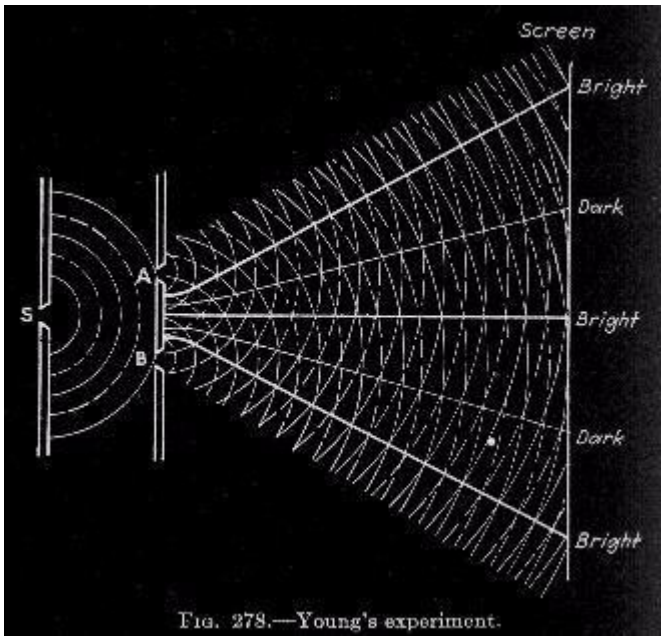
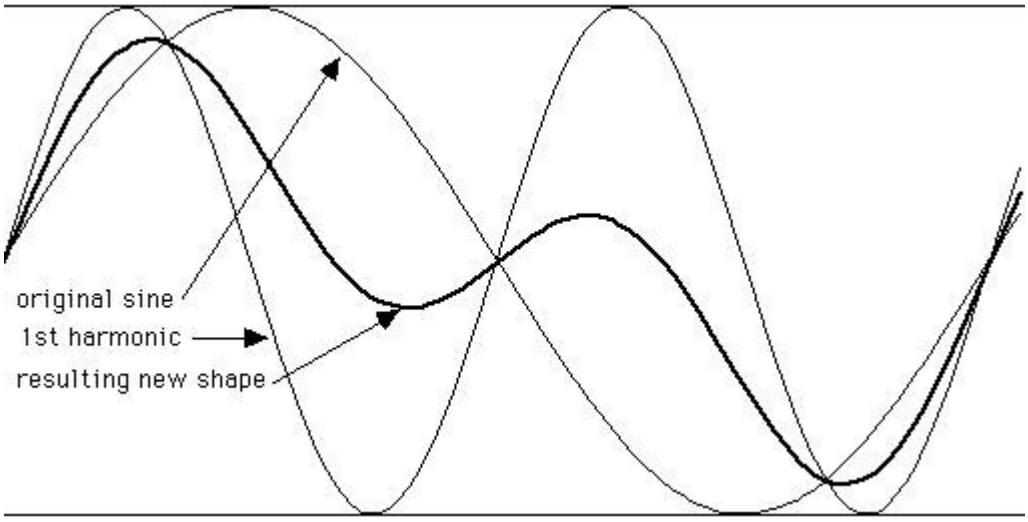


FIG. 278.—Young's experiment.

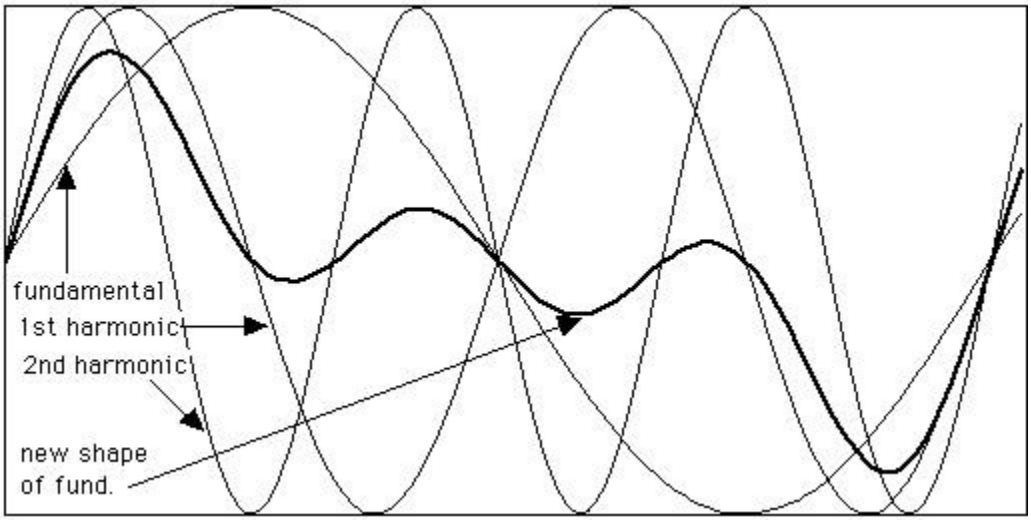
A Simple Interferometer

10/27/05

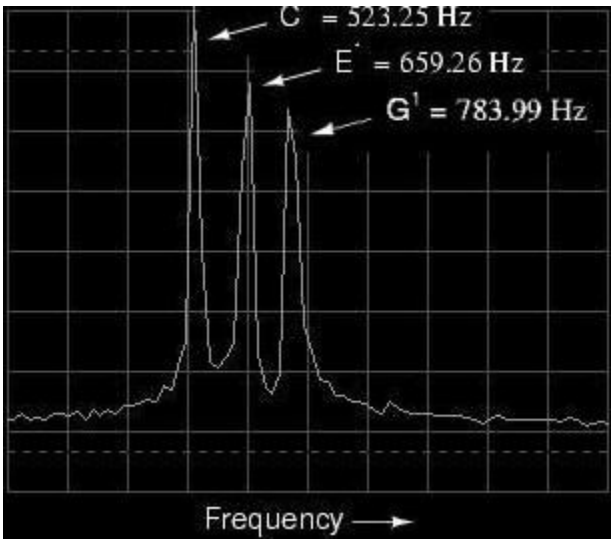
Rife comments in Crane's book, "Under the universal microscope, disease organisms, such as those of tuberculosis, cancer, sarcoma, streptococcus, typhoid, staphylococcus, leprosy, hoof and mouth disease, and others, may be observed to succumb when exposed to certain lethal frequencies, coordinated with the particular frequencies peculiar to each individual organism, and directed upon them by rays covering a wide range of waves." Rife's first machine used two transmitters. These two transmitters produce a mixing of frequencies (*F1-F2)* and the addition of some frequencies (*F1+F2*). In the mixing process many waves are produced with many fundamentals. The scope pictures above show what the mixing process produces. These wide band radio waves must contain all the fundamental frequencies for the known virus. The transmitters are then adjusted to produce the correct fundamental frequency. This is done by adjusting the amplitude output of one of the fundamental oscillators which changes the fundamental frequency and creates many harmonics of other fundamental frequencies, one behind the another, slightly out of phase. An example of this would be to take 62Hz, at 3V peak to peak, and 1.059kHz, at 5V peak to peak, and mix the two to get a total output of 1.5V peak to peak, gating the oscillator at 150mV, and then modulating the 1.6000MHz transmitter. The frequency ends up being 1.556120 (the fundamental) with all the the harmonics added. Can you see that this is not as simple as just a single frequency square wave? The square waves were Crane's ideas, not Rife's. (Square waves only contain odd harmonics with amplitude.)



Fundamental Plus 1st Harmonic Two Wave's, Normal Mixer



Sine Wave Plus First and Second Harmonics. Notice the shape change of sine wave.



The Rife machine must do all these fundamentals at one time, the spectrum analysis can show this.

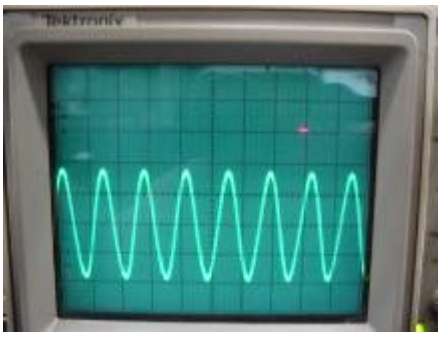
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More than 75% of the organisms Rife could see with his Universal Microscope are only visible with ultra-violet light. But ultraviolet light is outside the range of human vision. It is "invisible" to us. Rife overcame this limitation by heterodyning, a technique which became popular in early radio broadcasting. He illuminated the microbe (usually a virus or bacteria) with two different wavelengths of the same ultraviolet light frequency which resonated with the spectral signature of the microbe.

These two wavelengths produced interference where they merged. This interference was, in effect, a third, longer wave which fell into the visible portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. This was how Rife made invisible microbes visible without killing them, a feat which today's electron microscopes cannot duplicate.

The AZ-58, A Working MOPA Transmitter.

To gain an understanding of what a "MOPA" transmitter is, Seehttp://vintageham.com/stations.htm This link will give you a better understanding of the transmitter Rife used. Instead of an antenna, he used a gas tube. In the beginning he used two of these tunable oscillators into the same gas tube. I suspect that Rife figured out how to use the noble gas tube to mix frequencies. I will be running the experiments to see what happens.

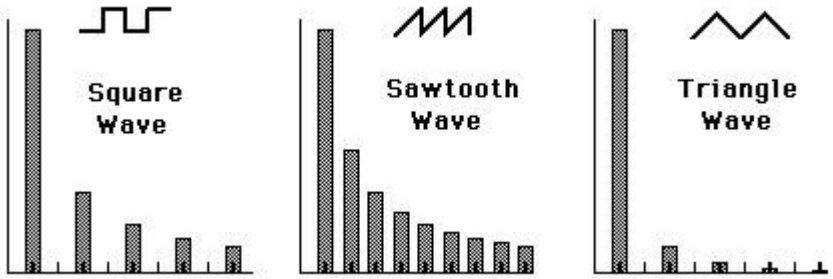




The AZ 58 transmitter must be tuned within 1% of the frequency fundamental to destroy the pathogen you're working with. See http://icehouse.net/john34/crystal.mpg, for example. The transmitter is a re-design of the original MOPA (Master Oscillator Power Amplifier) used by Rife. This is not what John Crane or John Marsh designed. The carrier frequency must be at 4.33MHz to work with Hoyland's frequency list. Hoyland's frequency list was accurate within 1% under all circumstances. The Microscope was altered, and so was the transmitter. I have found the missing tube for the modulation and the missing circuit for the gating. I will be adding more on this later. The crystal is a piezo from a water purifier. It's oscillating frequency is 970kHz. The transmitter had a carrier wave of 4.33Mhz and an audio frequency of 36.991kHz to achieve resonance. Again I'm saying that you can not be off more then 1%. Thank you Stan for suggesting this test.

I have repeated this test using a square wave into the AZ-58 transmitter. It is as I expected, the square wave does not have the correct fundamentals in this band to work with this transmitter. See it here http://icehouse.net/john34/square111.mpg. The Square wave has all odd harmonics as can be seen below. I have, however, found

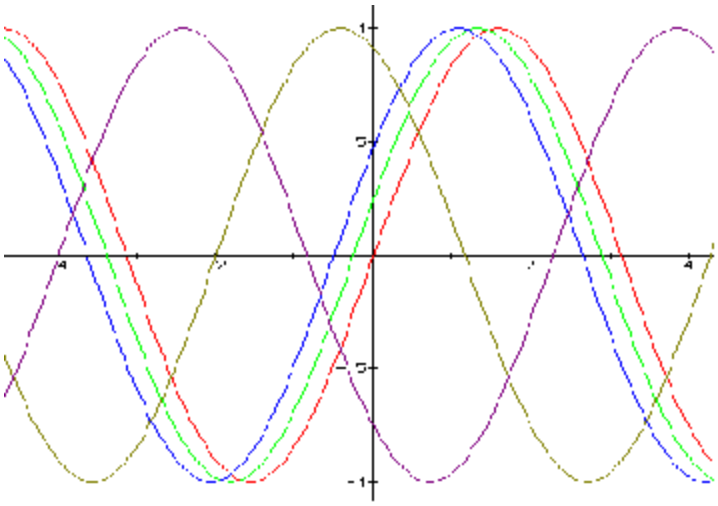
where the resonate frequency is of this piezo crystal is using a square wave. The square wave produces the same voltage level. For example, if the sine wave audio is at 36.99 kHz for this crystal, the square wave will be at 74.063kHz, and both waves will produce a 5 volt output level from the crystal. See http://icehouse.net/john34/square222.mpg. My conclusion is that either wave will work but you must be much higher in frequency with a square wave to get the same effect. The transmitter must accept a full audio spectrum from 10Hz to 150Khz. I have only done this with "tubes" so far.



10/30/05

The sine wave does something very different.

The original sine wave is in red. When we reduce c to 1/4, we get the blue sine wave. For values of c of 1/2, 2, and 4 we get green, purple, and olive sine waves respectively. It is clear that when we make c smaller, the point the wave crosses the x axis from negative to positive moves left. When we increase the value of c this point moves to the right. We conclude from this that the phase of the sine wave shifts to the left or right (i.e., negative or positive with respect to the origin) as c gets smaller or larger. So, we see that the phase of the sine wave is directly related to c. See below.



John Crane and John Marsh had the real working machine. So why did they change it? If the machine Rife gave to John Marsh was tube driven, this answers the question. They did not understand tubes, nor did they want to work with them. They tried "Muntzing" it so it could be produced cheap. They took circuits out of it, but it did not work after that. The other question is, who altered the transmitter from the real Hoyland design? My best guess is Marsh and Crane, in an effort to keep the secret of the machine. The AZ-58 I'm working with has the correct circuits put back into the machine. It also has the correct gating circuits for the triode tube and can run in either mode.

10/31/05

The AZ-58 MOPA transmitter broadcasting through the Phanatron tube is very directional. This is why the doctors had the tube so close to the patient. See here http://icehouse.net/john34/phanatron1.mpg. The modulation is the key to the MOPA transmitter. I call this low band FM modulation. The frequency can not be listened to on AM, but can be heard on a low band FM all the way to 15Khz . See it here http://icehouse.net/john34/modgrid1.mpg.

11/01/05

I have decided to keep updating this site with the actual results of the experiments I will be conducting. After I have reconstructed what I believe to be the original Rife circuitry, frequency analysis will show any coordination between the original frequencies listed in Rife's lab notes and the now published frequencies measured by Hoyland. I will make every effort to document, on this site, the experimental evidence I find. The results I find will not be embellished in any way. The whole purpose of this research is to find and disclose the truth about Rife's frequencies. When I find out, everyone will know, and they can do what they want with the information. I am not a doctor, so I never have, nor ever will, make any medical claims for the circuits.



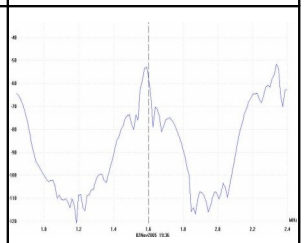
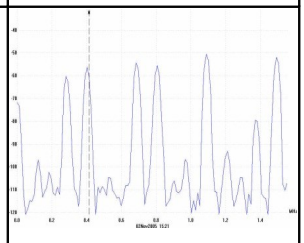
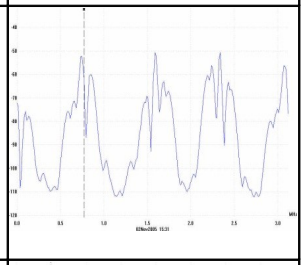
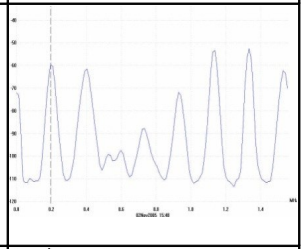
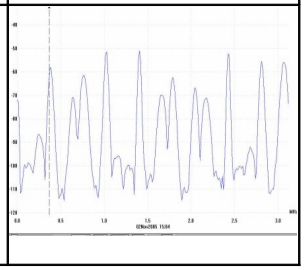


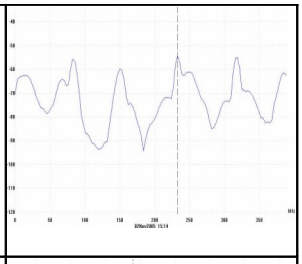
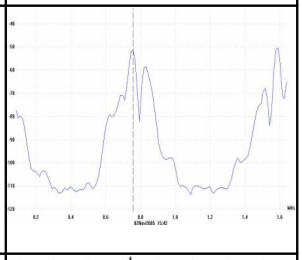
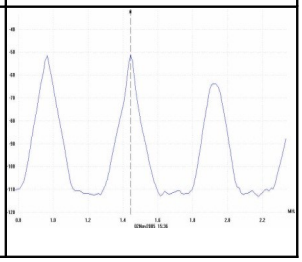
A few experiments today show that the wave coming off the Phanatron tube excites the crystal with classical RF penetration characteristics. The power drops with distance. It easily penetrates through flesh (my hand for example), but is partially blocked by a sheet of copper.

11/2/05

In the following experiment, Hoyland's given audio frequency was input (as a sine wave) into the machine and modulated on the RF carrier wave. We wanted to see if this would produce a powerful harmonic at Hoyland's measured frequency from Rife's 1934 instrument. The analysis was done taken with an oscilloscope probe tip (shorted to its own ground so as not to damage the equipment with high rf power levels) directly in front of the Rife tube. With slight adjustment of the RF carrier wave, and, in some cases, slight adjustment of the audio frequency, we were indeed able to show that a powerful harmonic does indeed exist at each particular frequency Hoyland gave. We also found that proper adjustment of the audio signal level (dB) was important. If this is what Hoyland and Rife were doing, the spectrum analysis shows us that this process produces several powerful harmonics, each around the same power level. This could explain why there was so much confusion as to what the actual frequencies were. It also raises the issue that the documented frequencies may or may not be the ones that actually killed the germs, but perhaps a higher or lower harmonic.

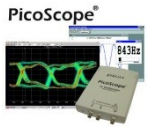
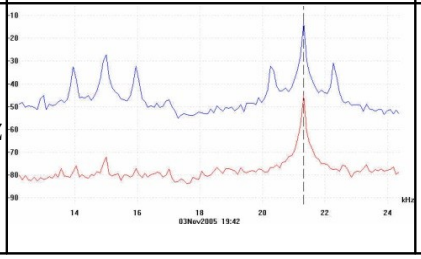
Pathogen	**Hoyland's Measured Frequencies from the 1934 Rife Ray #4** Instrument	**Hoyland's Given Audio Frequencies**	**Audio Frequency Necessary to Bring Harmonic in Range of Hoyland's Measured**	**Necessary Audio Level for Modulation (Sine AC rms.)**	**Carrier Wave Necessary to Bring Harmonic in Range of Hoyland's Measured Frequency from the 1934 Rife Ray #4 Instrument**	 **Spectrum Analysis**

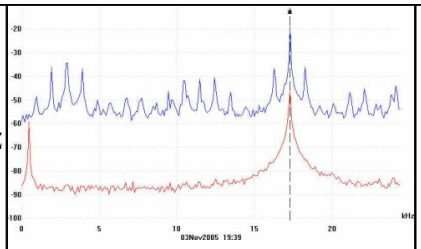
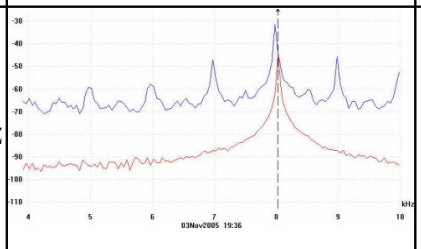
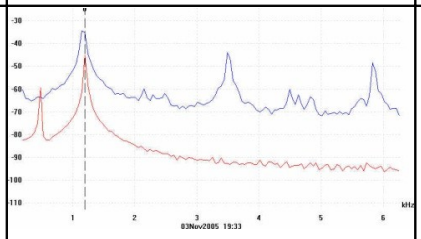
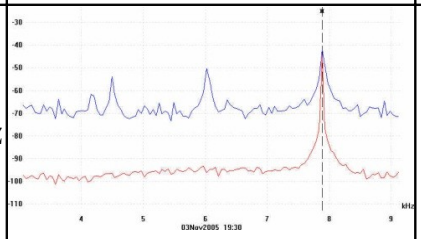
			Frequency from the 1934 Rife Ray #4 Instrument			
Bacillus X	1,604 kHz	21275	21275	4.0 V	3.9 MHz	
B. Coli (rod)	417 kHz	8020	8021	4.2 V	3.6 MHz	
B. Coli (virus)	770 kHz	17220	17220	4.1 V	3.9 MHz	
Streptothrix	192 kHz	7870	7870	3.0 V	3.7 MHz	
Tuberculosis (rod)	369 kHz	8300	8448	5.0 V	3.7 MHz	

Tetanus	234 kHz	1200	1268	4.8 V	3.6 MHz	
Typhoid Fever (rod)	760 kHz	6900	6900	3.1 V	3.9 MHz	
Typhoid Fever (virus)	1,445 MHz	18620	18620	4.0 V	3.8 MHz	

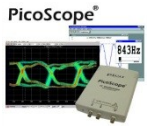
11/3/05

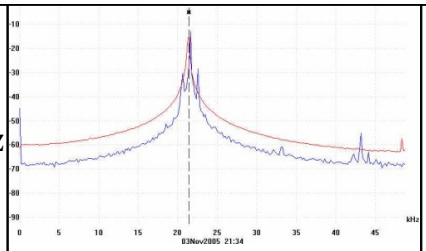
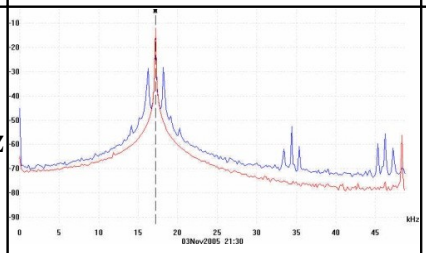
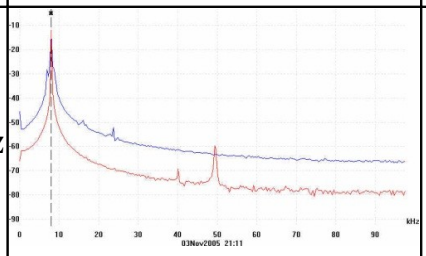
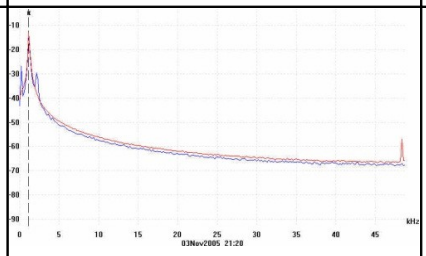
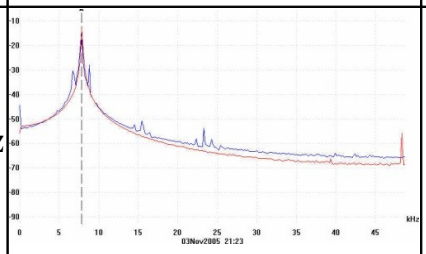
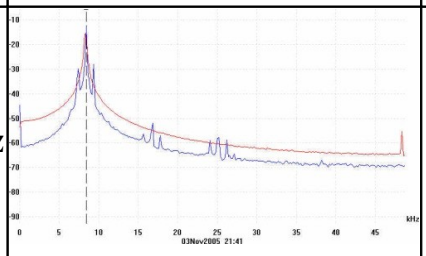
Experiments conducted today show that there is indeed a major harmonic of the fundamental frequency from Rife's 1934 machine very near the fundamental audio frequency from Hoyland's machine. Were Hoyland's audio frequencies the true M.O.R.s? Did Rife's machine produce a harmonic that was the M.O.R.?

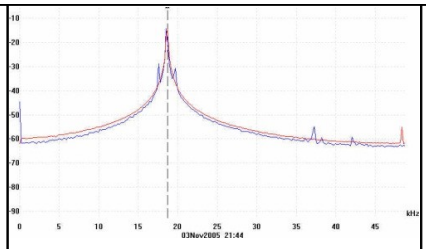
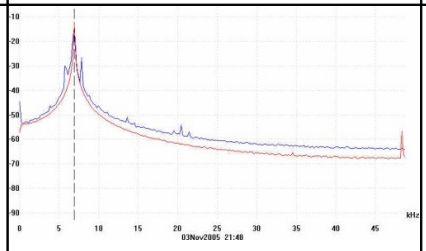
Pathogen	**Hoyland's Given Audio Frequencies (hereafter called HAF)**	**Hoyland's Measured Frequenciesof f the1934 Rife Ray #4 Instrument (Hereafter called HMF)**	**Slight Adjustment of HMF used to correlate major harmonic of HMF to HAF)**	 **Spectrum Analysis (with HMF input as square wave)** **Blue=Slightly Adjusted HMF** **Red=HAF**	**Percent Deviation**
Bacillus X	**21,275 Hz**	**1,604 kHz**	**1,584 kHz**		**2%**

B. Coli (virus)	**17,220 Hz**	**770 kHz**	**763.7 kHz**		**0.8%**
B. Coli (rod)	**8,020 Hz**	**417 kHz**	**382.2 kHz**		**8%**
Tetanus	**1,200 Hz**	**234 kHz**	**243 kHz**		**4%**
Streptothrix	**7,870 Hz**	**192 kHz**	**192.7 kHz**		**0.3%**

Stronger Evidence...

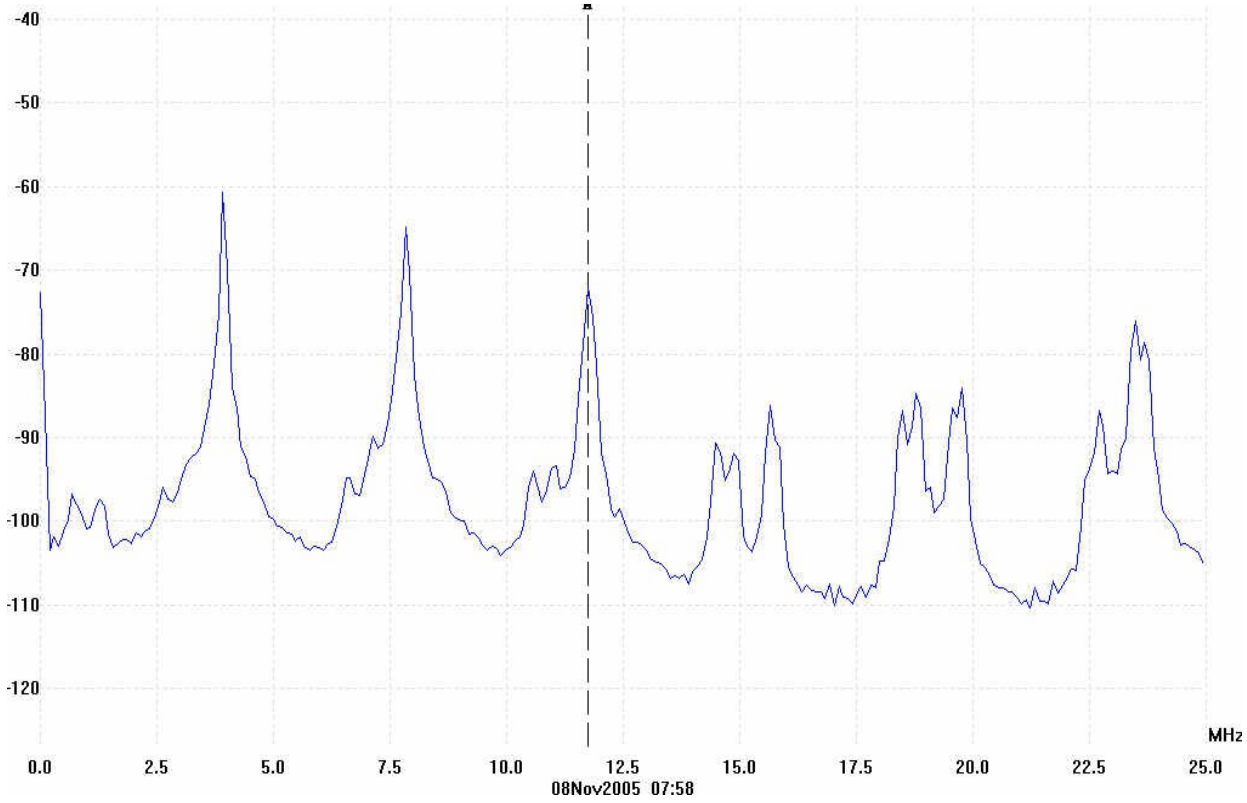
Pathogen	**Hoyland's Given Audio Frequencies (hereafter called HAF)**	**Hoyland's Measured Frequenciesof f the1934 Rife Ray #4 Instrument (Hereafter called HMF)**	**Slight Adjustment of HMF used to correlate major harmonic of HMF to HAF)**	 **Spectrum Analysis (with HMF input as sine wave)** **Blue=Slightly Adjusted HMF** **Red=HAF**	**Percent Deviation**

Bacillus X	**21,275 Hz**	**1,604 kHz**	**1,584 kHz**		**2%**
B. Coli (virus)	**17,220 Hz**	**770 kHz**	**764.1 kHz**		**0.8%**
B. Coli (rod)	**8,020 Hz**	**417 kHz**	**398.5 kHz**		**4.6%**
Tetanus	**1,200 Hz**	**234 kHz**	**194 kHz**		**17%**
Streptothrix	**7,870 Hz**	**192 kHz**	**178.6 kHz**		**7%**
Tuberculosis (rod)	**8,300 Hz**	**369 kHz**	**382.3 kHz**		**3.6%**

Typhoid (virus)	**18,620 Hz**	**1,445 kHz**	**1,446.3 kHz**		**0%**
Typhoid (rod)	**6,900 Hz**	**760 kHz**	**774.45 kHz**		**1.8%**

All tests so far indicate that the phanotron tube is a transducer of electrical waves to acoustical waves which are able to mechanically stimulate a piezocrystal to resonance. This is something that an ordinary antenna system (i.e. a "pad antenna" system) cannot do. We found the tube, like an ordinary audio speaker, to be directional. The stimulation of the crystal varies with the orientation of the tube.

11/8/05



The AZ-58 modulated with Hoyland's 21,275 Hz BX frequency. The 11,780,000 Hz harmonic comes out dead on, but the machine's carrier frequency must be calibrated exactly to do this. In this case, it was 4.4 MHz. This is probably why the doctors complained of having to recalibrate the machines all the time, and often varied the frequencies around when using the machine.

Last Updated Feb 2, 2011

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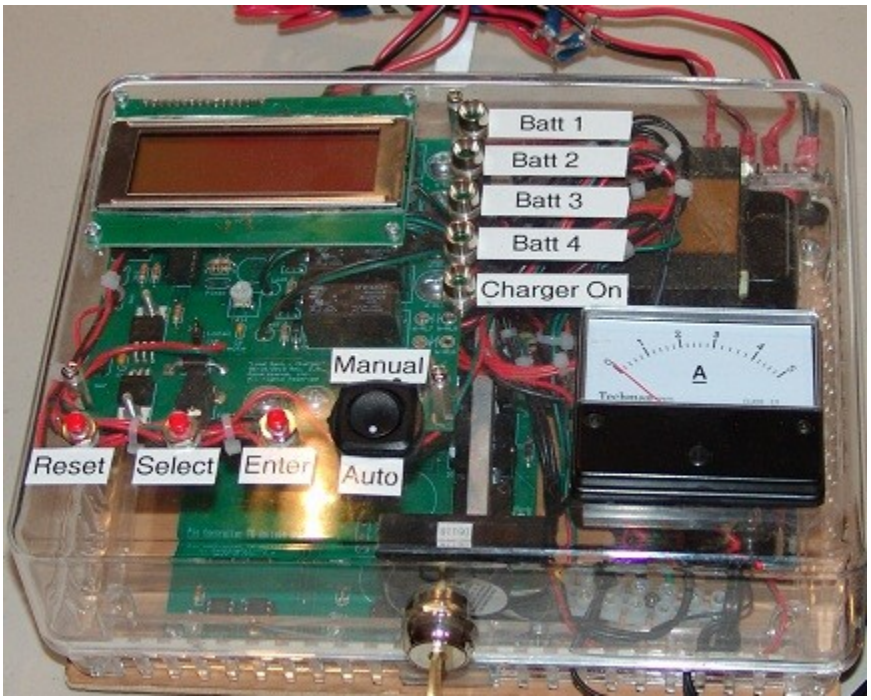
Bedini Books | Bedini DVDs | Monopole sentaion DVD | Partial Parts Kit for Bedini SSG Energizer| Large 10 Pole Monopole| 4 Pole Monopole| Large 12 Pole Monopole| Classic 3 Pole Monopole | Advanced SSG Energizer | Magnetic Window Motor Kits | 10 Extra Spools | 8 Extra Magnets | R60 Welding rods | Transistors | Bulbs | 6" Brushless Fan Kit | 10" Brushless Fan Kit | Extra Capacitors | Magnet Wire | Custom Coils | Bipolar Circuit | Full Bipolar Kit | Sequential Circuits | Neodymium Magnets | 3Amp DC Meter | Donations

Exposing Mysticism and FE Hoaxs

Renaissance ChargeBattery Swapper

This new product is what Jeff Wilson demonstrated at the Renaissance Nov 2010 Energy Conference. More details will be posted shortly.

Below picture is the one Jeff used. Production model will be different with more features.



The Battery Swapper and Charger is a compact, but very complex device to move batteries in and out of a load environment for the purpose of charging each battery individually. With its LCD read out , terminal monitoring, logging capabilities and complex programming, this device can be used as a “Auto” or “Manual” Charger by selecting functionality presented on the LCD or Terminal display. Each section presented in this manual will explain the operational features of this device.

Jeff's description as text file. Solar Application. 12V Configuration. 24V Configuration.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Click here for:

Bedini Books and Bedini DVDs

Feb. 2008 DVD

BEDINI MONOPOLE MOTOR ENERGIZER PRESENTATION

An Overview and Demonstration of Basic Concepts, Building Instrctions, and Testing.

Improvement and complete refilming of the 2007 video put on Google Video.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Partial Parts Kit for Bedini SSG Motor Energizer

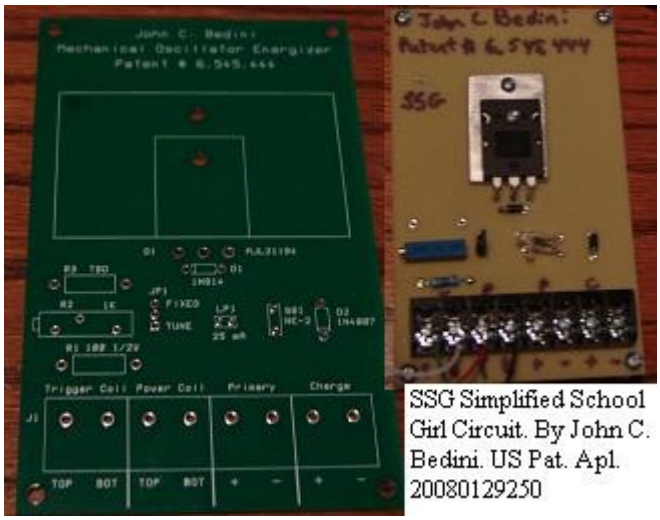
http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Bedini_Monopole3

See our full SSG Presentation page for pictures and video of the model setup.

Most of the parts needed to build the Energizer



Now comes with full circuit board, resistor jumper addition, and wire terminal.



SSG Simplified School Girl Circuit. By John C. Bedini. US Pat. Apl. 20080129250

Includes a tiny bottle of drops of xcelplus lube And New Feb 2008 Presentation DVD mentioned above.

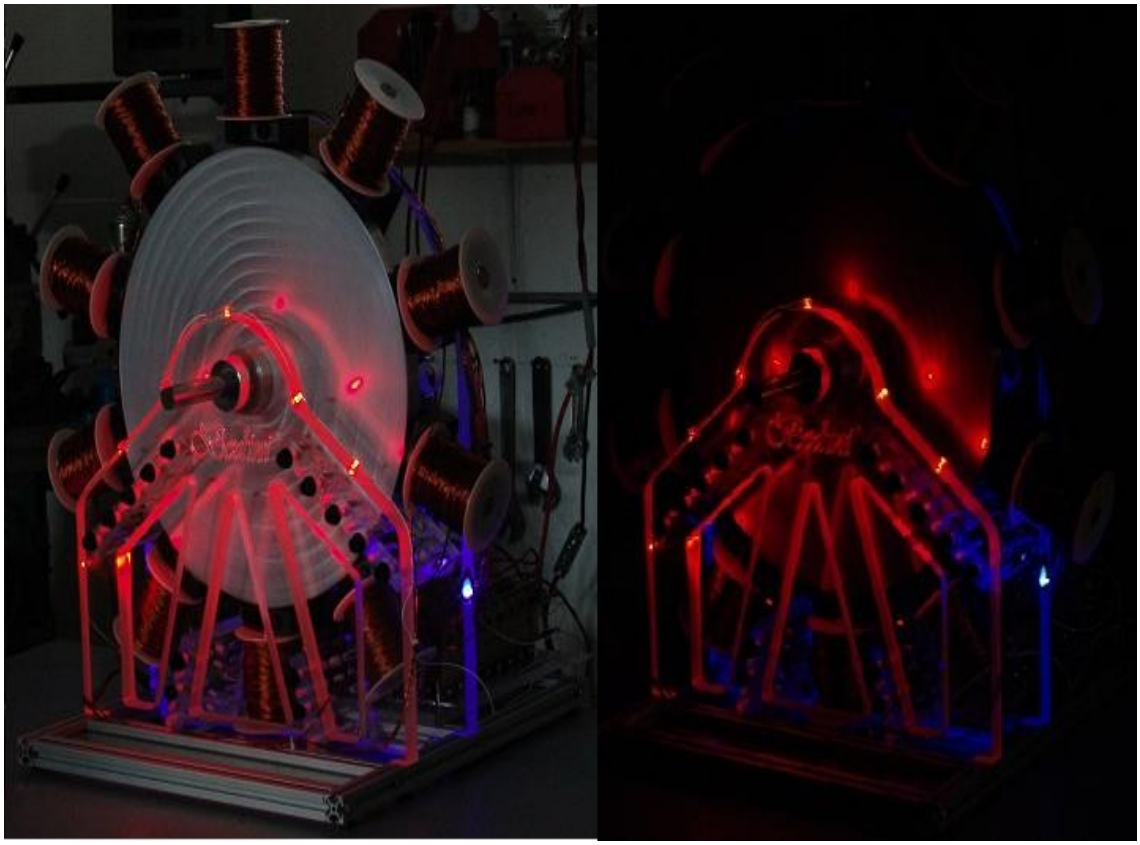
Order parts for what we are building on the list. Parts as shown in photos will be: MJL21194 Transistor, 8 ceramic 8 magnets (3/8 by 1 7/8 by 7/8 ceramic grade 8 magnets) (for bigger wheels we recommend 12-24 magnets below), two diodes, one resistor, 1 potentiometer, one neon bulb, one small piece of aluminum with some transistor grease between it and the transistor, 2 coils of wire wound bifilar on a spool with the welding rods cut and fitted in the spool as the core.
For above parts excluding a rotor, frame, shaft, bearings, screws, batteries, battery wires, clips, glue and tape, click below:

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Full SSG circuit board. Resistor jumper addition, and contact terminal with above kit only, or by special order. No parts but board included.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

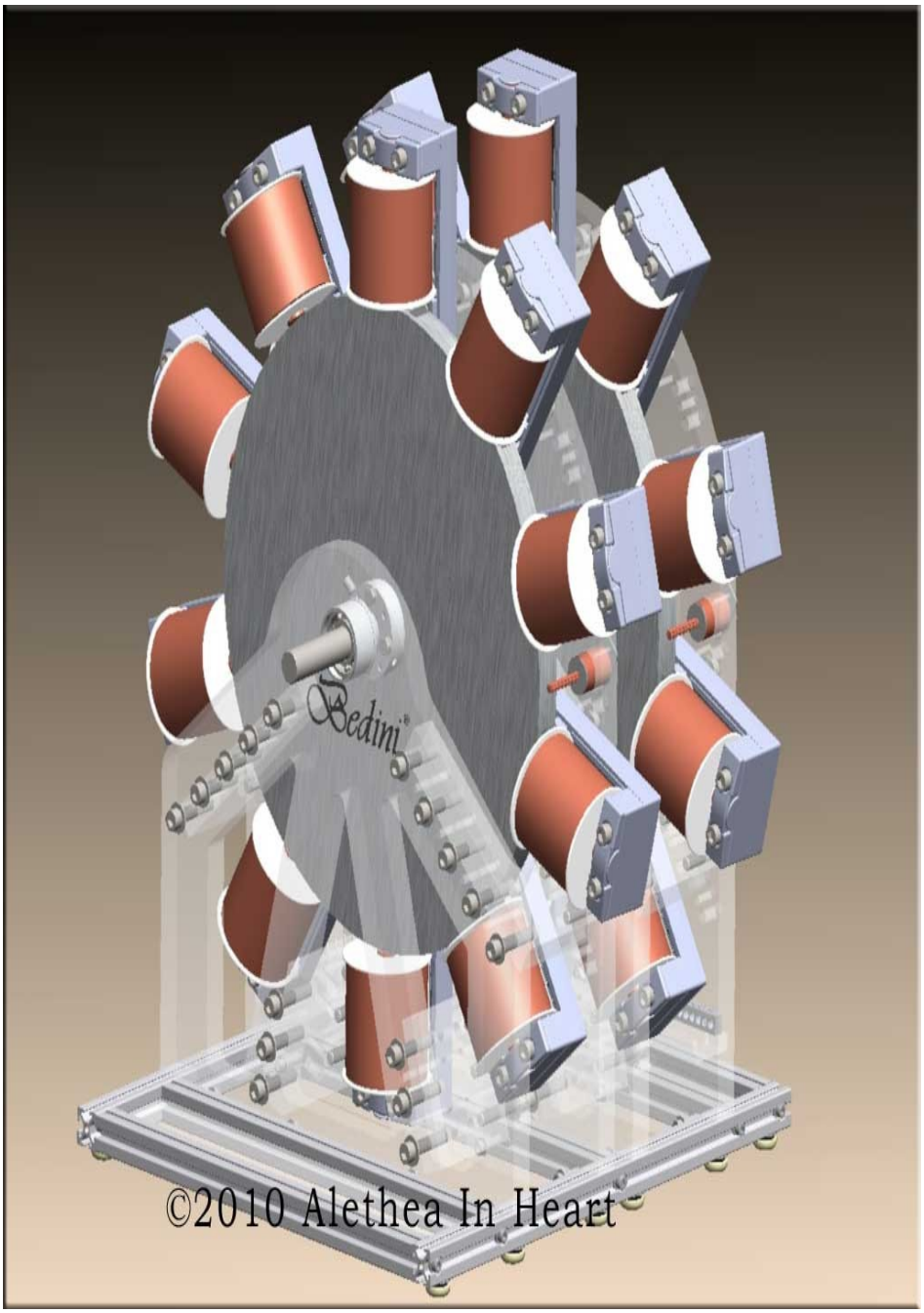
Large Bedini 10 Pole Monopole.



Monopole replication of the large classic Energizer. This kit is made available because hundreds of people have asked for it over the years. We are providing a service to such people so that they can experiment with this technology and not have to spend tens of thousands of dollars having this system made up by machinists. It is not fully assembled and will not be assembled for people upon request. It is for learning and research purposes. Experiment at your own risk. Kit is molded and machined to the highest quality. This kit has 10 3" motor coils and a 17" aluminum rotor. 80 wires with 80 circuits on 10 circuit boards. It has an aluminum base frame with plexy glass top. You will be able to run the machine not only at 12V and 24V imputs, but over 100V. The larger the battery bank used the more you will get out of it (provided the batteries are in good condition). The system allows for the charging bank to be considerably higher voltage than the primary battery bank (or the same if desired). Also included is a generator coil that powers LEDs to light up the Bedini logo and clear plastic. Includes 80 SSG circuits, heat sink and pads, wire to batteries, clips, small sample of xcelplus. Comes with instruction CD and SSG DVD sold above. Customer assembles rotor, frame and circuit. **We now offer an additional attachment that will attach to this 10 coiler that will function like the early Bedini Energizer system replicated by Jim Watson. It will consist of a rotor with magnets, and energizer coils with frame assembly. It will allow for back charging the primary battery bank or powering additional loads isolated from the 10 coiler (see below).** The 10 coiler can be run with some of the motor coils replaced with one wire energizer coils for the same purposes. Or this system can be run as a 20 or 30 coiler for additional cost (see below). Shipped in five boxes.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

10 Generator one wire coils added to the 10 coiler kit.

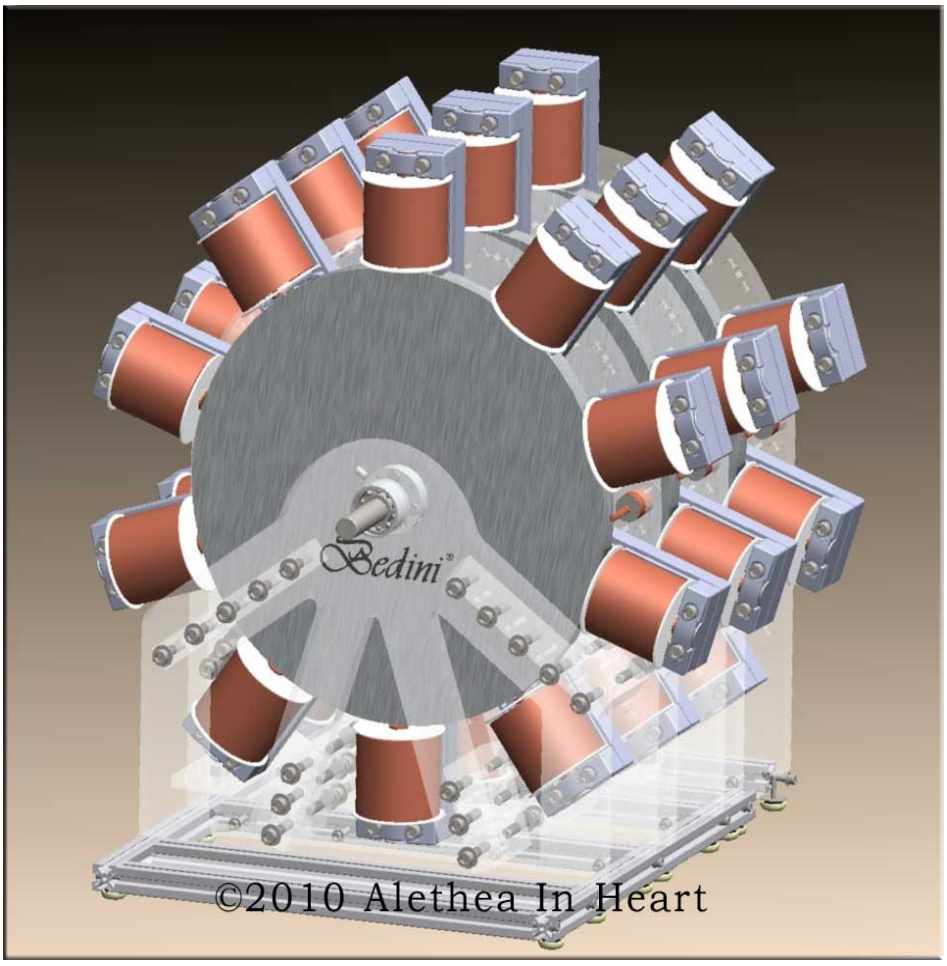


10 one wire coils (spools filled) with mounting molds, another rotor with magnets, and with frame assembly. Wire all 10 coils in series and you can put out AC or rectify it to DC with a bridge. Then you can add capacitors to store the charge and pulse it with the Tesla Solar Power Amplifier or other pulser into the front end or a load of your choice. This is NOT the same as a 20 coiler as shown below.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Additional 10 coils to make 20 or 30 coils on the same

frame. Includes all additional parts to make 10 more coils and circuits with additional backing plate, for double the power and output.



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Classic Bedini 10 Pole Monopole Circuit board (for 8 SSG circuits).

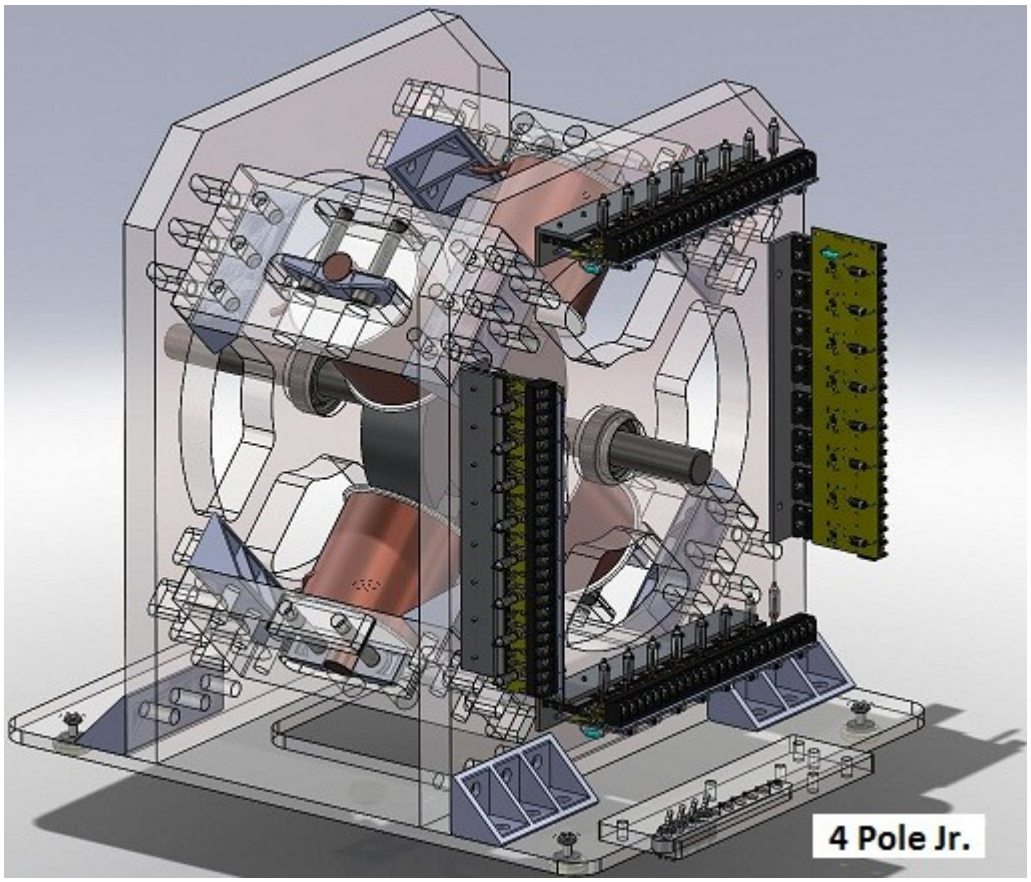
The circuit board has the potential for 8 SSG circuits with neon bulbs holes, diode holes, and several other features. The above kit comes with all circuit parts, including a switch that truns off the board through the trigger wire buss. That is, the trigger wire coming off the master coil (other side goes to negative) comes to the board at one hole. There is also another hole on the board for another wire to connect to go to the next board for multiboard systems like this ten coiler. This then can connect to a switch so that the board can turn off entirely (John's "sense" switch). This is nice on such a big system when you are wanting flexibility for experimentation. From there the buss is in series with a balance resistor, and from there the buss

connects to each base resistor, either with a wire terminal block (as provided in the kit), or just directly to 8 resistors. The terminal block allows for easy swapping of resistors (as well as removal of coil) without having to unsolder the board. The board was made as small as possible given the parts used and heat sinking. The transistors are mounted upsidedown so that their backing faces away from the board onto an aluminum sink.

Now Shipping.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Bedini 4 Pole Monopole Jr.

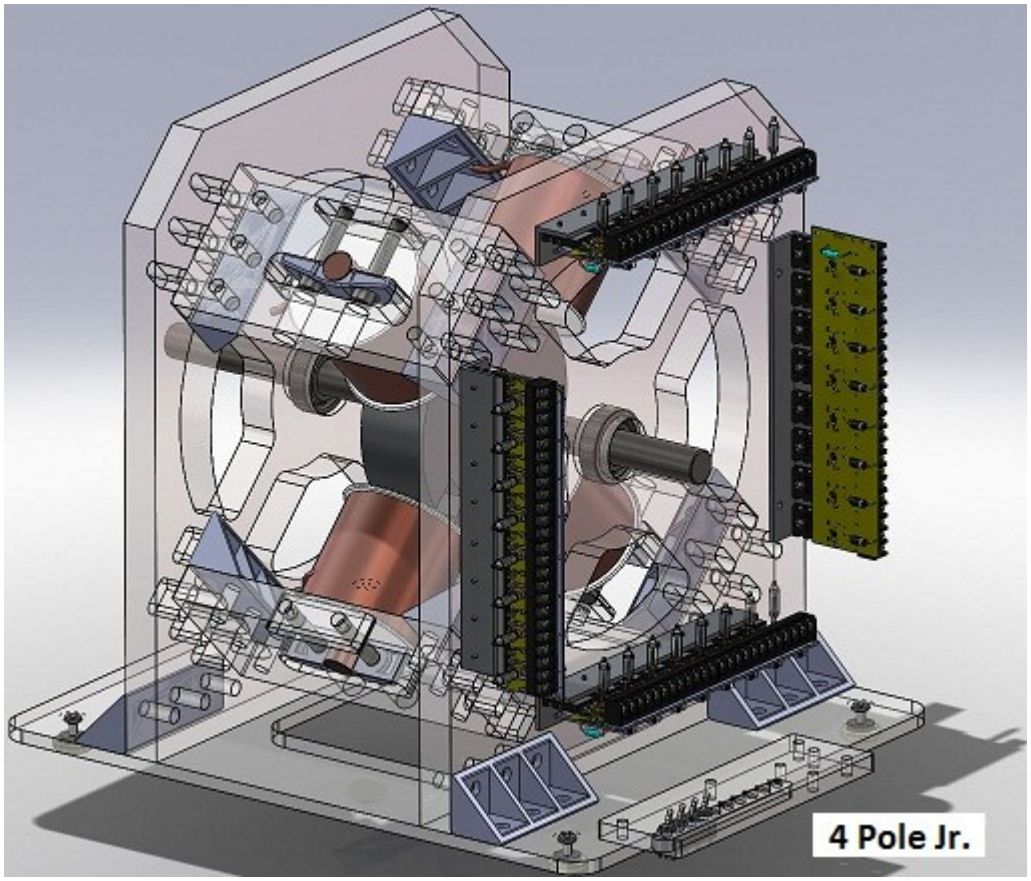


This is a smaller version of the 10 coiler by frequent request. It just has a smaller and different rotor and less coils. Kits are molded and machined to the highest quality. This kit has four 3.5" motor coils (8 strands of #23 wire each) and a 6" by 1 7/8" aluminum rotor. 1/2" shaft at least 12" long. Also included is a generator coil that powers LEDs, which could also be used to do other work. May eventually include a commutator on the back to pulse the stored charge from a capacitor. Includes 32 SSG circuits, heat sink and pads, wire to batteries, spst switchs, small bottle of xcelplus. Comes with instruction CD and SSG DVD sold above. Shipping in 5 weeks.

$1500 4 Pole Jr. Monopole (USA/Canada shipping included)

$1600 4 Pole Jr. Monopole (International shipping included)

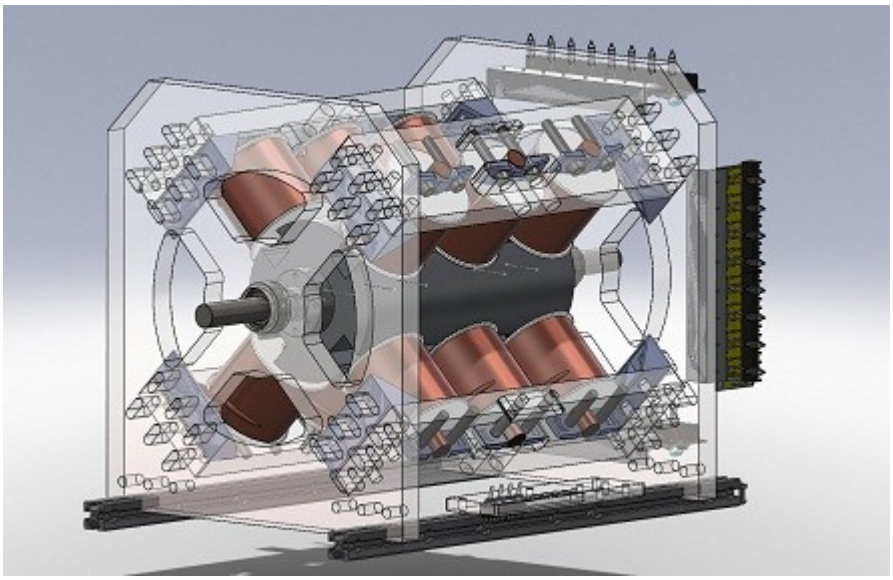
Bedini 4 Pole Monopole Sr.



This is a smaller version of the 10 coiler by frequent request. It just has a smaller and different rotor and less coils. Kits are molded and machined to the highest quality. This kit has four 3.5" motor coils (8 strands of #18 wire each) and a 6" by 3" aluminum rotor. 7/8" shaft at least 12" long. Also included is a generator coil that powers LEDs, which could also be used to do other work. May eventually include a commutator on the back to pulse the stored charge from a capacitor. Includes 32 SSG circuits, heat sink and pads, wire to batteries, spst switchs, small bottle of xcelplus. Comes with instruction CD and SSG DVD sold above. Shipping in 5 weeks.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Large Bedini 12 Pole Monopole.



Monopole replication of a large 12 Pole Energizer. This kit is made available because hundreds of people have asked for it over the years. We are providing a service to such people so that they can experiment with this technology and not have to spend tens of thousands of dollars having this system made up by machinists. It is not fully assembled and will not be assembled for people upon request. It is for learning and research purposes. Experiment at your own risk. Kit is molded and machined to the highest quality. This kit has 12 3.5" motor coils and a 6" x 12" aluminum rotor. 96 #18 gauge wires with 96 circuits on 12 circuit boards. It has an aluminum base frame with plexy glass top. You will be able to run the machine not only at 12V and 24V imputs, but higher. The larger the battery bank used the more you will get out of it (provided the batteries are in good condition). The system allows for the charging bank to be considerably higher voltage than the primary battery bank (or the same if desired). Also included is a generator coil that powers LEDs to light up the Bedini logo and clear plastic. Includes 96 SSG circuits, heat sink and pads, wire to batteries, clips, small sample of xcelplus. Comes with instruction CD and SSG DVD sold above. Customer assembles rotor, frame and circuit. **Some of the coiles can be replaced with the single wire coils for additional generator function (for recharging the primary battery or powering other loads.** Orders placed now ship approximately 6 weeks from payment. All orders shipped in five boxes.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Classic Bedini 3 Pole Monopole.



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Short Youtube video

Classic Monopole replication of the Energizer. Kit is molded and machined to the highest quality. This kit has three 1.5" motor coils and a 3" aluminum rotor, with aluminum flywheel. Also included is a generator coil that powers 12 LEDs, which could also be used to do other work, like recharge the primary battery. May eventually include a commutator on the back to pulse the stored charge from a capacitor. Includes three SSG circuits, heat sink and pads, wire to batteries, clips, potentiometer, spst switch, bottle of xcelplus. Comes with instruction CD and SSG DVD sold above. Now Shipping.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Attachment Gear for 1 to 15 persicion timing. Allows for transducing output to postive charge with an added capacitor. Also included tiny magnet, transistor, bridge and reed switch.

Short video of setup.



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Advanced Bedini Monopole and Solid State Energizer.



This kit includes all of the above SSG kit (DVD also), and parts for an advanced inverted circuit on the back end, and parts for a solid state circuit. Instructions to be provided. A larger heat sink is provided than above kit. Includes 4' of wire (not all shown), a project box with wire terminals and grommet, and switches to switch between motor function and solid state function, and to switched between two different capacitor values for different kinds of charging purposes. Prototype picture shown is not exactly as parts look. A slightly larger project box and 3 different potentiometers are provided for easier mounting and adjustment. The solid state function does not need the wheel and magnets. The coil shown in the picture is three #23 wire, approx. 200' and 450 winds, twisted. This is the second option below. First option is for the above coil with two wires (#23, #26) in parallel not twisted, 900 winds.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

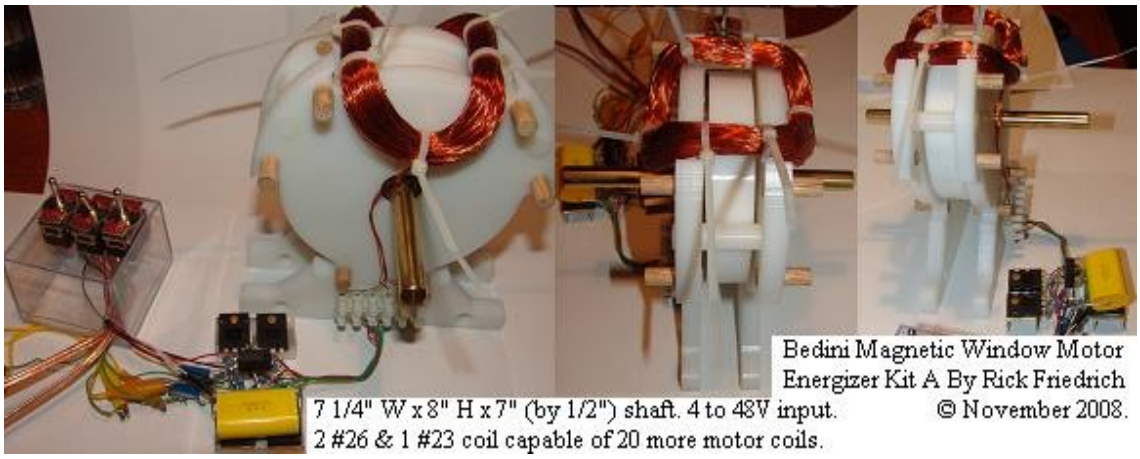
Kit with 900 winds of #23 and #26 wire:

Kit with 200' of three #23 wires twisted:

Advanced Kit without the SSG partial parts kit Coil, Magnets,

Lube, DVD, and SSG circuit for those who have that already.

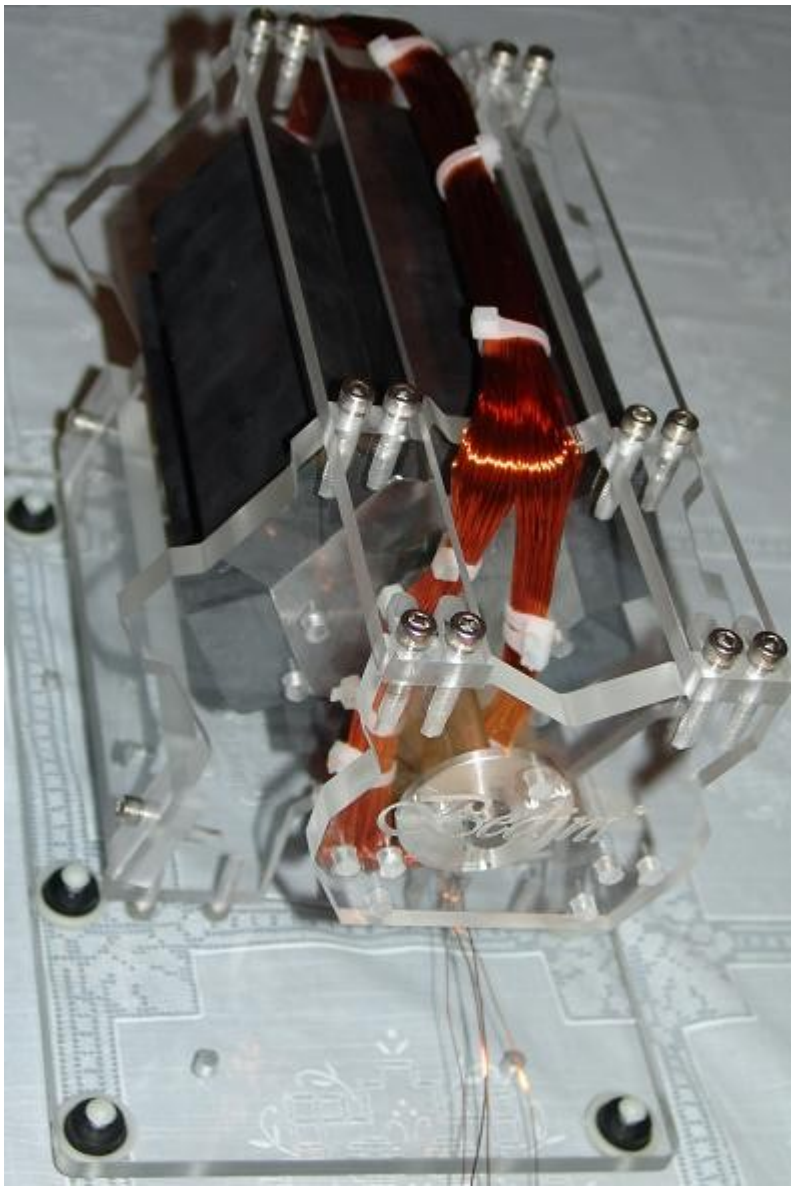
Bedini Window Motor Energizer Kit A



This 7" by 8" energizer is a carefully machined frame and rotor with 6 unique Bedini scalar manetic poles. The system uses the entire magnetic field of the super pole magnets for the greatest possible efficiency and energizer function. This toy size model is capable of running at 4 volts to possibly 48V or more, with 1 to 20 motor coils and circuits for a very large variation of power. The half inch solid brass shaft and carefully degreased bearings with xcelplus lube allows for very high rpm and strong motor function. The unique frame design allows for easy replacement of coils of different lengths and widths of wires, and easy mounting to holes or dowels. Design allows you to easily take it apart, and to mount it as you desire. We will make whatever custom size coil(s) you desire for this kit as shown on this webpage. The circuit provided is one full sequential bipolar circuit shown below. Also comes with two types of wire, terminal block, and two dpdt switches as shown in picture. The kit can be used to study motor or energizer function as well as serve as a platform for experiments for self-running capabilitities as outlined in the above Free Energy Generation book. A flywheel, commutator, or different types of loads can be attached to the rotor for additional experiments and benefits. System can be used to charge up one or more batteries of 2 to 200+ volts, or it can be run as a one battery system with the flip of a switch. S1 allows for two different motor speeds as well as center off position. Values of resistors and capacitor can also be substituted to personal preference. Coils can be left flat or bent around frame. Ships in box at just under 4 pounds.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Bedini Window Motor Energizer Kit B



Picture shown above only shows one of the three coils provided.

Rotor is 6" hexagon with 6" x 2" x 1" magnets. Comes with three motor coils and 3 bipolar sequential circuits, Hall triggering, heat sinks, wire, battery clips, etc. Coils will be formed for easy placement on motor. Requires easy assembly with instructions provided. Motor frame can hold more than 9 motor windings and can be run with high voltages to make for a lot of torque. Or it can be run slowly with very little imput (like 10ma @ 12V). Multistrand coils with additional circuitry can be ordered upon request. Weighs approximately 40 pounds. Shipping requires two boxes to reduce shipping costs.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Bottom of Form

10 Spools used with Regular size Bedini Monopole Energizers.

3 3/4" H by 3.5" top and bottom, 3/4 bore.



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

5 Spools used with Bedini Monopole Energizers.

100 Spools used with SMALL size Bedini Monopole Energizers.

1.5" H x 1" W (top) 1.7" (base with holes), 1/4" bore. Strong plastic.



10 Small Spools used with SMALL Bedini Monopole Energizers.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

5 Small Spools used with SMALL Bedini Monopole Energizers.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

8 Ceramic Blocks 3/8 by 1 7/8 by 7/8 Grade 8 Magnets used with Bedini Monopole Energizers.



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

R60 1/16" Welding Rods, (no spool) 6 oz, 3 1/4" long, makes 3/4" core.



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

TRANSISTORS

2N3440 NPN



MPS8599 PNP



2N3440 NPN



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.htmlMJE3055 NPN



MJE2955 PNP



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

BD243C NPN



TO-220

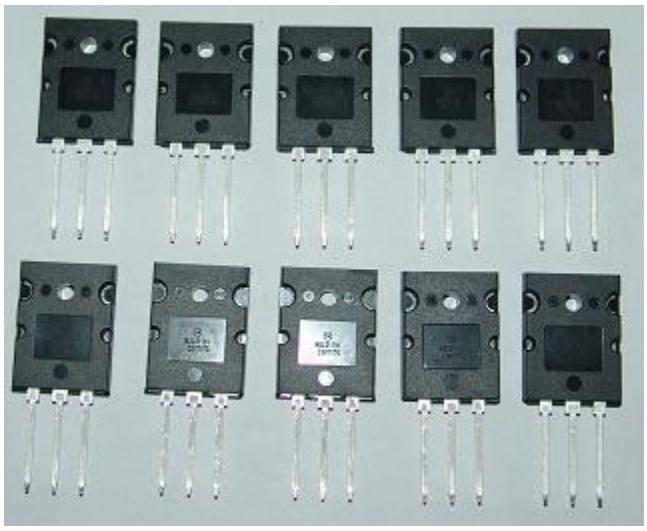
MJ15024G NPN



Top of Form

Bottom of Form

10 MJL21194 NPN Transistors used with Bedini Monopole Energizers.



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

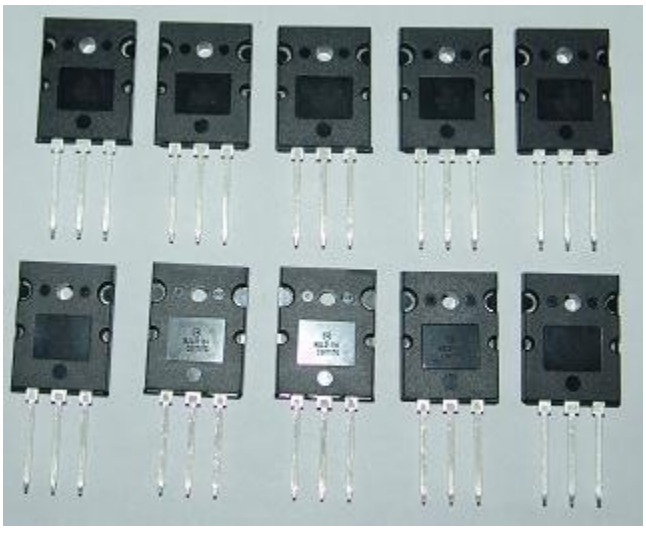
Or 5 MJL21194 Transistors used with Bedini Monopole Energizers.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

10 MJL21193 PNP Transistors used with Bedini Monopole Energizers.



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Or 5 MJL21193 Transistors used with Bedini Monopole Energizers.

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

2N6509 SCR



Hall Effect Sensor Switch



Reed Switch
"Reed Switches 1 Form A 12mm AT 1015 OKI"

555 Timer

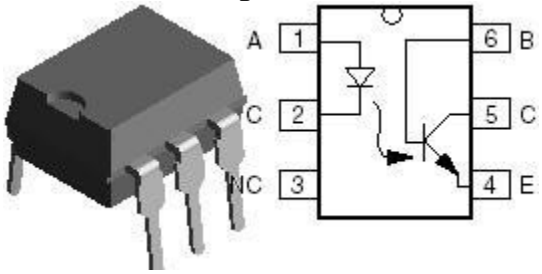


SG3524N For Bedini Tesla Switch and Full Capacitor Pulser



H11D1 Optocoupler HV Phototransistor For

Bedini Capacitor Pulser



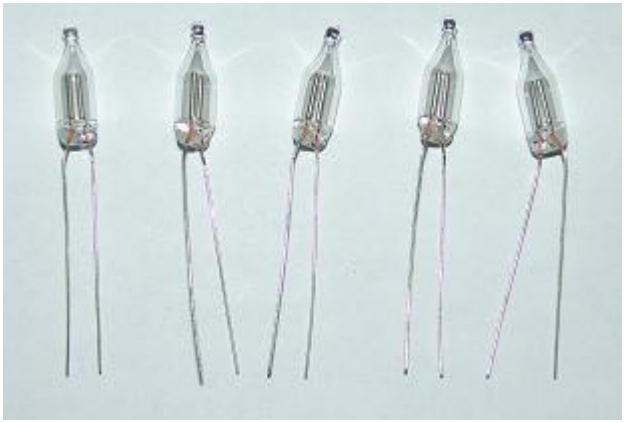
Bulbs

0.026Amp Incandescent Wire Terminal Grain of Wheat Bulb



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

5 New Neon Ne-2 Bulbs Used with Bedini Monopole Energizers.



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

NOTE THAT TAPE MOTOR KIT IN DVD17 is the same as the Brushles Motor Fan Kits below:

BRUSHLESS MOTOR FAN

KITS



Bedini 8 to 52V 5 Inch Brushless Motor Fan Full Kit



This kit gives you all the parts needed to construct the above pictured brushless motor Energizer. Does not come with tools, glue, solder, wire connectors, or battery clips. Energizer conversion ran with supply voltages from 8V to 52VDC (voltages over 36V may require better heat sink for transistors). Fan is 24VDC rated for 27W.

Contains two of all the SSG circuit parts of the partial kit above plus more. Does not include any potentiometer but does have 4 2W resistors (builder can swap these resistors with others supplied to change speed, or use other values). Larger diodes included. Added to this is the 27W brushless fan shown. Also as shown, one plastic display container, two 2PDT switches (so batteries can be rotated), the circuit and battery wire, one capacitor, one pulser

circuit, and one tiny amount of xcelplus lube.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Top of Form

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Bedini 8 to 52V 6 Inch Brushless Motor Fan Full Kit

Same kit as above but with large 6" fan.



Very low res. 7MB video of the fan running before and after it was converted to an Energizer. Better quality video of this.

Overview and conversion of the fan is shown in a video with WMV format that will be sent on a CD with the kit: This is the lower quality Google video. Other videos and pictures are included. This is a little higher quality.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

10 Inch Bedini 8-52V Brushless Motor Fan Full Kit



<u>10 inch Brushless Energizer video.</u> Same kit as above but with large 10" fan that is rated for 550CFMs (1.2A 24V). Energizer conversion ran with supply voltages from 8V to 52VDC (voltages over 24V require better heat sink for transistors).

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

We also have 10 uf 250V yellow capacitors for $1 each.



<u>Datasheet PDF</u>

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

We also have 560 uF 400V capacitors for $5 each.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

9 to 11 Pound Spools of Magnet Wire



Shipping on second, fourth, sixth, etc., 10 pound spool is free for USA (as it fits in Priority F.R. Box), so click appropriate links below. Combine any two spools of wire. Substitutions of other thicker wire (#14 to #25) available upon request for same price, and thinner wire than #26 for slightly more cost. Magnet Wire is made and wound by Essex or other company and will vary from 9 to 11 pounds. Typical total weight is over 10 pounds, many are over 11 pounds. Spool is 6.4 oz.

#23 Heavy insullation. (23 HVY GP/MR-200 CU6X3.5)

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Custom Coils for Bedini Motors



Coils all hand wound for quality control. Made of Magnet wire shown above. Let us know sales@r-charge.com what coil you want made for either the Bedini Window Motor or Monopole. Window coils not to be twisted, but monopole coils can be twisted as special order.

Window Motor windings (100' lengths) for small kit including trigger wire(s):

Top of Form

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Bottom of Form

Secondary windings (100') for second and third coils not needing triggers.

Top of Form

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Bottom of Form

Window Motor windings (150' lengths) for small kit including trigger wire(s):

Top of Form

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Bottom of Form

Secondary windings (150') for second and third coils not needing triggers.

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Bedini Monopole Coils on Spool with R60 Rod Cores:
(free shipping on 2 or more coils under 20 pounds total)

Top of Form

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Bottom of Form

The Rest of the Below Wire is Twisted before Winding:

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Five Pound Coils (free shipping on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th under 20 pounds):



150 Foot long coils twisted:

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

3 #23 Wire 200 Foot (about 450 winds) long coils twisted:



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

8 #23 Wire 200 Foot long coils twisted:

Energizer Coil, one wire #23 on 3.5" spool filled (approx. 5 pounds) with 1/16" R60 rods:



Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Order of 2nd, and 3rd is free shipping.

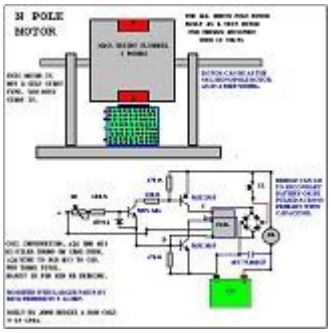
20 Pound 8" diameter Coil 81 #23 Wires Twisted for Multistrand Monopole or Solid

State circuits:

6" high. Center of coil will be filled with welding R60 Welding Rods for a Core. Shipped in Flat Rate Priority box.



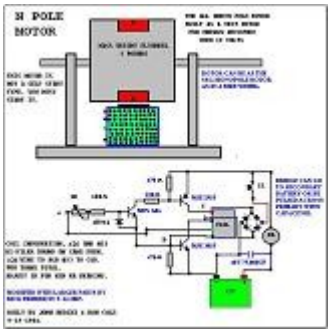
Bipolar Circuit Replacement of SSG Circuit for first SSG Kit.



Contians ONE of each 1k 3/4W pot, MJE2955, MJE3055, MPSA06, 2A bridge, 1N914 Resistors: 100 ohms, 220 ohms, 2* 470 ohms. Does not include wire, magnet wire, coil, rotor, frame, glue, magnets, batteries, capacitor,

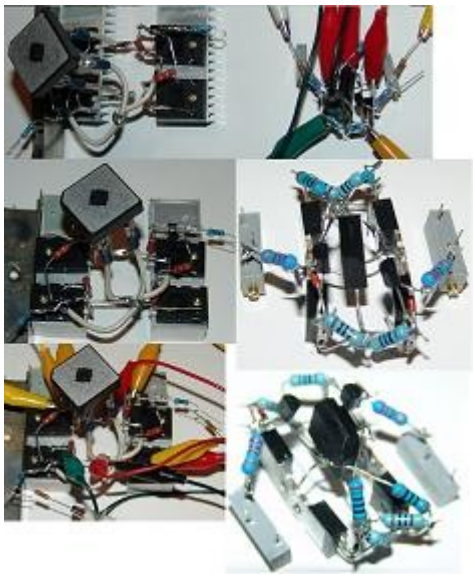
Amperemeter, tape, heat sink, shaft, S1, or solder. May include tiny circuit board.

Bipolar Circuit with Partial Motor Kit.



This contains the above Bipolar Circuit with the rest of the first SSG kit (magnets, coil, core rods, xcelplus lube, DVD).

SMALL Sequential Bipolar Circuit for Bedini Magnetic Window Motor.



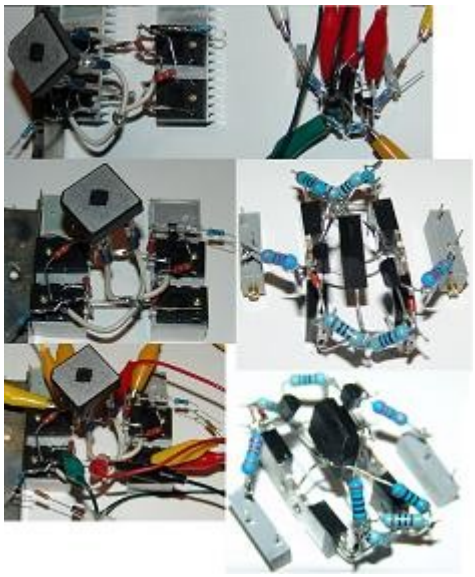
Click above picture and see circuit on right side. This is the same as above (circuit only) but with double the parts except for the capacitor and bridge. Contians TWO of each 1k 3/4W pot, MJE2955, MJE3055, MPSA06, 1N914, Resistors: 100 ohms, 220 ohms, 4.7k (if you want the other resistor values instead, let me know); Four 470 ohms resistors, and one 2A bridge, and one 10uf 250V

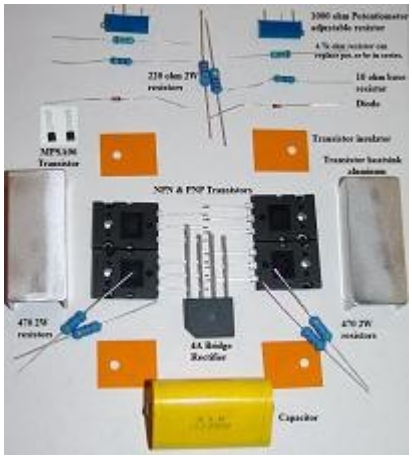
capacitor. Does not include wire, magnet wire, coil, rotor, frame, glue, magnets, batteries, Amperemeter, tape, heat sink, shaft, S1, or solder. Order one or in packs of five for discount.

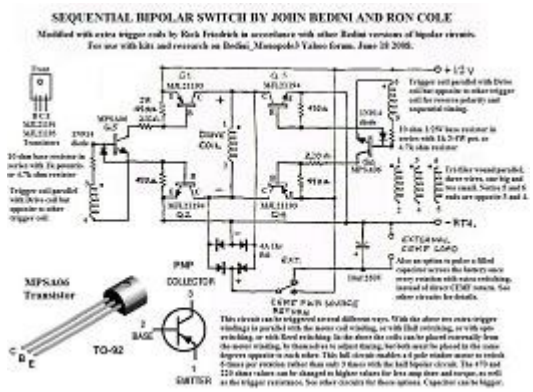
Or order packs of five for larger multistrand systems:

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

LARGE Sequential Bipolar Circuit for Bedini Magnetic Window Motor.







Click above picture and see circuit on left side. May be used with 3 to 50V (if tranistors are kept under 150F) battery bank. This is the same as above but with larger transistors amd bridge Contians TWO of each 1k 3/4W pot, MJL21194, MJL21193, MPSA06, 1N914, Resistors: 100 ohms, 220 ohms, 4.7k, aluminum heatsinks (not as shown in picture), ; Four mica insulators, 470 ohms resistors, one 4A 1k bridge, and one 10uf 250V capacitor. Does not include wire, magnet wire, coil, rotor, frame, glue, magnets, batteries, Amperemeter, tape, shaft, S1, or solder. Order one or in packs of five for discount.

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Or order packs of five for larger multistrand systems:



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

NEODYMIUM MAGNETS FOR MAGNETIC WINDOW MOTOR

International orders need to contact us for shipping costs and details.



Six 0.5" x 0.5" x 1" Long Neodymium Iron Boron NdFeB Block Magnet Grade N42

Magnetized through 1" length, poles are on the 0.5x0.5" ends

Approximate pulling force: 55 lbs See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html



The above picture shows magnets that are actually half the size (1/2" x 1" x 2")

Video of John Bedini's motor in self-running mode using these magnets. Video of above pictured motor using half the magnet size.

Six 1" x 1"x 2" Neodymium NdFeB Block Magnets, Ni-Cu-Ni Plated

Grade N42, stronger than N40, N35, N38 Magnetized through the 2" Length (poles are on the 1x1" surfaces)

Approximate pulling force: 207 lbs

Gauss Rating: 13200

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html



Six 4" x 1" x 1" Thick Rare Earth Neodymium NdFeB Block Magnets, Grade N42, Nickel-Copper-Nickel 3-Layer Coated

BrMax: 13300 gauss
BHMax: 42 MGOe
Magnetized through the 1" Thickness
Approximate pulling force: 205 lbs

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Six 4" x 2" x 2" Ni-Cu-Ni Plated Neodymium NdFeB Magnet Block N45

25% stronger than N35
Magnetized through the Thickness 2", poles are on the 4x2 surfaces
pull force: 610 lbs

See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

0-5A DC ANALOG WIDEVIEW PANEL METER.



See new location of website for details: http://r-

charge.com/kits.html

30A DC ANALOG WIDEVIEW PANEL METER.



See new location of website for details: http://r-charge.com/kits.html

Choose below if you would like to donate to further this ministry. All help is appreciated. Or choose below numbers to add additional shipping amounts.

Our name is:
Renaissance Charge, LLC.

Our Address is:
10183 N. Aero Dr Ste 3.
Hayden, ID
83835
Phone: (208) 772-4514
potentialtec at yahoo . com
Thank you.

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John Bedini

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jump to: navigation, search

John Bedini of the Bedini Electronics company is an electrical engineer. He created B.A.S.E., an audio signal processor; and he has filed patents for a number of audio technologies.[1][2][3][4] Additionally, on his personal Web site, Bedini has self-published a number of articles related to experimental methods for generating and transmitting electrical energy.

Contents

[hide]

- 1Theoretical inventions
- 2Marketed products
  - 2.1Bedini Audio Spacial Environment
  - 2.2Compact disc clarifier
  - 2.3Battery chargers/rejuvenators
- 3References
- 4External links

[edit]Theoretical inventions

Bedini is one of many engineers[5] who claim to have designed or co-designed[6] machines that do not adhere to conservation of energy. Such inventions are generally considered perpetual motion machines. Bedini was granted several patents for such devices.[7][8][9][10]

[edit]Marketed products

[edit]Bedini Audio Spacial Environment

The Bedini Audio Spacial Environment or Bedini Audio Spectral Enhancer (B.A.S.E. or BASE) is an audio signal processor invented by Bedini. According to Bedini's company's marketing literature, B.A.S.E.-enhanced stereo sound is played through a pair of loudspeakers, its principal effect is to fool the ear into perceiving only the right-channel sound in the right ear, and the left-channel sound in the left ear, even though both ears are receiving sound from both channels.[11]

Seemingly contradicting this claim, the following information was provided by John Bedini in his comments about the streaming audio station he created on December 30, 2004:

> *The B.A.S.E. processor analyzes and separates a stereo signal into a stereo and mono path. The mono information can be moved forward, backward, side to side or anywhere within 360 degrees without loss of stereo ambient space. The stereo space can be increased or decreased while the mono signal is set anywhere desired. The results is an enhanced signal that goes beyond stereo, while enabling the user to be in complete control of all spacial aspects. When B.A.S.E. is applied in the mixing or mastering process the*

effect can be quite amazing, it is the only process that can create a Holographic Audio Image in open air. Processing of any live stream of music can be encoded with B.A.S.E. on both the outermost left/right channels, as well as the stereo-surround channels, to create a seamless, 360-degree spacial environment.[12]

No reliable, independent verification of any of these claims has been made. In 1985, TVI Systems, Ltd. (Los Angeles, CA) was granted US 4555795 for a "monaural to binaural audio processor," as invented by John Bedini. The patent says the invention could be used in parallel to process multiple audio sources such as the left and right channels of stereo output, and the resulting pair of stereo signals could then be mixed.

[edit]Compact disc clarifier

Bedini's electronics company markets a compact disc "clarifier" which is purported to improve the audio and video of CDs and DVDs by spinning the discs whilst bathing them with "electromagnetic beams" prior to being played. These claims have been criticised by popular skeptic James Randi.[13]

[edit]Battery chargers/rejuvenators

In 2007, Bedini's Energenx company began distributing a line of battery charger/"rejuvenator" products,[14] which he claims do two things: 1. charge batteries using much less energy than traditional chargers, and 2. restore sulfated batteries to near-new condition.

In November 2008, he began more heavily promoting these devices, claiming they have performed well.

As of May 2010, Renaissance Charge LLC (Energenx sales arm) is still in the business of selling radiant battery chargers. The company has added 5 additional chargers to their product line including an electric vehicle charger.

[edit]References

1. ^US patent 5748745, Bedini, John C., "Analog vector processor and method for producing a binaural signal", issued 1998-05-05
2. ^US patent 5487057, Bedini, John C., "Apparatus and method for reducing electronic relaxation noise present information recording medium", issued 1996-01-23
3. ^US patent 5464442, Bedini, John C., "Anti-copy system", issued 1987-02-17
4. ^US patent 5455785, Bedini, John C., "Monaural to binaural audio processor", issued 1985-11-26
5. ^Krieg, Eric. "Eric's history of Perpetual Motion and Free Energy Machines". Archived from the original on 2008-06-20. http://web.archive.org/web/20080620081631/http://www.phact.org/e/dennis4.html. Retrieved 2008-06-26. "
6. ^ Bedini supports and based some of his claims on that of Tom Bearden, according to "20 Bedini-Bearden Years - Free Energy Generation". http://johnbedini.net/john34/bedinibearden.html. Retrieved 2010-11-08. . This site promotes, among other things, Bearden's book of the same name.

7. ^US patent 7109671, Bedini, John C., "Device and method of a back EMF permanent electromagnetic motor generator", issued 2006-09-19
8. ^US patent 6677730, Bedini, John C., "Device and method for pulse charging a battery and for driving other devices with a pulse", issued 2004-01-13
9. ^US patent 6545444, Bedini, John C., "Device and method for utilizing a monopole motor to create back EMF to charge batteries", issued 2003-04-08
10. ^US patent 6392370, Bedini, John C., "Device and method of a back EMF permanent electromagnetic motor generator", issued 2002-05-21
11. ^"B.A.S.E.". Bedini Electronics, Inc.. 1997. http://www.bedini.com/base.htm. Retrieved 2007-12-05. "What can be said is that the system uses a form of interferometry to fool the ear, allowing the listener's right ear to hear exclusively right channel information whilst the left ear hears only the left. This leaves the listener in no doubt, that without headphones, 50 Hz rooms, waveguides or any other gadgetry, he/she can perceive sounds coming from around the room, and is free to walk around with a truly balanced rendition of both speakers in his/her headspace at any time."
12. ^"Bedini Audio Spacial - online radio station page at Live365". Live365.com. Archived from the original on 2005-02-05. http://web.archive.org/web/20050205120514/http://www.live365.com/stations/bedini1. Retrieved 2007-12-05.
13. ^"Commentary: A Murky Clarification". 2004-08-27. http://www.randi.org/jr/082704gluton.html#4. Retrieved 2008-06-26.
14. ^"Energenx, Inc. 10-Q SEC filing". 2008-11-14. http://www.otcmarkets.com/edgar/GetFilingHtml?FilingID=6251093. Retrieved 2010-06-06.

[edit]External links

- John Bedini's personal web pages
- B.A.S.E info and partial list of

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Bedini"
Categories: Living people | Engineers | Pseudophysics | Audio engineering

Panacea's proposed granted non profit **research and development center** will have the capacity to provide study, validation and security into the following clean FREE energy research and development.

The proposed Panacea institute can then begin to perform the crticially neededtask of creating security for advancing this education into the mainstrteam faculties. Safe conditions where any ignorance (or worse) cannot occur.

This task is essential as the following technology is already established, the most efficient but is not internationally recognized or educated.

This problem is an age old one for many inventions of this genre and needs to be bought to the attention of the general public. The principle goal of the non profit organization's public service will be to provide supportive and SECURE conditions, security, faculty submission and grant support for the following research and development.

The first technology we wish to present is John Bedini's systems. John has open source some of his systems to demonstrate the principle of "radiant" energy (longitudinal -scalar wave) charging of batteries. John Bedini has many highly efficient patents, working devices and feasible undeveloped concepts but no international recognition, mainstream public awareness, and mainstream scientific acceptance of the value of his insights.



John Bedini

John Bedini is the founder of Bedini Electronics. John is a developer of electrical amplifiers and a very vigorous FREE energy engineer. John has also done research into the suppressed alternative cancer cure work of Raymond Rife. Most of John’s free energy work is originally inspired and based on the ideas of Nikola Tesla. John has built and demonstrated many advanced free energy principles. The first was completed as far back as the 80's, however getting this type of technology known publicly or into academia has not been possible.

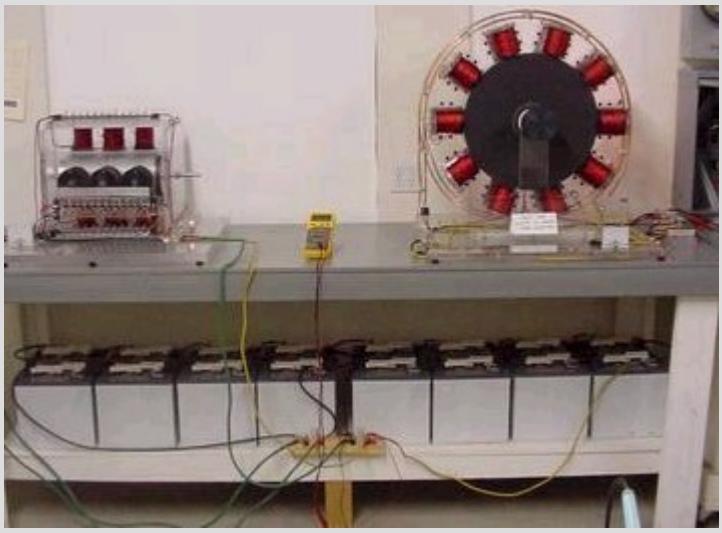
The Kromrey Converter by John Bedini-

John has altruistically released alternative energy information into the public domain. These disclosures include the "School Girl" or SSG (simplified school girl motor) and Bedini, Cole “Window motor” motor circuits. John’s open public disclosures of the SG concept are intended as an educational tool for the public to observe and test the effects of battery charging by his unique process which has advantages over other methods.

John's commercial products show an additional longer life and run time effects not seen in the conventional method of charging batteries. This technology although has been around for many years is only just starting to come into public awareness.

Panacea could devote a whole web site to John Bedini. Johns own page along with technical data and examples of his systems can be **found here**:

John is a very experienced and well-researched pioneer of alternative and suppressed free-energy devices, John has had a close friendship with Tom bearden and the late freee energy inventor Edwin V. Gray whom inspired John and shared various technical insights with him. These insights are to be seen in John's systems to this day.

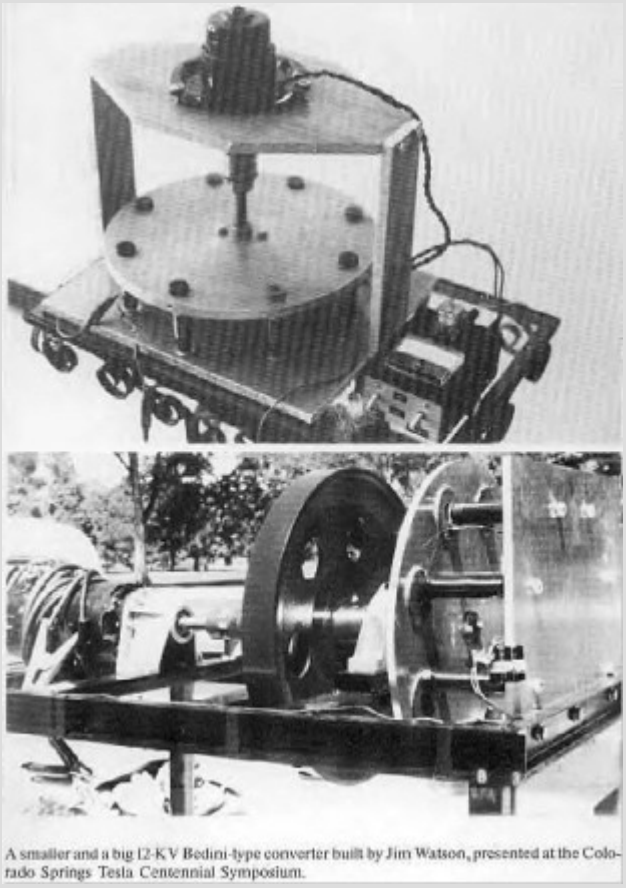


One of Johns Medium and Large **self running** motor-energizers.
Photo taken from **HERE**.

John's systems and the education of them are critically neeeded to make it into the non profit organizations center because of **conflict of interest or suppression and corporate theft**. The Following quote is taken from John's own words describing particular related suppression experience whilst trying to education the public in this field.

Quote- *That is where the magic is, The spike is the key to the Dirac Sea that is where the negative energy pops out of, chase the spike. When I first started publishing my work in the 1970 on different systems that did show the strange effects that we all seek to use as free energy, I made it very public. After a conference at the Tesla convention in 1984 where I did get up on stage and discuss the little box I held in my hand, along with Jim Watson who did give the demonstration of My machine, which is now his machine.*

There were only two differences, the machine was publicly disclosed in a little booklet. One man was bound to be told that if he ever discussed exactly how the machine worked his whole family would be killed, but gained 2.5 million, the other man was pushed by agents to the wall by two big brutes at gun point and told you will buy gasoline the rest of your life. I was the latter. ***Reference to the Jim Watson machine.***



A smaller and a big 12-KV Bedini-type converter built by Jim Watson, presented at the Colorado Springs Tesla Centennial Symposium.

Jim Watson's 12KV Bedni type converter (Bottom pic) presented at the colorado springs Tesla symposium.

When I went into a public company and was given stock for my many hard years work on a 3D sound systems and every studio in the world started using it, I was left out of the equation, The inventor never sells his stock it looks bad, but others got rich to never know me again, I was the latter again. When the internet became popular I was there I freely posted all my work for people to use and discover what I did. I was laughed at and was completely ignored, I'm not a writer nor have I ever been, and do not claim to be.

The one gift that was given to me was the ability to see through circuits to run them in my head, to build anything I want, so I keep doing it. I do make

"My" information public, maybe I should not. You have no Idea what could happen to you, because you have not been there, you have not had things taken from you and then the name changes hands and your item is the bad one after that. You have not had people come to your shop and write detailed information and give it away without your permission, you have not had your mail opened and the check's taken out so you would starve and loose every thing you worked for. You have not been made to eat dirt yet.

I just watched a man in France take my work and change it and call it his own, and to beat it all say it publicly. But don't worry it's no longer mine since it is now his patent pending. -End quote, John Bedini.

More dislcosures of John's suppression experiences can be seen in By Jeane Manning. **Atlantis Rising**, November 200 Article. Quote:*John Bedini was roaming the "free energy" scene in California in the 1970s and early 1980s, collecting knowledge about medical as well as energy devices. He had an electronics business in Sylmar, and at home he experimented with windmills and other systems. The utility company objected—he was hooked up to their power lines and if his system were to backfeed, it could extinguish the lights in the neighborhood. He disagreed. As he tells it, the officials' final word was "we think you're stealing power" and they took their meter off the building. However, his lights were still on at night, because of his energy inventions, he tells me. Finally they struck a deal—he would have his power meter back but would pay a high fee for the service.*

The power company almost took away their hookup to his shop, but it was in an industrial area and they would have had to remove a three-phase transformer and therefore deprive the other businesses of power. "They found that when they switched off all the power in the shop nothing (electrical) was being drawn, but the machines kept running." He published instructions for an energy device which Jim Watson of Colorado Springs then built—large-scale with a heavy flywheel. Watson demonstrated it at the 1984 Bicentennial symposium celebrating Nikola Tesla's arrival in the USA. - **End quote**.

John can provide tuition into this unique education of how his systems work. Since we are dealing with a field of parameters and technical operation that mainstream science has no record, and or perception of, currently, they are completely unaware of Johns systems.



John's device Photos taken from **Here**

Abstract: Quote John - ***this motor runs on two watts and keeps all the secondary batteries charged****, [self sustaining] the Capacitors are 1 farad each, three in series for a total of 333,000 uf they are about 2 volts over the batteries the battery impedance is about .00023 Ohms it's quiet a bit when these are pulsed*-End quote



John's device Photos taken from **Here**

It took many years for John Bedini to develop away from the political and economic limitations that are related to this technology, these same prejudices are also imposed by mainstream faculty scientists today.

Also due to the complexity and technical nature of John's systems, his disclosures put him in a vulnerable position where people with less experience into his principles, felt that they needed to elevate themselves by defaming John, and, vent their frustration on him.
Despite this John and has paried together with Tom Bearden and have both recently released a book entitled **Free energy Generation**.

Quote from the web page:*Want to build a Radiant Energy battery charger? Want to build a Radiant Energy battery charger? Then this is the book for you - as Free Energy Generation contains the 100 plus page Provisional Patent Application that was originally filed in 2004 by John Bedini and Tom Bearden, which they have now generously placed in the public domain. This treatise holds nothing back, and includes virtually all they collectively know about negative energy. Included are circuit diagrams, oscilloscope traces, the works!*

And as a bonus, Free Energy Generation also contains the re-issue of John Bedini's classic 1984 book - Bedini's Free Energy Generator, a " how-to" book about building a proven free energy generator, complete with circuit and parts list. This marked one of Tom Bearden and John Bedini's first co-operative ventures, over 20 years ago. The whole book is generously illustrated with color photographs of John and Tom taken in the Bedini lab over the 20 years, and the "classic" 1984 Bedini monograph is printed on commemorative antiqued paper. Free Energy Generation is the perfect "practical" companion to Tom Bearden's more theoretical Energy from the Vacuum. -End quote

John and Tom have also collaborated together in the documentary series **'energy from the vacuum'** to demonstrate an in-depth look on film at the errors and omissions in today's electrical physics, and the inventors (and their devices) who have exploited these gaping holes and pioneer the production of **free** electrical energy from the infinite vacuum all around us.



Link

The Bottom line is Johns systems work and John is a humanitarian. John has recently a **commercial solid state radiant energy charger**. This is FAR from the potential that Johns system have. John's systems as shown in the documentary "energy from the vacuum" and can be developed into a self running home power system.John has also experienced what appears to be distortion by **deliberate suppression from Myth busters**.

This show appears to have intentionally misrepresented the The Wastson and Bedini system. The discovery channels Myth busters show covered the Bedini device, how ever the show left out ESSENTIAL replication details needed for the system to function normally.



Taken form the show which aired on the discovery chanel

Above you can see Myth busters "describing" their construction of the Bedini process. You can see that their is exclusion of the magnets on the rotor. Thats right! they left out magnets on the rotor! What is even more suspicious is that there was no oppertunity for John orf any body to contact them about this. Therfore the show refuses to address these “left out” construction details which are clearly visible on the patent and internet disclosures.

Panacea-BOCAF Video production explaining the issue
You-Tube link
You tube - John addressing this issue

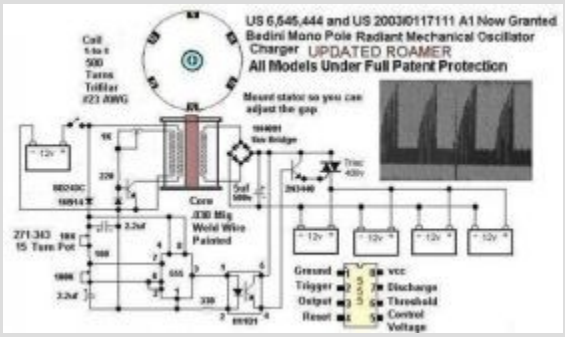
This incident appears to be a deliberate error given the patent and internet information.

In addition, further ‘dis info’ regarding John’s technology has surfaced. Certain individuals have published negative and distracting public opinions of John’s system on the internet. Two individuals, named Eric Krieg and James Randi have done this despite having NEVER empirically investigated the Bedini effect personally. IE -never built and disproved or proved it for them self’s personally. Eric Krieg and James Randi are avid skeptics of John’s spirit; the following quote taken a fictional story sums up their reaction to this perfectly.

'I'm a skeptic.' 'No, you're only incredulous, a doubter, and that's different.' - Umberto Eco, Foucault's Pendulum

Eric and James may have been right on a number of things they have covered in the past, but **it is UN scientific to not reproduce some thing and claim it as scientifically relevant or "dis -proven'**. Any thing else does not qualify for scientific scrutiny.

If Eric and Randi cannot build a Bedini device, then they are in no way a genuine authority on the science involved, and are deluding themselves and the people who take them seriously.A challenge is thus put forth dated 2008 to Myth busters, Eric and James to reproduce the device EXACTLY as it is described on the Bedini patent and prove it wrong. Enough said.



One of John's patents featured on his web site

Below is an article showing a school girl's successful replication of the Bedini device. This replication also won her first prize at her science fair project (which says allot for Myth busters).



NEW ENERGY

The Attractions of Magnetism

Could a Little Child Be Leading Us to a Free Energy Future?

You cant expect some ones education to flourish in an environment where the integrity of the research is not nurtured. Despite this on going interference as mentioned previously John has been able to put commercial solid state (no moving parts) "radiant energy" and solar amplifier chargers on the market. These products are a new discovery in energy transformaiton and power engieering principles.Yt there is no faculty awareness of this new power generation which is far more efficienct than conventional methods.



r-charge

Jonh's chargers are critically needed to improve and preserve the life of batteries, not to mention are practical for use in **electric car applicaitons**.

The Bedini process is related to methods described in Nikola Tesla's patents. In addition, the open source internet communities replicated John's systems, and have made variants of them towards clean energy production.**An estimated total of at least 2000 engineers are registered on the internet forums who all freely share their tests results.**

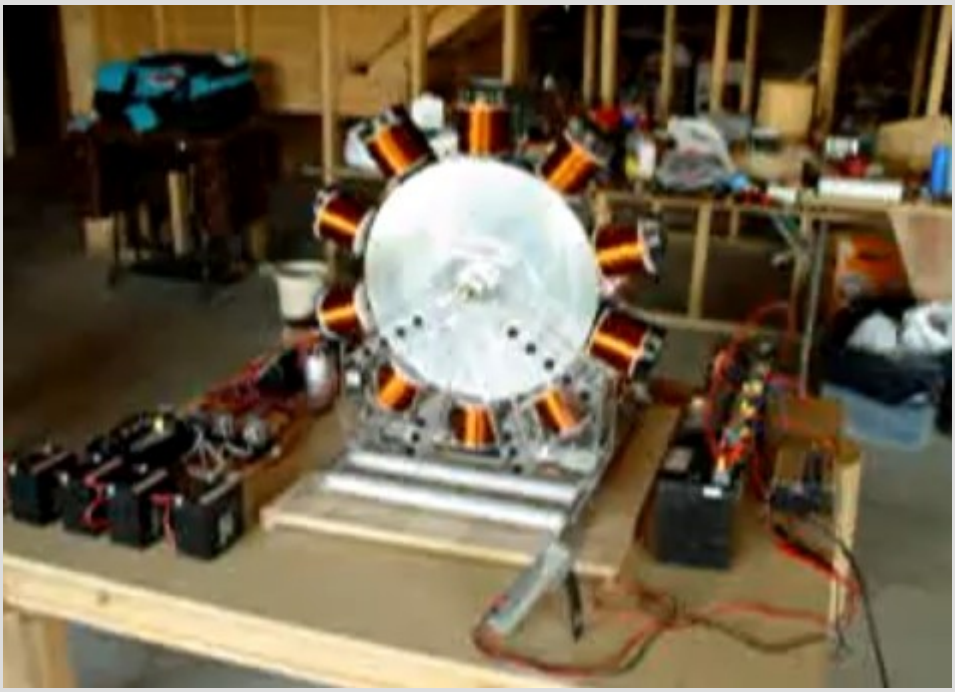
Panacea's open source engineers have also helped to reproduce this technology and assist educating the public.Together with the internet based SG group we have included these findings **for all to follow and learn.** Open source engineer's Jeff (Bit's-n-Bytes on the forum's) and Rick Friedrich have been very consistent in advancing the open source side of John's technology towards free energy generation.

This is needed to ensure competition which creates affordable prices in kits and also security (public knowledge) of the technology. They are working on No budget.



Jeff (Left) and Rick (Center) next to the Bedini 10 coil energizer

Jeff has put the all money up front to test an OPEN SOURCE self running Bedini 10 coil creation.



Screen shot taken from the video

In the following **Self Running Bedini 10 Coiler- Grid Tie Video** Jeff is illustrating the Grid Tie (power back into the house) from the 10 Coiler.

This has significant ramifications to advance education. You can track the research and development progress of this work in the Bedini 10-coil energetic forum thread.

The following are educational resources covering the open source side of the technology.

Bedini Monopole Mechanical Oscillator SSG Energizer Video Presentation
Aion alchemy's educational presentation

The open source **Bedini SG** (school girl) groups are also dedicated to advancing education and the technology. The enigneers in this group work on their own budget need resources and further support.Their colective goal is to find similarities between Nikola Tesla's technology and John's methods -And to release them for all.

Further replications.



Replication of the Bedini/Cole motor

Description: *Final video, OU motor, battery in central node slowly charges while motor runs. It works, does what it was designed to do. Proves a Bedini/Cole type motor with correct electronic package can run in a steady Unity or slightly OU state. Most likely is an extension of Tom Bearden's theories. Where to go from here is irrelivant to me. This was just pure science and technology and reverse engineering for me.....I saw a problem, I found a solution.Thats what I do for fun. Life is good-* **Referance**

John states-*In the motor you reproduced your efficiency is around 99.9 but the **COP is over 100%** that is why the "CAP charges" up. The next problem is that your hall device can not work correct, because of the Radiant spike, if you walk away the Hall will soon burn out and that part will hinder your performance.The (SG) Group needs to understand what they are building,*

*they are building a machine that takes advantage of a **simple trigger system**, you must **supply the trigger** to cause the effect to happen.*

*It is that trigger that causes things to happen, it's known as a **sharp gradient**.**Sharp gradients cause normal EM systems to do real funny things since it is not in the normal text**.For example **the correct sharp pulse** can **trigger a battery to recharge itself**, it **can cause a capacitor to recharge itself** and so on*.-End

This replication also triggered suppression attempts on John, this was enacted through intimidation on John.

John states-*I can tell you one thing that I have got my ass beat on the phone over this, I got all kinds of funny e-mails to where I had to lock that Yahoo Group up and ask for names. How about getting phone calls in the middle of the night, and they do not talk. Yes this has happened to me before and I can fix the problem but now I must watch my back. Not only is Mike gone from the group, but my name was on everything along with Mr. Coles, but **he is dead. Enough said**, god's speed to all of you before it's to late. The SPOOKS are out and right here*.-end

John has been subjected to suppression for years- *Within a few weeks, Bedini was visited by two thugs who were definitely unfriendly toward his efforts to unhook from today's power structures. They had the appearance of body-builders who had just stepped out of a gymnasium, and pushed him against his shop wall while saying in a threatening manner that they expect he will continue to use gasoline. He laughs shortly while recalling the incident, but evidently knew they were serious.* **Reference**

This is in no way to be tolerated, and left UN addresssed will not advance the faculty and public acceptance of John's and others peoples alternative energy systems. **The proposed granted Panacea research and development center can quell these conditions and provide public accessible faculty study conditions**.

These replications prove many things, one that there is a need to upgrade faculties theories on energy, also that there is still suppression to this day of johns systems. No where in universities faculties is there power management information or awareness of the effect being produced by this device.

Panacea has also successfully reproduced some of John Bedini's technology.

Panacea Bedini Fan kit Motor charging two batteries

This version of the technology is a Bedini "fan kit" and was put together by open source engineer Rick. Kits for this device can be found **HERE**.



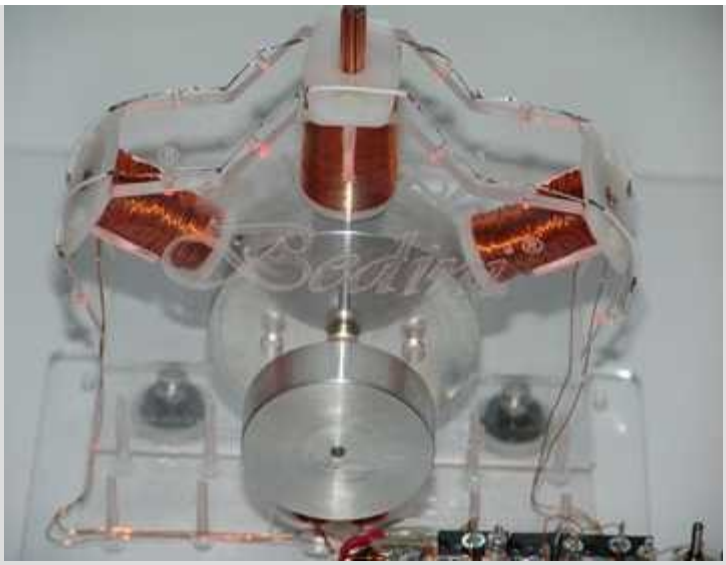
Panacea's replication of Rick's Bedini Fan kit motor.

Panacea has also installed this technology on a farm. The following is a segment taken from **The Panacea Farm conversion**. Panacea has also completed a **AIO Bedini Light Fan & Charger**. Full replication detail's are available on the Panacea on-line university. John's open source technology disclosures have already produced a multi coil system which is capable of powering a house and out putting 10KW.



John Bedini's Multi coil house power system

This like the solid state version would be the most efficient solar system in the world. Rick Fredrick has begun to make educational kits showing this multi coil system. These have been made available on his **web site**.



Rick's 3 pole Monopole multi coil system

This is no where near John's technology potential for free energy home power systems. John has a self running device and has had since 1980!. However more suppression has happened:

The Kromrey Converter. (replication based on Raymond Kromrey's US Patent #3,374,376) John Bedini explains in the full length DVD everything you ever wanted to know about this proven overunity generator. And demonstrates it on the bench. Also included is archival footage of the one hour Bill Jenkins Town Hall Meeting in Los Angeles in 1984 in which John Bedini unveils it for the first time to the public.

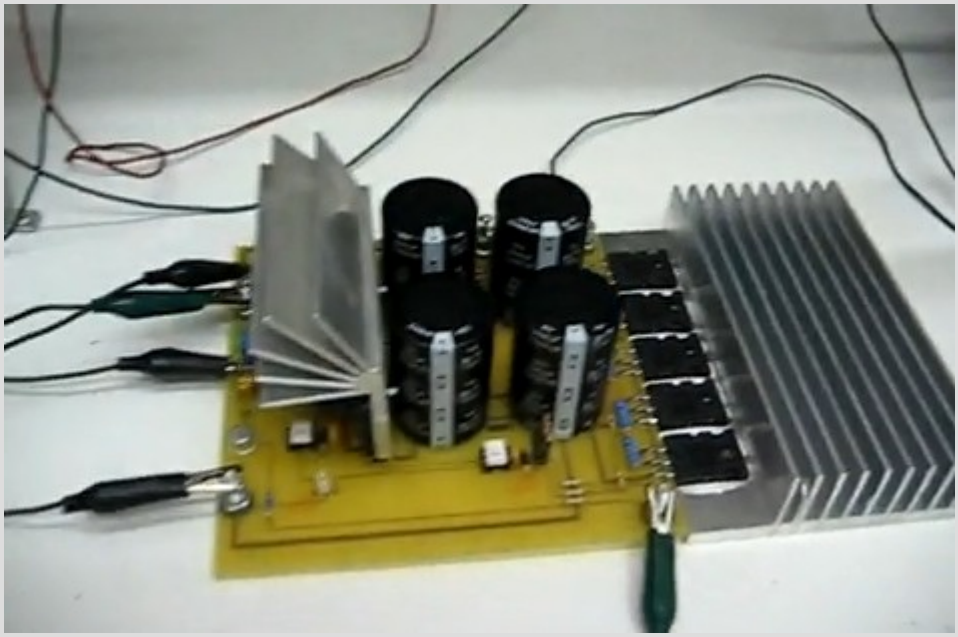


John pictured next to the The Kromrey Converter.

Well, John's manufacturing and production team was rapidly infiltrated and destroyed, and M.I.T. bought up the last remaining twelve operational units from John, never to see the light of day again, so you can draw your own conclusions.Well, here it is, John Bedini's legendary "G-field generator" from the early 1980s in all its glory running on the bench and putting out more power than John is putting in.And ejecting a stream of freezing cold air from its interior, where one would " normally" expect heat would be produced and dissipated.In this DVD John Bedini, painstakingly traces the "G-field generator's" pedigree and history all the way back to the late Professor Raymond Kromrey, and John then presents the theory, the circuit diagram, what to do, and what not to do, to build one that works.

Watch, too, how John shows the motor running under load with the circuit only completed by a strand of wire the diameter of a human hair an impossibility with conventional EM energy.For the practically minded, this DVD is all anyone could ask for if one was contemplating building an overunity electrical motor.John's manufacturing and production team was rapidly infiltrated and destroyed, and M.I.T. bought up the last remaining twelve operational units from John, never to see the light of day again, so you can draw your own conclusions.Also included is the archival footage from the celebrated 1984 "Town Hall Meeting" with Bill Jenkins, in which John springs this technology on an unsuspecting world. **Energy From the Vacuum Trailer**

Recently John has disclosed a Tesla Switch Solar Charger, this can be used on the motors also. **John states "53 watts in and 148 out".**



Tesla Switch Solar Charger from Energex

However John has since taken down these video's showing the power out put capacity for fear of intimidation or worse. John has shown that the Tesla Switch Solar Chargers can put out a lot more power then the commercial available versions, but has told the world that he purposely clamps down their output, which could be "massive". john states *"I don't dare turn it up."* Already we have seen John take his video's down. With out secure research conditions such as those proposed by Panacea in our non profit research center, John has no safety. -**Tesla Switch Solar Charger at Bedini conference**

The Solar amplifier is still ahead of its time and will replace a charge controller and increase the available power from your panel(s) and deliver a radiant charge to your battery **that will increase the available charge capacity of your battery and extend the battery's life.**

This method of power AMPLIFICAITON makes it the most efficient solar charger in the world, yet this engineering principle (like the battery chargers) is not known conventional or taught at the faculty level.



John Bedini's **Solar Amplifier**

Panacea is intent on supporting John , Rick and John kroom who all have worked together to help get this technology known. **Solar amplifiers and the battery chargers are available from Panacea. We intend to put all proceeds back into helping advance the EDUCATION and reducing pollution -.contact Panacea.**

Panacea has tested this unique electrochemical way of using the sun to revive, preserve and charge lead acid batteries. Panacea was able to bring back many "dead" lead acid batteries by using this charger. No other solar charger in the world is capable of doing this.



Panacea's Solar amplifer test -Reviving and charging
a "dead" lead acid battery.

John Bedini has also done Research and development into **curing disease:** *Quote-Then came the day when we had 30 doctors in the room with us. We prepared the slide, put it under the microscope and put it up on a view screen so all could see. One push of the button on the machine, and BANG, the one cell animal was dead. All the doctors just went nuts. But the comments were very discouraging, "WE WILL NEVER TALK ABOUT THIS, WE WILL LOOSE OUR JOBS, THE FDA WILL RUN US OUT OF TOWN, WE WILL LOSE EVERYTHING."*

The main objection was that everything I did with the circuits was potted. Crane was the first to agree with all of them about this, saying there was something hidden in there, arguing, "We can't see it so we don't know if it works." I answered that we must protect what we have done so no one can change anything in the circuits. I kept very detailed notes as I went along on the circuits. At first they were very simple waves of different frequencies. As time went by, the waves got more complex.-End quote

The proposed granted NON PROFIT Panacea research and development center is inteneded to provide secuirty and support for John's and others technology which face the same conditions. **This centralized hub is needed to safely present and educate their systems away from theft , ridicule and or worse**.

Despite the John and the Bedini engineers communities having working available devices and R and D potential, they have no faculty recognition or support. **This research requires endorsement and sponsorship errect SAFE conditions for John to disclose more**.

John's contributions can be secure and progress in real time in a SAFE grant backed research and development centre environment specific for this task. If you're a member of the public or scientific group which can aid in grants for the proposed granted non profit centre or help Lutec please contact Panacea.

Click here to access Panacea's online faculty courses into Bedini's systems. The courese is listed under "John Bedini technology".

The next section will profile Viktor Schuaberger's Implosion Technology.

Technical support forum's

Bedini Monopole
Energetic forum
Imhotepslabs
Overunity.com

Tom Bearden answers Jerry Decker

Jerry,

I only have time every so many weeks to try to answer such questions. I'll take some time to try to give you a complete answer, but do not wish to enter into protracted discussions etc. I'm on a very reduced schedule anyway, because of the illness, and so only have a little time to spare at infrequent intervals.

You will never have the answer to the true negative resistor problem or understand it, until you read the physics literature and study something beside standard classical electrodynamics and electrical engineering. Those disciplines and models completely forbid any COP>1.0 system, and any true negative resistor is a COP = infinity system. SO WHAT MUST BE CHANGED OR MODIFIED IN THOSE EM AND EE MODELS, IF ONE IS TO EVEN HAVE A COP>1.0 SYSTEM
AT ALL? Anyone who is not struggling with that problem, has no business calling himself in the "free energy field". He's not. He's automatically in the "Well, it's not in conventional EE, so I can't understand it" field.

EE is based on a very archaic and seriously flawed EM model that does not permit COP>1.0 circuits and systems. Much better electrodynamics models have long been available in particle physics -- for the simple reason that the standard EE does not adequately describe nature.

The answer to many of your questions and speculations are already there in particle physics, and have been for a long time. But one has to read the physics literature. Sadly, most of the "free energy" community will not read the literature, will not go look up and read a cited reference or quotation, etc. and try to understand it. So there exists a "mindset" in the free energy community, which largely regurgitates classical electrodynamics and standard electrical engineering, BOTH MODELS of which specifically prohibit COP>1.0 EM systems in the first place! As an example, to do COP>1.0 in an EM circuit, that circuit has to violate the second law of thermodynamics. Where is the discussion in the "free energy" community about that, and how to do it? Further, it has to violate the standard closed-current-loop circuit, and it has to violate the arbitrary Lorentz symmetrical regauging of the Maxwell-Heaviside equations. Where are the fruitful discussions of the methods for doing those two things?

Well, most do not LIKE such areas. Sorry, but those are the areas that one must grapple with, if one wishes to grapple with overunity processes and mechanisms. If the gold is on the right side of the fence and one persists in looking only on the left side, one should not be surprised that he never finds the gold. We have to take physics as it comes on its own terms. We simply cannot dictate what the physics "ought to be", but only try to find out "what it is".

One can point out answers and the exact citations from physics, and we've done that in spades. Then if the community still will not deviate from CEM and EE, and will not discuss the technical requirements for a COP>1.0 system, then all further discussions with the community are useless. Yet strangely, those who have never even seen an overunity system or circuit, much less tested one, seem to assume that they already completely understand the entire field that is not yet even a field. Merely because they understand CEM or electrical engineering!

When I wrote the paper on how Bedini is able to generate a true negative resistor at the boundary (inner surface of the plates) inside a battery, for the conference that year in Russia, I specifically asked the Russian scientists to first subject the paper and its explanation to rigorous analysis, to find if there were any flaws. After that refereeing check was performed by some excellent Russian scientists, the answer came back that the paper was okay and would stand up, and was recommended for publication. Whereupon I submitted the paper to them for presentation in absentia, and for publication in the proceedings.

You are aware, I think, that there is no real contiguous closed electron current loop in a battery powered circuit, contrary to the standard circuit diagram. Instead, there are two very different current half-loops: (1) the ion current between the plates, completely internal to the battery, and (2) the electron current half loop, from the outside of one plate through the external circuit to the outside of the other plate. The mass per unit charge of the lead ions in a battery is enormously greater (several hundred thousand times greater) than the mass per unit charge of the electrons. So the electrons respond very much faster than the sluggish ions. Ergo, one can readily dephase the two currents, because of the sluggishness of the ions compared to the rapidity of the electrons. Piece of cake, with the proper timing.

Now to pause: suppose you set a "scalar" potential upon the middle of a transmission line. It doesn't sit there like a "scalar" entity at all!

Instead, it takes off in both directions simultaneously, like two scalded hogs, nearly at the speed of light. It potentializes the charges in one direction almost instantly and it also potentializes the charge in the other direction almost instantly. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE CHARGES TO THE LEFT HAVE A
FORCE TO THE LEFT CREATED ON THEM, AND THE CHARGES TO THE RIGHT HAVE A FORCE
TO THE RIGHT CREATED ON THEM. If you catch the ions in the charging mode, you can thus reverse the electron current in the external circuit with overpotentialized electrons, while simultaneously overpotentializing the ions in charging mode. This means that excess energy is delivered to powering the external circuit, while excess energy is simultaneously delivered to the ions in charging mode. It's as simple as that.

Microwave switching engineer Bill Nelson and engineer Ron Cole had absolutely no difficulty in reproducing the Bedini process in the 1980s. Neither did Jim Watson, who later developed and demonstrated an 8 KW device.

Now suppose you suddenly place a potential on the surface of the plates (between the two plates) of a battery. That potential takes off like a scalded hog in both directions. It flows across the ions in the battery between the plates in one direction, and simultaneously it flows out into the external circuits to "push the charges" in the other direction.

In short, if you time things correctly, you can DEPHASE and DECOUPLE the two currents in the battery powered system, simultaneously adding potential energy to both of them, "for free". You can add potential to BOTH the ions and the electrons. The ions can be moving backward in charging mode, while the electrons will be driven in the opposite direction in the external circuit --- in powering direction.

Before one gets bent out of shape about the potential being regauging and all that, and free additional potential energy and all that, one should go look up what the "gauge freedom" axiom of quantum field theory means. All electrodynamicists --- and even the electrical engineers --- assume that the potential energy of any Maxwellian system can be freely changed at will. However, they usually assume you will be a gentleman and do it twice simultaneously, and will also do it just exactly so that the two new free EM forces produced in the system are equal and opposite. Well, that assumes that you take in free excess potential energy to the system, but precisely lock it up so that it cannot translate electrons and therefore push current and do work in an external load. However, it continuously performs what is called "internal work" in the system, in opposing directions but equal

magnitude. That work continually forms and maintains excess "stress energy" in the system, and that is all.

So the first problem for a COP>1.0 system is how to break up that "stress energy only" assumption. John's way is one way. He actually "splits" the potential into two directional fields (which it is; see Whittaker 1903, cited in numerous of my papers), one going in one direction to push the ions in charging mode, and the other going in the other direction out into the external circuit to push electrons in powering mode.

That's about as simple as it can be explained. At that point, one either understands it or one doesn't.

Also, bear in mind that from any nonzero scalar potential phi, regardless of how small in magnitude, you can collect as much energy as you wish, if you just have enough charge available to intercept it. That's the simple equation W = (phi)q, where W is the amount of energy collected in joules from potential phi, by charges q in coulombs. For a given phi and a desired W, just include the necessary q. A potential is a set of bidirectional rivers of flowing energy, as proven by Whittaker in 1903. We do not have to REPROVE that at all; it's already well known and accepted by every electrodynamicist worth his salt.

Any potential is automatically a true negative resistor, since it is a free harmonic set of bidirectional flows of EM energy (due to its dipolarity and the broken symmetry of same; it takes the energy right out of the vacuum via the broken symmetry of the source charge or dipolarity). Hence you can collect as much energy from it as you wish, from its "flowing rivers of energy", if you arrange for enough charges (buckets) to collect it (to collect the water). Nothing says you have to use just one kind of charge (the electron). You can use -- as Bedini does -- both the ions between the plates and the electrons in the external circuit. And you can use them both, and potentialize them both simultaneously with the same potential. HOW MUCH EXCESS ENERGY YOU CATCH IN BOTH DIRECTIONS DEPENDS SOLELY ON THE
MAGNITUDE OF THE PHI AND THE MAGNITUDE OF THE Q's.

There's no mystery as to how he makes a negative resistor, because ANY AND EVERY DIPOLARITY AND POTENTIAL ARE ALREADY TRUE NEGATIVE RESISTORS. As is
every charge. The energy flows are coming freely from the vacuum, via the proven (in particle physics, NOT in EE) broken symmetry of the source charge and source dipole. Remember, the first requirement for an overunity system

or true negative resistor is TO GET OUT OF CLASSICAL ELECTRODYNAMICS AND
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. If one cannot think outside those boxes, one will never get or understand overunity, because IT IS COMPLETELY OUTSIDE THOSE TWO BOXES.

Every charge in the universe is already a true negative resistor of the purest and most definitive (and easily demonstrated experimentally) kind. It freely absorbs virtual photons from the seething vacuum, transduces that into OBSERVABLE (real, detectable, usable) photons, and pours them out in all directions in 3-space at the speed of light. One doesn't have to reprove that; it's been proven in physics since 1957.

You want to make a true MACROSCOPIC negative resistor for peanuts? Just lay a charged capacitor on a permanent magnet so that the E field of the cap is at right angles to the H-field of the magnet. That optimizes EXH, which is the expression for the Poynting energy flow S = f(EXH). That silly thing sits there and steadily pours out real observable usable EM energy EXH at the speed of light, with no OBSERVABLE electromagnetic energy input into it. The fact that it is a continuous flow of energy is usually just "mumbled away"; e.g., with some version of this quotation: "[Poynting's result] implies that a charged capacitor in a constant magnetic field which is not parallel to the electric field is the seat of energy flows even though all macroscopic phenomena are static." [Jed Z. Buchwald, From Maxwell to Microphysics, University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, 1985, p. 44.]

Before one falls for that "static" nonsense, one must understand what "static" really is. That's expressed beautifully by Van Flandern, as follows: "To retain causality, we must distinguish two distinct meanings of the term 'static'. One meaning is unchanging in the sense of no moving parts. The other meaning is sameness from moment to moment by continual replacement of all moving parts. We can visualize this difference by thinking of a waterfall. A frozen waterfall is static in the first sense, and a flowing waterfall is static in the second sense. Both are essentially the same at every moment, yet the latter has moving parts capable of transferring momentum, and is made of entities that propagate. [Tom Van Flandern, "The speed of gravity - What the experiments say," Physics Letters A, Vol. 250, Dec. 21, 1998, p.8-9.]

From the Whittaker papers of 1903 and 1904, we have known for just about a century that all static EM fields and potentials are in fact "static" fields of Van Flandern's second kind --- analogous to an unfrozen waterfall. There is a continuous bidirectional movement of an internal EM structure of

longitudinal waves inside (and comprising) all EM fields and potentials. So the "static envelope" of the field exists, but the "inside" components are in violent change and motion, in BOTH directions. Again, that's been known and in the literature since 1903.

But that does not appear in the hoary old seriously flawed electrical engineering, which continues to try to consider the static potential and static field as a "frozen waterfall" analogy.

Neither does the solution for the source of the input energy to the source charge, nor the form of that energy input, appear in the CEM and EE models. The CEM and EE models do not even model the vacuum flux exchange with the charge, much less a broken symmetry in that exchange.

So they do not even model what powers every electrical circuit. Period. Never have.

If one wishes to tangle with true negative resistance, then one should just try to answer (in classical EM only, such as electrical engineering) the question of from where and how a given charge gets the EM energy that it continuously pours out, establishing its fields and potentials and their energy across the universe at the speed of light. If one cannot answer that question in classical EM and electrical engineering, one will then have to go read some physics, because it's been answered for 45 years in particle physics, and a Nobel Prize was awarded to Lee and Yang in 1957 for their having predicted the basis for that solution. Broken symmetry was such a tremendous revolution to all of physics that the Nobel Committee moved with unprecedented speed in awarding that Nobel Prize to Lee and Yang. They strongly predicted it in 1956-early 1957, and Wu and her colleagues proved it experimentally in early 1957. The Nobel Prize was then awarded to Lee and Yang in that same year, in Dec. 1957 -- a nearly unprecedented action.

It would be nice if the electrical engineering departments would walk across the campus to the particle physics departments, and find out just what broken symmetry means for the source charge and the source dipole. Voila! Suddenly they would find out what actually powers every EM circuit and system, and that the energy --- all of it, every joule of it -- comes from the seething vacuum via the asymmetry of the source charge or dipole. They haven't seemed to be able to do that arduous little walk across the campus task in 45 years now. And they have not changed their model to include the active vacuum and the broken symmetry in the vacuum exchange with the charge and the dipole.

If one cannot solve the source charge problem and present that solution (as CEM and EE cannot do), then one is guilty of implicitly assuming that every charge in the universe is a perpetual motion machine, freely creating energy from nothing. That is precisely the case for every electrical engineering department, professor, and textbook today, and it always has been.

It is quite humorous -- and downright eerie -- that the very fellows so critical of the overunity researchers as a "bunch of perpetual motion nuts" also implicitly assume, albeit unwittingly, that every charge in the universe is a perpetual motion machine, freely and continuously creating energy out of nothing. Poetic justice.

Further, the charge exhibits giant, continuously increasing negentropy, because the energy it continuously pours out at a steady and unwavering rate is not disordered but perfectly ordered. At a given radial distance from the source charge, the associated field has a specific value and direction, the associated static potential has a specific value, and the associated vector potential has a specific value and direction, deterministically and perfectly ordered.

Well, the very notion of entropy always had a serious flaw anyway. It pre-assumes that a negentropic operation at least equal to whatever the entropy is, must have first occurred. Otherwise there could have been no order in the first place, to SUBSEQUENTLY disorder.

And the solution to the source charge problem provides the answer of where all that negentropy first comes from, to continuously produce the negentropy (order) that is later disordered in entropic processes.

So the mere existence of electrodynamics and its giant negentropy and increasing order of the fields and potentials being poured out of the source charges destroys any notion of absoluteness in the second law of thermodynamics (the law of continual increase in disorder, or continuously increasing entropy).

It has long been recognized that the second law (which is based on statistical mechanics) does not apply to the single ion, charged particle, atom, molecule, or group of molecules. At the microscopic level, all reactions are reversible because the equations are reversible. So things can run backwards as well as forward at the microscopic level, which is a form of time-reversal. In a "running backwards" situation, if macroscopic, then an ordinary resistor would act as a true negative resistor (and so it does, if you feed it negative energy which is time-reversed energy). My new

book, just coming off the presses, uses that fact to explain cold fusion, and we give the specific reaction equations producing the excess deuterium, tritium, and alpha particles --- as well as explaining the strange and anomalous instrumental problems encountered for some years in rigorous electrolyte experiments at U.S. Naval research facilities at China Lake.

But it has also long been accepted somewhat dogmatically that, well, the second law does still irrevocably apply to MACROSCOPIC phenomena and size. Some things recently have happened to upset or "bother" even that standard answer.

First, Denis Evans et al. of the National Australian University have rigorously proven that, contrary to previous assumptions, reactions can "run backwards" at up to micron (colloidal) scale, and for up to TWO SECONDS. Now that's within easy switching range for modern circuits and processes. So all of a sudden it becomes important. The nanobots being widely developed just now in nanotechnology a close to molecular size will thus experience abrupt periods of "running backwards" and so they will not work at all in the same manner as their much larger robots. The reference on the Evans work is G. M. Wang, E. M. Sevick, Emil Mittag, Debra J. Searles, and Denis J. Evans, "Experimental Demonstration of Violations of the Second Law of Thermodynamics for Small Systems and Short Time Scales," Phys. Rev. Lett., 89(5), 29 July 2002, 050601. A good article to read on what it all means, is Steven K. Blau, "The Unusual Thermodynamics of Microscopic Systems," Physics Today, 55(9), Sep. 2002, p. 19-21. There are other comments on the Evans et al. work; you can take your choice based on the smugness and dogma used in the comments.

The individual charged particle, being microscopic (including even an ion in a solution) comes under the reversible criterion and therefore is appreciably "immune" to the second law. So one is not too disconcerted to find it "running backwards" and pouring out real energy, at last for a short time. In short, one is not surprised that it produces giant negentropy, FOR A SHORT TIME. What is surprising (and bewildering to classical EM and to the classical thermodynamicists) is that the charge produces negentropy CONTINUOUSLY, for any length of time. So it produces continuously increasing NEGENTROPY.

There are other areas that are also known and recognized to violate thermodynamics, including in the large macroscopic realm. Several of these are listed on p. 459 of Dilip Kondepudi and Ilya Prigogine, Modern Thermodynamics: From Heat Engines to Dissipative Structures, Wiley, 1998, corrected printing in 1999. Quoting p. 459: "Some of these areas are (1)

"... rarefied media, where the idea of local equilibrium fails. The average energy at each point depends on the temperature at the boundaries. Important astrophysical situations belong to this category." (2) "...strong gradients, where we expect the failure of linear laws such as the Fourier law for heat conduction. Not much is known either experimentally or theoretically. Attempts to introduce such nonlinear outcomes ... have led to 'extended thermodynamics' ." (3) "...memory effects which appear for long times (as compared to characteristic relaxation times). ...non-equilibrium processes may have 'long time-tails'...".

Forefront scientists are attempting to extend thermodynamics at present, to include (hopefully) some kind of explanation for these areas.

But what is important is that the energy continuously poured out by every magnetic or electrical charge (as a true negative resistor, extracting unusable energy from the vacuum and pouring it out in usable EM form) forms perfect order, perfectly correlated to that charge, to any macroscopic size one wishes. Just pick a size and wait long enough for the speed of light to reach that radial distance, and you will have a volume of that radius that has been filled with perfectly ordered EM energy from that source charge. The original charges in original matter in the universe have been doing that for 14 billion years, and they are still going. And their perfectly ordered fields and potentials reach across the entire observable universe.

So every part of electrodynamics --- the source charge, the field, the potential, and every joule of EM energy in every EM field and potential, whether in space or in matter --- is in total violation of the second law of thermodynamics, and TO ANY MACROSCOPIC SIZE LEVEL ONE WISHES, INCLUDING
ACROSS THE ENTIRE UNIVERSE when one accounts the perfect and continually increasing order of the fields and potentials and their energy.

So there you have your true negative resistor (not to be confused with the silly tunnel diode, which "puts some energy back to the circuit power source in reverse against the voltage" while eating lots more energy from the power source as work performed to allow it to be done) in every charge in the universe. And all EM energy -- in every field, potential, and circuit and system --- comes directly from the vacuum, via the broken symmetry of the source charge.

Don't underrate the importance of the source charge problem. Either one has to have a solution to that problem, or else one must surrender the conservation of energy law in its entirety, since it is totally falsified by

every charge in the universe unless the source charge solution from particle physics is included in one's model. For the EE model and CEM, that would require drastic surgery and extension of the models. Actually, much better systems of electrodynamics are already created and available in particle physics.

As we said, classical electrodynamics and electrical engineering do not include the active vacuum in their model, nor therefore the broken symmetry in the exchange between the active vacuum and every charge and dipole in the circuit. Since those models do not include the actual source of any or all the EM energy in a circuit or system, then those models do not include what powers an electrical circuit or system (some of that very energy that is extracted from the vacuum via the source charge's broken symmetry).

That was all excusable until 1957. Today it is inexcusable, once one points out the solution sitting there in particle physics.

And if you really wish to get at this matter of energy flow really well, then read the original papers of Heaviside and Poynting, who independently and simultaneously in the 1880s discovered the propagation of EM energy in space, after Maxwell was already dead. Before that, the concept did not even appear in physics. The primary energy flow connected with a circuit actually flows outside the conductors, in the external space. A tiny bit of it (the Poynting component) is diverged into the circuit conductors to power the electrons. The huge remainder (the Heaviside nondiverged energy flow component, which is in circulation form) is not diverged into the circuit at all, but is just wasted and ignored. Lorentz in the 1890s stated that, well, it has no physical significance (because it does not do anything), so he originated a clever little integration trick to get rid of all accountability of it. The abandoned and unaccounted Heaviside component may have a magnitude up to a trillion times or more, of the magnitude of the Poynting component.

I am working on a paper that points out some very startling and completely unexpected things that are indeed "done" by that long neglected Heaviside component. It plays a major role in the appearance of the various ice ages upon the Earth, and creates the excess gravity that is holding the arms of the spiral galaxies intact (Heaviside himself recognized the gravitational implications of his extra component, and dealt with it in his notes, but did not live to publish it. The notes were found in 1957 (curious coincidence!) and published by one of the learned societies. If applied properly, the Heaviside component also plays the major role in producing the mysterious antigravity that is accelerating the expansion of the universe; I explain

that in my forthcoming book, just now coming off the presses. The Bohren-type experiment (with the so-called "negative resonance absorption of the medium") is also an experiment routinely done by nonlinear optical departments. It outputs 18 or so times as much energy as one inputs. There are some other important contributions of the Heaviside component that I will include in the paper, which will require another two or three months to finish.

However, my main point is this: When the long-unaccounted --- ARBITRARILY excluded! --- Heaviside energy flow component is re-accounted, then every generator and battery and dipolar power source in the universe already pours out enormously more EM energy than the mechanical shaft energy input to the generator, the chemical energy dissipated in the battery, and so on. All of them always have. One can experimentally demonstrate the existence of that long-neglected component, by a Bohren-type experiment. See Craig F. Bohren, "How can a particle absorb more than the light incident on it?" American Journal of Physics, 51(4), Apr. 1983, p. 323-327. Under nonlinear conditions, a particle can absorb more energy than is in the light incident on it. Metallic particles at ultraviolet frequencies are one class of such particles and insulating particles at infrared frequencies are another. See also H. Paul and R. Fischer, {Comment on "How can a particle absorb more than the light incident on it?'}," Am. J. Phys., 51(4), Apr. 1983, p. 327. The Bohren experiment is repeatable and produces COP = 18.

Anyway, you have true negative resistors everywhere you turn: in every charge in the universe, and every power source also if you re-account for the long-neglected Heaviside nondiverged energy flow component associated with every field/charge and potential/charge interaction.

Tom Bearden

-----Original Message-----
From: Jerry Decker [mailto:jdecker@keelynet.com]
Sent: Saturday, September 14, 2002 5:16 PM
To: Keelynet
Cc: Gandolf Gwynn
Subject: Re: [Keelynet] Changes at John Bedini's web site

Hi Gandolf et al!

Interesting about the changes at Bedini's site.....I just have a problem with claims that this battery recharging phenomenon is a true negative

resistance effect.

It has all the earmarks of what many of us, including me, are prone to pull out as a potential explanation...something interesting, but weird and unproven to date...

The spook/alt science definition of a negative resistor;

http://www.keelynet.com/zpe/negistor.htm

...True negative resistance just means a "resistor" or other component that outputs more energy than it inputs. Let's look at one attribute: In forward time, a positive resistor is an element that diverges and scatters energy from a flow of energy passing through it.

From the negistor article;

...It is known that some transistors, when connected into a circuit in reveres, have a negative resistance similar to that of a tunnel diode. That is, the current through and the voltage across the transistor both increase until the voltage reaches a certain point. Then the transistor breaks down and any further increase in current results in a decrease in voltage.

...The behavior of the 'negistor' is caused by avalanche multiplication as a result of impact ionization produced by mobile charge carriers.

...When used in tunnel diode application is, the output of a negistor is much greater than that of the diode (tunnel diode). As a UJT, the reverse transistor dissipates power only during breakdown and therefore its use is limited only by the peak current.

From Lambda diode notes;

...the Lambda diode is a superior quantum device. Contrary to pedestrian understanding super-conducitivity is an aspect of charge (Cooper pairing of electrons) NOT the condutor. Thus the tunnel diode, Negistor and Lambda diode are room temperature super-conductors (zero ohms IS super-conductivity!).

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http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/0,,sid9_gci213519,00.html

When an analog signal passes through a diode operating at or near its

forward breakover point, the signal waveform is distorted. This nonlinearity allows for modulation, demodulation, and signal mixing. In addition, signals are generated at harmonics, or integral multiples of the input frequency.

Some diodes also have a characteristic that is imprecisely termed negative resistance. Diodes of this type, with the application of a voltage at the correct level and the polarity, generate analog signals at microwave radio frequencies.

About Tunnel Diodes;

http://www.americanmicrosemi.com/tutorials/tunneldiode.htm

A tunnel diode is a semiconductor with a negative resistance region that results in very fast switching speeds , up to 5 GHz. The operation depends upon a quantum mechanic principle known as "tunneling" wherein the intrinsic voltage barrier (0.3 Volt for Germanium junctions) is reduced due to doping levels which enhance tunneling.

The reverse breakdown for tunnel diodes is very low, typically 200mV, and the TD conducts very heavily at the reverse breakdown voltage. Referring to the BD curve the back diode conducts to a lesser degree in a forward direction . It is the operation between these two points that makes the back diode important. Forward conduction begins at 300 mV (for germanium) and a voltage swing of only 500mV is required for full range operation.

I prefer to lean towards desulphation as the true reason for what is occurring which in fact might be a slowly degrading, possibly cold fusion dissolution of the electrodes over time as they convert to the extra energy used in the system.

Keep in mind cold fusion uses pure components in combination which react to produce high temperatures which tend to degrade to lower temperatures over time as the components 'corrode' due to transmutations, eventually the anomalous heat effects stop when the components become too degraded to function.

This is very similar to a battery in that you can restore the function by replacing the components or possibly cleaning off the surface corrosion (sulphate in batteries) and replacing the electrolyte.

Consider, what is a lead acid battery?

http://www.tpub.com/doeleadacid/leadacid5.htm

...The active materials in a battery are those that participate in the electrochemical charge/discharge reaction. These materials include the electrolyte and the positive and negative electrodes. As mentioned earlier, the electrolyte in a lead-acid battery is a dilute solution of sulfuric acid (HZSO,). The negative electrode of a fully charged battery is composed of sponge lead (Pb) and the positive electrode is composed of lead dioxide (PbO,).

...As the battery discharges, the active materials in the electrodes (lead dioxide in the positive electrode and sponge lead in the negative electrode) react with sulfuric acid in the electrolyte to form lead sulfate and water. On recharge, the lead sulfate on both electrodes converts back to lead dioxide (positive) and sponge lead (negative), and the sulfate ions (SO,'-)are driven back into the electrolyte solution to form sulfuric acid.

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http://www.nwes.com/using_batteries.htm

...Storage batteries do not store electrical energy, but convert electrical energy into chemical energy which is slowly accumulated as the charge progresses. A battery in use is said to be on discharge. During discharge, the chemical energy stored in the battery is converted into usable electrical energy.

...The reaction that occurs in discharging the cell can be reversed, and it can be restored to its former charged condition by sending direct current through it in an opposite direction to the current flow on discharge.

...The active materials are restored to their respective conditions, and the electrolyte again becomes a more concentrated sulfuric acid solution. Cell voltage rises as the two plates become increasingly different in composition and the specific gravity of the electrolyte increases. As an operating guide, to obtain the best performance and life from an R-E storage battery, the depth of discharge must not exceed

80% of the battery's rated capacity in ampere hours. It should be charged after each cycle or whenever the specific gravity of the electrolyte falls below 1.230. It is very important that proper ventilation be provided during charging to make certain that (1) the hydrogen gas given off toward the end of the charging process is dissipated, and (2) that individual cell electrolyte temperatures during normal operations do not exceed 115° F.

...The term specific gravity describes the ratio of the density of electrolyte to the density of water. Electrolyte weighing 1.2 times as much as the same volume of water has a specific gravity of 1.200. The full charge gravity of a cell is a matter of design and depends on several factors. The specific gravity must be high enough to contain the amount of sulfuric acid necessary to meet the chemical needs of a cell. If the sulfuric acid content is too high, damage may result to the cell. The standard full charge gravity for lead acid batteries used in an R-E system is 1.250 to 1.285 depending on which type of battery you are using. Since the acid content of the electrolyte decreases linearly as the cell is discharged, the decrease in gravity is directly proportionate to the amount in ampere-hours taken out. The specific gravity at any point in the discharge indicates the depth of discharge, and can be translated into amp hours taken out. A cell having a full charge specific gravity of 1.280 and a final specific gravity of 1.130 has a gravity drop of 150 points.

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http://www.geocities.com/bioelectrochemistry/plante.htm

...Note that BOTH ELECTRODES DISSOLVE into the electrolyte during the discharge reaction. When charged the reverse reactions occur, although overcharge will lead to the electrolysis of water and consequent production of (hazardous) H2 (g) at the cathode.

The electrodes in a standard automotive battery are built as sets of interleaved plates to provide the maximum surface area for the electrochemical reaction. As the vast majority of lead-acid batteries have multiple cells in series, the battery casing contains divider walls to isolate the cells.

Each cell in a lead-acid battery provides about two volts. Lead-acid batteries usually have large capacities, though they tend to run down quickly, and can be recharged hundreds of times until their electrodes are too eroded to allow the battery to hold a charge.

They have indefinite shelf lives if stored without electrolyte. Their active materials are environmentally hazardous and require recycling as a reasonable environmental safety measure, a characteristic suffered to a greater or lesser degree by most batteries, which often incorporate heavy-metal electrodes and toxic electrolytes.
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crystallographics of what happens to a battery in different phases of operation;

http://geosci.uchicago.edu/alumni/April1998/steele.html

It was his background in crystallography and materials science and analysis that led the lead-acid battery producers to seek him out as a consultant. In the course of this he conceived a method whereby a lead-acid battery could be inserted into a neutron diffraction instrument to follow the crystallographic changes that take place in all phases of battery operation over its life. What lead compounds form, their degrees of crystallinity and their crystal sizes are the major factors in how long a battery can perform and how many recharge cycles it can undergo before failure.

Now considering all of the above, PARTICULARLY the notice that the lead plates partially DISSOLVE into solution during the discharge...and to some extent REBUILD during recharge

and when you buy a new battery, you do not CHARGE IT...it is two dissimilar metals electrically connected on addition of the sulphuric acid as electrolye and allowed to CHARGE on their own, getting the power from the electrochemical reaction....

it seems to me, the same effect is happening here....with the end result being the eventual destruction of the electrodes as they dissolve away like alka-seltzer...

This was the point I was trying to make with John Bedini regarding desulphation as a more probable cause of the 'additional' energy in a closed self-running system. I could be wrong, but it makes more sense to me than time reversed negative resistance....

John said in one email that he believed the sulphuric acid molecular structure possibly changed when subjected to his cold boiling type desulphation via recharging system....he said tests were being done to verify this, but I never heard and he never communicated what the results of the analysis were...

I'm not trying to muddy the water but I simply have no confidence in the negative resistance claim....in Tilley's building power system, IF it works as claimed, the output from his mystery spinner goes into an off the shelf converter to recharge the batteries and I don't think the manufacturer (TRACE systems as I recall) is claiming any kind of negative resistance effect or for that matter any anomalous effect. It is an off the shelf windmill/solar cell type recharger module.

The key, pure and simple, is what Tilley says is a COP of 3:1....three times more OUT than IN from the mystery spinner....

Now Bedini's system is quite different to my view and so could well use something novel and unique, though I still think its desulphation as above...<g>....but Tilleys claim is just more out than in...which is why he can use any battery, even the off-the-shelf WalMart Fleet batteries....

The less spookiness we can discard from these things, the sooner we can pin these butterflies down to dissect and reverse engineer into hardware.....geez, all I want is that tabletop demo....just make it run a load without being a pendulum effect that will eventually die over time....

Thats what bothers me with the use of batteries....too many additional considerations with chemistry....why can a similar system not be applied to capacitors or some other method that minimizes the possible conversion of mass to energy?

Gandolf Gwynn wrote:
>
> It seems that John Bedini has revamp his web site, please take a look at;
>
>http://www.icehouse.net/john1/
>
> If i understand,

> it only takes a 100 Volts DC pulse into a 12V dc battery to get momentarily a negative resistor?
> If so, then we need to know :
>
> 1- How much current must be pulsed into this battery?
> 2- How long the pulse is
>
> Take care.

--

Jerry W. Decker - http://www.keelynet.com
from an Art to a Science - order out of Chaos
discussion list - http://www.escribe.com/science/keelynet

Earth Batteries

Improvements in Earth-Batteries for Electric Clocks.

D. DRAWBAUGH.

Earth-Battery for Electric-Clocks.

No. 211,322. Patented Jan. 14, 1879.

Fig. 1.

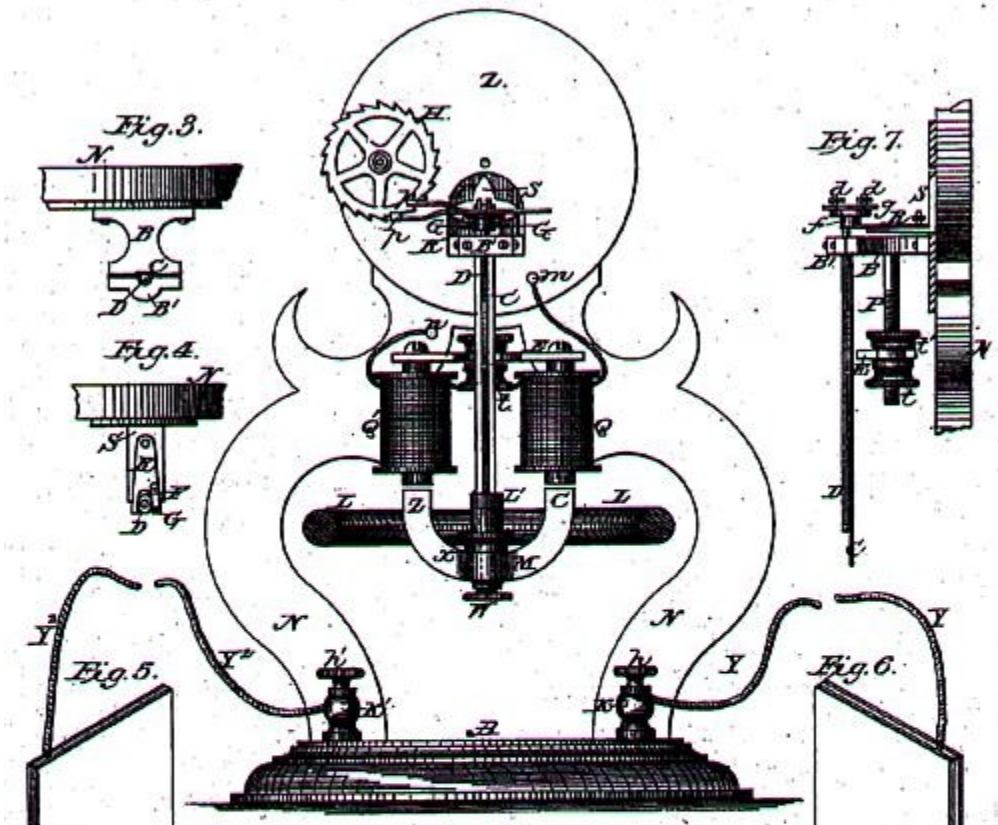


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 5.

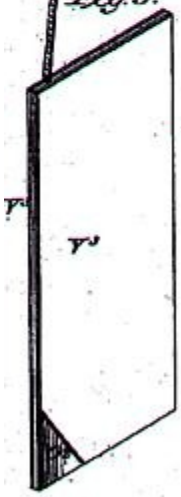


Fig. 6.

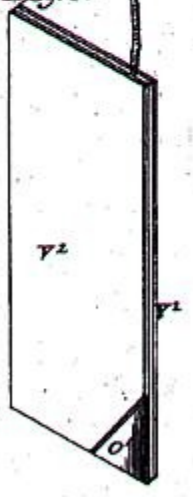
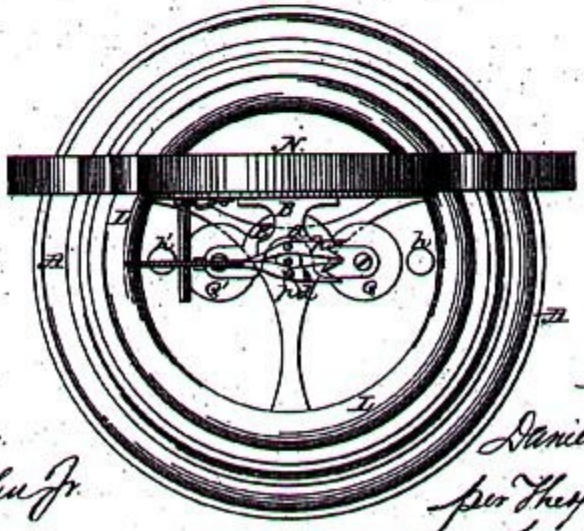


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

U. M. Wearn.

B. B. Hamlin Jr.

Inventor:

Daniel Drawbaugh

per Theophilus Wearn,

his Atty.

Daniel Drawbaugh Jan.14, 1879

Earth Ground Generator

(No Model.)

M. EMME.

GROUND GENERATOR OF ELECTRICITY.

No. 495,582. Patented Apr. 18, 1893.

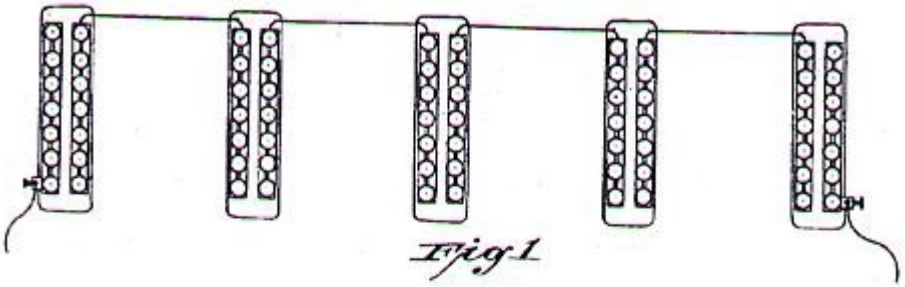


Fig 1

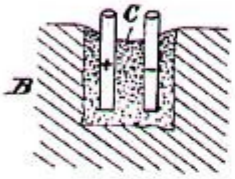


Fig 2

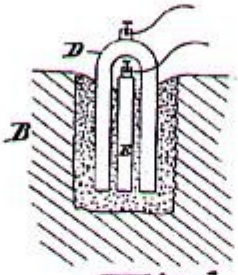


Fig 3

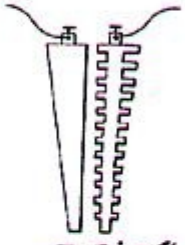


Fig 4

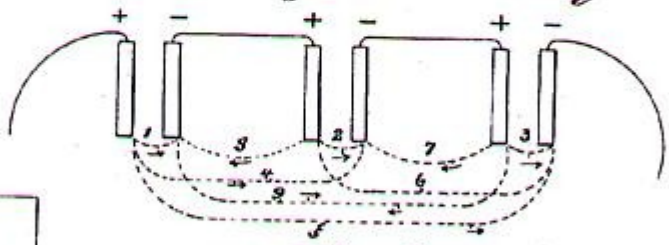


Fig 5

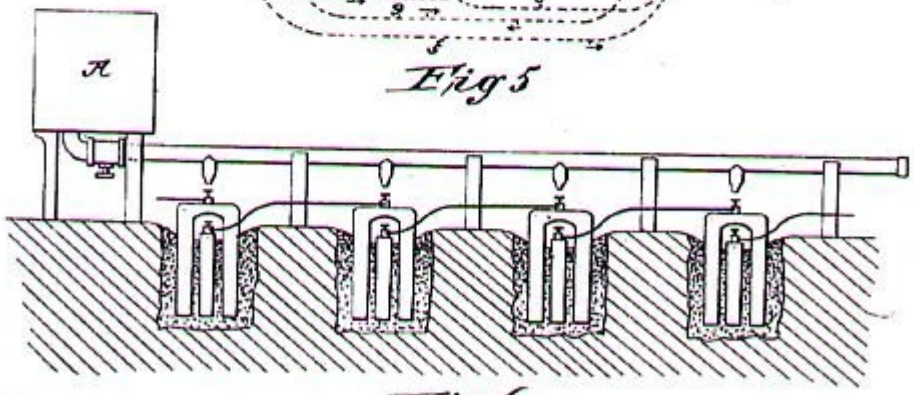


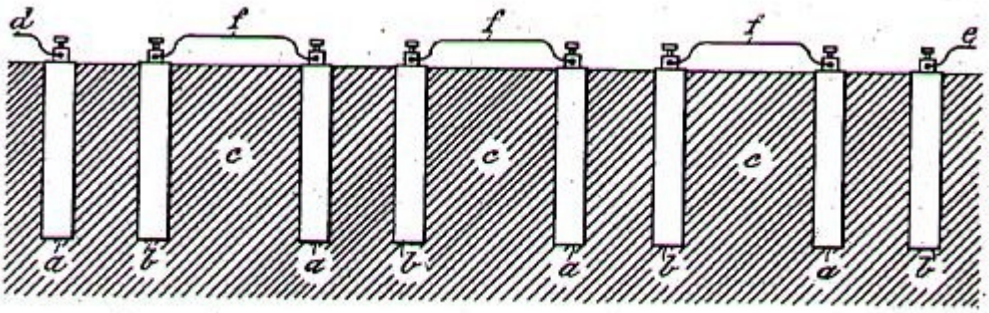
Fig 6.

Attest;
C. H. Benjamin,
H. G. Buchmann

Inventor;
Michael Emme
By Read & Price
his attys.

Michael Emme April,18,1893

Mary Emme.
Storage Battery.



Storage Battery useing the earth May,19,1903

Electric Earth Battery

(No Model.)

G. F. DIECKMANN.

ELECTRIC EARTH BATTERY.

No. 329,724. Patented Nov. 3, 1885.



Fig. 1.

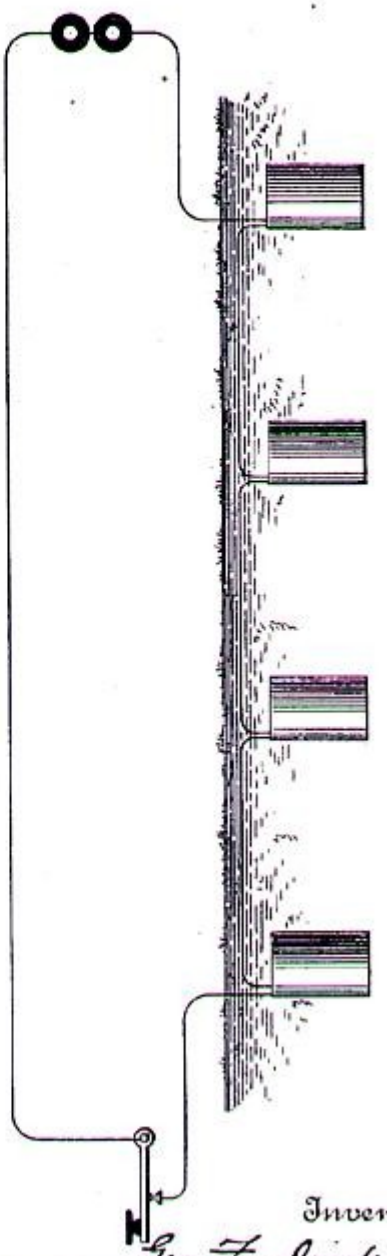


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

Geo. H. Breck.

Chas. J. Maguire

Inventor

Geo. F. Dieckmann

By his Attorneys

Curtis & Crocker

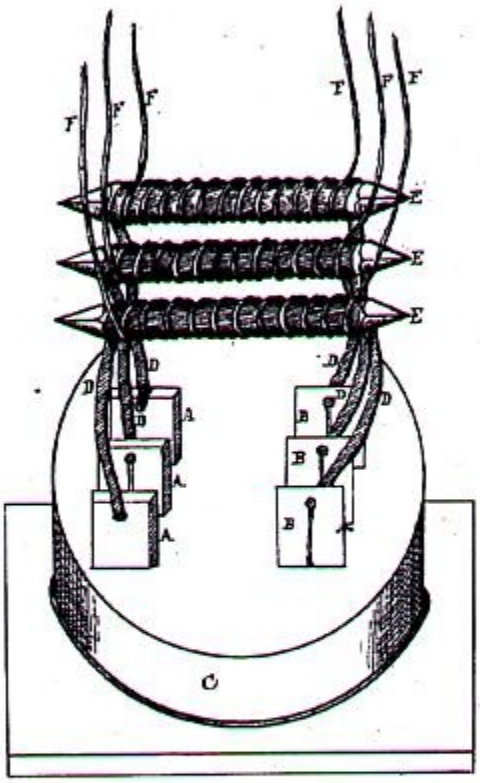
George F. Dieckman November 3,1885

Earth Battery

J. C. BRYAN.

Earth-Battery.

No. 160,152 Patented Feb. 23, 1875.



WITNESSES

Jos. T. K. Hall

Theophilus B. Kimmell

Jas. C. Bryan

INVENTOR

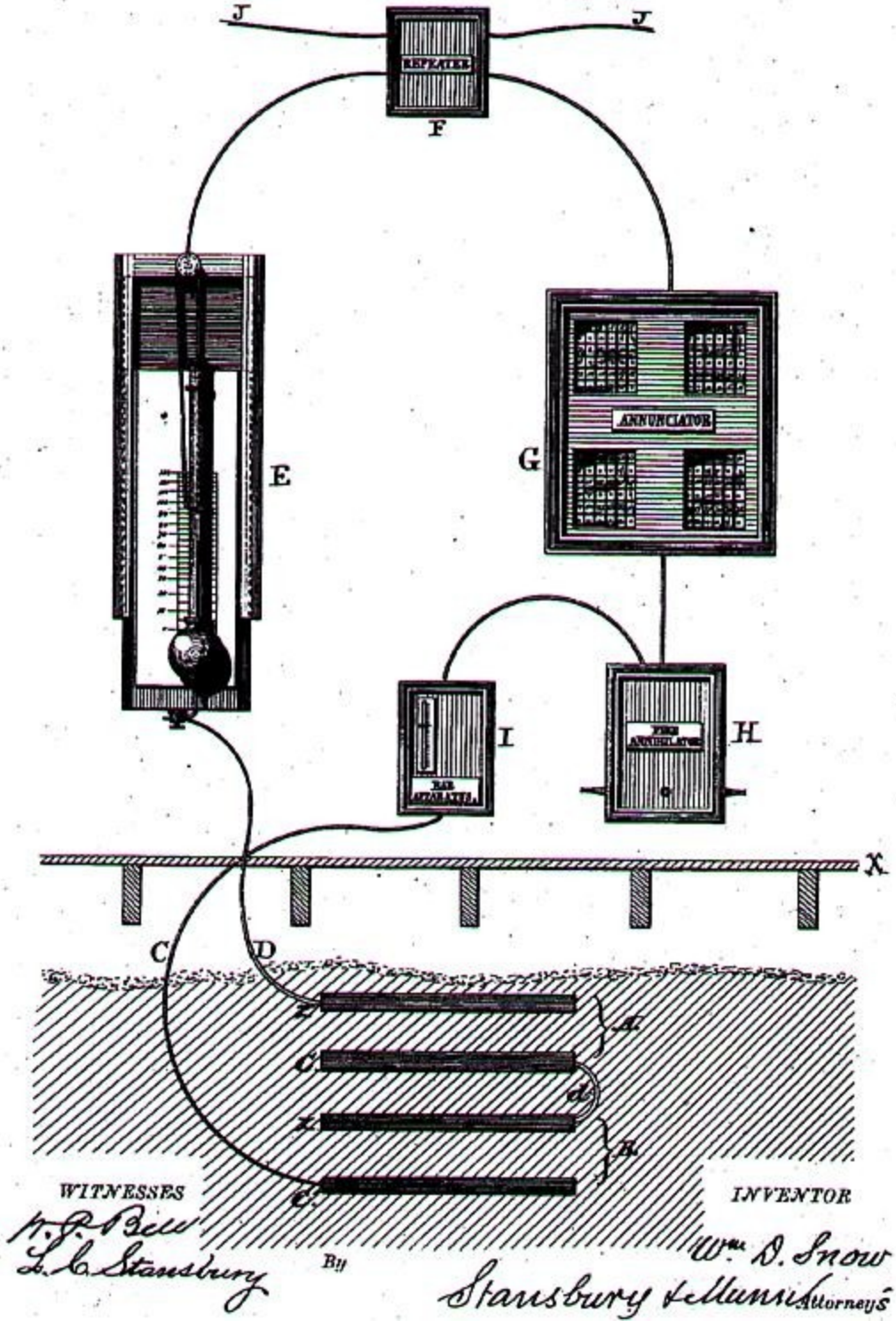
James Chapman Bryan January 27,1875

Earth Battery for Generating Electricity

W. D. SNOW

Earth-Batteries for Generating Electricity.

No. 155,209. Patented Sept. 22, 1874.



William D. Snow June 6, 1874

Electric-Piles

Ground Radio

by Gerry Vassilatos

GROUND Radio is a subject which has remained on the periphery of engineering discussions for decades. It has maintained its elusive and mysterious poise because of fundamental anomalies observed when its methods are utilized, anomalies which manifest when signals are both transmitted and received directly through the ground. The inability to adequately address the associated anomalies has produced a remarkable impasse among conventional engineers. Many highly qualified such persons are quite sure that the Ground Radio phenomenon is adequately explained through classic theoretical propagation models. Experimental findings however, have brought to our attention several anomalous features of this form of Radio propagation.

Only an extensive and deliberated exploration of Ground Radio will prove our several discoveries in the art. Rudimentary and inexpensive in requirement, experiments with Ground Radio provide an endless source of anomalies. Experimental investigations of these methods may begin with as little equipment as a shortwave receiver, a copper pipe, and a length of wire. The rest remains in the strangely lost art of interpretation. The accurate interpretation of the findings derived through such experimentation requires familiarity with the pertinent bibliography. We hope that the reader is encouraged to duplicate and surpass these methods, as those who do so will not be without their due reward. The discovery of new and unfamiliar phenomena can be yours...when you take the first step.

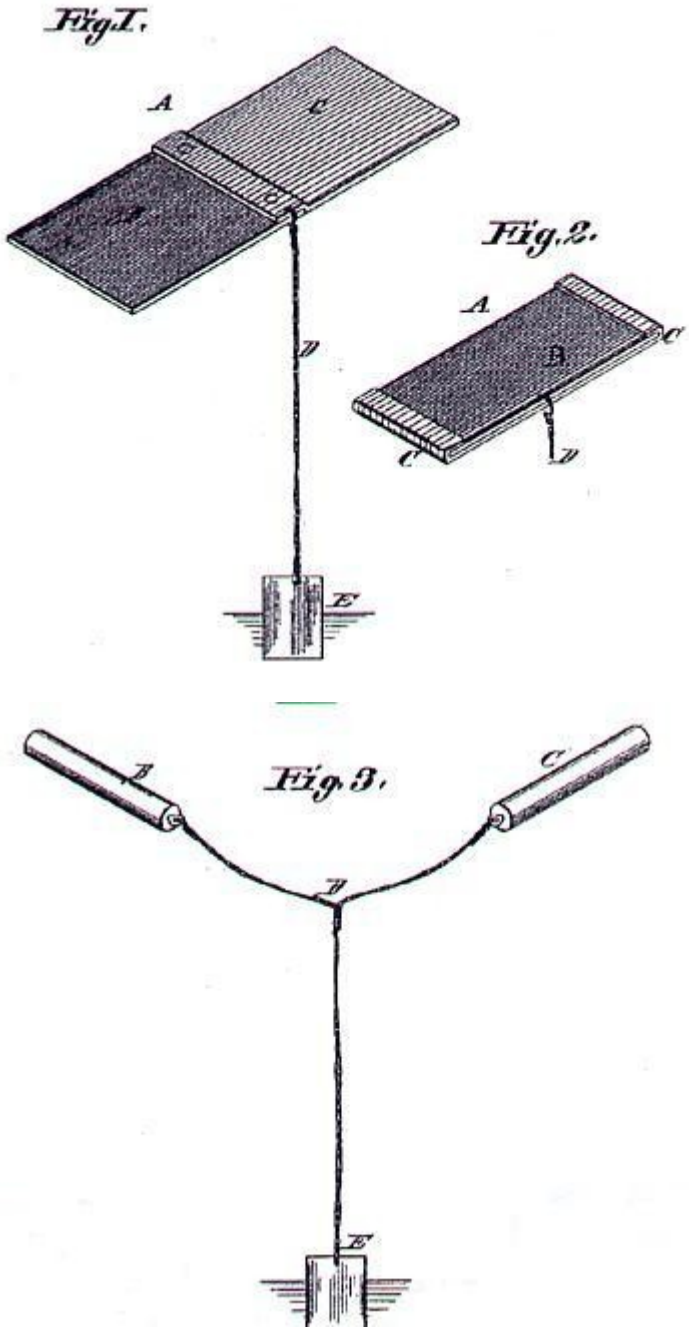
TELLURIC CURRENTS

The metaphysical earth currents were both observed and described in great detail by Fr. Athanasius Kircher. His writings preserve an ancient knowledge which concerned itself wholly with the vitality of the earth. The metaphysical telluric currents were known to permeate the world, the energies which mediating vitality. Maps of telluric currents were the prized possessions of geomancers, permitting the knowledge of vitality control on earth. It is said that wars were fought by the selective elimination or exaltation of specific veinworks in the telluric circulatory system. The science of

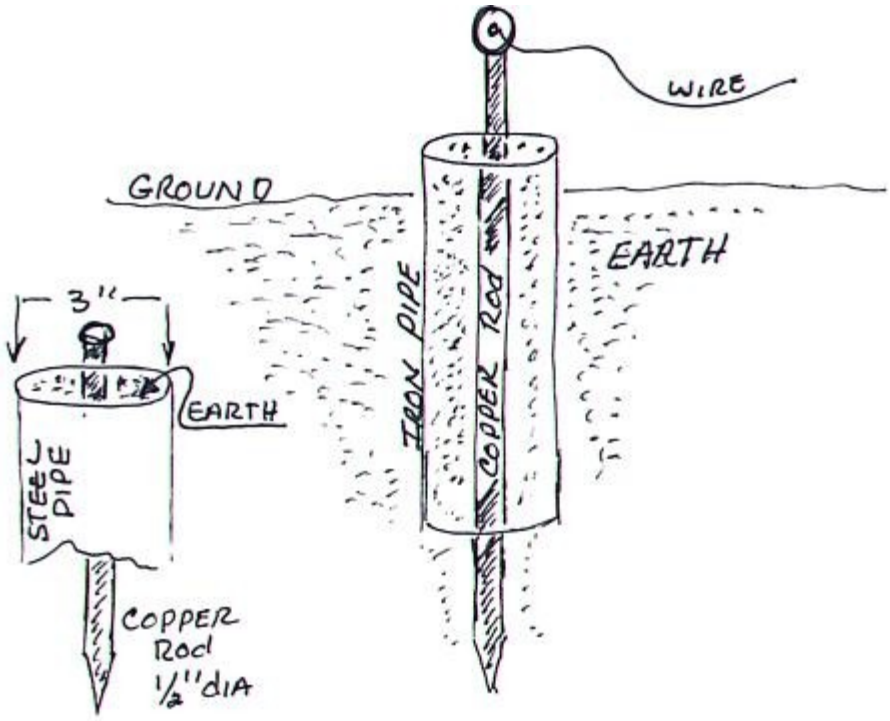
Geomancy thus formed the mysterious historical backdrop against which a wide variety of natural observations were subsequently made.

J.S. Mellon

Electro- Therapeutic Appliance



With time, the experiential appreciation for the metaphysical earth energies was systematically lost. The more qualified scientific observers replaced their sensitive experience of telluric energies with a merely superficial observation of geoelectric currents. This schism has provoked the controversial thesis upon which our present discussion is therefore based. While some will be defiantly confident that experiential telluric energies are resolved into geoelectrical currents, we remain just as adamant in our absolute conviction that the experiential telluric energies precede and define the observed geoelectric patterns. This schism has not, and will never be resolved. So long as there are those who insist on observing the superficialities of natural phenomenon, completely obsessed with the kinematics of otherwise experience-filled phenomena, there will be a scientific conflict.



White, Dr. G. S. *Cosmo-ElectroCulture*, Los Angeles, 1929.

The filtration of highly selected portions of natural phenomena characterizes contemporary quantitative science. Until the scientific community becomes willing to admit the greater part of their experience, all considerations of natural phenomena will remain for them a blank wall of intensities and numerical values. Ancient Science connected its pursuants with an experience, one gained through direct physiological contact with the telluric currents themselves. It is in the active contact with these ground-derived currents alone that we recognize the true and fundamental continuum in which our world is set, an expansive experience by which we access and learn the ancient arcanum.

The discovery that various signal species could be both transmitted and received directly through grounded terminals, forms the fascinating subject matter of a largely

forgotten historical record. In this regards, we find a technical bibliography replete with remarkable instances of early successful experimentation in the art of drawing power and signals directly from the ground. Completely ignoring the fact that a large bibliography of anomalies had been compiled by research predecessors, engineers of the time developed communications systems which relied entirely on electrical currents. As a carrier of code and voice, electricity was "reliable". But with increasing engineering emphasis on electricity and electrical technology, the subject of geomantic energies was driven into forgetfulness. Thereafter, those who confused geomantic energy with electrostatic effects were the cause of the numerous controversies by which Late Victorian Science is characterized; endless confusions in terms and identifications.

When the subject of long-distance communications was compelled to shift thematic emphasis away from the vitalistic foundations, it lost touch with an energy which did not cease exerting strong influences on the developing electrical technology of the time period. Only a few, now legendary researchers, continued the geomantic tradition. From the very first moment in which ground connections were established in a telegraphic signalling line, inventors and operators of electrical systems noticed anomalous energetic behaviors in the ground. The very first attempts at long distance telegraphy involved the burial of highly insulated double lines (Morse and Vail). Upon first closure of the telegraph key, the signalling components became so thoroughly suffused with charge that the exchange of signals became an impossibility.

In truth, the art of wired and wireless communication began in a reawakened appreciation of geomancy and geomantic energies. This remarkable reminder came about with the replacement of the original 2-wire telegraph line (Reusser, 1794) by the 1-wire method (Aldini, 1803), the latter requiring far less wire and several ground plate terminations. The telegraph stations of Morse used grounded plates, a means by which engineers imagined the "necessary return current...through the ground". Wired code on a single overhead wire was thus "matched" by an opposed ground return of charge, a condition which fulfilled the prevalent model of electrical closure.

GEOMANTIC INCURSIVES

As none of these researchers actually measured the elusive "ground current", many engaged an imaginative freeplay in the artistic description of the same. Several patent drawings reveal a curiously geomantic flair, the meandering "return currents" flowing over land and stream to their terminals. Here we find remarkable evidence that these inventors were in fact engaging in a form of geomantic vision, describing an entirely different and more agile energy species than electrical current (Farmer, Ader, Frow). Toward the peak successful operation of telegraph and telephone systems, the proper placement of terminal plates was an absolute requirement. As this art demanded special ability, the first telegraph linesmen used the methods familiar to dowsers. The

very placement of ground plates, poles, and junction boxes was, for these linesmen, completely predicated on the strong presence of upwelling energies from the earth. Empirical evidence proved these methods superior to "resistance surveying" in the placement of station plates and other components.

Telegraph lines so constructed were possessed of a noumenous and suffusive quality. Natural geomancers had provided the means. Here was evidence that another energetic stratum was governing the development and limiting the establishment of long-distance electrical communications systems. The subjective experience of linesmen was ample indication that such a mysterious energy stratum was indeed present and active. Thus, the invasive energy demonstrated its ability to enforce certain restrictions on the establishment and operation of Telegraphy and Telephonic systems. The communications technology, which engineers imagined to be completely independent of natural agency, was being subverted by an everpresent geomantic influence.

Besides the obvious geomantic incursions, those which influenced the decisions of workmen and designers, the energetic presence made itself known in several other ways. Power literally appeared "from the ground" in many stations, a condition which Alfred Vail reported (1839). He found it necessary to progressively remove batteries from the first long-distance telegraph line, reporting this remarkable manifestation of energy to his elder partner, Samuel Morse. Lines operated on an energy which exceeded the battery supply, and ground-connective communications systems were especially prone to bizarre energy manifestations.

Hoping to save the finance of excessive wire line, many telegraph systems implemented the discovery that code could easily "pass through water". To this end, engineers experimented with the use of widely separated groundplates, a means which proved strangely successful. Experiments with ground-conduction established telegraphic contact through an isthmus (Morse, 1842), through streams (Vail, 1843), wide rivers (Lindsay, 1843), canals (Highton, 1852), across a bay (Meucci, 1846), through the earth (Stubblefield, 1872), and between distant islands (Preece, 1880). An accidental discovery proved that one longline system continued operating with great strength of signal, despite the fact that the line had been literally broken in several places. The realization that code signals could actually enter and traverse the ground for several hundred yards, and then reenter a grounded line, triggered a new revolution.

Thereafter, combined wired and wireless links formed the greater portion of telegraph exchanges across the miles of North American countryside. Ground plates launched code signals into predetermined land tracts and waterways, signals being conveyed along specific subterranean routes. Signals passed "into and through the ground" to each next ground plate of a series. When reentering the next groundplate, signals continued through the overhead lines to their appointed destinations. Stations received very strong signals in this method, signals with great clarity and force. Here were the

early beginnings of the conduction wireless methods, and relied on the mysterious nature of ground conduction and ground energy for their successful operation.

It was clear to linesmen and operators that the signal energy could not possibly be maintained over such long ground and water conduction paths without amplification. Some external agency was somehow augmenting and modifying the applied signal impulses. The anomalous functioning of these largescale regional signalling systems proved again that the geomantic agency was literally wending its way through the line networks. Not every such line operated in this manner, the geomantic currents selecting very specific paths for its operation. This topographic selectivity hailed attention back to the maps once treasured by geomancers. The augmentation of applied electrical energy was obvious. These specially placed telegraph and telephone lines operated for years without batteries at all. Station operators took this phenomenon for granted. Despite the "long dead and corroded Edison Cells", telegraph station operators continued the powerful exchange of "fat blue and sparking" signals for decades (Lehr).

Other researchers corroborated the fact that usable amounts of current could actually be derived from the ground, currents whose powerful displays permitted the elimination of battery cups and generators. The failure of all reductive electrical models to satisfactorily address these energetic characteristics became especially evident with the development of the "earth batteries", an outgrowth of these telegraphic observations (Bain, 1849). These simple material composites, made to be buried in earth, produced currents not explained through electrolytic action. Small buried earth batteries developed sufficient power to charge storage batteries. They were also employed to provide telegraphic (Bryan, Cerpaux, Dieckmann, Jacques, Bear), and later telephonic systems (Stubblefield, Strong, Brown, Tomkins, Lockwood) with uninterrupted operating power. Neither decomposing nor failing with months of buried use, the mysterious earth batteries contain an essential mystery which electrodynamic models cannot adequately explain.

Those who doubt these facts may attempt the simplest of experiments. Place two identical copper rods into the ground however distant your skepticism demands. The ground can be dry. Connect a galvanometer to each rod by means of thin wire. An anomalous positive reading results. This simple fact illustrates the concepts taught by Nathan Stubblefield, who stated that earth batteries do not generate electricity: they intercept and receive ground flowing telluric currents. If you wish to find strong telluric currents by this means, place one of your two ground rods into a tree root. The galvanometer should be wired close to this base. The other rod is wired and can be placed in sequentially different spots. Readings can literally "pin" the meter, holding it there for weeks.

Telluric incursives continued to "interrupt" all electrical communications methods which employed the ground as a medium of exchange. These incursives revealed aspects of the geomantic nature as each new technology was connected to the ground. The mere appearance of additional power was greatly outperformed when, just prior

to the advent of Telephony, a shortlived revolution swept the Telegraphic World. Certain telegraph companies replaced all of their electromagnetic systems with the Chemical, or "Automatic Telegraph" of Alexander Bain (1849). The Chemical Telegraph regime utilized the electrosensitivity of special chemical papers to register incoming signals. Code impulses made their dark blue marks on the rolling strip of sensitive paper, the task of decoding having thus been made "automatic". Because of the low power requirements typical to their method, the Automatic Telegraph lines were successfully operated across much greater distances than their electromagnetic counterparts.

From the very first, some such Chemical Telegraph systems operated on ground power alone. Not only did these systems produce strong signal markings in complete absence of batteries, but partly coherent signals spontaneously appeared in absence of operators as well! The mystifying appearance of fragmentary sentences and geometric patterns was continually observed in idle Chemical Telegraph receivers, a phenomenon which has been discussed in a former treatise (Vril Compendium Vol. 3). Perceptive investigators clearly perceived that incursions of geomantic energy were dynamically modifying and augmenting every ground application of electrical energy. Such anomalous energy manifestations, which often revealed a perplexing time-periodicity, found no plausible explanation among the theoreticians.

With the introduction of Telephony, the use of simple buried terminal plates was soon replaced by a great number of special articulate ground components. Again requiring geomantic sensitivity for their proper ground placement and orientation, these remarkable interleaved and multivented forms literally launched and received signals along selective topographic directions (Taylor and Muirhead, Lugo, Smith). Besides those anomalous power observations in telegraphic and telephonic systems, anomalous observations were noted with the development of wireless communications. The relevant bibliography is filled with instances of geomantic power incursions in wireless systems. These incursions, clearly understood by early wireless pioneers as effects of the earth connection, made their impact on the engineering community.

GROUNDWAVE RADIO

The late part of the Nineteenth Century was a rich and productive time for the empirical researchers, those who explored the deep mysteries of ground conduction radio. Such investigation produced a new world of possibilities in the Wireless Arts. Experimenters found distinctive differences when varieties of geometric shapes were simply buried, a series of discoveries having no satisfactory conventional explanation. A great many highly specialized ground "antennas" were developed and patented

during this time period, a technology which provoked both disbelief and criticism on numerous counts.(Each metal emits it's own sounds frequency)

The very first vocal radio broadcast was engaged by Nathan B. Stubblefield (1872). Mr. Stubblefield employed special "earth cells" and long iron rods to transmit strong vocal signals "with great clarity". These signals traversed a mile or more of ground, a coordinated conduction wireless system providing telephone service for a hardworking farm community. The Stubblefield Radio Method represents an essential technological mystery. His "earth cells" never wore out, never produced heat in their telephonic components, and provided "signal ready" power at any given instant of the day. Being neither activated or assisted by additional battery power, the system was fully operational around the clock.

Later critics attempted the reduction of the Stubblefield Radio System to mere "subsoil conduction" mode of transmission, but remain completely unable to reproduce the performance to this day. Mr. Stubblefield repeatedly stated confidence in the fact that his Radio System was performing an act of modulation, not a transmission of signal power. The preexisting "electrical waves in the earth", he firmly stated, were the real energy carriers for his Wireless Telephone Exchange. The special "earth cells" were connective terminals, not power antennas; a means by which direct connection with the geomantic energy stratum was obtained.

In an entirely different regime of exploration, a regime having nothing whatsoever to do with waveradio energies, Dr. Nikola Tesla directed the construction of a massive radiating structure on the northshore of Long Island. His previous years of experience taught him the secrets concerning radiant energy and its effective propagation through the air and space (1892 to 1900). Understanding the means by which radiant energy may be more effectively beamed down through the ground, Dr. Tesla established the magnificent Wardenclyffe Station (1901). Tesla intended Wardenclyffe to be the first of a series, stations for the subterranean beam transmission of radiant energy. Propagation of very large diameter radiant energy beams had been found more effective for given power purposes, when conducted through solid rock. Tesla found that the earth was transparent to these penetrating straightline beams, and planned the use of deeply imbedded ground terminals in order to direct and launch his special radiant energy.

Dr. Tesla took special pains to establish the extensive underground conducting system in order "to get a grip of the earth". This most complex construction operation, necessarily executed long before the great tower was erected, took place below the Power Broadcast Station. Tesla stated that this was the most difficult part of his construction operation at Wardenclyffe, the drilling of long iron pipes having first been driven down to more than 300 feet into the foundation rock. At a depth of 120 feet, Tesla excavated several radiating shafts, long hallways whose internal walls were covered with pitch and surrounded with iron pipeworks. These shafts extended outward at this horizontal depth for several hundred feet in all directions, a formidable

ground projector. Beneath the central chambers of this Magnifying Transmitter, the deeply embedded terminals actually formed the primary beaming structure; a bizarre conception which was literally rediscovered in legal documents.

Fr. Josef Murgas (1906) produced a remarkable series of articulated monopole terminals. These coaxial coil monopoles were deeply drilled pipes, filled with mineral oil and activated by radioimpulses. With these designs, Fr. Murgas exchanged extremely powerful and static-free signals to great distances with very little applied power. The later proliferation of ground aerial designs included double grounded arches (Tesla, Collins, Ducretet, Musits, Pickard), underwater and underground coils (Jones), underground loops (Beakes), "bent-L" inversions (Appleby, Knoll), and underground channel-loops (Hanson). Of these buried ground systems, none were as prolific as those developed by James Harris Rogers (1913). Most properly categorized as buried dipoles, Rogers antennas rested across the subsurface horizon of the ground, and were relatively easy to establish.

Desirous of creating VLF and ELF transmission sites for oceangoing surface and submerged fleet vessels, ground antenna designers attracted the attentions of the NRL and other military research laboratories. In the effort to establish failsafe communications between command centers and distant fleet, ground surface, or submerged forces, military engineers explored both Rogers buried antennas and Murgas drilled monopoles. To the thrift-minded military engineers, the buried Rogers Antennas were more accessible than the more effective and world permeating Murgas designs. Placed into long plowed furrows, the various Rogers antennas provided clarified signals. Compared with the large overhead aerials of other designers, Rogers buried antennas performed in a remarkably constant and dependable manner. Producing strong signals, of both greatly depressed static and equivalent reduced distortion levels, the Rogers designs were prized by Naval Radio engineers.

Rogers buried antennas were buried dipoles, a method application to an old design. Because the Rogers Antenna series were buried dipoles, their performance theoretically completely depended upon their compass orientations. The polarization of transmitted or received signals necessitated that Rogers Antennas be properly placed in the ground with respect to compass bearings, a restriction nonexistent with the superior Murgas Monopoles. But Rogers Antennas were admirably suited to the developing Naval Radio hardware. Driven by sinewave generators, rather than Teslian aether pulses, the Rogers designs operated in the Hertzian wave mode adequately enough to win military support. Few military experts bothered to recall that these designs were all purloined from directly from the Tesla patents, a fact which the genteel Tesla never bothered to cite.

Periodically classified and declassified, the Rogers designs and their modifications have formed the core of the military VLF and ELF communications arsenal. But most of the researchers instinctively sought out those monopoles which Fr. Murgas developed, and which the military had overlooked. Throughout the early part of the Twentieth Century, a great variety of ground antennas made their sudden appearance

in the commercial radio market. Experimenters everywhere were discovering that different shapes and materials were capable of providing extraordinarily strong radio transmissions and receptions when simply buried.

GROUND TERMINALS

Attempts of devising newer and more effective ground antenna designs provoked several intriguing explorations. The most amazing discoveries included those made with relatively small buried metal forms. Radio rules changed completely when buried antenna were employed, the complete elimination of Hertzian dimension restrictions being the first observation. Unlike their aerial counterparts, buried terminals were not bound by those exacting requirements of wavelength. One did not require lateral dimensions equal to the normal shortwave aerial yardage, the first feature recognized by radio amateurs.

It was indeed during this time period that the customary use of old iron radiators and large metal bedsprings, scrap metal surplus, became an experimental vogue with radio amateurs. These buried, highly articulated iron forms, provided powerful evidence that the ground antenna principle actually worked. In the classic models, the burial of any aerial structure represented immersion in a conductive medium. The burial of conductors in the ground was viewed as reduction to a uniform, neutral electrical gradient. This condition sufficiently neutralized all of the geometric differences within an isoelectric horizon. Electrodynamic theory stated that any buried metal composite, however "variegated" or "articulated" in form, would simply behave as a "lumped" resistance.

While the use of variegated antennas posed no threat to the existing paradigm, academicians considered the concept of buried variegated antennas a theoretical impossibility. Indeed, those who examined ground aerial patents found completely problematic the notion that highly variegated geometric structures could demonstrate differing degrees of transmissive or receptive advantage. Electrical engineers insisted that the net surface areas of these buried "articulate" forms alone determined their resultant excessive performance. In this consideration, material composition did not matter. Conductivity was the prime factor. Differing only in their various surface areas, the only theoretical differences among buried geometries, in addition to those of mere surface area, were thought to be factors of electrolytic corrosion. The more pitted the ground contact surface, the more likely a buried object would become better conductive to signals. The microsurficial increase of surface contact through corrosive pitting was called to explain the "additional gain".

Since the electrical merits of buried materials were supposedly the simple result of surface area and the effectively moved electrical volume, the result of this inherent surface area, no special discovery was acknowledged among the authorities. But

empirical determinations proved that different geometric shapes and (more unbelievably) different material composites, actually did effect an enhanced "launching" of radiosignals far in excess of their calculated surface area. Solid plates of calculated equivalent surface did not perform as magnificently as the buried radiators or bedsprings.

he articulated exposure for potential conduction increasing to or from the surrounding ground.

But empirical research consistently overturned each of the theoretical contentions, proving by incontestable demonstration the superior signalling characteristics of articulate ground terminals. Anomalous signal strengths were both transmitted from and received through ground transmitting systems far in excess of intensities or topographic distances declared possible by theory. This was particularly true when the ground transmitting antennas were powered by spark-generated, asymmetric impulse currents. Signals were somehow being "collimated and constricted" within the ground proper. This constrictive action did not explain all of the observed signal intensities. Evidence had again suggested that the ground was "leaking" a non-electrical component up into both the electrical systems and their emerging signals.

In fact, several widely advertised and highly successful designs included the "Yale Ground Hog", the "Subtenna", the "Aeroliminator", and the "Subaerial". These few representatives demonstrated the superiority of ground antennas, a validity which literally emptied the stock rooms of each ground antenna distributor. Dr. F. L. Satterlee, an X-Ray specialist, developed several "tuned ground" radio receivers. Implemented by The Moon Radio Company, these radiosets placed their performance boasts on a remarkable "antenna-free" operation. The principle advantage of these ground antennas was their static-eliminating nature. The ease of their installation and maintenance combined great signalling efficiency. Several of the commercial units needed only to be connected with a cold water pipe, their powerful and "static-free" reception being unequalled by the more conventional "aerial receivers". Additionally, waveradio receivers produced by The Moon Radio Company operated during normally impossible meteorological and geophysical conditions; a condition well described by Nikola Tesla. A great many inventors continued producing truly amazing diversity in the "ground antenna" format. Throughout this time of amazing and anomalous discoveries, the empirical method led the way.

NATURAL AMPLIFIER

It had been clearly observed by a number of experimenters that the environment exerted strong and dynamic action on transmitter signals. It was long known that this mysterious energy species could actively charge ground-connected radio systems in absence of applied power, the early experiments of Loomis having established this

principle (1862). This agency was very obviously possessed of an inherently superior articulate nature, being able to distinguish and energize buried material composites and varied geometric forms. In addition, the energetic ground agency seemed able to selectively seek out, constrict into, and intensify the incoming signal power of distant stations. There were obviously other influences which determined the nature of ground-traversing signals.

Experimenters realized that these effects differed with both the methods used in obtaining the spark energy, the manner in which disturbances were launched into the environment, the grounds into which signals were launched, and the specific directions along which they were launched. The spark applications of small experimental radiotransmitters produced signals of unexpected large volume at great distances, empirical evidence of an unexplained signal "amplifier" in the natural environment (Appleton and Barnett). VLF amplification effects had been empirically recognized among radio engineers on both sides of the Atlantic. In fact, the very first historical Transatlantic Signals of Marconi were problematic from every engineering standpoint. The calculated losses, theoretically expected of these signals, were far too great to account for his first claimed successes (1901). This was a fact which provoked many to doubt and criticize Marconi's claims in the venture. Later repeatable demonstrations of the VLF amplification effect evoked few suggested explanations from the engineering community.

The concept that signals could acquire additional energy from an unacknowledged geomantic source was not readily received by the academic community. Some experimenters initiated dialogue on the possible gain of signals which had traversed the geomagnetic field (Prentice). These gains were not the simple result of "standing waves", nor the result of Hall Effect intensifications provoked by launching signals across the geomagnetic field. The perplexing effect was noted across the entire radiofrequency spectrum, from VLF radiotelegraphic to shortwave radiotelephone services. Unlike the identical phenomena which took place in wired telegraph and telephone lines, these effects were taking place in complete absence of wire. But what dynamic agency was literally magnifying each relatively small initial signal?

With the installation of multiple Marconi Transatlantic Stations, it quickly became known that transoceanic VLF magnification phenomena were only obtained when signals were launched along highly specific "launch paths". Conformity with these "launch paths" produced undistorted signals of unexpected great power and presence. VLF signals which were not applied to the special launchpaths, were simply lost in transit. The Marconi World Radio Circuit relied these very obvious environmental controls, but it was quite impossible for engineers to follow the exact pathways of these suboceanic signals. It was first thought that the phenomenon had much to do with the submarine ground itself. By assuming the existence of special highly conductive marine geostrata, it was imagined that a simple geological survey could codify the selection of Marconi Station sites.

But no such geological formula or pattern was ever found, to the great consternation of engineers and theoreticians alike. Directed along identical suboceanic geostrata, the very same VLF signals encountered unexpected and unexplained high signal resistivity; a frightful realization for those whose labor was expended in the building of several Marconi Stations. What was the strange "absorptive potential" by which a launched signal could simply be drawn across a specific launchpath? If not in the material strata of submarine geology, where then was this mysterious "absorptive potential" contained?

Several sites were quietly abandoned by the Marconi Company, the matter being privately considered for very obvious business reasons. The prospect of statistical failure in the "scientific" selection of VLF launchpaths displeased Marconi greatly. The use of dowsing methods would be very "bad for business" if the fact became known to the scientific community at large. These factors eventually drove Marconi deeper into a study of shortwave aerial phenomena. Other radio station engineers found it necessary to select station sites through "alternative" or "geomantic" means. This renewed awareness of geomantic energy, as well as the role of special points and pathways in effecting long distance communications, provoked a hostile and derisive reaction among conventional engineers.

SHORTWAVES

The advent of shortwave radio systems however, produced intriguing anomalies, which found neither immediate theoretical models nor solutions. Unable to account for the divergent signal strengths noted between separate aerial or ground contacts, fact-finding empirical research was again engaged. The models which theoreticians developed postulated that a loosely linked "skywave" and "groundwave" were responsible for the anomalous reception effects. In this analysis of waveradio transmitters, a conduction wavesignal "through the ground" was selectively either neutralized or intensified by an aerial signal "through the sky" (Breit and Tuve).

With the newly discovered ionized atmospheric layer neatly providing "skipping" reflectivity for transmissions, the model was complete. Accordingly, the proper phasing of skipped skywaves and groundwaves produced resultant signals of unusual strength. Improper phasing produced received signals were weak or even absent. It was then easy to comprehend the varying nature of shortwave signals whenever encountered. One could find reasonable explanation for variable signal strengths throughout the day, month, and year. "Skipping" skywaves met with continuous groundwaves to produce all of the observed signal receptions. Phase shifting explained all of these variations. Or did it?

The use of very long, close-ground antennas was early implemented by those who sought the development of special aerial-ground hybrid antennas. The "double

ground" aerial employed an elevated line with grounded ends. This format was limited by its orientation requirements, often acting as an excellent directional detector of distant stations. Extremely low aerials were developed and used in 1911 (Kiebitz), often extending to nearly 1000 feet in length and being poised to within a yard of ground level. In 1918, a similar system (A. Hall) placed 2700 feet of insulated cable along the ground surface, and claimed excellent reception characteristics.

The famed "Beverage Antenna" (patent 1,381,089), was the result of experiments with several thousand straight feet of wiring on tall insulating posts, a design which attracted the fortune-aimed attentions of RCA. Wishing to break the existing market on special beam aerials, this design formed the means by which Marconi monopolies on the "bent-L" aerials were broken. The receptive clarity of this design increased with proximity to ground. RCA could not infringe on the Rogers designs, or those of others, whose buried ground antennas produced better signal strength.

These horizon-hugging aerials provoked controversy because of their supposed necessary "management" of a mixed sky and ground wave complex. Experiment proved that increasing elevations of the Beverage Antenna resulted in a pure and noisy skywave signal, with the greatest signal intensities being derived with the line placed as close to ground surface as possible. In some cases, these ground-parallel aerials were poised on insulators 12 foot or less for best effect. Being the design which represents the theoretical midpoint, between the buried Rogers dipole and the Marconi "bent-L", the Beverage Antenna reveals that ground currents and ground signals are indeed distinct in origin and species. These results helped to convince many that the proposed "nearzone-farzone" radio principles were absolutely mistaken. In fact, a special theory was developed to "explain" the superior operation of the Beverage Aerial. [All of these patents and articles are found in Vril Compendium Volumes 9 and 10].

A great many popular radio magazine articles were devoted to the unusual reception of signals through the ground alone. To the amateur experimenters of the time, it was all too apparent that the theoretical assessments lacked reality. Those who studied radio propagation phenomena for military applications could not account for the fact that far too powerful ground signals continued with increasing range from their sourcepoint. By comparison, their aerial signal counterparts were far too weakened by the journey. Experimenters found that the "skywave-groundwave" model did not explain the continued magnification of signals "received through the ground". When compared to signals "received through the air", the ground signals were persistently more powerful, and far less eroded by static.

Of the many energetic interactions occurring in and among spark discharges, Hertz chose but two for analysis (1887). Convention has agreeably restricted its considerations to the same, affirming that only two fields of influence make themselves manifest at close distances from a spark. The induction field, and the "radiowave field". Induction field effects rapidly fall away with the inverse square of distance from a spark center. The "true radio energy" is that wave energy which loses

intensity with the inverse distance from a spark center. This difference of intensity with distance from the spark center defines the radiofield. Radio texts described the "nearzone" (induction field) and the "farzone" (radiofield). Patent examiners used this model to eliminate all but the Marconi claims for wireless transmission of signals, a tragic reduction. Far more important demonstrations proved the superiority of geomantic radio principles. Certain highly qualified experimenters disagreed with the simplistic Hertzian view, and contradicted the views of a growing mainstream (Stubblefield, Tesla, Massey, Moray).

Some thought that the induction field was the source of the unusual ground signals, the electrostatic influence which induced electron oscillations in the rock immediately beneath transmitter towers. Much improved ground configurations were thought to provide additional power to these relatively weak induction oscillations. Large area copper screens or grids were pre-buried long before transmitting towers or aerials were erected. These conductive screens extended outward from the central transmitting axis for several hundred yards in some instances. Thus directly applied, ground currents were given enormous impulse, a possible reason for the strong and predominating reception of local stations in neighborhood receivers. Theoretically, these induction sources were incapable of propagating beyond one quarter of a wavelength from their tower centers. Deep VLF ground currents of 10 kilocycles were therefore not to be received beyond 15 kilometers from their source. The transmission of 3 megacycle signals would, according to these expectations, produce ground currents undetected beyond 250 feet from their source.

These "nearzone-farzone" models did not explain the true signal strength received through ground antennas. Why for example, could VLF signals be received from distances much further than 10,000 miles from their aerial gantries? Why were shortwave signals routinely received from distances surpassing 15,000 miles? Nevertheless, the ground antenna made such signal reception possible. One may yet demonstrate these dynamics with rudimentary ground rod antennas, a technique which will shortly be described. The "nearzone-farzone" model does not explain why VLF signals are only received along specific constrictive paths, a mystery which deepens when it is realized that such conductive ground paths are never found along strictly geodesic sections. Field distribution experiments show the meandering nature of VLF signals across regions of ground, a fact which correlates their much-amplified propagation with geomantic current paths.

There were, in addition, several remarkable reversals of these same theoretical expectations. Why, across certain locales, was it impossible to receive the powerful shortwave transmissions of a station some several hundred yards away in plain sight? "Radio blindspots" could not be explained on the basis of earth conductivity or geophysical characteristics alone. These glaring propagation discrepancies posed neither problem nor threat to the empirical researchers, who formulated their own naturally accurate models. The anomalous "blindspots" and "freak transmissions" which the routinely observed, were exceptions to the theoretical models. Such notable

and unexplainable instances, while continuing to plague the modelmakers, provoked far too little academic interest (Hollingworth, Quack).

This experimental example offered a most startling clue to the mode of transmission actually responsible for the operation of buried antenna designs. The "skywave-groundwave" model presupposes that a singular radiosource will produce a singular radiating wave, half of the wave propagating through an aerial route, the other half being immersed in ground. Passage through the atmospheric route gathers static signatures and other distortions which are supposedly induced throughout the wavefront. This aerial noise is transferred and distributed throughout the advancing wavefront. Being absolutely tied to its aerial portion, the ground wave of any signal must therefore contain each acquired noise signature. The same holds true when the ground signal acquires static and distortions along its earthen propagation path. Then, the aerial portion receives new static signatures as a coequal distribution from the ground up. But all too many occasions prove the absolute contradiction of this model, and ground antennas provided the incontrovertible evidence.

Buried terminals gave the clearest proof that aerial signals and ground signals were of completely different origin, those of the ground having the most obvious source in a powerful autodynamic matrix. Aerial waves were so obviously dissolved and "digested" in transit from their distant sources, while ground currents often demonstrated anomalous intensification in transit. It was furthermore quite obvious that electrical currents were not responsible for the ground currents beyond the theoretical quarterwave limits. Signals received through the ground were clarified and strong, even when aerial sampling proved that there should be only a static "hiss". Experiments have shown that the sometimes "wavering" behavior of ground received signals are the result of completely different origins, a dynamic response to completely distinct causes.

Added articulate dimensions made their appearance in a regime of improved ground antennas. Some designs employed chemical saturations to produce greatly clarified and intensified signals. The revolutionary approach began as a chemical treatment to existing ground terminals, a treatment giving superior empirical results. Chemically treated terminals brought a complete eradication of static. The chemical of choice for these "treatments" was copper sulfate, the watery solution being liberally poured upon the buried terminal until the soil became a slurry. Allowed to dry out, these terminals displayed their enormously improved outputs. In other such experimental arrangements, copper sulfate solution was placed in a large porous cup. Contact was made with the solution with a metal rod. This design completely eliminated common static and other crackling noises, a significant improvement which also provided new insight into the nature of ground signals themselves.

The performances of chemically treated ground antennas was not well comprehended, it being simply assumed that the earth-permeating solutions projected a conductive horizon beyond the antenna itself. Poured into the ground and allowed to dry in situ, such solutions were thought to extend a wonderfully articulate matrix of "fingerlets"

beyond the metallic antenna framework. Crystalline, complex, and replete with dendritic projections, such arrangements became ‘woven into the earth". How did such an underground crystalline complex manage to multiply signal conductivity, while depressing all of the expected levels of static? Ensheathing the metallic framework, the crystallized solution represented a non-conductive envelope. How conductive was the crystallized "matrix" at all? Electrically unresponsive in its dried crystalline form, any such copper sulfate sheath should have blocked the entrance of all purely electrical currents. What carrier was then delivering its obviously improved signals?

This case study was completely corroborated in the simpler instance of an insulator-ensheathed copper rod, where clarified signals of great strength continued to be received in obvious absence of the electrical carriers (Lehr, Theroux). Examples such as these actually challenge common notions concerning the nature of ground signals, obviously not the result of electrical waves at all. When compared with the accompanying aerial signals, a contradiction in theoretical prediction was obtained. Aerial signals would prove to be replete with static signatures. Were the skywave and groundwave each coequals, linked energetic expulsions from a common source, then each should have delivered the identical static events. But the addition of chemical solutions to the ground amplified and clarified the incoming signals, proving that ground signals are of an entirely different class and species of signal...having nothing to do with their aerial mirror-partners. How then did the addition of an electrically non-conductive crystalline matrix actually produce better reception through the ground antenna?

BIODYNAMIC INTERACTION

The exchange between electrical signals and geomantic currents produced remarkable transformations, energy exchanges yet requiring exhaustive study. The manner in which articulate messages actively relate with their electrical carriers is improperly understood. In the biodynamic model, intelligent expressions constrict toward the center core of their carrier streams, becoming a tight thready current. The electrical carrier streams themselves expand away from this central thready core, losing integrity with distance. It was well known that certain geomantically densified regions were notorious eradicators of electrical signals, the legendary "blindspots" which characterized certain subequatorial districts. In these biologically active zones, where jungle growth was most highly accelerated, radio signals encountered impossible distortions and indefinable interruptive influences.

The significant distinctions of ground-derived currents from electrostatic or electrical currents required analytical methods not willingly engaged by the convention. Nevertheless, the incursions of unknown or forgotten energy strata refused to disappear. These manifestations, which became complicated with electrical applications, made their presence continually known. These pure geomantic currents possessed distinctly biological attributes of catabolic growth. Geomantic energy perpetually overpowered and dissolved every electrical application into the ground (catabolic reaction), while automagnifying its own potential (growth behavior) against the invasive electricity (immune response). In this process, communications signals were very apparently amplified. The bizarre amplifications most occurred when signals traversed regions of high geomantic current densities. This is why so many experimenters observed the topographically determined signal magnifications across specific locales.

In 1904, one experimenter rediscovered that the bioactivity of thriving trees can provide an astounding source of radiosignals, a method referred to as "floraphony". When connected to specific spots on tree trunks, the use of a simple nail probe resulted in the anomalous powerful reception of radiosignals from 18,000 miles distance (Squier). Indeed, the interactive relationship between electrical and geomantic energies has remained singularly mysterious. For those who do not comprehend the fundamental differences and distinctions between the energies involved, only the futile shuffling and reshuffling of the "four forces" remains: an academic card game which, very unfortunately, will never produce a completely satisfying explanation. The associated list of anomalies continues to assert its presence, one which manages to topple the house of cards with every new deal.

The general social lack of sensitivity to bioenergies has contributed to the malaise of the scientific research community, a malaise which motivated Eighteenth Century experimenters to forsake their roots in Vitalism. The unfortunate consequent fixation on the discovery of currents and energetic influences, abnormal to the bionatural environment, has enslaved civilized humanity to an inferior technology, a degenerate mindstate, and a completely irrelevant world model. The interaction between geomantic and electrostatic current is the result of antagonism between two completely opposed species. Geomantic currents are far more powerful in their technological potentials, an energetic foundation which sensitives have long anticipated. The accumulation of phenomena, by which geomantic energies are transformed into the utilitarian needs of our world, are all that is lacking in this regard.

By far not confined to qualitative methods, geomantic energy was quantitatively found to be possessed of biological characteristics not normally attributed to either electrostatic fields or electrical currents. From archane times, geomantic currents were known to flow through the ground in meandering pathways. The geomantic matching of large VLF aerials became common practice for the launching of signals along the mysterious magnifying paths, paths which meandered and "wandered" across continental topographies. The veinlike "woivres", formerly identified and mapped by

medieval geomancers, were associated with uncertain geophysical associations (Charpentier).

Direct connection with aerial, elemental, and ground-sourced energies produced a wide range of otherwise unexplained effects. These effects were repeatedly reproduced in apparatus requiring only monopolar ground terminals and variable tuning capacitors. (Moray) The discoveries made by the Chemical Telegraph proved that the ground emergent energy actively organizes the chaos of sensitive emulsions into distinct patterns. These mystifying patterns and hunting fragmentary messages, revealed the literal "dark structure" of the ground, a structure which completely dominated every ground-launched electrical signal. The geomantic structure ruled and governed every wired, ground-wired, or radio signal which electrotechnology had applied to the ground. Signals were shunted, interrupted, magnified, reduced, constricted, redirected, divided, and recombined as each encountered the geomantic structure. The distinctly biological nature of the geomantic structure was thus clearly revealed. It is the same structure which ancient geomancers saw in the pure mode, a radiant and multicrystalline form which permeates and sustains the geological matter of earth. Fluidic streams form the facets of this black radiant structure, the "geomantic" currents of which we have spoken. (The Moray connection)

I started my experiments with the taking of electricity from the ground as I termed it, during the summer of 1909. By the fall of 1910 I had sufficient power to operate small electrical devices and made a demonstration of my ideas to two friends. These demonstrations consisted of operating a miniature arc light.

Explorations of the pure geomantic energies required very simple equipment. Researchers found it possible to extract enormously potent geomantic currents. Employing little more than a grounded rod or plate, and in the complete absence of additional (electrical) energy, geomantic energy was drawn up to the surface and selectively entuned. The grounded instruments used in these wonderful explorations were the simple and familiar diagnostic tools of the telegraphic and telephonic engineers: Wheatstone Bridges, decade resistors, and variable capacitance batteries. The strange and cyclic activation of chemical telegraphs was tested and proven, the results mystifying. When these components were connected to one or more buried plates, the apparatus became strangely charged with a neutral energy. The Patent Archive is pleasantly "interrupted" with the occasional exceptions provided by these research purists, who insisted that geomantic potentials were far more potent and capable than electrical energy.

Those ground-oriented systems, which derive their operative energy directly from articulate environment, have experimentally proven their worth. Reproductions of a great many such devices has produced the surprising success by which we have experienced a personal Scientific Renaissance. Geomantic energy is capable of marking sensitive chemical papers and plates (Bain, Edison), of stimulating auric emissions from elements and chemicals (Reichenbach), of marking photographic plates (Dobler), of stimulating plant growth (White), of vivifying otherwise

incapacitated patients (Abrams), of impressing and modifying sensitive crystallization processes (Kolisko), is able to seek and reveal deeply buried ore bodies (Drown, Rogers), and is capable of more astounding displays. Its preeminent potentials dwarf those achieved through the use of electrical charge.

Demonstrating a distinct bioaffinity, geomantic currents evidence selective preference for biological matter and for bioorganisms (White, Abrams, Lahovsky). Possessing articulate "behavior", whose definition exceeds that crude behavior of electrical currents, geomantic currents are able to selectively seek and locate specific widely distributed tuning targets with complete precision. Non-inertial, and characterized by innate properties which may only be termed "biological", geomantic currents represent an energetic stratum at the most fundamental level. The world foundation. Was it any wonder that ground antennas performed in excess of all the electrodynamic predictions?

RADIONIC GROUND ENTUNEMENT

Discovered during the years when the communications sciences of Telegraphy, Telephony, Conduction Wireless, and Aerial Wireless were being developed, the isolation and implementation of Geomantic Energy has founded the core of a new Science. Having thoroughly accepted the objective existence of Geomantic Currents, the Radionists extended the known list of attributes and potentials germane to these energetic species. Radionists developed instruments, methods, and technologies beyond the expected conventional limits.

Their diagnostic instruments become recognized as "tuners" or "filters" of the geomantic currents. With refined entunement components, the effects became more pronounced and defined. The now familiar use of resistance or capacitance bridges in Radionic Technology has not been significantly changed since the days of telegraph line diagnostic instruments. Considered to be "electrically dead" by other academes, and therefore supposedly incapable of dynamic activity, the diagnostic apparatus of Radionists were derided by those who refused the acceptance of vitalistic energy on conditions of personal prejudice alone. But the natural phenomenon defied the edicts of those who refused to know. Radionically entuned radio receivers became enormously powerful sites into which impossibly distant signals of exceedingly weak intensities simply pour. To experience the numerous phenomena typical for reception through ground antennas is to experience the technically "impossible".

Utilized in a great variety of investigative purposes, the acquisition of geomantic energies was fortunately chronicled in a great number of patents and articles. Radionists discovered that Geomantic energy is neutral, being possessed of an ability to modify and organize chemically chaotic systems (Littlefield, Morley-Martin, Kolisko). Pure geomantic energy articulates and transforms mineral solutions into prebiological organizations (Crosse, Bastian, Reich). The characteristic which draws

geomantic currents into bioorganisms has been explored for use as a therapeutic stimulant (White, Drown). Greatly increased vitality is the result of exposures to these ground derived currents, an echoing reminder of truths early discovered by Mesmer and Galvani.

Ground derived energies were used in demonstration of agricultural stimulation (White, Lakhovsky), sensitive medical diagnosis (White, Abrams, Hieronymus), medical therapies (White, Mellon, Drown), anatomical scanning (Drown, DelaWarr), wireless biological communications (Abrams, Hieronymus, Drown), chemical reactivity (Kolisko), power acquisition (Stubblefield, Strong, Brown, Tomkins, Lockwood, Prentice), meteorological modification (Baigorri), remote sensing and surveying (Beasse, Glazewski, Billington, Ash, Rogers, Moray, Maby, Drown), and mineral prospecting (Beasse, Rogers, Drown). Despite these profound discoveries, the widescale acceptance of geomantic energy or geomantic phenomena was methodically shunned and eliminated from the academic dogma.

Despite the vindictive treatment, that displayed in the purgative fury of several national agencies, the legendary Radionists developed a wondrous new technology which yet holds the future survival of humanity. This superlative Radionic Technology, capable of stimulating and engaging the very deepest of human potentials, has neither been glimpsed or considered since Medieval times. In the secrets of Radionic Science are the means by which the very deepest dreams and desires of humanity find technological expression. Implementing pure geomantic energies, Radionic Instrumentalities operate at the very level from which dreams and desires emerge.

With the energies obtained up from the ground, we have discovered a sequence of distinct, irreducible, and articulate attributes, to which both our thoughts and efforts have been continually directed. The all too numerous experiments which researchers have conducted remain forever framed in this biodynamic perspective. With each attempt at duplicating the supposed fraudulent claims of our qualitatively inclined predecessors, we continue to rediscover spectacular anomalies. Providing us with a continual stream of scientific epiphanies, we have enjoyed remarkable success. Moving in and among such strange scientific topics, you may also venture among deep roadways untravelled by most. In truth, these deepest of studies prove the existence of a superlative visionary world-reality, one whose thralldom society must again admit.

Coupled with the most elementary of ground antennas, any ordinary shortwave receiver becomes a powerful diagnostic tool. With very simple equipment, one obtains a glowing window on the innermost world processes whose biodynamic activities rule our very being. The diagnostic use of ground radio antennas, has permitted the acquisition of wonderful and mind-elevating secrets. One continually learns the lost details inherent in our throbbing world. The geomantic structure, whose pulsing streams and ebbing tides govern our consciousness, is suddenly revealed through the turn of a radio dial. Unreconciled audio "observations" provide

compelling evidence that ours is a world alive, whose meandering flowlines display both emotive reactions and intelligent behavior. Careful interpretation of ground radio phenomena has permitted us to add new details to the evergrowing biodynamic world thesis.

Indeed, with every experiment we have performed, there is a vast and oceanic flood of new facts and equally new associations. It is with these revelations we find ourselves wonderfully occupied. Now comprising a formidable and growing treasury, we recognize that the duplication of such past methodologies well serves our willingness to seek. Ground-connected shortwave receivers are radionic interaction chambers, where pure geomantic power meets with electricity. Employing the receiver components as surreptitious radionic instruments, we have found an astounding sequence of corroborative facts in a singular theme.



J. CERPAUX.

ELECTRIC-PILES.

No. 182,802. Patented Oct. 3, 1876.

Fig. 4.

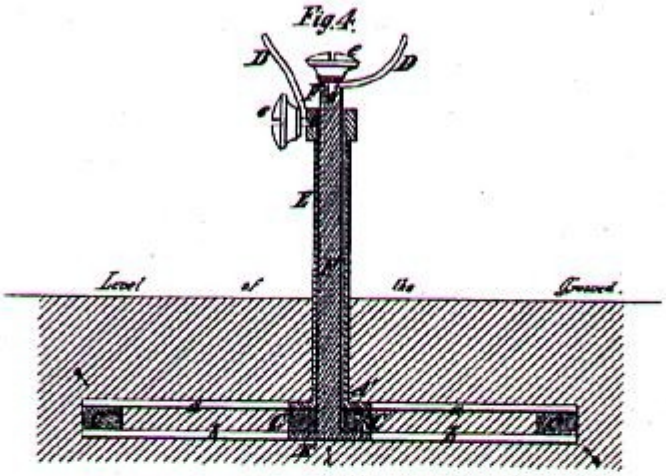
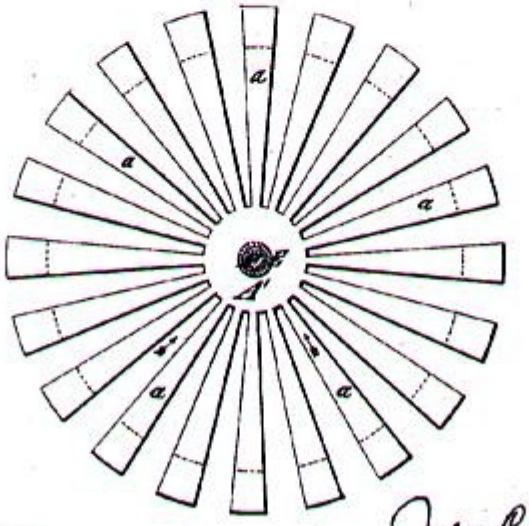


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.
Henry M. Chapin
Thomas E. Birch

Jules Cerpaux,
by his Attorneys,
Van der Veer & Brown
N.Y.

Jules Cerpaux October 3, 1876

Welcome to Bedini Technology

We at Bedini Technology, Inc. have developed energy systems for many years, since the early 1970's. We have openly shared many of these discoveries on the pages of this website since the beginning of the internet. Due to recent events, it is becoming increasingly clear thata growing number of peopleare using ideas from this website, and infringing on my patents without even the courtesy of giving me credit.

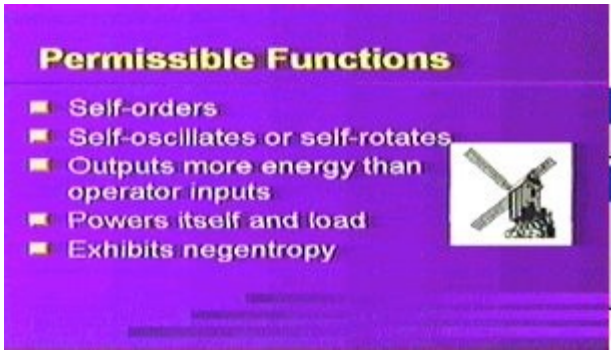
We will explain the BTI negative resistor process for taking extra energy from the vacuum. For simplicity, the process will be produced in a common lead acid storage battery. First we will explain the necessary background to understand this process.



An open thermodynamic system such as a windmill receives energy from its active environment. Such a system can change its own potential energy as more wind energy is received. It can also power itself andaload such as a pump to provide water.



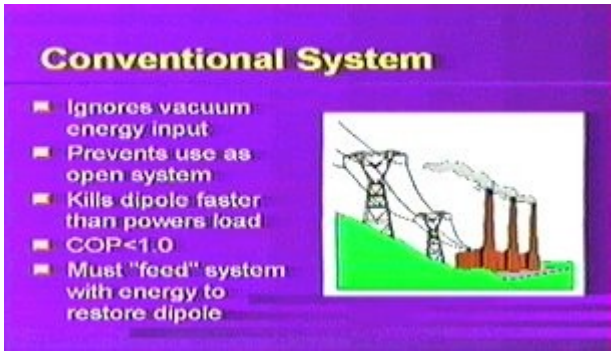
The open system can re-order itself. It can self-oscillate or self-rotate. It can output more energy than the operator inputs, because the environment furnishes extra energy. Like the windmill, it can power itself and its load simultaneously. It exhibits what is called "negentropy". That is, it increases its energy as it receives more energy from its environment. For example, the windmill increases its energy as the wind blows more strongly.



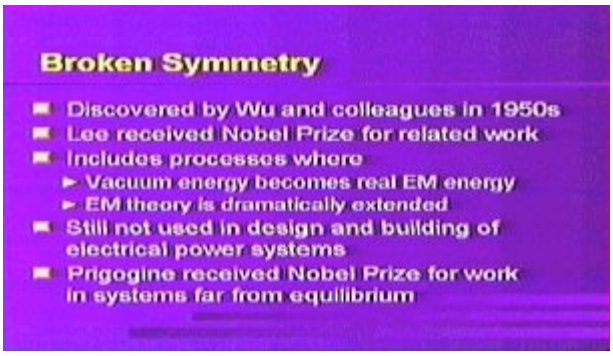
To relate to electrical systems, we can regard the windmill as a "negative resistor" since it accepts unusable wind energy from the environment and transforms it to shaft horsepower to power the load (the pump). In other words, a negative resistor receives energy from the environment in a form not usable by the working load. It transducers the energy into usable form by re-ordering it, and then furnishes the usable energy to the load to power it and do work for us.



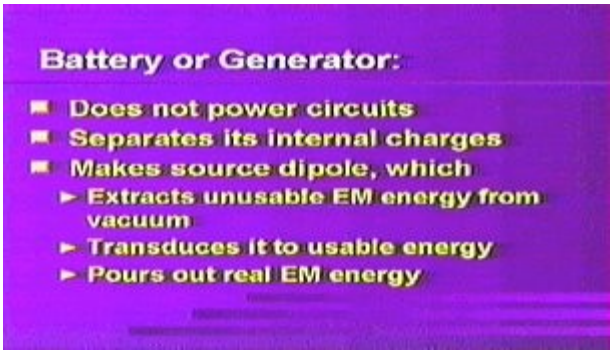
For over 100 years, conventional electrical systems have been designed as equilibrium systems. They are symmetrical with their active vacuum environment. They give right back to the vacuum any energy they receive from it. With those systems we have to put in all the energy we get out and use. We must also input some additional energy to cover losses in the system. The ratio of output to input is less than one. We say that these systems have a coefficient of performance or COP less than one. We also refer to them as "underunity" systems.



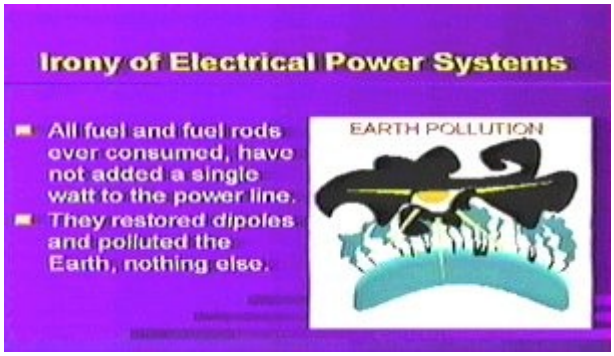
Nearly 50 years ago, particle physicists discovered that the symmetry of an electrical system with the active vacuum can be broken. So a sort of "windmill" electrical system, in a vacuum energy wind, is permitted. Such a system would be powered by vacuum energy. Wu and his colleagues, and Lee as well, received Nobel Prizes for this and related work. Prigogine later received a Nobel Prize for his contributions to such systems. However, electrical engineers still design power systems with a 136 year old EM theory which has not been changed. The theory does not include extracting and using electrical energy from the active vacuum. Our engineers continue to design power systems the old way.



Any dipole is a broken symmetry in the vacuum energy flux. So the common dipole – simply separating positive and negative charges – provides a negative resistor. The potential (i.e., voltage) between the two ends is a novel energy flow circulation, as shown by Whittaker in 1903. Energy from the vacuum – in the complex plane or what the engineer calls "reactive power" – is continually absorbed by the charges on the ends of the dipole. The charges transduce the absorbed reactive power is into real electrical power, which then pours out from the dipole in all directions. This gushing energy from the vacuum will continue while the dipole lasts. We only have to "pay" once, for initially making the dipole. For example, dipoles in ordinary matter have been pouring out energy extracted from the vacuum, for some 15 billion years.

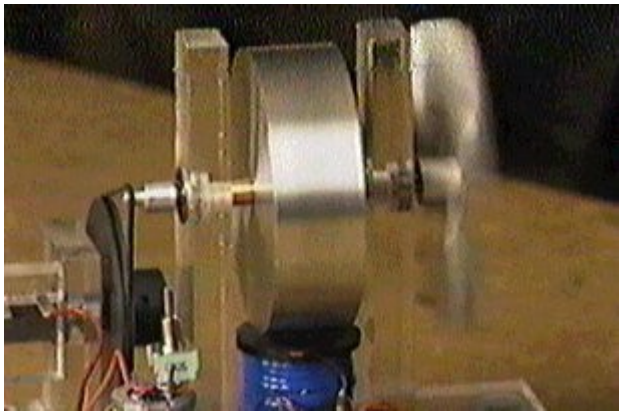


Batteries and generators do not power their attached circuits! They expend their available internal energy (shaft energy input to the generator, and chemical energy in the battery) to force their own internal charges apart, making a source dipole. That is <u>ALL</u> that batteries and generators do. They do not place a single watt of power on the external circuit, nor do they power any load. Instead, from Whittaker's work in 1903, the dipole receives vacuum energy (reactive power), transduces it into real power, and continuously pours out that energy along the circuit, filling all space. The circuit intercepts a tiny bit of that energy flow, and powers the load. Every electrical load and circuit is powered by electrical energy extracted from the vacuum. All electrical loads are powered by vacuum energy today.



All the hydrocarbons ever burned, all the fuel rods ever used, all the dams ever built to turn generator shafts, etc. have not added a single watt to the power line. All that enormous effort has done nothing but make power system dipoles. Sadly, our engineers have always made systems so they kill the dipole faster than they can power their loads. So with these archaic systems we have to continue to burn fuel, build nuclear power plants, etc. just to remake the dipoles our systems continually destroy. Simply put, that is not the way to run the railroad.

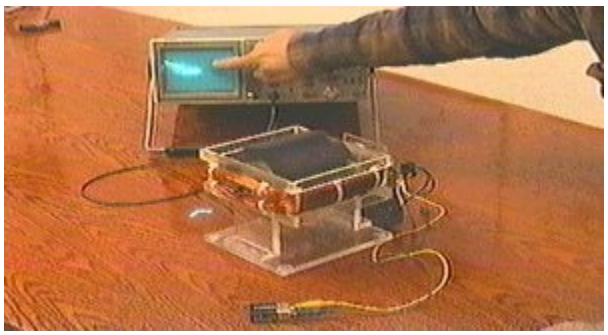
The Bedini process repeatedly produces a negative resistor inside a battery or other energy storage device for free, or nearly so. Once the negative resistor is momentarily established, a blast of energy leaps from the vacuum onto the charges in the battery and onto the charges in the circuit, which are flash charged with excess energy. The battery is recharged and the load is powered simultaneously.



The Bedini process repeatedly produces a negative resistor inside a battery or other energy storage device for free, or nearly so. Once the negative resistor is momentarily established, the energy leaps from the vacuum onto the battery, which are charged with excess energy. The battery is recharged and the load is powered simultaneously.



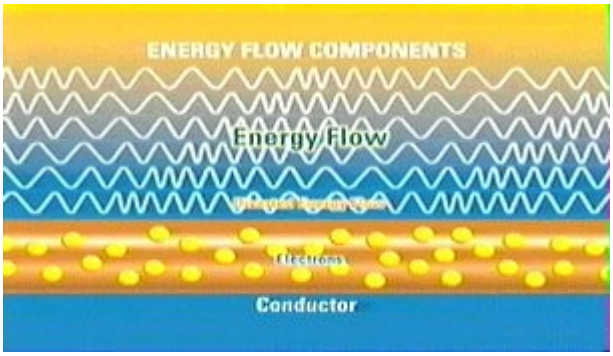
A typical system approach is to power the system from one battery, while a second battery or group of them is on "charge" from the negative resistor process. Then the powering battery is switched and the load powered from another one, so that the original battery can be charged very rapidly.



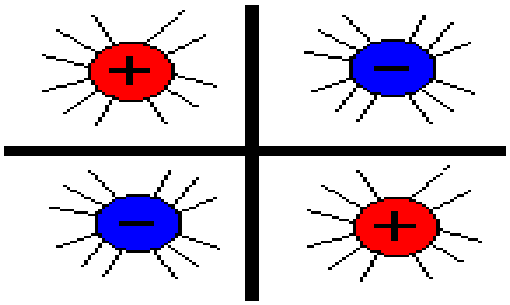
Iteration keeps all batteries charged while continuing to fully power the load. A typical DC output may be converted into standard AC in an ordinary DC-to-AC converter, e.g. to power one's home. The Bedini process will give birth to very different, decentralized electrical power systems taking their electrical energy directly from the local active vacuum.



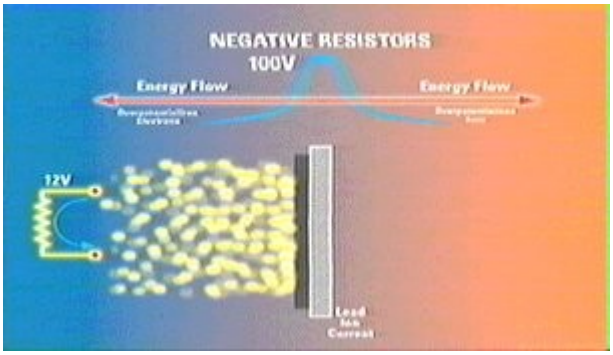
We illustrate the enormous amount of energy that any dipole actually converts from the vacuum and outputs. Here is one of the conductors (wires) attached to one terminal of a generator or battery. A large wave flow surrounds the wire, out to an infinite radial distance. This shows the enormous energy flow that is pouring out of the terminals. This is real EM power. As can be seen, most of it misses the circuit entirely and is just wasted. In the wire, we see the free electrons bouncing around, coming to the surface, and intercepting a tiny bit of the passing energy flow – much like placing your hand out of the window of a moving car anddiverting some of the passing air flow into the interior. In this wire, only that tiny, tiny bit of energy flow deflected into the wire is used to power the electrons, produce current, and power the circuit. As you can see, every circuit has always been powered by the little bit it is able to catch from an enormous passing energy flow. The entire large energy flow is extracted from the vacuum by the source dipole and poured out of the terminals.



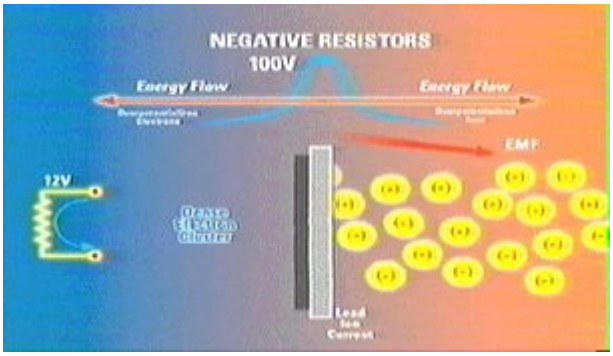
In this animation we show how the energy is received by the dipole from the vacuum as reactive power. The charges then transform their absorbed energy into real usable power and pour it out profusely. An enormous flow of real EM energy results. We must now have a circuit which intercepts and collects some of that huge, gushing energy flow, and dissipates the collected energy in loads. As can be seen, if we make the dipole stronger, we increase the energy flow. If we diminish and destroy the dipole, we diminish and then destroy the gushing EM energy from the vacuum. So then we must pay to restore the dipole.



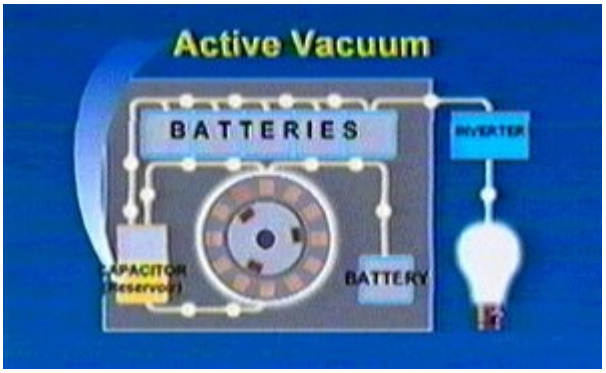
This animation shows how the Bedini process in a battery forms a negative resistor, which extracts and furnishes vacuum energy. The electron current can only move between the outside of the plates out into and through the external circuit. Between the plates, a very heavy lead ion current sluggishly moves. A pulse of electrons piles immediately up on the edge of the plates, trying to push the lead ions in charging mode.



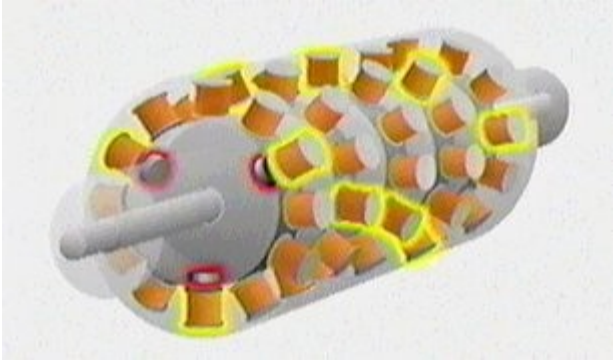
The ions move very slowly, so that electrons continue to pile up. The density of the electron pileup produces a sudden large potential – a dipolarity. As we showed, this dipolarity produces a sudden blast of much-increased EM energy flow across the ions, adding much greater energy to them. At the same time, the blast of EM energy also travels out into the external circuit, driving the electrons to power the load. In short, momentarily this 12-volt circuit has been freely converted to a 100-volt circuit. Its available power has been increased by a factor of 8 or more.



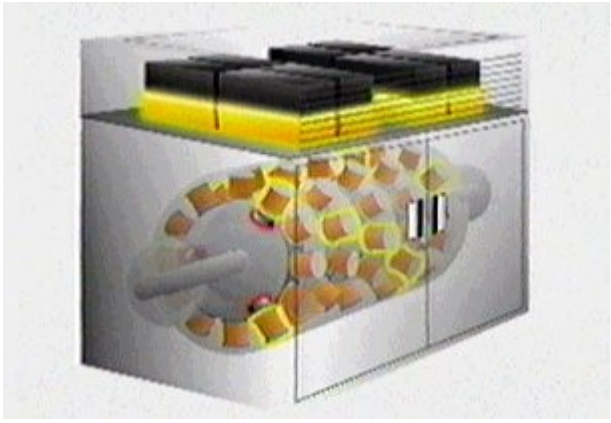
As the pulse of electron pile-up potential is cut off, the well-known Lenz law reaction is evoked. This momentarily squeezes the electron pileup even more, suddenly raising the voltage to 400 volts. This further increases the available power by an additional factor of 4 or more. So the circuit now has some 32 or more times as much power as it initially had from the battery alone. The collection of the excess energy from the "charging" of the overpotential occurs on the ions charging the battery, and also on the external circuit electrons powering the load. The system has been blasted open and is receiving a great surge of energy from the vacuum. It receives this excess energy from the dipole acting as a true negative resistor. As an analogy, we have converted the system into a sort of "windmill" and triggered the vacuum into providing a very powerful set of wind-blasts to power the windmill.



This animation shows the operation of a typical Bedini power system driving a rotary motor (center) and charging a bank of batteries (top) from a battery (left side). The negative resistor process (shown by the bubbles) in the battery at the left is continually triggered. The "energy" is used to further trigger the negative resistor process in each battery in the bank at the top. An AC to DC inverter is connected to the battery bank, so that standard AC power is output to the normal electrical wiring system of the house, office, etc. As can be seen, the battery and charging systems are used to extract excess energy from the vacuum, convert it to usable DC form, and collect it. Then the converter changes it to proper AC form to power the house AC, while simultaneously the motor is being powered. In addition, the precise timing and switching for the charging of the system with vacuum energy is mechanically built into a motor system .



This animation shows how the motor/timer/switcher can be arranged in banks to dramatically increase the shaft horsepower. At the same time, additional banks of batteries or other accumulators can be continually charged, so that an entire neighborhood or a large office building can be powered by the system's larger AC converter not shown. The output can power any shaft horsepower load required. In the future, an adaptation of this approach can power transport vehicles such as automobiles, trucks, trains, boats, etc.



This automation shows a typical home with an installed Bedini power system. Here the batteries are utilized as negative resistors and accumulators. A standard DC to AC converter is also powered, so that standard AC power is furnished to the main power panel of the home. All the usual home appliances and loads are powered in normal fashion. This home is immune to power outages from storms, blown transformers, substation failures, brownouts, or blackouts. Everything is powered by electrical energy obtained directly from the active vacuum.



In this segment we show an actual lab test model that demonstrates the principles of the Bedini process. The main battery is here (point) and you can see the motor here. The motor is doing work by operating a fan blade and pumping air. Accumulators are located here (point) in which

energy from the proprietary Bedini transformer (point) is being cumulatively collected eight times for each revolution. Once per revolution, precise switching (point) discharging of the accumulator transformer into the secondary battery (point) to charge it. In this arrangement, we show proof of principle by continuously doing work (pumping air) while continuously keeping the secondary battery charged. Periodically the batteries are switched and the former primary battery is charged. The excess energy comes directly from the active vacuum, through the negative resistor in the battery created by the Bedini process. In addition, we are demonstrating additional energy being obtained from excess collection in the transformer (point) eight times per rotation, and fed into the battery once per revolution to recharge the secondary battery. Another principle shown by this system is the superpolarity of the magnetic motor (point). The magnets all have north poles pointing outward. The compression and repulsion in the middle of any two poles creates a north pole whose field strength is several times larger than the field strength from each magnet. Thus we have formed eight "phantom poles", to dramatically increase the field energy density in the magnetic field where the special transformer (point) collects additional energy (from the superpole flux cutting one of the coils, eight times per revolution of the rotor. The energy is collected in a accumulator transformer(point) and once per revolution it charges the secondary battery . The system demonstrates that the vacuum energy can be collected in several places and in different ways, collected in a proprietary accumulator transformer, and then used to very powerfully form a sudden negative resistor in the battery (point).



This charges the battery with additional energy from the vacuum as previously explained.

The electrical energy needs of the world are increasing exponentially. At the same time, the world's oil supplies are peaking and will be gradually decreasing, while becoming ever more expensive to obtain. The easily foreseeable result is first a world energy crisis, now looming, followed by a world economic crisis as prices of transportation, goods, etc. increases. The Bedini Negative resistor process can resolve this crisis that is coming upon us. With Bedini systems and technology, the increasing need for oil can be blunted and controlled, so that the economylevels off while at the same time additional electrical power is provided as needed.





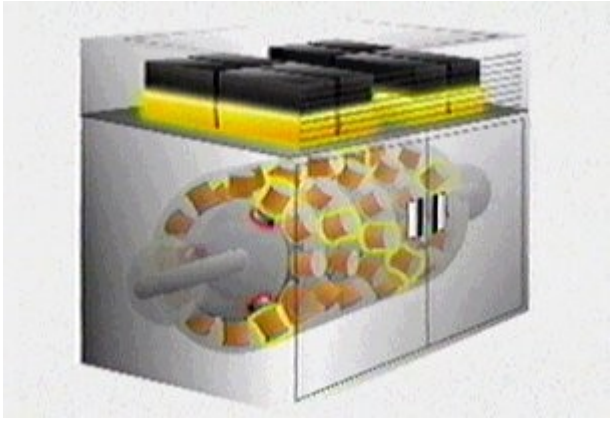


The BTI processes and systems pose no threat to the environment. By blunting and leveling hydrocarbon combustion to produce the increasing electrical power needed, these BTI systems will dramatically reduce the environmental pollution and damage that would otherwise occur. The processes produce clean electrical power, do not require rivers, special conditions for windmills and solar cells, hydrocarbon combustion, or nuclear fuel rod consumption. The BTI systems can be placed anywhere on earth, beneath the earth, in space, or under the ocean's surface. They will provide clean, cheap electrical energy anywhere, anytime, everywhere, and every time with no detrimental impact to the environment. In addition, their natural decentralization eliminates failure of entire power grids or large sections of it, whether the cause is natural or manmade

BTI is currently working on additional designs that will produce more power on demand and quite flexibly. These systems are adaptable to almost any electrical power system application, from pumping water, powering high speed turbines, etc. The potential for replacing almost every inefficient electrical motor with regenerative systems is obvious. Most industrial and consumer applications can be met by Bedini systems, more economically, cleaner, cheaper, and far more efficiently. Compared to other systems, a BTI power system will always use less and produce more in the same application, and do it cleanly and without pollution.

The company has been granted patent protection and the Bedini processes are patented . Worldwide protection is in process and will be diligently maintained during the patent process. BTI will also be filing many additional patents as the technology further develops to extend and complement the two processes.

You have witnessed what we at BTI believe to be the dawn of a revolutionary new age of efficient and clean electric power. Producing energy at a fraction of its present cost, dependably and reliably, and doing it easily and anywhere, will revolutionize the present systems with their wastes and pollution. The BTI power systems will provide a never-ending source for electrical power and energy so desperately needed by all the peoples and nations of the earth. Providing and maintaining a secure, safe, clean future of plentiful electrical power is our goal and hopefully yours as well.





Keep The Lights On

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The Tom Bearden Free Energy Collector Principle

In the paper " The Final Secret of Free Energy " wrote in February 9, 1993, Tom Bearden has described the principle of a device which seems able to tap Free Energy from the energy flow (the Poynting S-Flow) in the vaccum during the short transient phase (the *relaxation time* in a conductor) when a source is connected to a resistive load. In this paper, I am trying to clarify a bit, the basic concept of this principle.

Tom Bearden claims that when a Source (a dipole) is connected to a resistive load, the most important part of the principle is the information transfered to the load at the speed of light by the S-Flow. The S-Flow is pure EM energy which flows through the space and outside the conductor. This energy is Free and only this part must be used as a "free lunch". Just after this very short time, after that the switch is closed (the transient phase), the current begins to flow in the circuit. This transient phase is named the *Relaxation Time*. In copper, the relaxation time is incredibly rapid, it's about 1.5 x 10^{-19} sec. When the current flows (the permanent phase), the circuit consumes power from the Source and dissipates energy by Joule's Effet, this phase must not be used in our case.

So, according to Tom Bearden, for tapping Free Energy, the purpose is to charge a " Collector " during its relaxation time and then, to switch this Collector to a common resistive load, just before that the electrons begin to flow in the circuit.

<<*We took some trapped EM energy density (a chunk of potential gradient, a "voltage" before current flows) from the source, by switching that potential gradient (energy density, which is joules per coulomb) onto a collector (containing a certain number of coulombs of trapped charges) where the potential gradient activates/potentializes/couples-to these temporarily non translating electrons. So the finite collector collected a finite amount of excess energy [joules/coulomb x collecting (trapped) coulombs] on its now-excited (activated) free electrons. Then, before any current has yet flowed from the source, we switched that potentialized collector (with its temporarily restrained but potentialized electrons; with their finite amount of excess trapped EM energy) away from the source and directly across the load. Shortly thereafter, the relaxation time in the collector expires. The potentialized electrons in the collector are freed to move in the external load circuit, consisting of the collector and the load, and so they do so. >> has said Tom Bearden.*

For the Collector it is necessary to use a conductive material which has a longer relaxation time than in the copper. This is only for the electronic circuit design and the limitation of its components. So, Tom Bearden has used " a Degenerate Semiconductor " which has a relaxation time of about 1 ms. The Collector is made with 98% Aluminum and 2% Iron.

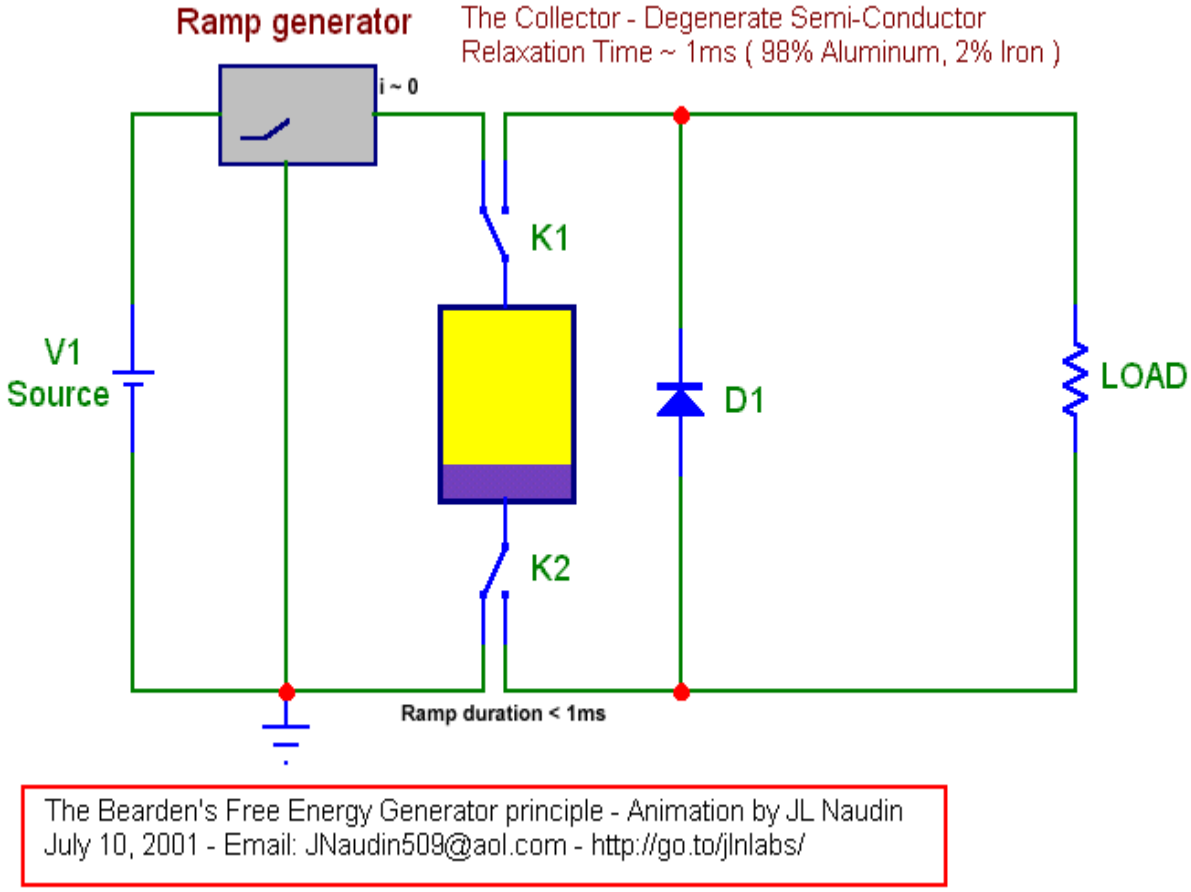
<< Degenerate semiconductor :

- A heavily doped semiconductor in which the Fermi level is located in either the valence band or the conduction band (see energy band) causing **the material to behave as a metal.**>>(*Source : XRefer : A Dictionary of Science, Oxford University Press)*

<<Relaxation time :

- A conductor contains large number of loosely bound electrons which we call free electrons or conduction electrons. The remaining material is collection of heavy positive ions called lattice. These ions keeps on vibrating about their mean positions. The average amplitude of vibration depends upon temperature. Occasionally, a free electron collides interacts in some other fashion with the lattice. The speed and direction of electron changes randomly at each such event. As a result electrons moves in a zig-zag path....The average time between two successive collisions in a conductor is called the relaxation time. (see at : http://www.schooljunction.com/current.htm) >>

The Bearden's Collector is charged by using a Stepwise Charging method with a ramp voltage generator, this is commonly used in high efficiency and low power consumption CMOS systems which use an *Adiabatic Charging method* (see Charge Recycling Clocking for Adiatbatic Style Logic *by Luns Tee, Lizhen Zheng).* With this *Stepwise Charging method* very few energy is required for charging the Collector. If the Collector is a common capacitor the efficiency is nearly close to 100%. With the Bearden's Collector, this method is used only for transfering the potential. The ramp duration of the voltage must be less than the relaxation time of the Collector used. So, there is no current flow in the circuit (dQ/dt ~ 0) during the charging sequence. When the Collector is fully charged, all the free electrons are "potentialized", they have their own kinetic energy gained by the potential only produced by the S-Flow. The next step is to use these "potentialized electrons "by switching the circuit on the Load, now, the Collector acts as a Free Source of Energy, it acts as a dipole energized by only the S-Flow of the original source (V1 in the diagram below).....



(This diagram has been updated on July 11, 2001 according to the latest comments from Tom Bearden (see below))

I hope that, with this short description, I have been able to clarify a bit the Tom Bearden's " Final Secret of Free Energy ". Now, only a real working device will prove if his claim can be more than a simple overunity dream...

Source documents :

- The Final Secret of Free Energy *by Tom Bearden*

Thomas Bearden Answers Jerry Decker on Free Energy

Jerry,

I only have time every so many weeks to try to answer such questions. I'll take some time to try to give you a complete answer, but do not wish to enter into protracted discussions etc. I'm on a very reduced schedule anyway, because of the illness, and so only have a little time to spare at infrequent intervals.

You will never have the answer to the true negative resistor problem or understand it, until you read the physics literature and study something beside standard classical electrodynamics and electrical engineering. Those disciplines and models completely forbid any COP>1.0 system, and any true negative resistor is a COP = infinity system. SO WHAT MUST BE CHANGED OR MODIFIED IN THOSE EM AND EE MODELS, IF ONE IS TO EVEN HAVE A COP>1.0 SYSTEM AT ALL? Anyone who is not struggling with that problem, has no business calling himself in the "free energy field". He's not. He's automatically in the "Well, it's not in conventional EE, so I can't understand it" field. EE is based on a very archaic and seriously flawed EM model that does not permit COP>1.0 circuits and systems. Much better electrodynamics models have long been available in particle physics -- for the simple reason that the standard EE does not adequately describe nature.

The answer to many of your questions and speculations are already there in particle physics, and have been for a long time. But one has to read the physics literature. Sadly, most of the "free energy" community will not read the literature, will not go look up and read a cited reference or quotation, etc. and try to understand it. So there exists a "mindset" in the free energy community, which largely regurgitates classical electrodynamics and standard electrical engineering, BOTH MODELS of which specifically prohibit COP>1.0 EM systems in the first place! As an example, to do COP>1.0 in an EM circuit, that circuit has to violate the second law of thermodynamics. Where is the discussion in the "free energy" community about that, and how to do it? Further, it has to violate the standard closed-current-loop circuit, and it has to violate the arbitrary Lorentz symmetrical regauging of the Maxwell-Heaviside equations. Where are the fruitful discussions of the methods for doing those two things?

Well, most do not LIKE such areas. Sorry, but those are the areas that one must grapple with, if one wishes to grapple with overunity processes and mechanisms. If the gold is on the right side of the fence and one persists in looking only on the left side, one should not be surprised that he never finds the gold. We have to take physics as it comes on its own terms. We

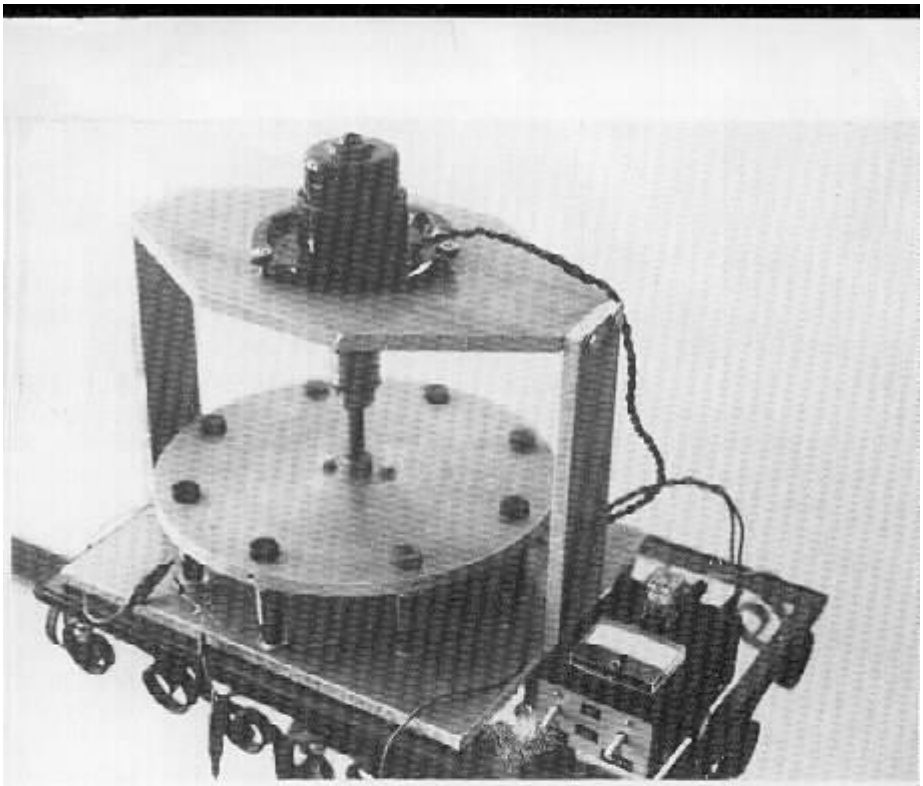
simply cannot dictate what the physics "ought to be", but only try to find out "what it is". One can point out answers and the exact citations from physics, and we've done that in spades. Then if the community still will not deviate from CEM and EE, and will not discuss the technical requirements for a COP>1.0 system, then all further discussions with the community are useless. Yet strangely, those who have never even seen an overunity system or circuit, much less tested one, seem to assume that they already completely understand the entire field that is not yet even a field. Merely because they understand CEM or electrical engineering!

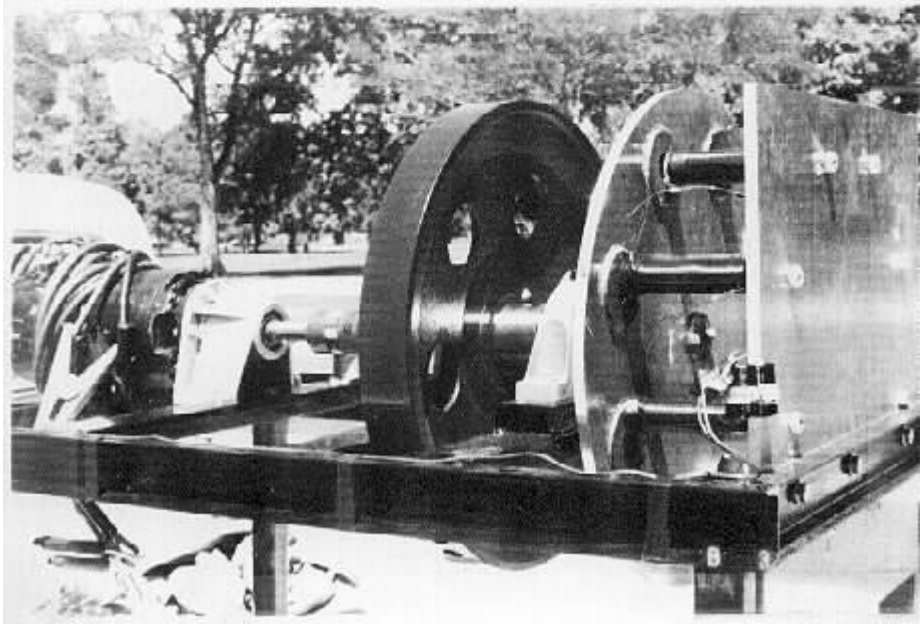
When I wrote the paper on how Bedini is able to generate a true negative resistor at the boundary (inner surface of the plates) inside a battery, for the conference that year in Russia, I specifically asked the Russian scientists to first subject the paper and its explanation to rigorous analysis, to find if there were any flaws. After that refereeing check was performed by some excellent Russian scientists, the answer came back that the paper was okay and would stand up, and was recommended for publication. Whereupon I submitted the paper to them for presentation in absentia, and for publication in the proceedings.

You are aware, I think, that there is no real contiguous closed electron current loop in a battery powered circuit, contrary to the standard circuit diagram. Instead, there are two very different current half-loops: (1) the ion current between the plates, completely internal to the battery, and (2) the electron current half loop, from the outside of one plate through the external circuit to the outside of the other plate. The mass per unit charge of the lead ions in a battery is enormously greater (several hundred thousand times greater) than the mass per unit charge of the electrons. So the electrons respond very much faster than the sluggish ions. Ergo, one can readily dephase the two currents, because of the sluggishness of the ions compared to the rapidity of the electrons. Piece of cake, with the proper timing.

Now to pause: suppose you set a "scalar" potential upon the middle of a transmission line. It doesn't sit there like a "scalar" entity at all! Instead, it takes off in both directions simultaneously, like two scalded hogs, nearly at the speed of light. It potentializes the charges in one direction almost instantly and it also potentializes the charge in the other direction almost instantly. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE CHARGES TO THE LEFT HAVE A FORCE TO THE LEFT CREATED ON THEM, AND THE CHARGES TO THE RIGHT HAVE A FORCE TO THE RIGHT CREATED ON THEM. If you catch the ions in the charging mode, you can thus reverse the electron current in the external circuit with overpotentialized electrons, while simultaneously overpotentializing the ions in charging mode. This means that excess energy is delivered to powering the external circuit, while excess energy is simultaneously
delivered to the ions in charging mode. It's as simple as that.

Microwave switching engineer Bill Nelson and engineer Ron Cole had absolutely no difficulty in reproducing the Bedini process in the 1980s. Neither did Jim Watson, who later developed and demonstrated an 8 KWdevice.





A smaller and a big 12-KV Bedini-type converter built by Jim Watson, presented at the Colorado Springs Tesla Centennial Symposium.

Now suppose you suddenly place a potential on the surface of the plates (between the two plates) of a battery. That potential takes off like a scalded hog in both directions. It flows across the ions in the battery between the plates in one direction, and simultaneously it flows out into the external circuits to "push the charges" in the other direction.

In short, if you time things correctly, you can DEPHASE and DECOUPLE the two currents in the battery powered system, simultaneously adding potential energy to both of them, "for free". You can add potential to BOTH the ions and the electrons. The ions can be moving backward in charging mode, while the electrons will be driven in the opposite direction in the external circuit --- in powering direction.

Before one gets bent out of shape about the potential being regauging and all that, and free additional potential energy and all that, one should go look up what the "gauge freedom" axiom of quantum field theory means. All electrodynamicists --- and even the electrical engineers --- assume that the potential energy of any Maxwellian system can be freely changed at will. However, they usually assume you will be a gentleman and do it twice simultaneously, and will also do it just exactly so that the two new free EM forces produced in the system are equal and opposite. Well, that assumes that you take in free excess potential energy to the system, but precisely lock it up so that it cannot translate electrons and therefore push current and do work in an external load. However, it continuously performs what is called "internal work" in the system, in opposing directions but equal magnitude. That work continually forms and maintains excess "stress energy" in the system, and that is all.

So the first problem for a COP>1.0 system is how to break up that "stress energy only" assumption. John's way is one way. He actually "splits" the potential into two directional fields (which it is; see Whittaker 1903, cited in numerous of my papers), one going in one direction to push the ions in charging mode, and the other going in the other direction out into the external circuit to push electrons in powering mode.

That's about as simple as it can be explained. At that point, one either understands it or one doesn't.

Also, bear in mind that from any nonzero scalar potential phi, regardless of how small in magnitude, you can collect as much energy as you wish, if you just have enough charge available to intercept it. That's the simple equation W = (phi)q, where W is the amount of energy collected in joules from potential phi, by charges q in coulombs. For a given phi and a desired W, just include the necessary q. A potential is a set of bidirectional rivers of flowing energy, as proven by Whittaker in 1903. We do not have to REPROVE that at all; it's already well known and accepted by every electrodynamicist worth his salt.

Any potential is automatically a true negative resistor, since it is a free harmonic set of bidirectional flows of EM energy (due to its dipolarity and the broken symmetry of same; it takes the energy right out of the vacuum via the broken symmetry of the source charge or dipolarity). Hence you can collect as much energy from it as you wish, from its "flowing rivers of energy", if you arrange for enough charges (buckets) to collect it (to collect the water). Nothing says you have to use just one kind of charge (the electron). You can use -- as Bedini does -- both the ions between the plates and the electrons in the external circuit. And you can use them both, and potentialize them both simultaneously with the same potential. HOW MUCH EXCESS ENERGY YOU CATCH IN BOTH DIRECTIONS DEPENDS SOLELY ON THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PHI AND THE MAGNITUDE OF THE Q's.

There's no mystery as to how he makes a negative resistor, because ANY AND EVERY DIPOLARITY AND POTENTIAL ARE ALREADY TRUE NEGATIVE RESISTORS. As is every charge. The energy flows are coming freely from the vacuum, via the proven (in particle physics, NOT in EE) broken symmetry of the source charge and source dipole. Remember, the first requirement for an overunity system or true negative resistor is TO GET OUT OF CLASSICAL ELECTRODYNAMICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. If one cannot think outside those boxes, one will never get or understand overunity, because IT IS COMPLETELY OUTSIDE THOSE TWO BOXES.

Every charge in the universe is already a true negative resistor of the purest and most definitive (and easily demonstrated experimentally) kind. It freely absorbs virtual photons from the seething vacuum, transduces that into OBSERVABLE (real, detectable, usable) photons, and pours them out in all directions in 3-space at the speed of light. One doesn't have to reprove that; it's been proven in physics since 1957.

You want to make a true MACROSCOPIC negative resistor for peanuts? Just lay a charged capacitor on a permanent magnet so that the E field of the cap is at right angles to the H-field of the magnet. That optimizes EXH, which is the expression for the Poynting energy flow S = f(EXH). That silly thing sits there and steadily pours out real observable usable EM energy EXH at the speed of light, with no OBSERVABLE electromagnetic energy input into it. The fact that it is a continuous flow of energy is usually just "mumbled away"; e.g., with some version of this quotation: "[Poynting's result] implies that a charged capacitor in a constant magnetic field which is not parallel to the electric field is the seat of energy flows even though all macroscopic phenomena are static." [Jed Z. Buchwald, From Maxwell to Microphysics, University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, 1985, p. 44.]

Before one falls for that "static" nonsense, one must understand what "static" really is. That's expressed beautifully by Van Flandern, as follows: "To retain causality, we must distinguish two distinct meanings

of the term 'static'. One meaning is unchanging in the sense of no moving parts. The other meaning is sameness from moment to moment by continual replacement of all moving parts. We can visualize this difference by thinking of a waterfall. A frozen waterfall is static in the first sense, and a flowing waterfall is static in the second sense. Both are essentially the same at every moment, yet the latter has moving parts capable of transferring momentum, and is made of entities that propagate. [Tom Van Flandern, "The speed of gravity - What the experiments say," Physics Letters A, Vol. 250, Dec. 21, 1998, p.8-9.]

From the Whittaker papers of 1903 and 1904, we have known for just about a century that all static EM fields and potentials are in fact "static" fields of Van Flandern's second kind --- analogous to an unfrozen waterfall. There is a continuous bidirectional movement of an internal EM structure of longitudinal waves inside (and comprising) all EM fields and potentials. So the "static envelope" of the field exists, but the "inside" components are in violent change and motion, in BOTH directions. Again, that's been known and in the literature since 1903.

But that does not appear in the hoary old seriously flawed electrical engineering, which continues to try to consider the static potential and static field as a "frozen waterfall" analogy.

Neither does the solution for the source of the input energy to the source charge, nor the form of that energy input, appear in the CEM and EE models. The CEM and EE models do not even model the vacuum flux exchange with the
charge, much less a broken symmetry in that exchange.

So they do not even model what powers every electrical circuit. Period. Never have.

If one wishes to tangle with true negative resistance, then one should just try to answer (in classical EM only, such as electrical engineering) the question of from where and how a given charge gets the EM energy that it continuously pours out, establishing its fields and potentials and their energy across the universe at the speed of light. If one cannot answer that question in classical EM and electrical engineering, one will then have to go read some physics, because it's been answered for 45 years in particle physics, and a Nobel Prize was awarded to Lee and Yang in 1957 for their having predicted the basis for that solution. Broken symmetry was such a tremendous revolution to all of physics that the Nobel Committee moved with unprecedented speed in awarding that Nobel Prize to Lee and Yang. They strongly predicted it in 1956-early 1957, and Wu and her colleagues proved it experimentally in early 1957. The Nobel Prize was then awarded to Lee and Yang in that same year, in Dec. 1957 -- a nearly unprecedented action.

It would be nice if the electrical engineering departments would walk

across the campus to the particle physics departments, and find out just what broken symmetry means for the source charge and the source dipole. Voila! Suddenly they would find out what actually powers every EM circuit and system, and that the energy --- all of it, every joule of it -- comes from the seething vacuum via the asymmetry of the source charge or dipole. They haven't seemed to be able to do that arduous little walk across the campus task in 45 years now. And they have not changed their model to include the active vacuum and the broken symmetry in the vacuum exchange with the charge and the dipole.

If one cannot solve the source charge problem and present that solution (as CEM and EE cannot do), then one is guilty of implicitly assuming that every charge in the universe is a perpetual motion machine, freely creating energy from nothing. That is precisely the case for every electrical engineering department, professor, and textbook today, and it always has been.

It is quite humorous -- and downright eerie -- that the very fellows so critical of the overunity researchers as a "bunch of perpetual motion nuts" also implicitly assume, albeit unwittingly, that every charge in the universe is a perpetual motion machine, freely and continuously creating energy out of nothing. Poetic justice.

Further, the charge exhibits giant, continuously increasing negentropy, because the energy it continuously pours out at a steady and unwavering rate is not disordered but perfectly ordered. At a given radial distance from the source charge, the associated field has a specific value and direction, the associated static potential has a specific value, and the associated vector potential has a specific value and direction, deterministically and perfectly ordered.

Well, the very notion of entropy always had a serious flaw anyway. It pre-assumes that a negentropic operation at least equal to whatever the entropy is, must have first occurred. Otherwise there could have been no order in the first place, to SUBSEQUENTLY disorder.

And the solution to the source charge problem provides the answer of where all that negentropy first comes from, to continuously produce the negentropy (order) that is later disordered in entropic processes.

So the mere existence of electrodynamics and its giant negentropy and increasing order of the fields and potentials being poured out of the source charges destroys any notion of absoluteness in the second law of thermodynamics (the law of continual increase in disorder, or continuously increasing entropy).

It has long been recognized that the second law (which is based on statistical mechanics) does not apply to the single ion, charged particle, atom, molecule, or group of molecules. At the microscopic level, all

reactions are reversible because the equations are reversible. So things can run backwards as well as forward at the microscopic level, which is a form of time-reversal. In a "running backwards" situation, if macroscopic, then an ordinary resistor would act as a true negative resistor (and so it does, if you feed it negative energy which is time-reversed energy). My new book, just coming off the presses, uses that fact to explain cold fusion, and we give the specific reaction equations producing the excess deuterium, tritium, and alpha particles --- as well as explaining the strange and anomalous instrumental problems encountered for some years in rigorous electrolyte experiments at U.S. Naval research facilities at China Lake.

But it has also long been accepted somewhat dogmatically that, well, the second law does still irrevocably apply to MACROSCOPIC phenomena and size. Some things recently have happened to upset or "bother" even that standard answer.

First, Denis Evans et al. of the National Australian University have rigorously proven that, contrary to previous assumptions, reactions can "run backwards" at up to micron (colloidal) scale, and for up to TWO SECONDS. Now that's within easy switching range for modern circuits and processes. So all of a sudden it becomes important. The nanobots being widely developed just now in nanotechnology a close to molecular size will thus experience abrupt periods of "running backwards" and so they will not work at all in the same manner as their much larger robots. The reference on the Evans work is G. M. Wang, E. M. Sevick, Emil Mittag, Debra J. Searles, and Denis J. Evans, "Experimental Demonstration of Violations of the Second Law of Thermodynamics for Small Systems and Short Time Scales," Phys. Rev. Lett., 89(5), 29 July 2002, 050601. A good article to read on what it all means, is Steven K. Blau, "The Unusual Thermodynamics of Microscopic Systems," Physics Today, 55(9), Sep. 2002, p. 19-21. There are other comments on the Evans et al. work; you can take your choice based on the smugness and dogma used in the comments.

The individual charged particle, being microscopic (including even an ion in a solution) comes under the reversible criterion and therefore is appreciably "immune" to the second law. So one is not too disconcerted to find it "running backwards" and pouring out real energy, at last for a short time. In short, one is not surprised that it produces giant negentropy, FOR A SHORT TIME. What is surprising (and bewildering to classical EM and to the classical thermodynamicists) is that the charge produces negentropy CONTINUOUSLY, for any length of time. So it produces continuously increasing NEGENTROPY.

There are other areas that are also known and recognized to violate thermodynamics, including in the large macroscopic realm. Several of these are listed on p. 459 of Dilip Kondepudi and Ilya Prigogine, Modern Thermodynamics: From Heat Engines to Dissipative Structures, Wiley, 1998, corrected printing in 1999. Quoting p. 459: "Some of these areas are (1)

"... rarefied media, where the idea of local equilibrium fails. The average energy at each point depends on the temperature at the boundaries. Important astrophysical situations belong to this category." (2) "...strong gradients, where we expect the failure of linear laws such as the Fourier law for heat conduction. Not much is known either experimentally or theoretically. Attempts to introduce such nonlinear outcomes ... have led to 'extended thermodynamics' ." (3) "...memory effects which appear for long times (as compared to characteristic relaxation times). ...non-equilibrium processes may have 'long time-tails'...".

Forefront scientists are attempting to extend thermodynamics at present, to include (hopefully) some kind of explanation for these areas.

But what is important is that the energy continuously poured out by every magnetic or electrical charge (as a true negative resistor, extracting unusable energy from the vacuum and pouring it out in usable EM form) forms perfect order, perfectly correlated to that charge, to any macroscopic size one wishes. Just pick a size and wait long enough for the speed of light to reach that radial distance, and you will have a volume of that radius that has been filled with perfectly ordered EM energy from that source charge. The original charges in original matter in the universe have been doing that for 14 billion years, and they are still going. And their perfectly ordered fields and potentials reach across the entire observable universe.

So every part of electrodynamics --- the source charge, the field, the potential, and every joule of EM energy in every EM field and potential, whether in space or in matter --- is in total violation of the second law of thermodynamics, and TO ANY MACROSCOPIC SIZE LEVEL ONE WISHES, INCLUDING ACROSS THE ENTIRE UNIVERSE when one accounts the perfect and continually increasing order of the fields and potentials and their energy.

So there you have your true negative resistor (not to be confused with the silly tunnel diode, which "puts some energy back to the circuit power source in reverse against the voltage" while eating lots more energy from the power source as work performed to allow it to be done) in every charge in the universe. And all EM energy -- in every field, potential, and circuit and system --- comes directly from the vacuum, via the broken symmetry of the source charge.

Don't underrate the importance of the source charge problem. Either one has to have a solution to that problem, or else one must surrender the conservation of energy law in its entirety, since it is totally falsified by every charge in the universe unless the source charge solution from particle physics is included in one's model. For the EE model and CEM, that would require drastic surgery and extension of the models. Actually, much better systems of electrodynamics are already created and available in particle physics.

As we said, classical electrodynamics and electrical engineering do not include the active vacuum in their model, nor therefore the broken symmetry in the exchange between the active vacuum and every charge and dipole in the circuit. Since those models do not include the actual source of any or all the EM energy in a circuit or system, then those models do not include what powers an electrical circuit or system (some of that very energy that is extracted from the vacuum via the source charge's broken symmetry).

That was all excusable until 1957. Today it is inexcusable, once one points out the solution sitting there in particle physics.

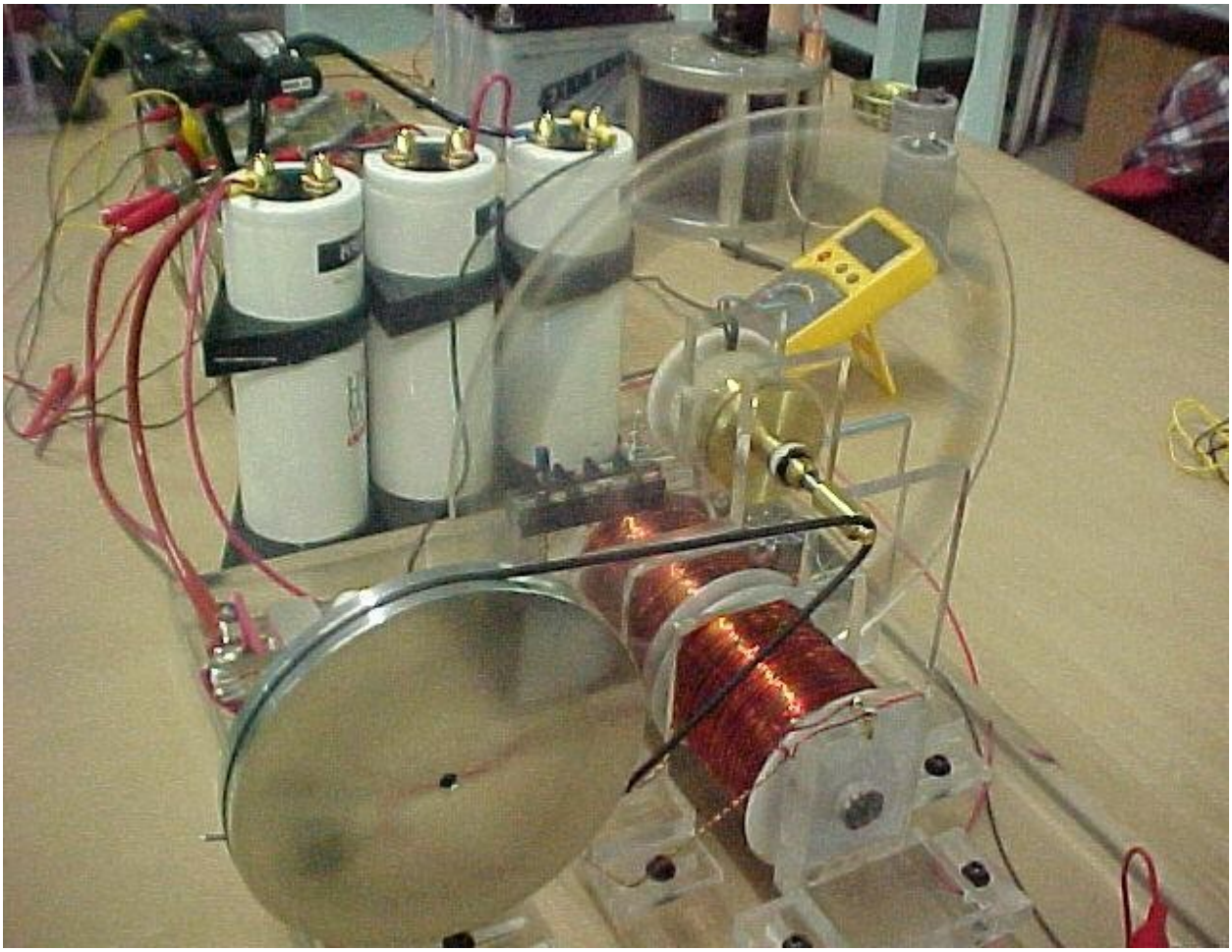
And if you really wish to get at this matter of energy flow really well, then read the original papers of Heaviside and Poynting, who independently and simultaneously in the 1880s discovered the propagation of EM energy in space, after Maxwell was already dead. Before that, the concept did not even appear in physics. The primary energy flow connected with a circuit actually flows outside the conductors, in the external space. A tiny bit of it (the Poynting component) is diverged into the circuit conductors to power the electrons. The huge remainder (the Heaviside nondiverged energy flow component, which is in circulation form) is not diverged into the circuit at all, but is just wasted and ignored. Lorentz in the 1890s stated that, well, it has no physical significance (because it does not do anything), so he originated a clever little integration trick to get rid of all accountability of it. The abandoned and unaccounted Heaviside component may have a magnitude up to a trillion times or more, of the magnitude of the Poynting component.

I am working on a paper that points out some very startling and completely unexpected things that are indeed "done" by that long neglected Heaviside component. It plays a major role in the appearance of the various ice ages upon the Earth, and creates the excess gravity that is holding the arms of the spiral galaxies intact (Heaviside himself recognized the gravitational implications of his extra component, and dealt with it in his notes, but did not live to publish it. The notes were found in 1957 (curious coincidence!) and published by one of the learned societies. If applied properly, the Heaviside component also plays the major role in producing the mysterious antigravity that is accelerating the expansion of the universe; I explain that in my forthcoming book, just now coming off the presses. The Bohren-type experiment (with the so-called "negative resonance absorption of the medium") is also an experiment routinely done by nonlinear optical departments. It outputs 18 or so times as much energy as one inputs. There are some other important contributions of the Heaviside component that I will include in the paper, which will require another two or three months to finish.However, my main point is this: When the long-unaccounted --- ARBITRARILY excluded! --- Heaviside energy flow component is re-accounted, then every generator and battery and dipolar power source in the universe already pours out enormously more EM energy than the mechanical shaft energy input to the generator, the chemical energy dissipated in the battery, and so on. All

of them always have. One can experimentally demonstrate the existence of that long-neglected component, by a Bohren-type experiment. See Craig F. Bohren,"How can a particle absorb more than the light incident on it?" American Journal of Physics, 51(4), Apr. 1983, p. 323-327. Under nonlinear conditions, a particle can absorb more energy than is in the light incident on it. Metallic particles at ultraviolet frequencies are one class of such particles and insulating particles at infrared frequencies are another. See also H. Paul and R. Fischer, {Comment on "How can a particle absorb more than the light incident on it?'}," Am. J. Phys., 51(4), Apr. 1983, p. 327. The Bohren experiment is repeatable and produces COP = 18.

Anyway, you have true negative resistors everywhere you turn: in every charge in the universe, and every power source also if you re-account for the long-neglected Heaviside nondiverged energy flow component associated with every field/charge and potential/charge interaction.

Tom Bearden



US Patent#6392370

John Bedini and Thomas Bearden Have been working on these systems now for over 30 years. One is driving his car and keeps crossing the same river over and over. Then the light bulb in your head goes on, he begins to think what does this mean? It's "Natures Open System".

The very next thing to do is to stick a paddlewheel into the river, this is where we stop for we have just created a open system to the paddlewheel, everything from the shaft to the generator to your load is now in a closed path, but the river is "FREE" and "OPEN" What Electrical Engineers do is take the output of the river and bring it back to the input of the river and then pump the hell out of the paddlewheel to keep the river moving. "This is called closing the loop". With this type of system you can NEVER GET A >COP of 1 or BETTER<. The source is " Natures Open System" ."You walk around in this system every day and fail to see how it works". What does this mean for electrical circuits, It Means you can never collect anything that you do not pay for, for you are forever pumping that river. The Universe is a open system, a continually running river. All you must do is find where to put the paddlewheel and not close the loop.

John Bedini

Kron, Gabriel. “*Now a value E of the negative resistances, at which the generator current becomes zero, represents a state at which the circuit is self-supporting and has a continuous existence of its own without the presence of the generator, as the negative resistances just supply the energy consumed by the positive resistances. (If the circuit contains inductors and capacitors, the circuit is a resonant circuit and it oscillates at its basic frequency.) … When the generator current is positive the circuit draws energy from the source, and when the current is negative the circuit pumps back energy into the source. At zero generator current the circuit neither gives nor takes energy, and theoretically the generator may be removed*.” Gabriel Kron, “Electric circuit models of the Schrödinger equation,” Phys. Rev. 67(1-2), Jan. 1 and 15, 1945, p. 41.

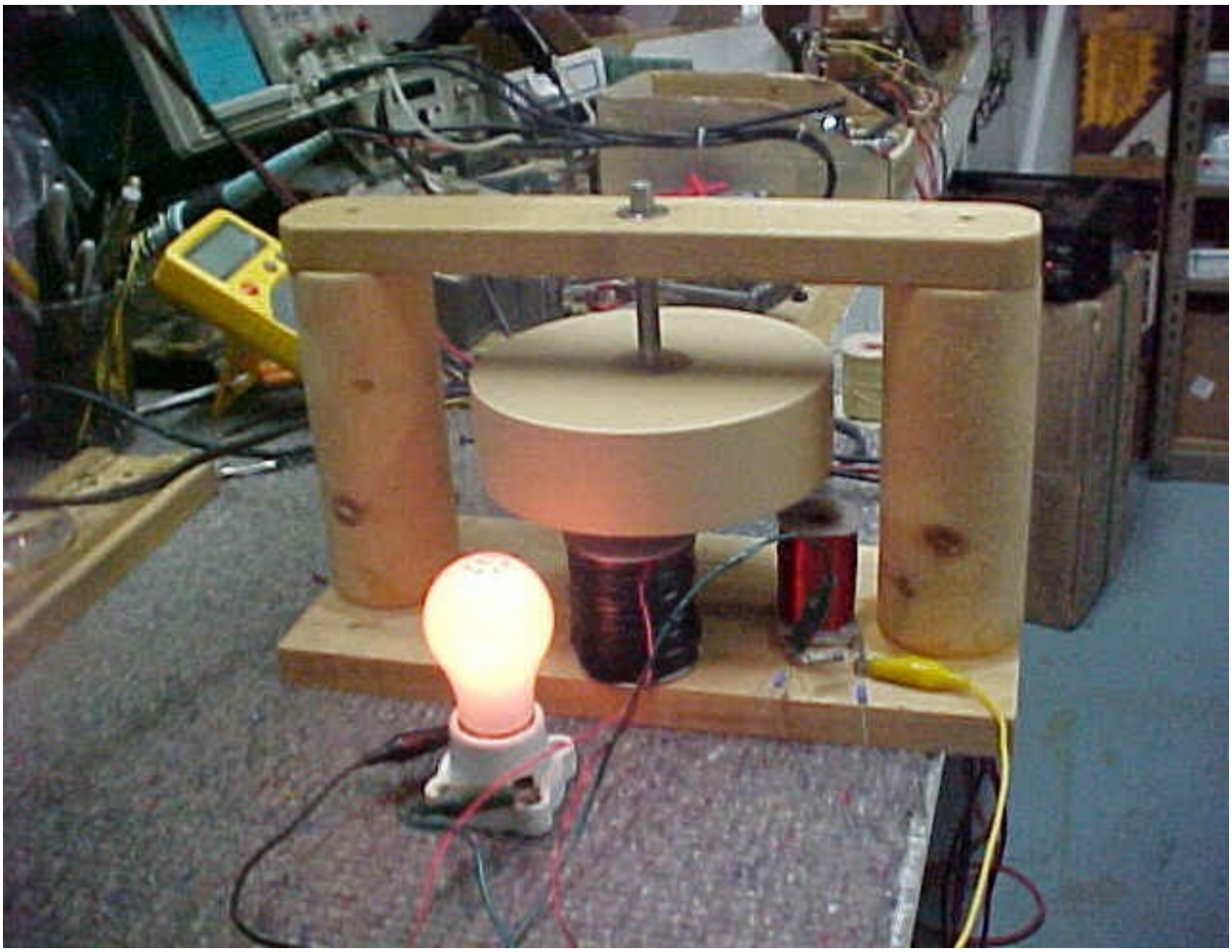
Kron, Gabriel. *"...the missing concept of "open-paths" (the dual of "closed-paths") was discovered, in which currents could be made to flow in branches that lie between any set of two nodes. (Previously — following Maxwell — engineers tied all of their open-paths to a single datum-point, the 'ground'). That discovery of open-paths established a second rectangular transformation matrix... which created 'lamellar' currents..." "A network with the simultaneous presence of both closed and open paths was the answer to the author's years-long search."* Gabriel Kron, "The Frustrating Search for a Geometrical Model of Electrodynamic Networks," Journal unk., issue unk., circa 1962, p. 111-128. The quote is from p. 114.

Kron, Gabriel. . *"When only positive and negative real numbers exist, it is customary to replace a positive resistance by an inductance and a negative resistance by a capacitor (since none or only a few negative resistances exist on practical network analyzers.)"* Gabriel Kron, "Numerical solution of ordinary and partial differential equations by means of equivalent circuits." Journal of Applied Physics, Vol. 16, Mar. 1945a, p. 173.

So this is what Kron is saying:

When the generator current becomes zero the circuit is self-supporting as the negative resistances just supply the energy consumed by the positive resistances. When the generator current is positive the circuit draws energy from the source, and when the current is negative the circuit pumps back energy into the source this is known as” open-paths” and “closed-paths”. That discovery of open-paths established a second rectangular transformation matrix... which created 'lamellar' currents. This circuit uses positive resistance by an inductance and a negative resistance by a capacitor.

So here is the proof that what Kron is saying is true and the light runs itself without any power from the primary source



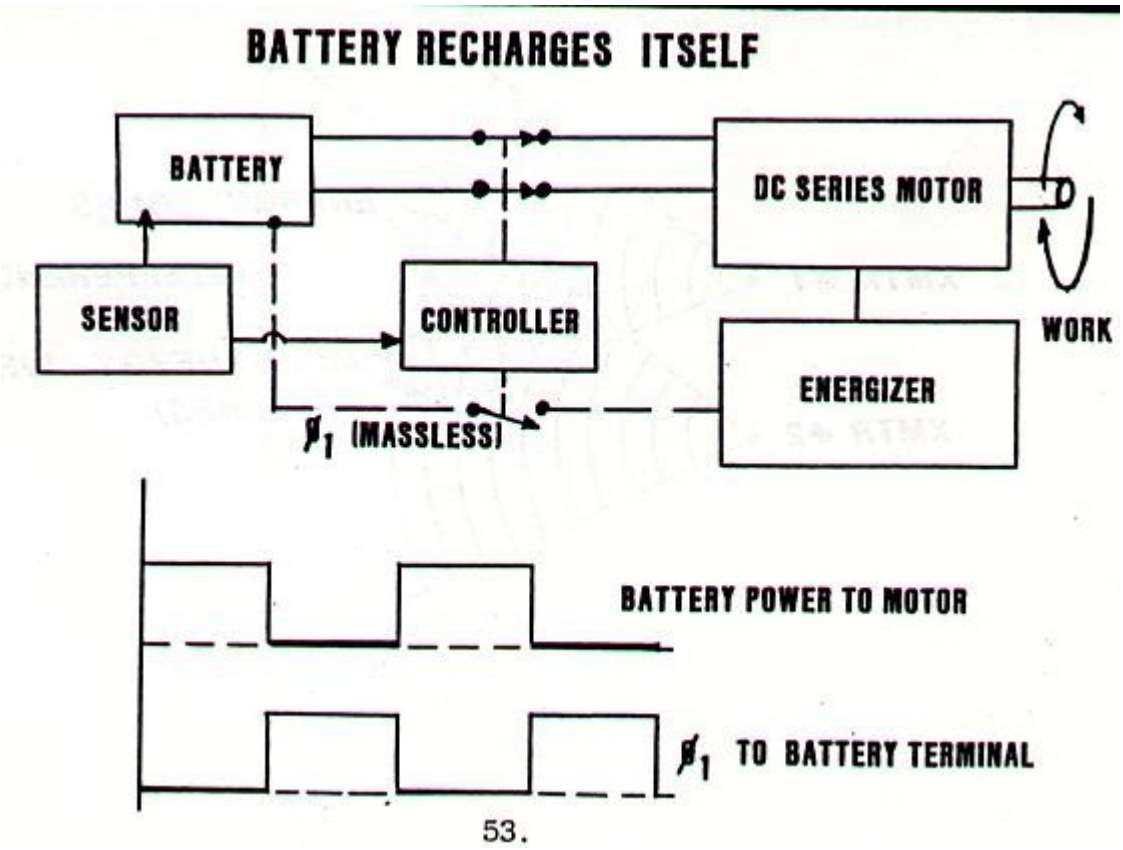
I must stop right here and say, Thomas Bearden and I have been friends for 20 years during this time we have been the best of friends through thick and thin, and I always will be Tom's friend forever.You only in your life time have two or three friends that you can trust with your life and Thomas Bearden is the one. I enjoyed building everything on the bench that had to do with Tom's theories, and with a little work "THEY WORK". But you must learn how to think out side the box. As to this day Tom and I always keep discussing this field, and it will never end.

The Year was 1983," So you do not know your history"

This was 19 years ago

Thomas Bearden 1983

Toward a new electromagetics Part 4:



On this slide, we show a theoretical scheme which several researchers have discovered and used to build simple free energy motors.

In this scheme, we drive an ordinary d.c. series motor by a two wire system from an ordinary battery. The motor produces shaft horsepower, at – say – some 30 or 40 percent efficiency, compared to the power drained from the battery. This much of the circuit is perfectly ordinary.

The trick here is to get the battery to recharge itself, without furnishing normal power to it, or expending work from the external circuit in the process.(This is the paddlewheel in the river)

To do this, recall that a charged particle in the "hooking" del-phi river moves itself.. This is true for an ion, as well as for an electron. We need only make the del-phi in correct fashion and synchronize it; specifically, we must not release the hose nozzles we utilize to produce our del-phi river or waves.(The Charge moves itself)

The inventors who have discovered this have used various variations, but here we show a common one.

First, we add an "energizer" (often referred to by various other names) to the circuit. This device makes the del-phi waves we will utilize, but does NOT make currents of electron masses. In other words, it makes pure 0-dot. It takes a little work to do this, for the energizer circuit must pump a few charges now and then. So the energizer draws a little bit of power from the motor, but not very much.(The Energizer is a unit that does not develope current, only potential charge, and no drag on the DC motor.)

Now we add a switching device, called a controller, which breaks up power to the motor in pulses. During one pulse, the battery is connected and furnishes power to the motor; during the

succeeding pulse, the battery is disconnected completely from the motor and the output from the energizer is applied across the terminals of the battery. (This device is any update motor speed controller PWM)

If frequency content, spin-hole content, etc. are properly constructed by the energizer, then the ion movements in the battery reverse themselves, recharging the battery. Again remember that these ions MOVE THEMSELVES during this recharge phase. Specifically, we are NOT furnishing ordinary current to the battery, and we are not doing work on it from the energizer.(It is the proper timeing and switching after this)

If things are built properly, the battery can be made to more than recover its charge during this pulse cycle.

To prevent excess charge of the battery and overheating and destroying it, a sensor is added which senses the state of charge of the battery, and furnishes a feedback signal to the controller to regulate the length of recharge time per “power off” pulse. In other words, the system is not self-regulating.

The relation between power pulses and recharge pulses is shown on the graphs at the bottom. Note that regulation may decrease the time of recharge application of the del-phi river.

This system, if properly built and tuned, will furnish “free shaft energy” continually, without violating conservation of anenergy. Remember that the del-phi condition across the battery terminals means that space-time is suddenly curved there, and conservation of energy need no longer apply.

Again, this system is consistent with general relativity and with the fact that 0-field alone can drive a situation relativistic. We have deliberately used these facts to do direct engineering. Our “extra energy” comes from shifting phi-flux – the energy of the universal vacuum space-time – directly into ordinary energy for our use. Thus we draw on an inexhaustible source, and our device is no more esoteric than a paddlewheel in a river. Then only difference is that, in this case, we have to be clever enough to make and divert the river in the right timing sequency.
(The" Open and Closed Paths", Kron)

(c) By Thomas E Bearden 1983

So what Thomas Bearden is saying, which applies to (Kron), Is that the Motor is a variable inductor, and is in the "CLOSED PATH " this is all normal EM. However when the motor is disconnected from the battery this then becomes a "OPEN PATH " To the Energizer which isElectrostatic in Potential and no Magnetic flux cutting is needed. Another words the energizerapplies no load to the Motor This system is justbackwards to" Kron's" statement but does the same thing. NOTE: The electrostatic energizer must pump a few electrons during this process, but very little. (It's called *lamellar' currents*)

THE YEAR IS 1984

After looking at what Tom Bearden did in the book Electromagnetics part 4, This is what I did in 1984 to make the first model 2. I knew that it must be a switching and impedance problem, I also knew allot about pulse charging systems and what they did to the lead acid storage batteries . I also knew about charging batteries with huge Capacitor Banks. I was good at this

because of the Amplifiers we were building at the time. You run into all kinds of Impedance problems and Phasing, so this was a piece of cake. I also knew about Mass weight and what flywheels did and how they stored energy. I figured that the generator could not be the normal kind because they were saying the word ENERGIZER which really means MAGNETO, but this did not answer the question of where the current came from, the Capacitor was the answer. The MAGNETO would charge this very fast and to High Voltages some times 10 times the battery voltage. When the machine first ran it would explode the batteries if they were bad, so I put the switch S1 to control it. When the battery would get low I would switch S1 to charge the battery back up. This was 18 years ago with what we have today this machine can be made real easy if you tinker with it and get it set right. The ENERGIZER How did I come up with this one you see in the picture. My uncle was a old time mechanic who was a real tinker, he use to tell me of the old lighting circuits just after the horse and carriage days and things that people would never believe, this is where My MAGNETO comes from. I told Jim Watson how to do this, I never thought that he would build a Machine that big but He did. and that's the story of this machine. Jim got paid off I got pushed agents the wall and told to by gasoline the rest of My life but once you see something like this you never give up.

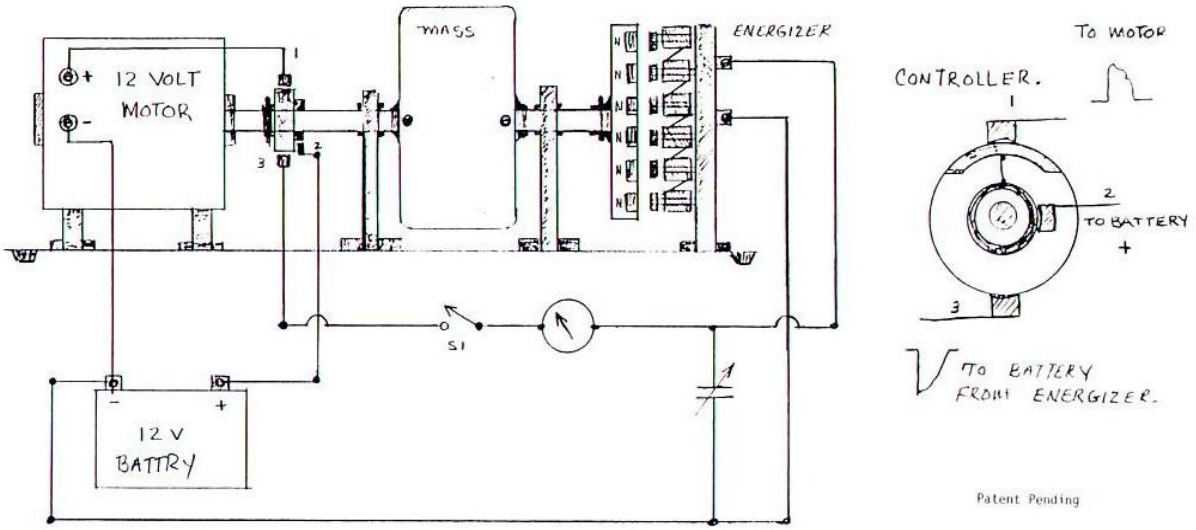


Figure 16. Bedini's Test Model No. 2

In 1984 we could not just go down the street and by switching controllers, we just had to make are own from whatever parts we could find there were no Moss Fets no IBGT's just BI-Polar Transistors and some very good ones, but the easiest to do was a switched commutator as shown in the drawing which developed the most power with out loss. This machine worked the same way described in Gabriel Krons statements talking about the "OPEN and CLOSED paths.

This brings us to Kron's analogy said a different way.

When the Generator (MAGNETO) current becomes zero the circuit is self-supporting as the negative resistance *of the circuit just supply the energy consumed by the positive resistance in the* Capacitor. *When the Motor current is positive the circuit draws energy from the Battery, and when the current is negative the Capacitor circuit pumps back*

energy into the source (Battery) this is known as" open-paths" and "closed-paths". That discovery of open-paths established a second rectangular transformation matrix... into the Capacitor which created 'lamellar' currents. This circuit uses positive resistance in the Motor by an inductance and a negative resistance by a Capacitor bank collecting charge from the Magneto.

What is it that I'm really saying?. I'm saying once the machine starts and is pulsed buy the controller, or commutator there is a switching taking place between the motor and the magneto using a capacitor that is being charged by the magneto in the OPEN path, while the motor is drawing a momentary current in a CLOSED path the two do not interfere with each other. So the magneto is something STATIC like a lighting bolt, just a CHARGE no real current. This is where the TRANSFORMATION takes place from STATIC to real useable current for discharge across the battery. The switching takes place and the capacitor discharges across the storage battery, but only to the level of the storage battery, so the level of the MAGNETO must be 5 times the battery voltage , the capacitor is now at the level of the storage battery and the process starts all over. Now you have KRON'S open and closed path system with no interacting grounds. If the battery is in good shape the impedance is around .0023 Ohms. If this is done fast enough and correct you will get a constant high current flowing to the battery, what the motor is using for power is not worth talking about. The system here can be done many ways this is just one.

TUV Testing Labs

BATTERY TEST FOR THE BEDINI MOTOR GENERATOR

DATE : OCTOBER 13, 2000

BATTERY TEST SEQUENCE:

One lead acid gel-cell (12 volts, 450 milliamps) is being utilized as the primary source fully charged at 12.5 volts.

Three (3) lead acid gel-cell batteries (12 volt, 450 milliamps) strapped in parallel are being used as the charge destination. The batteries are discharged to 10 volts for the test purposes.

Test #1 starts at 10:45 AM utilizing primary battery fully charged at 12.5 volts charging three (3) destination batteries paralleled. The destination batteries reach a charge capacity of 14 volts at 11:20 AM.

The destination batteries are then discharged to 10 volts under working load to prepare for Test #2.

Test #2 starts at 11:25 AM utilizing primary battery measured at 11.5 volts. Charging three (3) destination batteries paralleled. The destination batteries reach a charge capacity of 14 volts at 12:50 PM.

The destination batteries are then discharged to 10 volts under working load to prepare for Test #3.

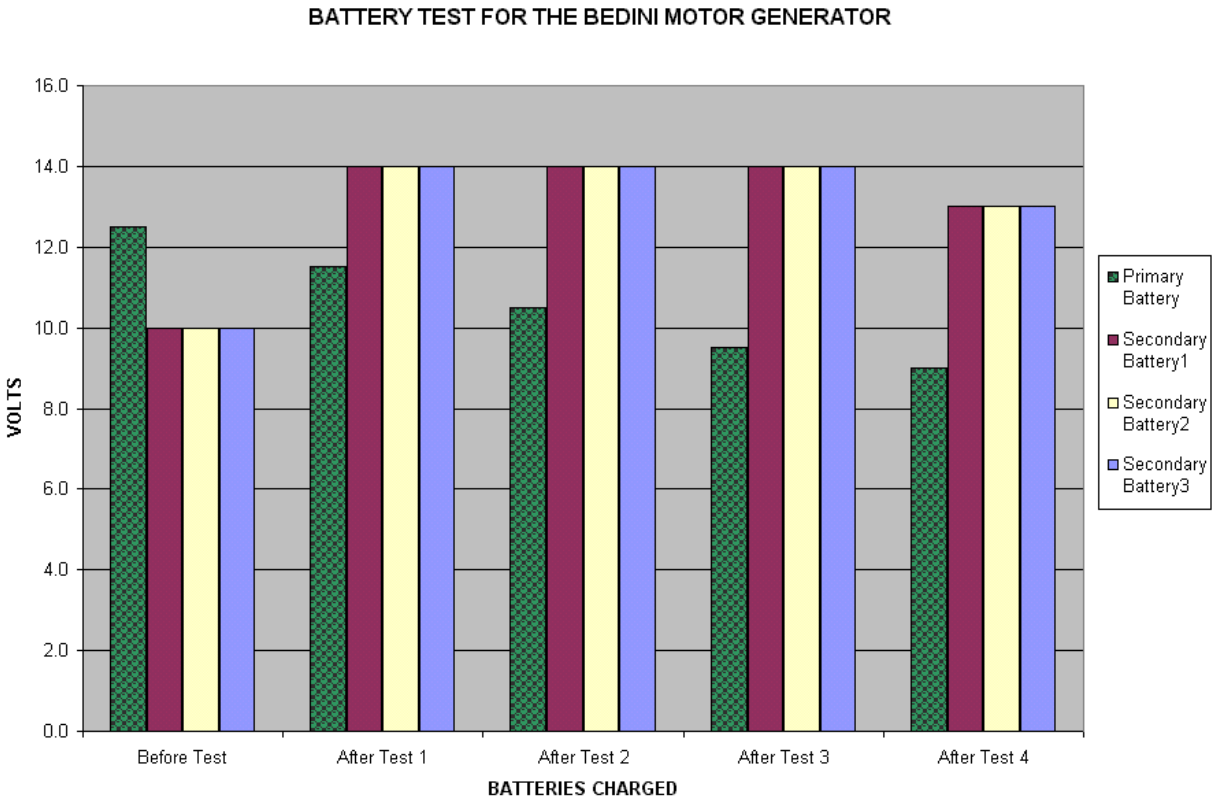
Test #3 starts at 1:00 PM utilizing primary battery measured at 10.5 volts. Charging three (3) destination batteries paralleled. The destination batteries reach a charge capacity of 14 volts at 1:40 PM.

The destination batteries are then discharged to 10 volts under working load to prepare for Test #4.

Test #4 starts at 2:05 PM utilizing primary battery measured at 9.5 volts. Charging three (3) destination batteries paralleled. The destination batteries reach a charge capacity of 13 volts at 2:40 PM. The primary battery is now discharged to 9 volts under working load and unable to further run the Bedini motor generator.

TOTAL BATTERIES CHARGED:

12 lead acid gel-cell batteries (12 volts, 450 milliamps each). This ratio is a 12 to 1 charging factor. The motor operation (work) being performed as this was done is not included as an additional factor in this test.



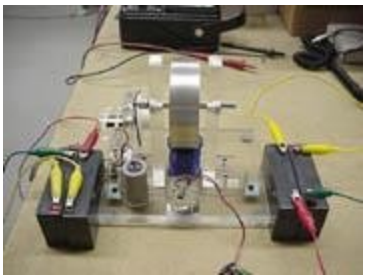
The year is 1999 now and, US

Patents are filed on Re-Gauging

and Potential Charging Of

Storage Batteries.

The chart above is the TUV test of the Highly Modified School Girl Motor dual battery system using standard Radio Shack Batteries off the shelf, never charging the batteries out of their packages. What was the purpose of the Monopole Motor posted on KeelyNet, in answer to that question it was to explain the technology of the Potential Charging of lead acid batteries and how this is done with a Back EMF, or Electrostatic energy. As simple as the School Girl Motor was it opened a gateway into the understanding of how to transform many of these electromagnetic pulses into real useable power for lead acid batteries, and many other type cells. In 1988 John Bedini set out to look at all the designs over the past years only to discover that the motor was the problem, the normal off the shelf motors were just not efficient enough. It was understood that in a system that must go over unity or a COP of 1 the motor being in a closed loop in the front end must be 99% or better.



NOTE: we never used the shaft power for anything except to turn a fan, or control timing.

(BTI) John started to developed motors running in this range, these were known to just transform the power into a potential charge without using any primary current, using just simple switching to do this. John then built about 147 different designs of this motor. At each design, John would call meetings with the investors and explain the system and how it worked, He then would summit to a testing of that system with out side consultants and reproduction of the system after the proper forms were singed.

John post to KeelyNet a simple drawing allowing anybody to make the design after Patents were filed with the US Patent office. John has always said that others need to know what the Technology is and how it works in the end. What John did not know was that others could not build it like John and did not understand the meaning of the experimental device. What was the meaning of the devices? The device was nothing more then a simple pulse motor with a One to One Transformer to collect Potential Charge in a Capacitor Bank without using any primary current to do it, to a voltage level for discharge across the secondary battery. What did the

device teach us, It taught use a lot about what happens in lead acid batteries and how the lead acid battery could become the fuel cell of the future through just holding a Potential charge on the battery in pulses while the motor is out of the closed current loop. What John did with his experimental work was to show us at BTI, that you only need a "Electrostatic Potential" to charge the battery and the battery would recharge itself, and would sustain that charge in time longer then the normal charging of batteries.

NOTE: In Reviewing lab notes, John started his work on these systems in the 1960's while in the US Army, A quote from one of his friends Max, John always wanted to hook up a Motor to a Generator and have it run itself.

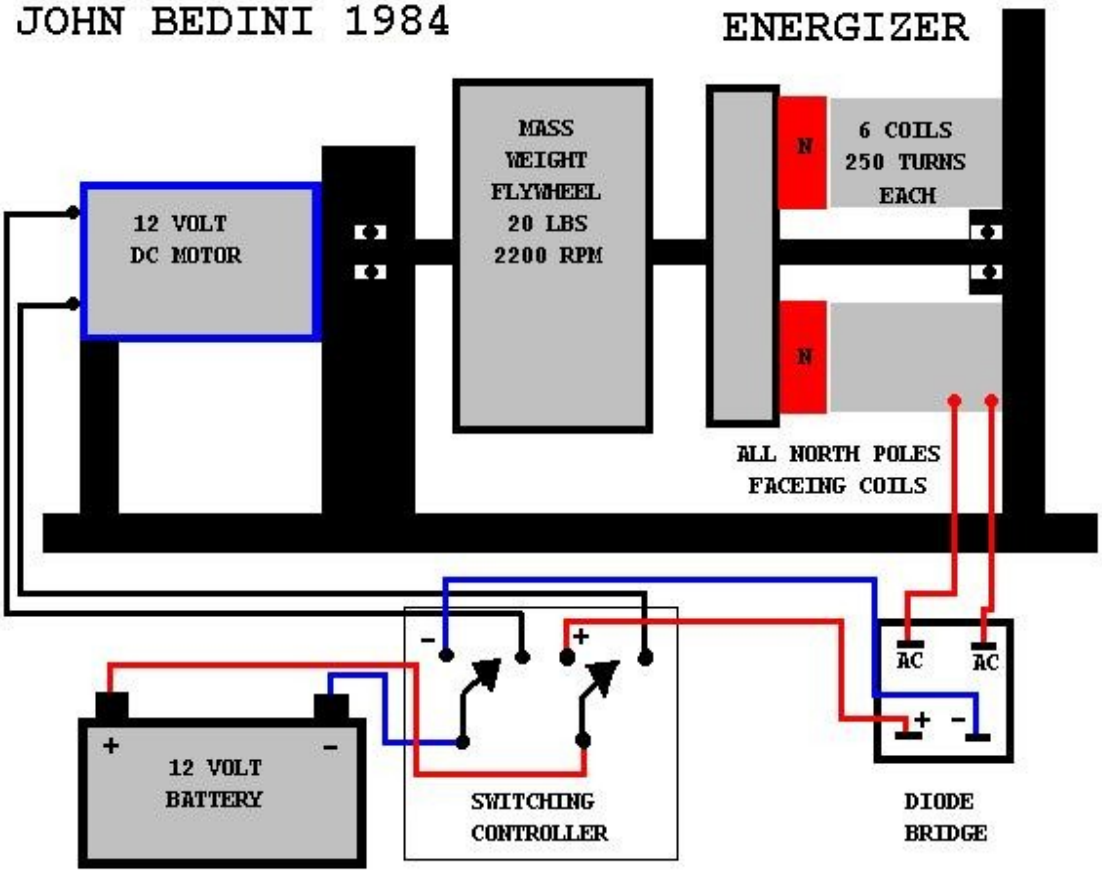
Gary Bedini BTI

This now brings us to the current motor process developed by BTI, US Patent # 6392370 what was the machine and how did it work. The device in this patent was much different in it's design in that it was a full bi-polar re-gauging motor energizer back EMF electrostatic all in one. the permanent magnet located between the two bars is used to attract the rotor in when the rotor moves into position this motor is at the neutral line or free floating. The trigger circuit now fires one pulse forcing the rotor out from the neutral point, forcing also the magnetic field of the permanent magnet to switch poles when this process takes place the back EMF, or electrostatic discharge, charges the capacitors with it's potential charge but the primary circuit is out of the loop. The motor disc is 12 inches in diameter and has 10 magnets evenly divided around the disc all poles being like from side to side. the power input is TWO WATTS from one 12volt primary battery. The output side uses 4 deep cycle batteries all connected together and receives discharge pulses every two seconds from the capacitor bank this process takes place 24 hours a day for however many days the machine is running, at any time the primary battery may be replaced with one from the output side,or switched to recharge itself from the secondary batteries. This keeps all the loops separate.

Now returning to Kron's work where he is talking about a negative resistor, any potential charge of high voltage will force the dipole apart in a storage battery, or in any circuit correctly done to supply the energy to power itself . What does this mean for the storage battery, it means the lead ions can not move into a charge state or a discharge state, but the potential of the battery is there to be used and the universal dipole is supplying the energy

to the circuit in a open system. one only needs to create only del-phi (Potential) waves and not currents of electron masses.

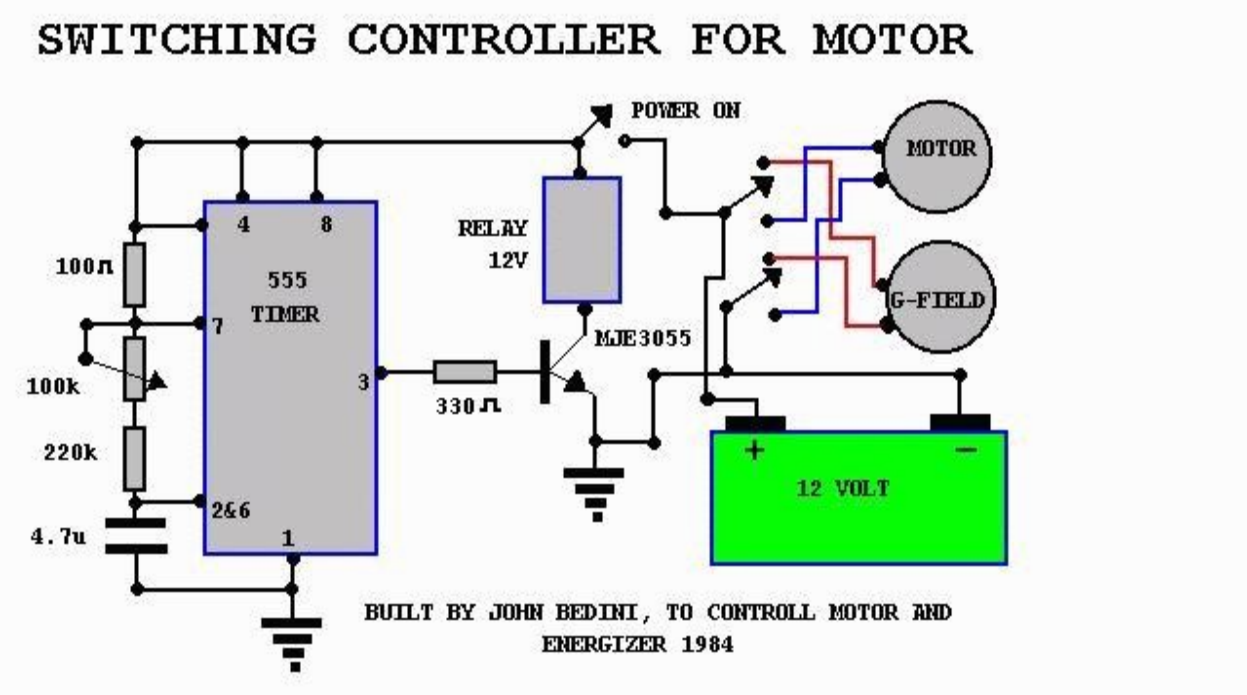
BEDINI'S FREE ENERGY GENERATOR



This was the first prototype John Bedini Built in 1984. Also Jim Watson Built a 12KV unit.

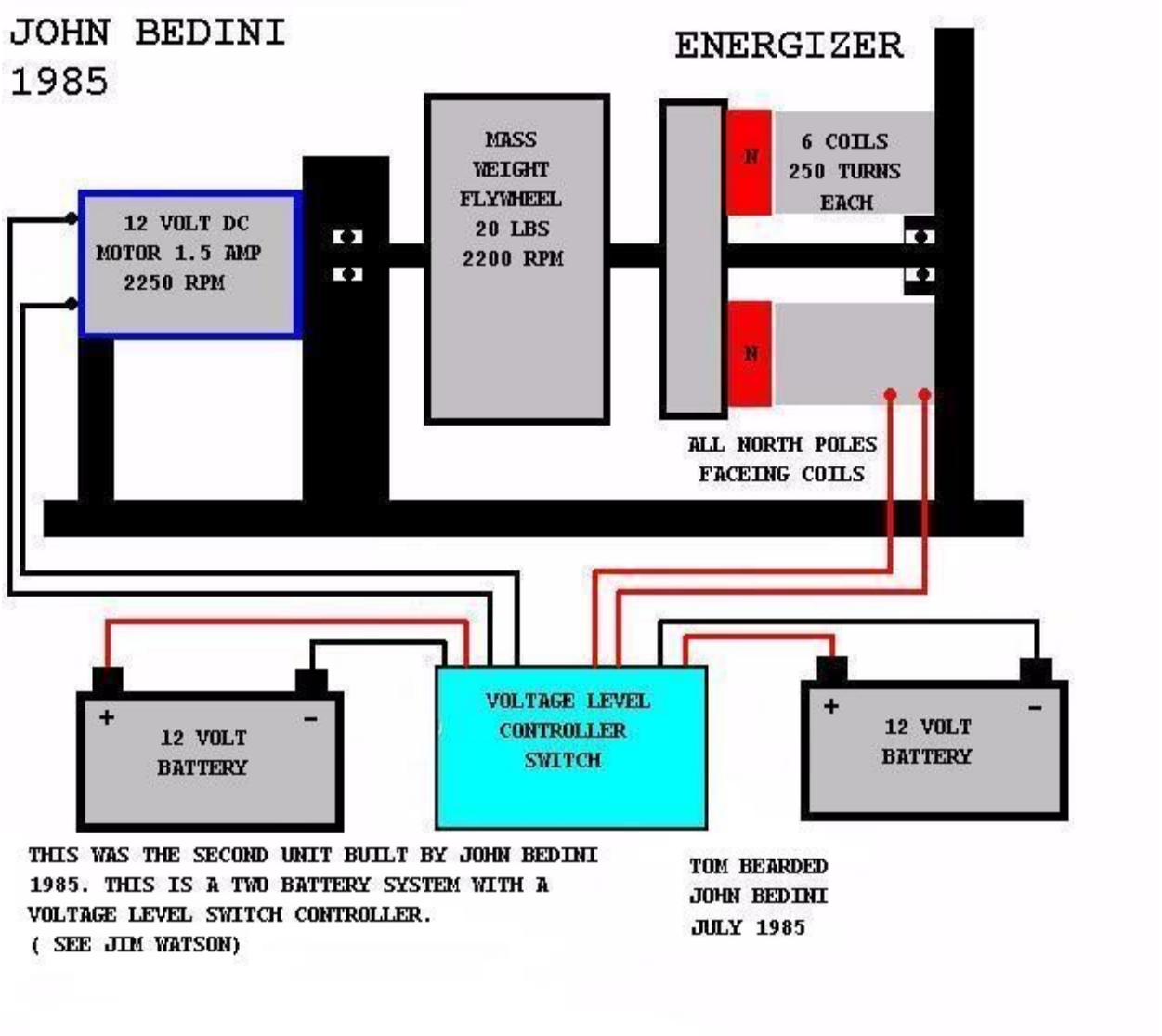
TOM BEARDED
JOHN BEDINI
JUNE 1984

WARNING HIGH VOLTAGE ENERGIZER



Bedini's demonstration was followed by Jim Watson, a research scientist living in Colorado Springs.Watson presented two working devices similar to John Bedini's. The smaller device was running during Watson's entire presentation and the audience could verify that the battery was being recharged constantly. The larger device, which weighed 800 pounds, was demonstrated only for 10 minutes due to practical reasons. During this time a constant load of 12kw could be withdrawn from the device. The device itself was powered by two 12v car batteries.

SEE: ENERGY MACHINE PICTURES



FOREWORD

Imagine having a small D.C. electrical motor sitting on your laboratory bench powered by a common 12 volt battery. Imagine starting with a fully charged battery and connecting it to the motor with no other power input. Obviously, the motor is going to run off the battery, but by conventional thinking it will stop when the battery runs down.

Impossible, you say. Not at all. That's precisely what I have done and the motor is running now in my workshop.

It isn't running by the conventional wisdom of electrical physics. It isn't running by the conventional rules of electric motors and generators, but it is running.

It isn't something complex. It is pretty simple, once one gets the hang of the basic idea.

It is running off the principles of electromagnetics that Nikola Tesla discovered shortly before 1900 in his Colorado Springs experiments. It is running off the fact that empty vacuum - pure "emptiness", so to speak - is filled with rivers and oceans of seething energy, just as Nikola Tesla pointed out.

It is running off the fact that vacuum space-time itself is nothing but pure massless charge. That is, vcuum has a very high electrostatic scalar potential - it is greatly stressed. To usefully tap the enormous locked-in energy of that stress, all one has to do is crack it sharply and tap the vacuum oscillations that result. The best way to do that is to hit something resonant that is imbedded in the vacuum, then tap the resonant stress of the ringing of the vacuum itself

In other words, we can ring something at its resonant frequency and, if that something is imbedded in the vacuum, we can tap off the resonance in vacuum stress, without tapping energy directly from the embedded system we rang into oscillation, So what we really need is something that is deeply imbedded in the vacuum, that is, something that can translate "vacuum" movement to "mass" movement.

Well, all charged particles and ions are already imbedded in the vacuum by their charged fluxes, so stressed oscillations - that is, vacuum oscillations - can be converted into normal energy of mass movement by charged particles or ions, if the system of charged particles or ions is made to resonate in phase with our tapping "potential". For our purpose, let's use a system of ions.

First we will need a big accumulator to hold a lot of the charged ions in the system that we wish to shock into oscillation. We need something that has a big capacitance and also contains a lot of ions.

An ordinary battery filled with electrolyte fits the bill nicely. While it is not commonly known, ordinary lead-acid storage batteries have a resonant ionic frequency, usually in the range of from 1-6 MHz. All we have to do is shock-oscillate the ions in the electrolyte at their resonant frequency and time our "trigger"potential and "siphon" current correctly. Then if we keep adding potential to trigger the system we can get all that "potential" to translate into "free electrical energy".

Look at it this way. Conventionally "electrostatic scalar potential" is composed of work or energy per column of charged particle mass. So if we add potential alone, without the mass flow, to a system of oscillating charged particles, we add "physical energy" in the entire charged particle system. In other words, the "potential" we add is

converted directly into "ordinary energy" by the imbedded ions in the system. If we are clever we don't have to furnish any pushing energy to move pure potential around. (For proof that this is possible, see Bearden's "*Toward a New Electromagnetics; Part IV; Vectors and Mechanisms Clarified*", Tesla Book Co,, 1983, Slide 19, page 43, and the accompanying write-up, pages 10,11. Also see Y. Aharonov and V. Bohm, "Significance of Electromagnetic Potentials in the Quantum Theory", "*Physical Review*", Second Series, Vol. 115, No. 3, Aug 1, 1959, pages 485-491. On page 490 you will find that it's possible to have a field-free region of space, and still have the potential determine the physical properties of the system.)

Now this "free energy resonant coupling" can be done in a simple, cheap system. You don't need big cyclotrons and huge laboratories to do it; you can do it with ordinary D.C. motors, batteries, controllers and trigger circuits.

And that's exactly what I have done. It's real. It works. It is running now on my laboratory bench in prototype form.

But that's not all. I am also a humanitarian. I am concerned for that little old widow lady at the end of the lane, stretching her meager Social Security check as far as she can, shivering in the cold winter and not daring to turn up her furnace because she can't afford the frightful utility bills.

That's simply got to change and I may well be the fellow who changes it. By openly releasing my work in this paper, I am providing enough information for all the tinkerers and independent inventors around the world to have at it. If I can get a thousand of them to duplicate my device, it simply can't be suppressed as so many others have been.

So here it is. I have deliberately written my paper for the tinkerer and experimenter, not for the scientist. You must be careful, for the device is a little tricky to adjust in and synchronize all the resonances. You'll have to fiddle with it, but it will work. Keep at it.

Also, we warn you not to play with this unless you know what you are doing. The resonating battery electrolyte produces hydrogen, and if you hit it too hard with a "voltage spike" you can get an electrical spark inside the battery. If that happens, the battery will explode, so don't mess with it unless you are qualified and use the utmost caution.

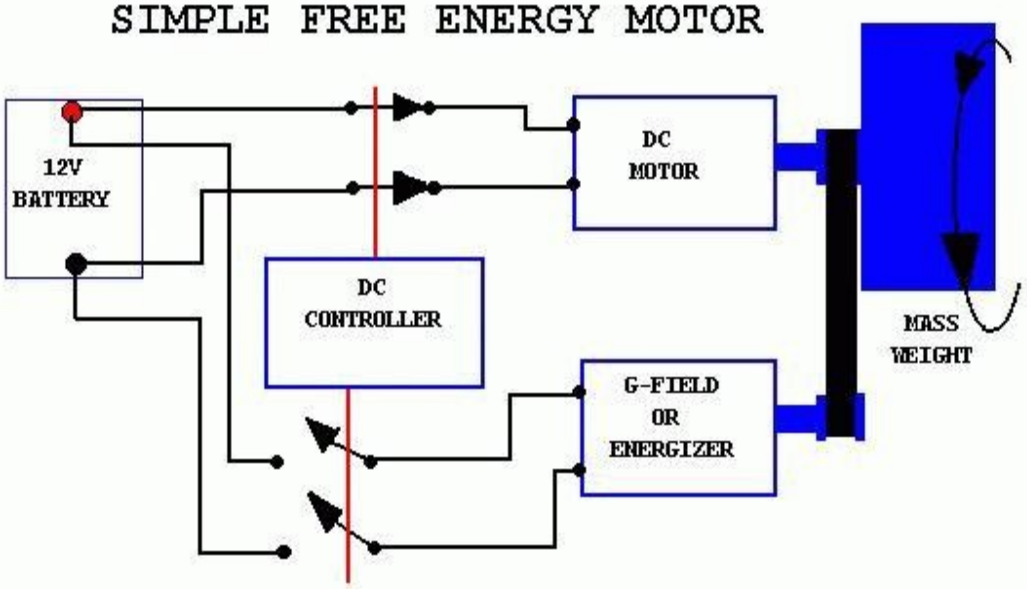
But it does work. So all you experimenters and pioneers, now's your chance. Have at it. Build it. Tinker with it. Fiddle it into resonant operation. Then let's build this thing in quantity, sell it widely, and get those home utilities down to where we can all afford them - including the shivering little old lady at the end of the lane.

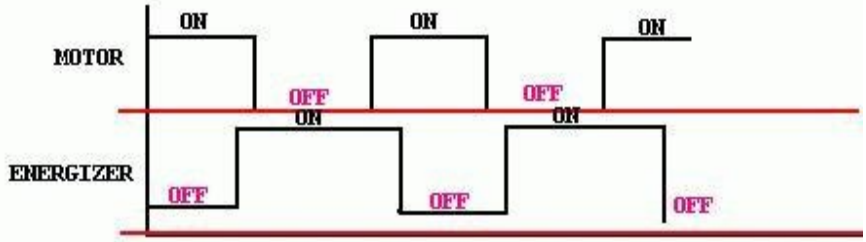
And when we do, let's give men like me the credit and appreciation they so richly deserve.

The Institute Of Electrical And Electronics Engineers, Inc

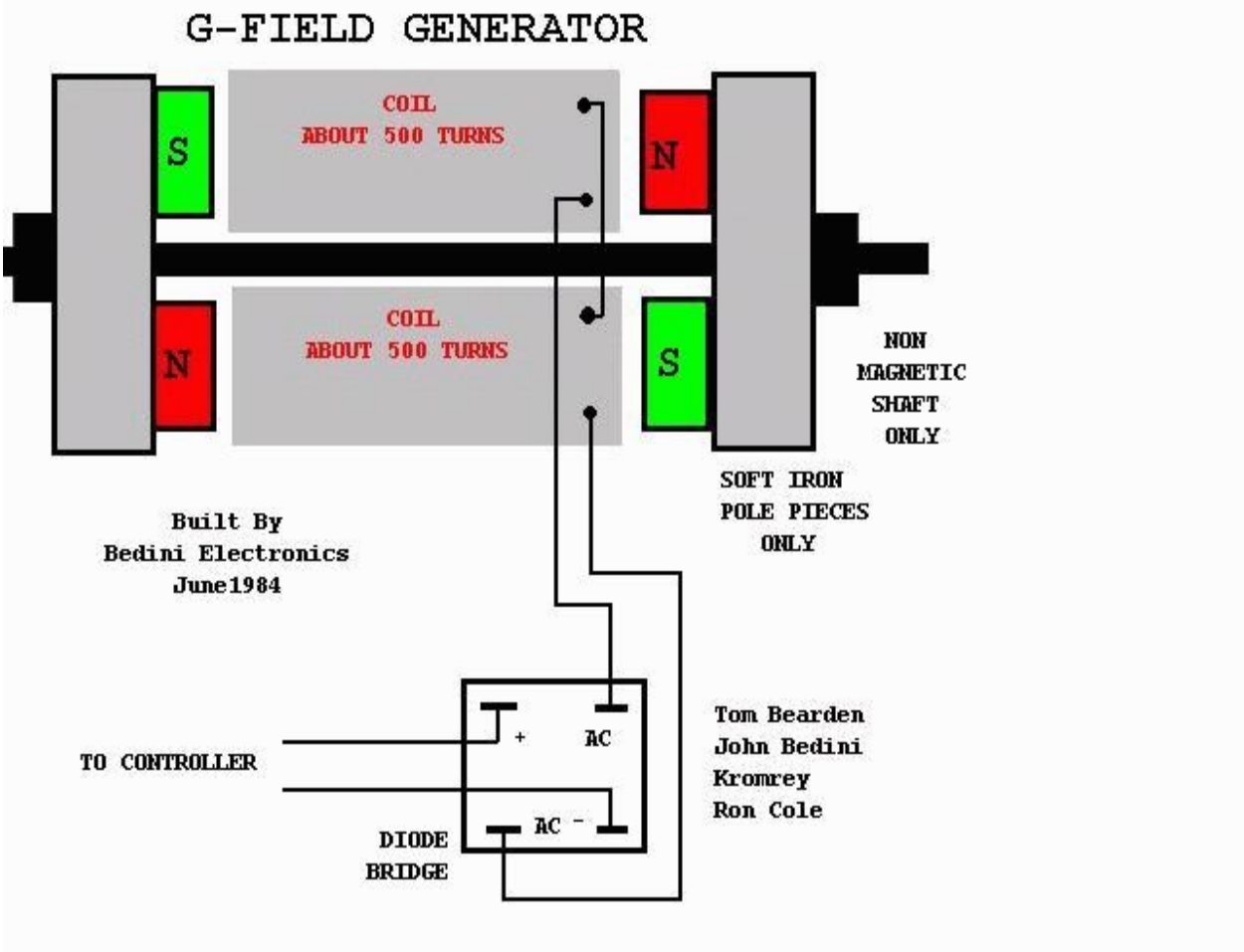
John C Bedini has constructed a laboratory model of a machine in which output energy exceeds input. It consists of a lead-acid battery which powers a small DC motor, which turns a magneto-like dynamo, which provides output energy to an electronics package, which in turn feeds timed (scalar?) pulses back to the battery terminals for recharging. As a demonstration, Bedini then removes the good battery and sequentially inserts fully discharged, dead batteries. Each of the dead batteries eventually receives a full charge. Stated differently, He starts with one good battery and four discharged batteries. At the end of the demonstration all five batteries are fully charged. This author has personally visited Bedini's lab many times , in company with technicians and professors of Physics and Electrical Engineering. None of us has been able to fault Bedini's findings. Each of my professorial friends, however, has requested that their names not be used for attribution, the inference being that their respective universities would not be understanding of heretical concepts.

SIMPLE FREE ENERGY MOTOR





Tom Bearden
Built By
John Bedini
June 1984



EXPERIMENTS WITH A KROMREY AND A BRANDT-TESLA CONVERTER BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI

FOREWORD

Following an invitation by John Bedini, I went with him to Los Angeles immediately after the Colorado Springs Tesla Symposium on August 10 1984. We had two days together to work on the Kromrey Converter and the Tesla Switching Device.

One thing came out very clearley: every time when we locked into the "free energy" all commonly known physical laws are no longer valid. The things happening react directly opposite to what one would expect. Specifically the more we loaded a specific circuit, the more output energy we gained, while using a constant input energy

level. I will come back to this effect later, when I describe the experiments in more details.

At this point I want to take the opportunity and thank John Bedini and his wife for their hospitality and assistance.It takes persons like John Bedini to get the "free energy" rolling. Without his publication [1] of the detailed plans for his free energy device, we would definitely not have seen the free energy devices demonstrated during the Tesla Symposium.

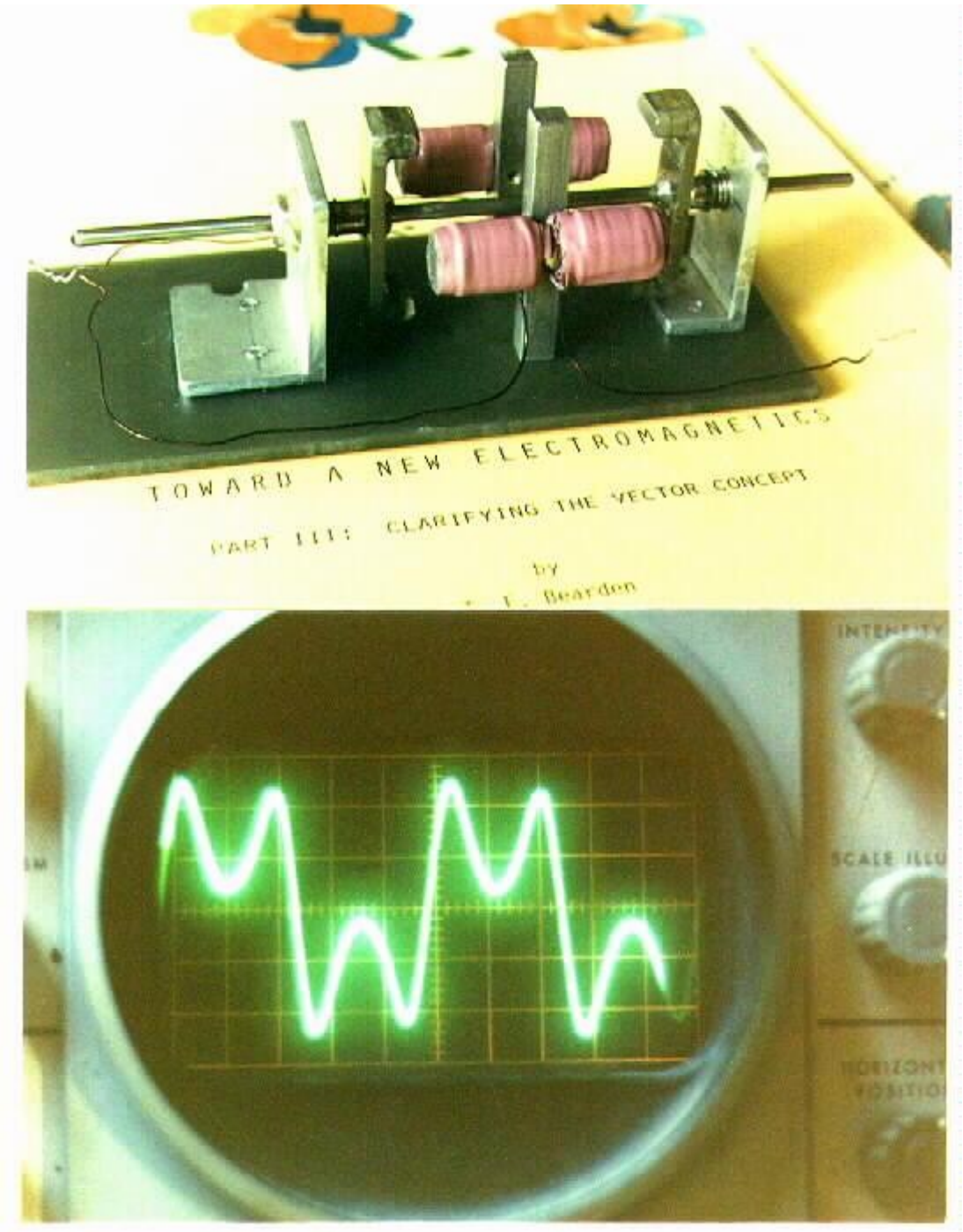
Also many thanks to Tom Bearden, who took his time and explained the results of the test performed on August 13 1984. His comments are contained in the concluding chapter of this report.

G-FIELD # 1

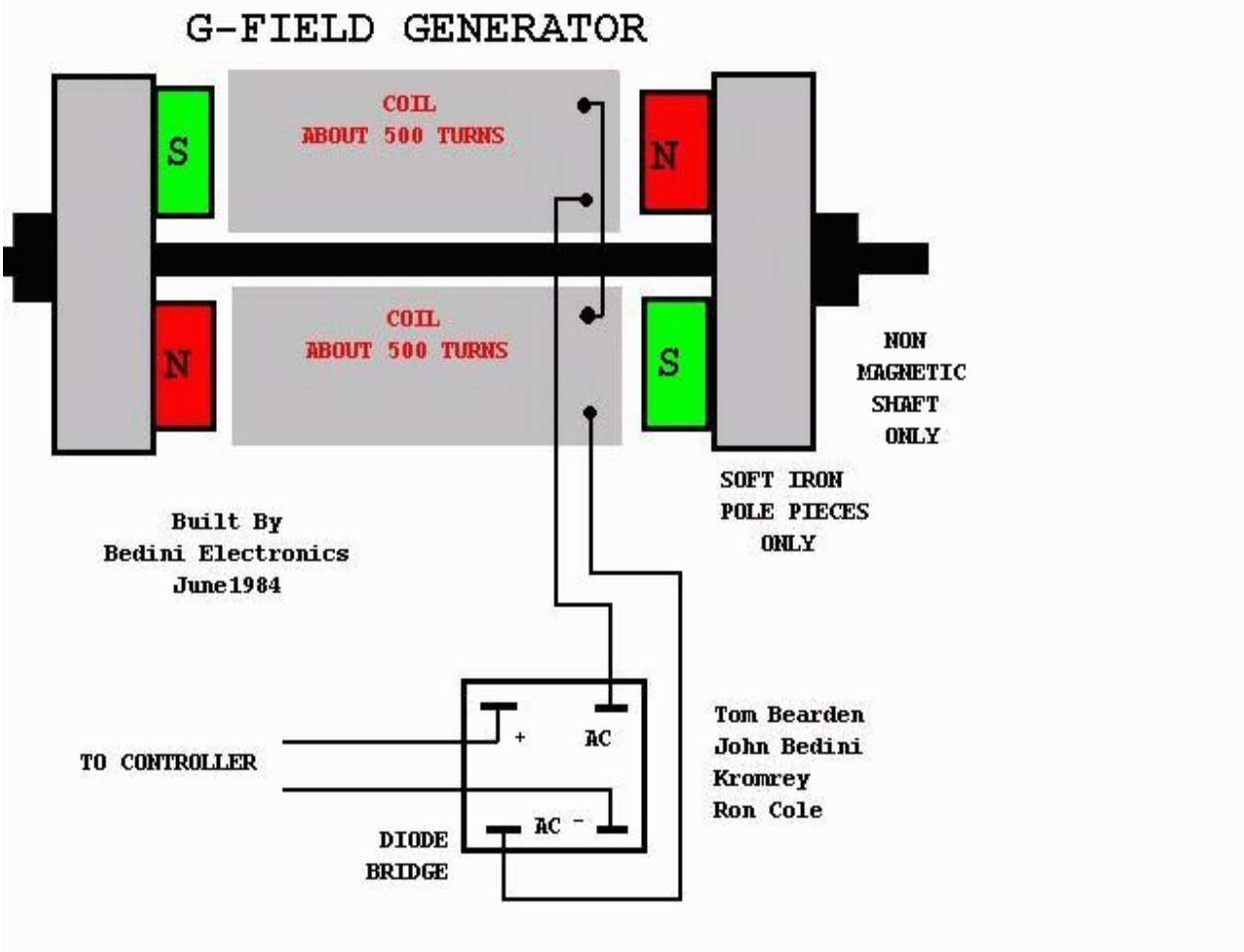


This was the model G-Field Bedini Electronics produced in the 80's.

G-FIELD BUILT BY RON COLE



PROTOTYPE G-FIELD BUILT BY COLE WITH WAVEFORMS ON SCOPE UNDER LOAD



MOTOR DIAGRAMS AND LAB NOTES

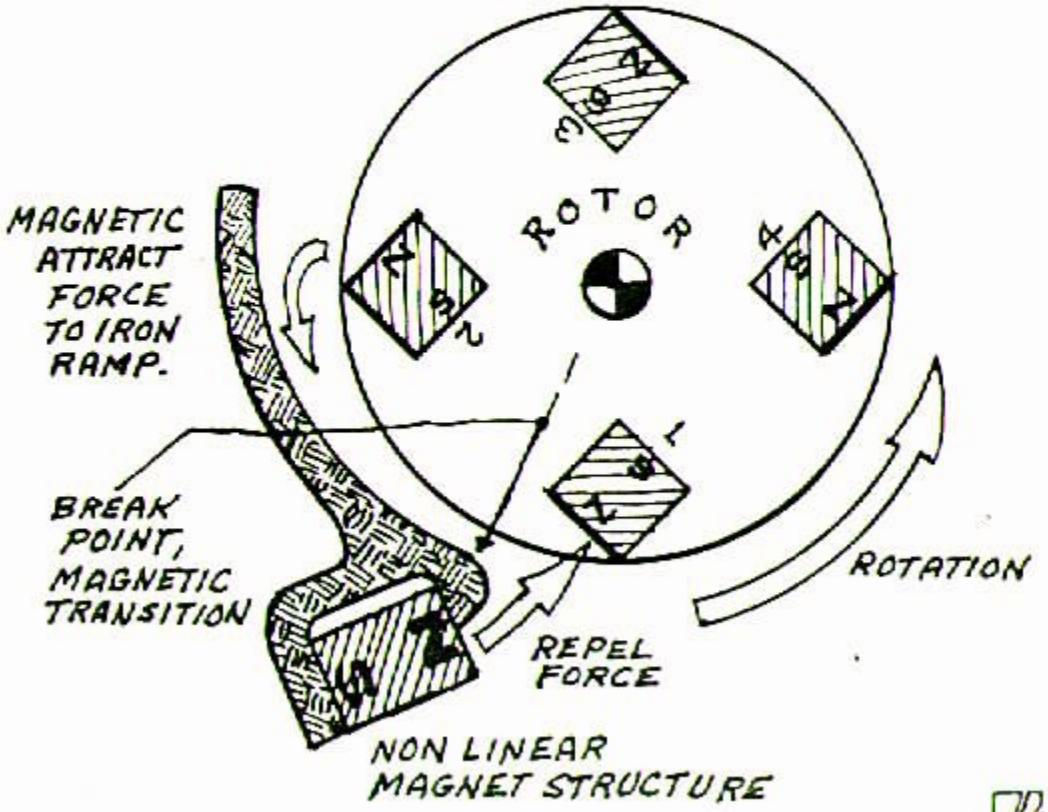
Motor Diagrams And Lab Notes

The lab notes and diagrams on this page were built by John Bedini and Ron Cole. The theory is all Tom Bearden's, and comes out of the book "TOWARD A NEW ELECTROMAGNETICS PART 4: VECTORS AND MECHANISMS CLARIFIED"

The circuit diagrams that are in this section are for people with electronic backgrounds. Some of the parts are outdated and will need to be replaced."PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THINGS UNTIL THEY WORK"

NON ELECTRIC PERMANENT MAGNET MOTOR -- IT REALLY WORKS!

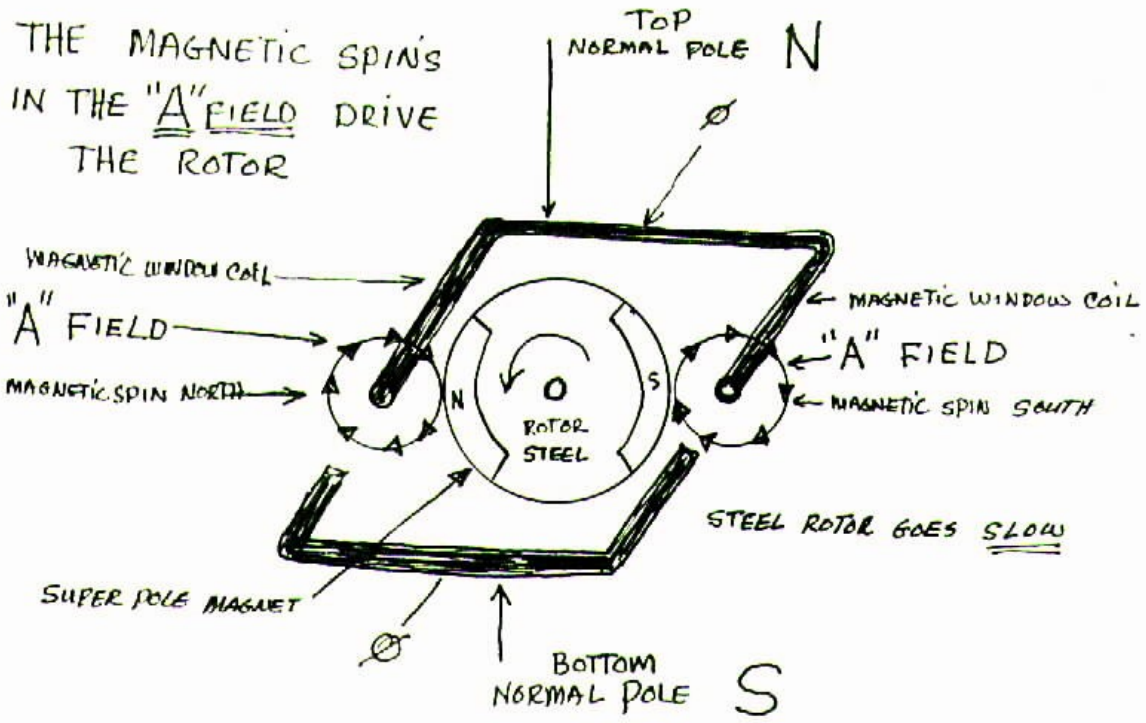
FOUR PROVEN INDIVIDUAL CONCEPTS UNIFIED INTO A SINGLE FUNCTIO

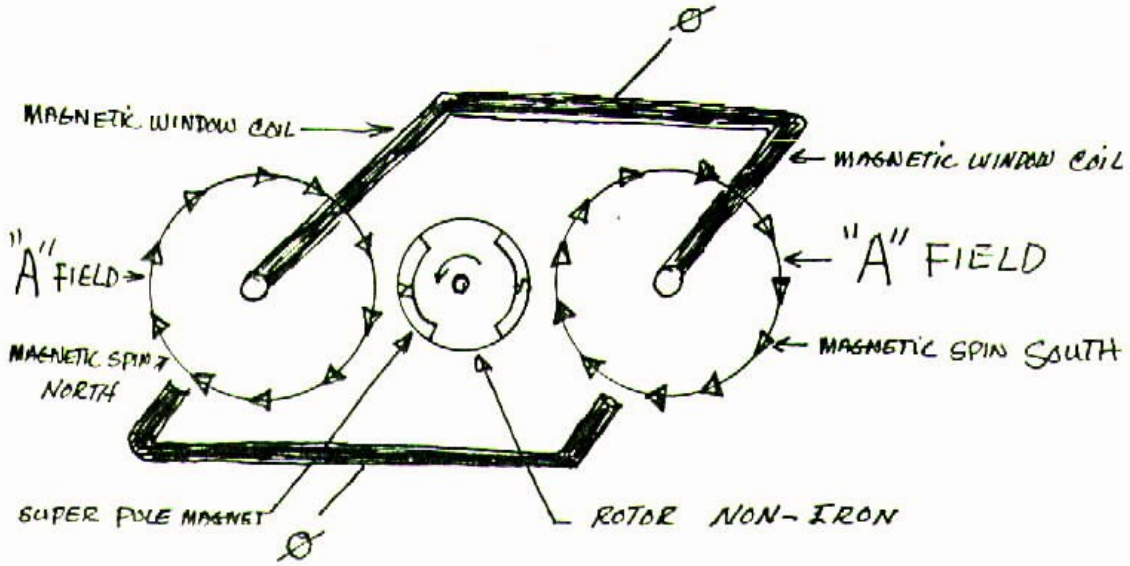


BACKGROUND REF:

H. JOHNSON
T. BEARDEN
J. BEDINI
R. COLE

B.A.S.E.



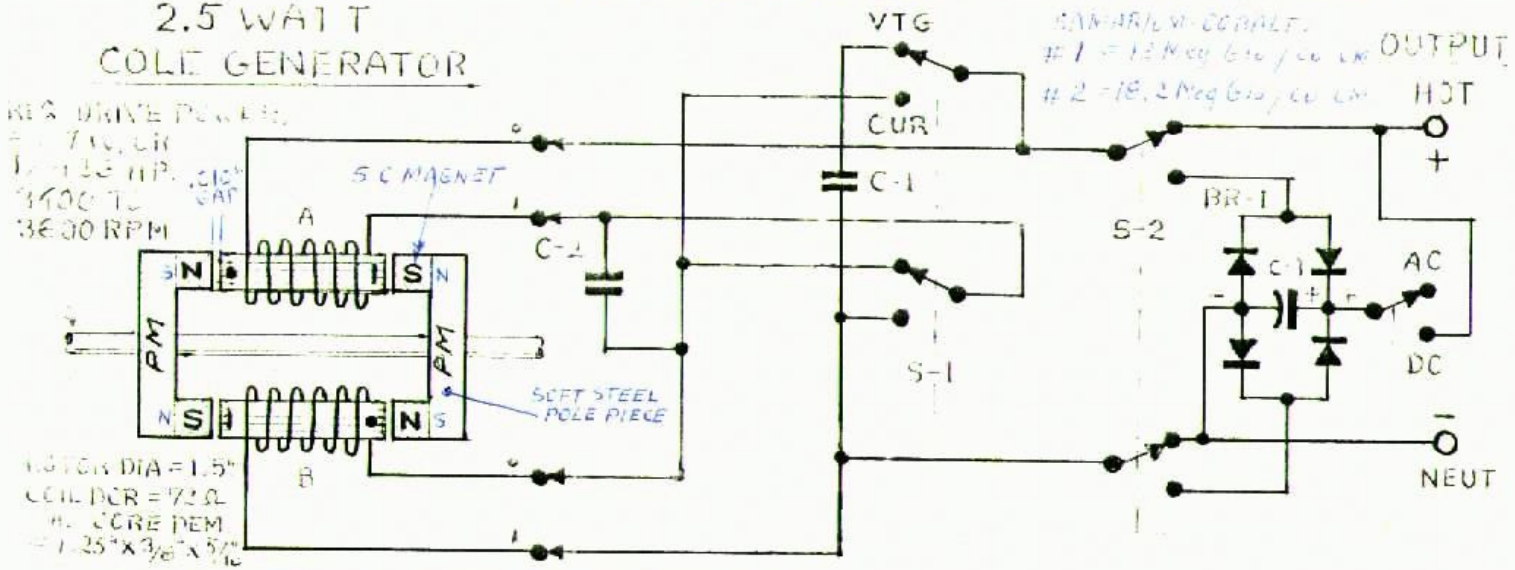


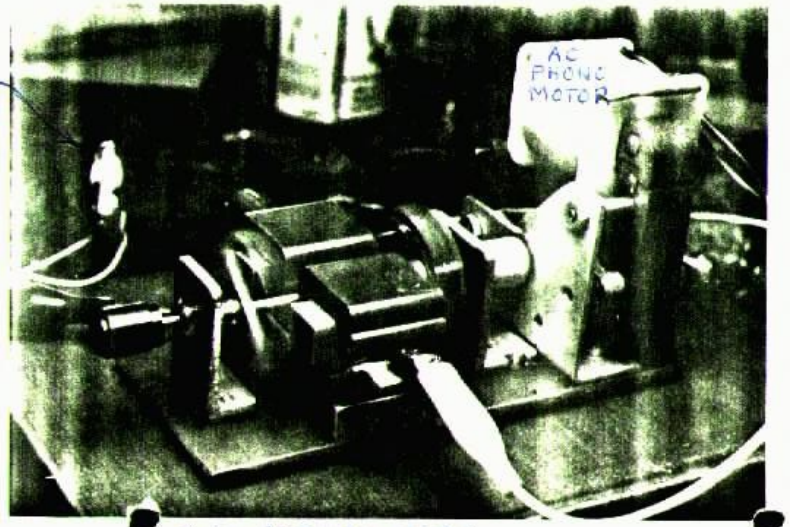
SPECIAL VIEW

LAB NOTES
JOHN REDINI

ONLY 1.5 CC [illegible] OF SAMAR-COBALT #1 MAGNET MAT[illegible]IAL WAS USED FOR THE ROTORS IN THIS MINI GENERATOR.

2.5 WATT COLE GENERATOR





2 W 24 V RLLR

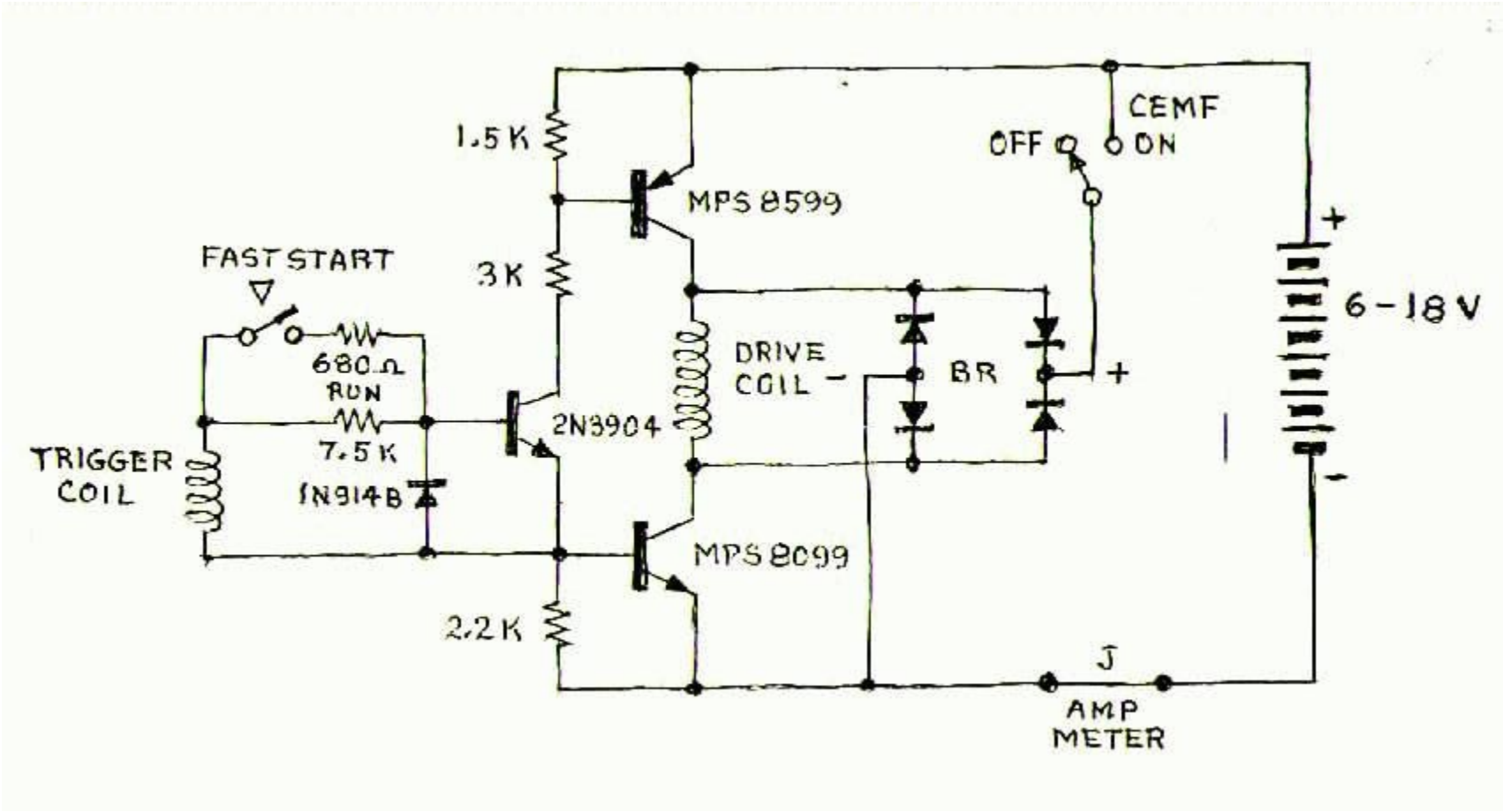
4/5 ACTUAL SIZE

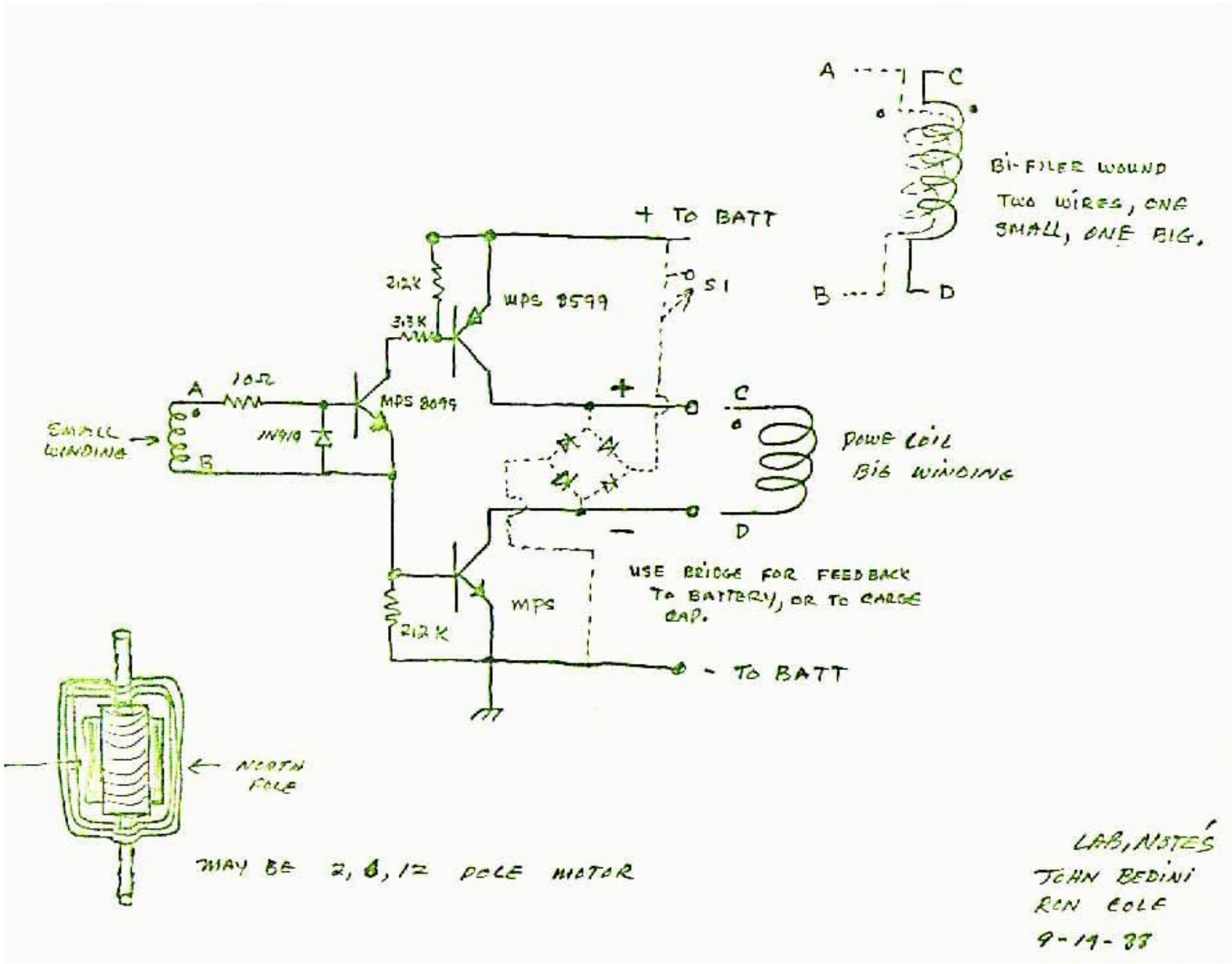
VTG	C-1	1.25 μf NP 400 V
CUR	C-2	5 μf NP 200 V
AC	C-3	1000 μf P 150 V
	BR-1	1A 500V RECT. BRIDGE
	S-1, S-2	3PDT SW

OUTPUT POWER (MAX.)

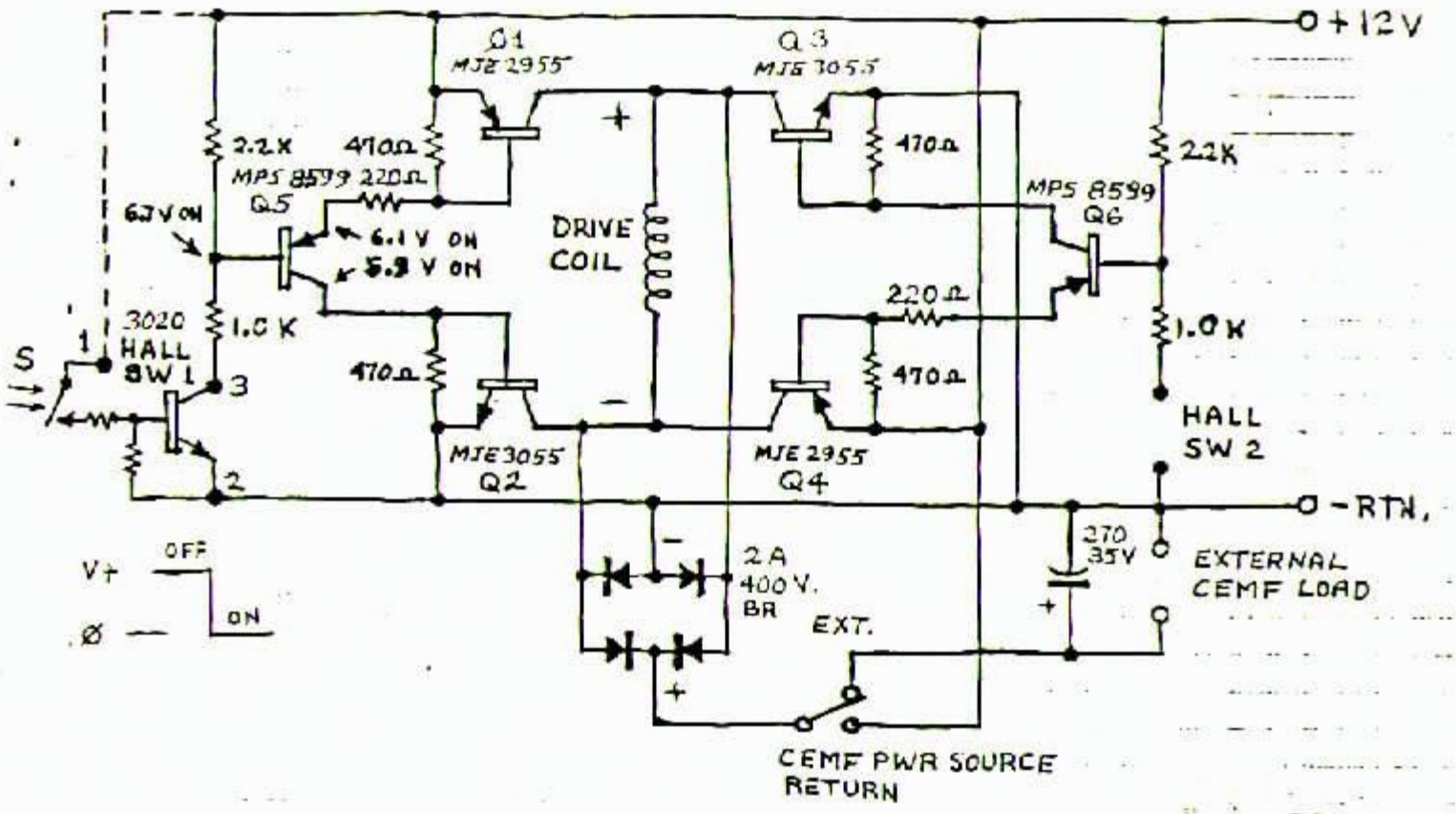
VTG MODE:	AC,	90 V @ 27 MA
" "	DC,	120 V @ 18 MA
" "	DC,	12 V @ 200 MA
CUR MODE:	AC,	52 V @ 48 MA
" "	AC,	14 V @ 179 MA
" "	DC,	55 V @ 46 MA
" "	DC,	10 V @ 250 MA

CONT'D →


1.5K
MPS 8599
CEMF
OFF
ON
FAST START
3K
+
6-18V
680Ω
RUN
DRIVE
COIL
BR
+
2N3904
7.5K
TRIGGER
COIL
IN914B
MPS 8099
-
2.2K
J
AMP
METER


A
C
B
D
BI-FILER WOUND
TWO WIRES, ONE SMALL, ONE BIG.
+ TO BATT
S1
212K
313K
MPS 8599
MPS 8099
10Ω
A
B
SMALL WINDING
IN910
+
C
D
POWR COIL
BIG WINDING
−
USE BRIDGE FOR FEEDBACK TO BATTERY, OR TO CARGE CAP.
MPS
212K
- TO BATT
NORTH POLE
MAY BE 2, 6, 12 POLE MOTOR
LAB, NOTES
JOHN BEDINI
RON COLE
9-19-88

SEQUENTIAL BIPOLAR SWITCH - COMMUTATOR



THE TESLA SWITCH

We used as a starting point for our experiments, the switching device John Bedini had built for the Tesla Symposium. Our goal was to upgrade this switching device for ordinary car or motorcycle batteries.

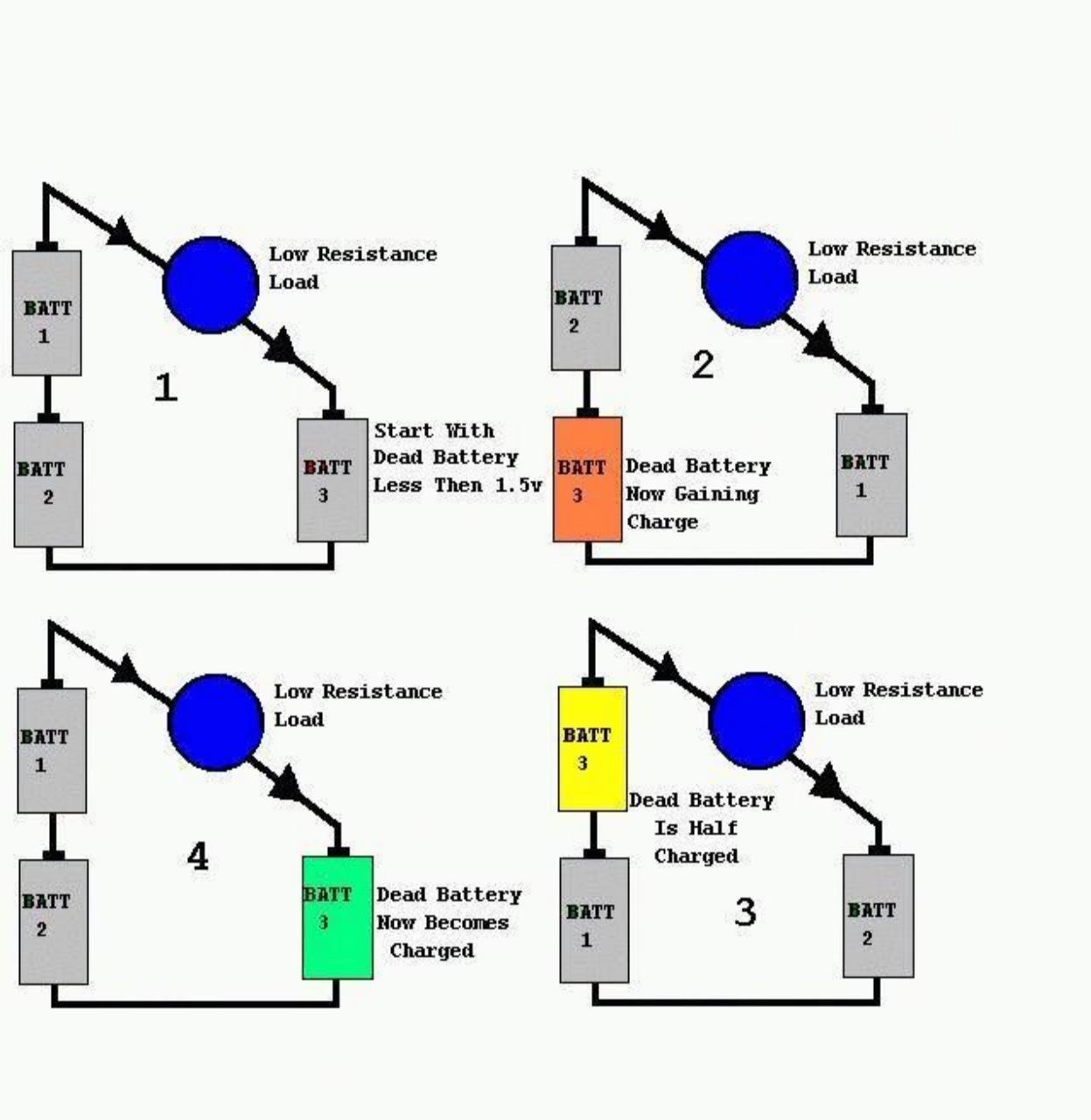
Because we had already learned that the efficiency will go up the more we load the circuit, we decided to load this Tesla circuit also.

We found that when we connected a second lamp, the first lamp instantaneously became brighter.

Each time we disconnected and connected one of the light bulbs or other loads in the circuit, we saw a spark about a half inch long. The light of this spark was noticeably different from the light of sparks observed when experimenting with high voltages. We discovered that in addition to X-rays we were also generating scalar waves. These were detecting using a scalar wave detector built by John Bedini, which was based on a plan furnished by Tom Bearden.

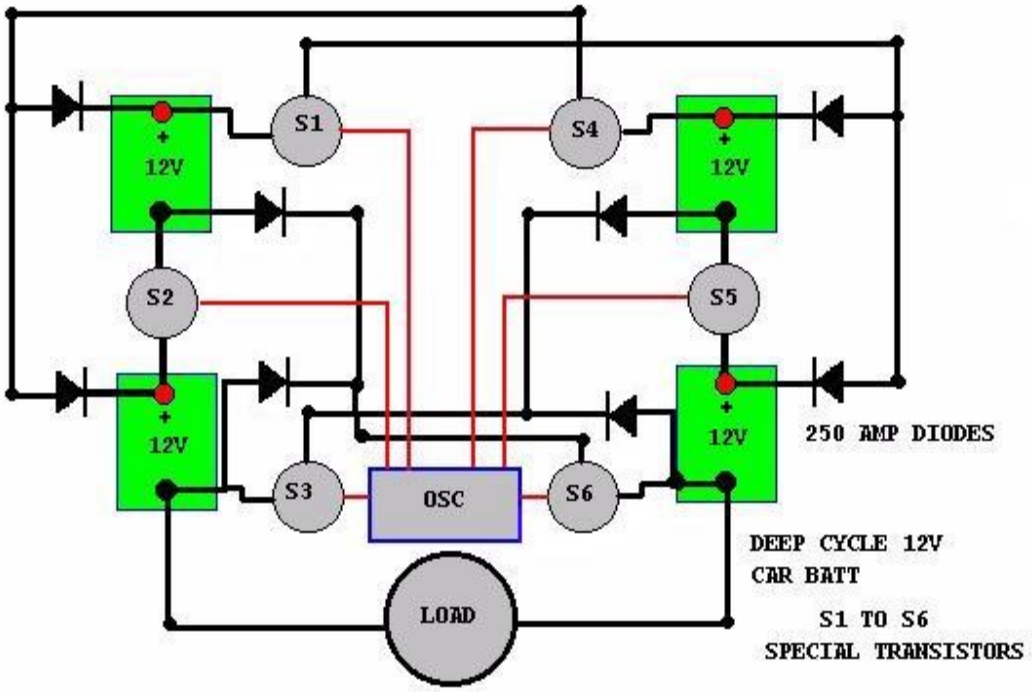
THE CIGAR-BOX SIZE TESLA SWITCH

Bedini was then invited to speak at the Tesla Centennial Symposium in Colorado Springs, CO, on August, 11, 1984, The symposium honored the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Nikola Tesla in the USA, and was sponsored by the Tesla Committee, by the Institute for Electronic and Electrical Engineers (IEEE), Pikes Peak Section, and by the Ford Aerospace& Communications Corporation,Colorado Springs Operation. At the symposium, Bedini demonstrated an inexpensive, cigar-box sized Tesla-type converter witch he had recently built. Throughout the demonstration, which lasted a full 24 hours during the symposium, a constant load was being drawn out of the system to do work, Nevertheless, the converter kept the nickel-cadmium batteries fully charged! The concept, witch had been originated by Nikola Tesla, was given to John Bedini by Ronald Brandt, who was a personal friend of Nikola Tesla. Brandt is reputed to have a similar converter which he has used for years without loosing the battery charge. Bedini presented the schematic diagram showing how to build the solid-state device, and then released copies of the schematic diagram.

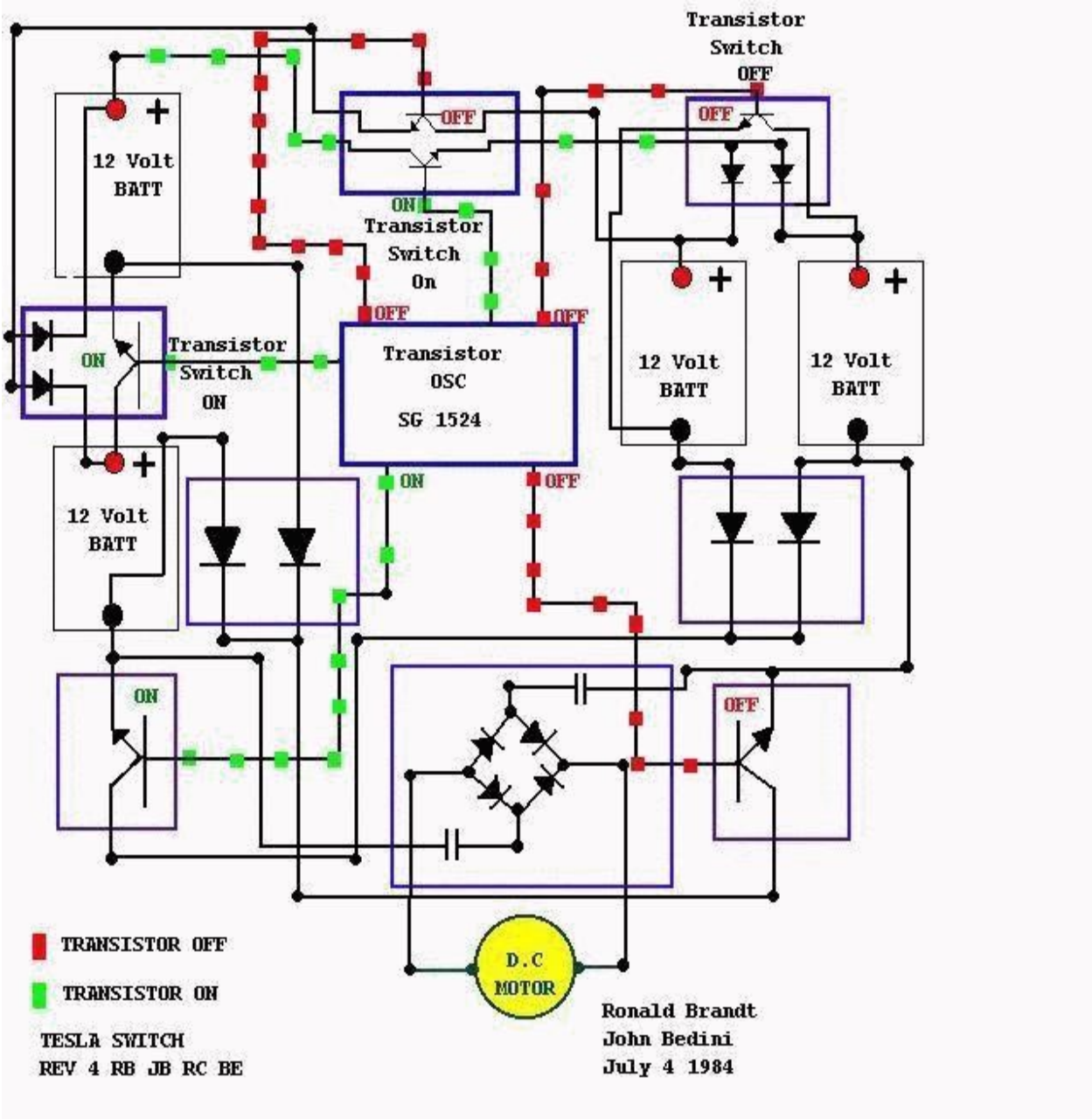


This Diagram Was used by John Bedini to test the Tesla Switch

RONALD BRANDT 1983



This is the Ron Brandt converter, the way I received it from Ron in late 1983. Ron had this in a car which he drove all over town and on the highway at speeds up to 60 MPH. Tesla could have had the same type Converter



The scalar wave battery charger.

It happened on a Saturday night on the Bill Jenkins Show. I was invited to speak between the Dodger Baseball game and the news. The show had about one hour remaining to the end at 12:00 midnight.

Bill Jenkins knew nothing about what I was going to talk about that night. The time came for us to go on the air and the program started. I then proceeded to talk to the audience and I said, "Did

anyone ever try this experiment: Did you ever try charging two capacitors, say about 22,000 microfarads, with 12 volts and then putting the two capacitors in series and dumping the charge across that same battery?" In the next few minutes the phone lines started to light up so I took the first phone call and answered the person's question. By the time the next call came up, it was time for news. By the time the news was over, I was on my way home with Bill.

Well two weeks went by and it came time for the next radio show. This is where Ray and Bill showed up. Bill Jenkins called for the radio station Chief Engineer, and said to Ray and Bill: "Well Show Us what You Got." Bill said, "WE HAVE A SCALAR WAVE BATTERY CHARGER." The Engineer said, "Sure you do." Bill said, "We do. We built this to John Bedini's plan." The Engineer said "OK, LET'S TEST IT." About this time Bill threw the switch on the side of the box , the lights and the motor started to run and Bill said to the station Engineer, "GO AHEAD MEASURE THE BATTERY." The station Engineer put the best meter the station owned across the battery. The Engineer looked over to Bill Jenkins and Me and said, "I do not believe this. This battery for all practical purposes is dead but yet it's running the lights and the motor and the battery is not running down."

For weeks after that the station was flooded with calls from people trying to find out where they could find this Bill and Ray. About one month after that I got a phone call from Bill. He said "Would you like to come over to my house. I said, "Sure." I got to his house and we talked for about two hours. At the end of our talk I asked Bill if I could have a copy of the circuit diagram. He said, "Sure. After all,you invented the thing."

This is where the bad part comes in. What the hell happened to Bill and Ray with this box? They never did anything with it. Here is the good part, the circuit diagram as he drew it I have only copied it in my paint program. IT'S YOURS, HAVE FUN. I NEVER BUILT IT. I ONLY HAD AN IDEA ABOUT A PORTABLE BATTERY CHARGER YOU NEVER HAD TO PLUG INTO THE WALL FOR POWER.

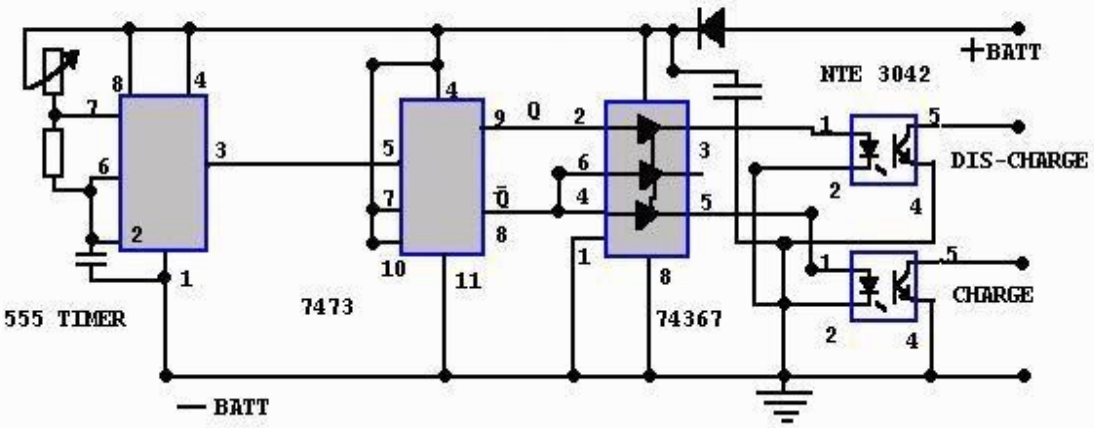
Some things in the circuit look wrong to me. But this is the circuit just the way I received it. So that's what I'm putting on the page. I have not studied this circuit and I haven't built it. I'm just giving you the information.

WARNING: BATTERY COULD EXPLODE IF YOU HAVE FAULTY CONNECTIONS. BUILD AT YOUR OWN RISK.

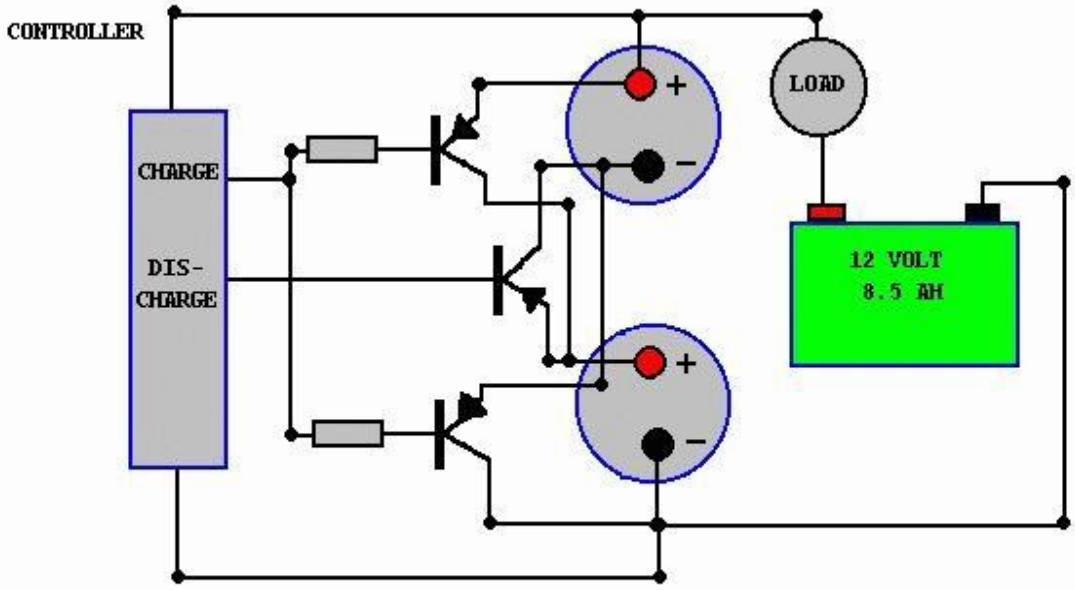
Good Luck

John Bedini

SCALAR WAVE CONTROLLER

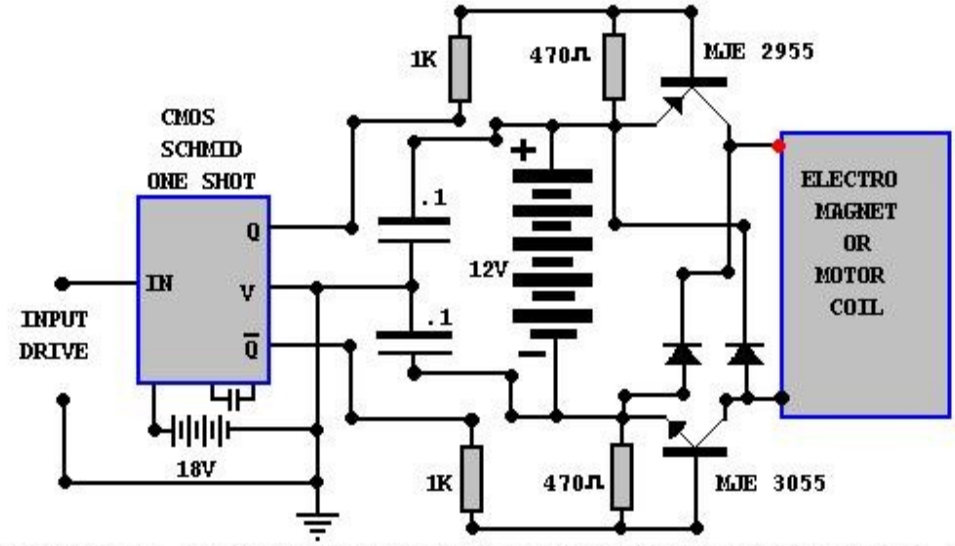


THE SCALAR BATTERY CHARGER



THE TRANSISTORS ARE OLD TOP-HAT 108'S (PNP)
THE CAP'S 15000 UF
THE RESISTORS ARE UNKOWN
THE CONTROLLER HAD IN IT A 555 TIMER 7473 AND 74367 AND TWO
NTE 3042

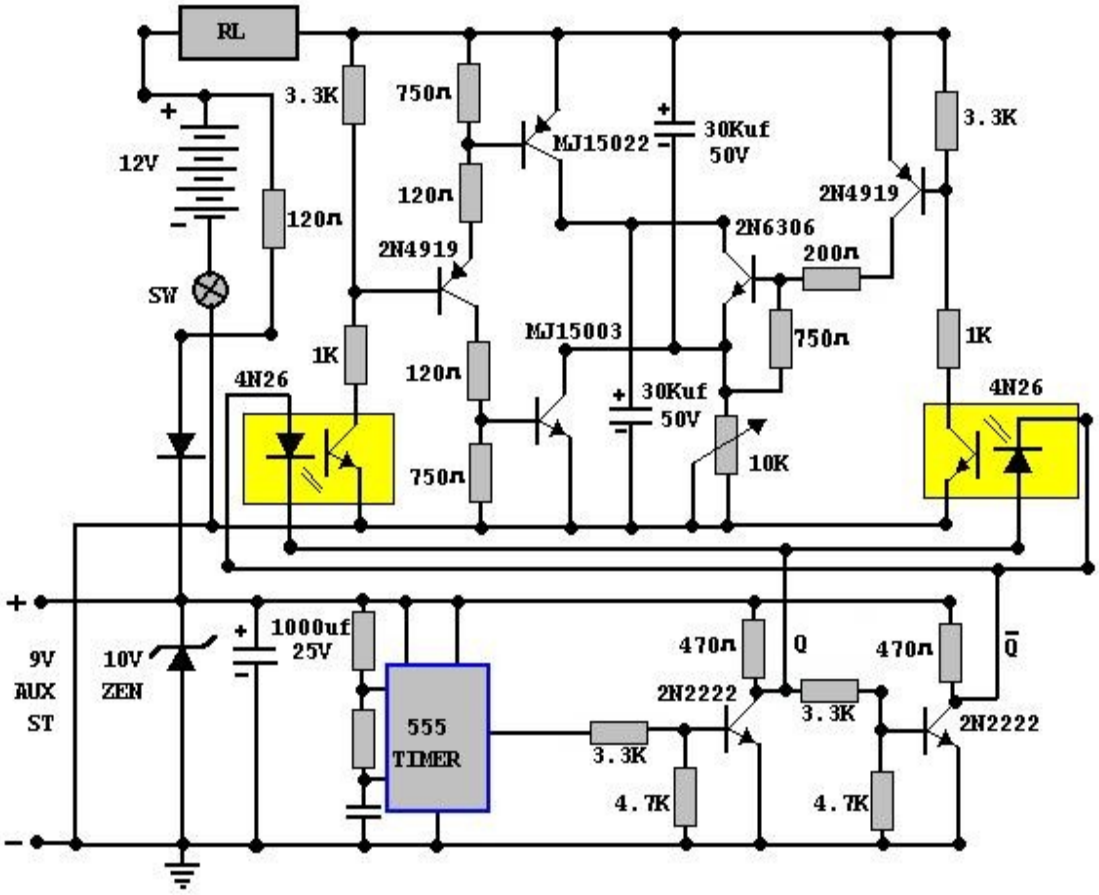
INDUCTIVE BACK EMF RETURN POWER TO SUPPLY SYSTEM



A METHOD FOR CAPTURING WAISTED ENERGY: THIS WAS BUILT BY RON COLE TO TEST THE MOTOR COILS, RON USED THIS CIRCUIT LATER ON THE BI-POLAR BATTERY SWITCH.

I might say something here, Ron Cole and I worked together, some of the circuits He did others I did. We are still very good friends to this day, except that I moved to Idaho and Ron stayed in California, but we still talk on the phone to each other.

RON COLE'S BIPOLAR SWITCH CIRCUIT



THIS WAS RON COLES, (PAR SWITCH) THE FREQUENCY WAS 10hz TO 500hz.
RON COLE NEVER SAID WHAT IT DID TO THE BATTERY. BUT IT IS LIKE
BILL NELSONS SCALAR BATTERY SWITCH. RON COLE 1989

PETER PEREGRIUS MOTOR

Permanent magnetic motor

This was written in old english. We did the best we could.

In this chapter I will reveal to you the way of constructing a continually moving wheel, elaborated with marvelous ingenuity, in the pursuit of which invention I have seen many people wandering about, and wearied with manifold toil. For that they did not observe that they could arrive at the mastery of this by means of the virtue, or power of this stone.

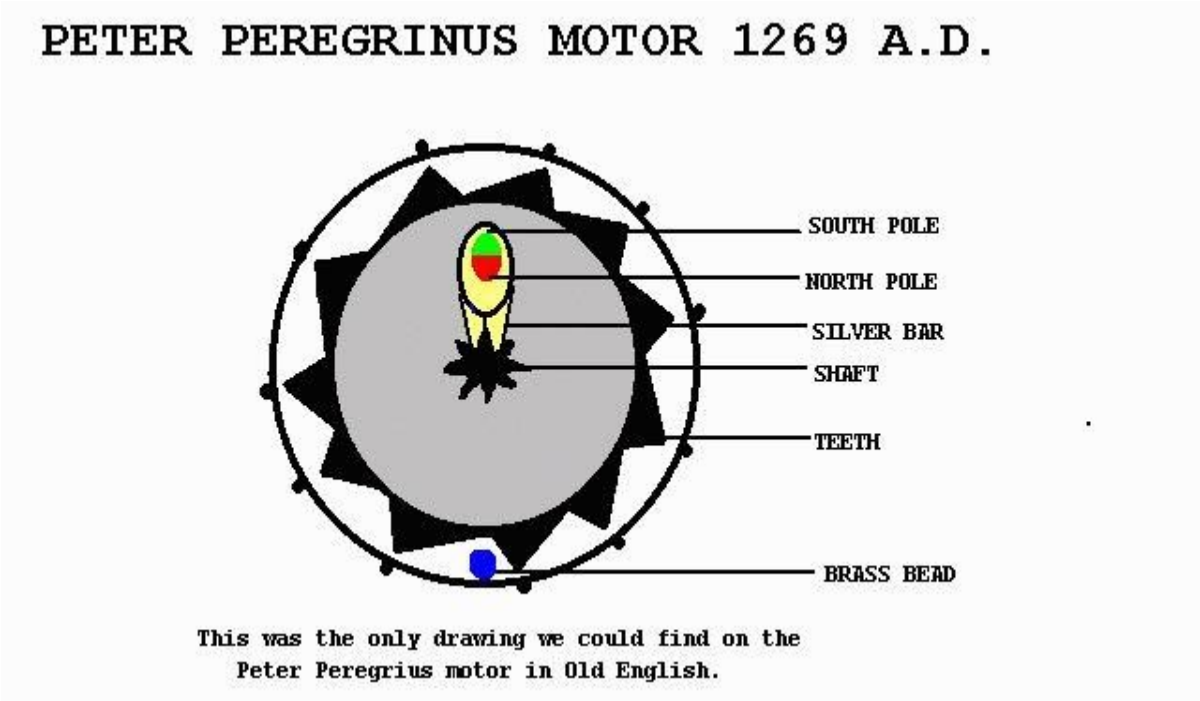
For the construction of this wheel, you shall prepare a silver case, like the case of a mirror, hollowed out, worked within with skillful workmanship, with carvings and perforations, which you shall make for the mere sake of BEAUTY, and of lightening the weight: for the lighter it shall be, the more swiftly it will move. You shall, however, make the perforations so that the EYE OF THE IGNORANT MAY NOT PERCEIVE INSIDE THE CASE, what is cunningly put therein. But inside let there be small claws or teeth of iron, of one another, so that they be not distant from one another more than the breadth of a bean or the thickness of a pea. But let the said wheel be uniform in weight of its parts. And then fix an axis through the middle, about which the wheel may revolve, the axis remaining quite immovable. To this axis also let a small silver bar be added, fixed to it, situated between the two cases, at the end of which let a magnet be set, prepared in this manner.

Let it be rounded and its poles found, as has been said. Afterward let it be fashioned in the same shape of an egg, without touching the poles, and let it be thinned down a little on two opposite sides between the poles, so that it may be flattened in shape, in order that it may occupy less room, so that it may not touch the sides of the case on the inside in the motion of the wheel. And having been so fashioned, let it be placed on the small bar, like a stone in a ring, and let the north pole be a little inclined toward the teeth of the wheel, so that the virtue may flow into the iron teeth not along a diameter, but with some inclination: so that when any tooth shall have come to the north pole, and shall be passed a little beyond the same in consequence of the impetus of the wheel, it may approach the southern part, which will repel rather than attract it, as is clear from the rule propounded above. And to each tooth will move continually in a perpetual state of attraction.

And in order that the wheel may fulfill its part the more, swiftly, shut up between the cases a little round bead of brass or silver, of such size as may be contained between any two teeth: so that when the wheel is raised, the bead will fall on the opposite side. Wherefor when the motion of the wheel is continuous toward one side, the fall of the bead also will likewise be continuous toward the opposite side being received between each pair of teeth of the wheel perpetually: and seeking by its weight, the center of the wheel or of the earth, it will prove an assistance, and will not let the teeth rest in a direct line with the stone. But let the spaces between the teeth be conveniently recessed, so that they may be able to hold the bead properly in the direction of its fall, as the present description shows.

FAREWELL.....

Finished in camp, at the siege of LUCERA, in the year of our LORD 1269 on the 8th day of AUGUST endeth this treatise.

- 

This epistle of Peter Pereginus, on the magnet written in 1269, is done into ENGLISH by Silvanus P. Thompson from the printed latin versions, Bertell 1868, and Hellmann 1898, and amended by reference to the manuscript copy in his posession, formerly amongst the Pallips Manuscripts, dated 1391, and is printed in the

year 1902, in the caxton type, by Charles Whittingham & Co. at the Chiswick Press, to the number of 240 copies of which this is #27 by T.T.

P.Peregrinus -(1269 A.D.) To Lee Bowmen in 1954.

Peter Peregrinus is credited with the development of the first known and recorded permanent magnet motor in 1269.His orignal work is on file at the New York City Public Library.

The Peregrinus P.M.M. work remained dormant over the centuries until it was revived by Mr.Lee Bowman of California in 1954. Who evolved a small scale working model.

The device consisted of three parallel shafts supported in bearings within end plates secured to a solid base plate. Three gears were secured at one end of each of the three shafts, at a two-to-one ratio, with one larger gear on the central shafts, as shown.

At the opposite end, three discs were secured to the shafts ends with one larger disc on the central shaft, and the two equal size smaller discs on the two, outer shafts. The discs were also fixed at a two-to-one ratio, the same as the gear ratios at the opposite shafts ends. Eight Alnico rod permanent magnets were equally spaced on the one large disc, and four magnets each on the two smaller discs, so that they would coincide in position when the three discs were revolved. The elongated Alnico permanent magnets were placed on each of the discs so that they revolved parallel to the shafts, and their ends passed each other with a close air gap of about .005".

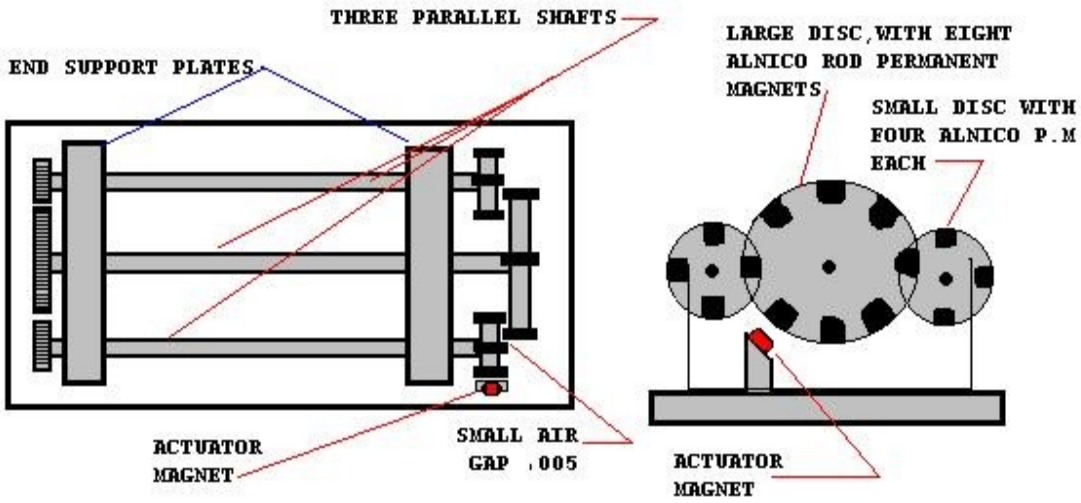
When the discs were moved by hand, the magnets passing each other were so phased as to be synchronized at each passing position, as shown in the sketches.

The operation of the magnetic device required the positioning of a single cylindrical permanent magnet which was placed at an angle relative to the lower quadrant of the end discs, as shown. This single magnet acted as the actuator magnet which caused the rotation of the discs by unbalancing the nagnetic forces of the three magnetic discs.

The Bowman magnetic motor was witnessed by several people including an electrical engineer who was impressed with its operation at the time of the demonstration. Although the Bowman device had received some exposure it never received any development interest and was eventually dismantled and destroyed, with no records made of its development potential.

THE BOWMAN PERMANENT MAGNET MOTOR

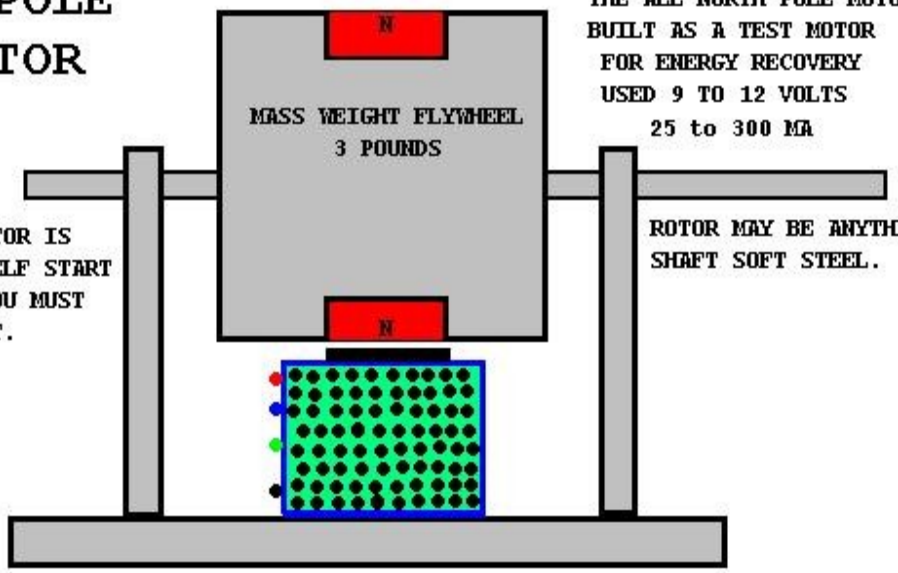
1954



IDEAS AND MOTORS

Here are some simple experiments that you can do for yourself. You perform these experiments at "YOUR OWN RISK".....

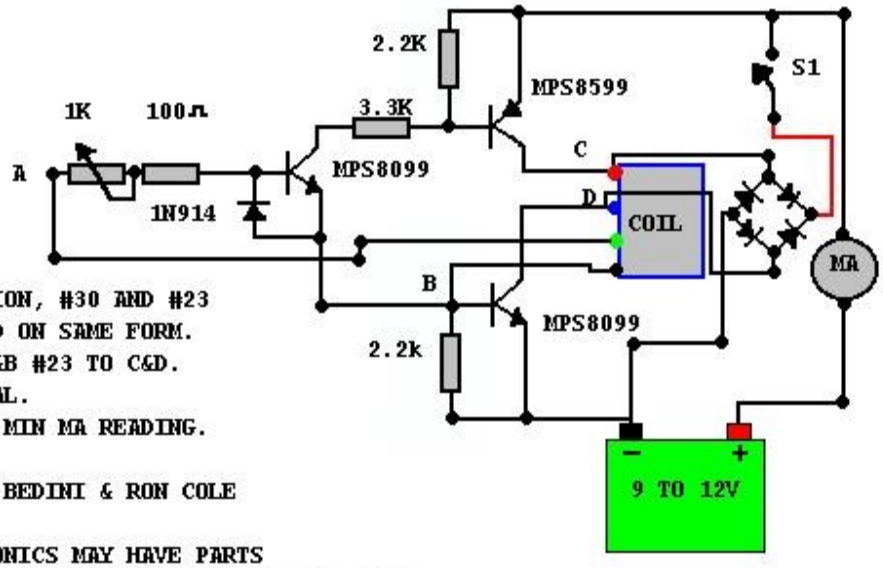
N POLE MOTOR



THE ALL NORTH POLE MOTOR
BUILT AS A TEST MOTOR
FOR ENERGY RECOVERY
USED 9 TO 12 VOLTS
25 to 300 MA

THIS MOTOR IS
NOT A SELF START
TYPE, YOU MUST
START IT.

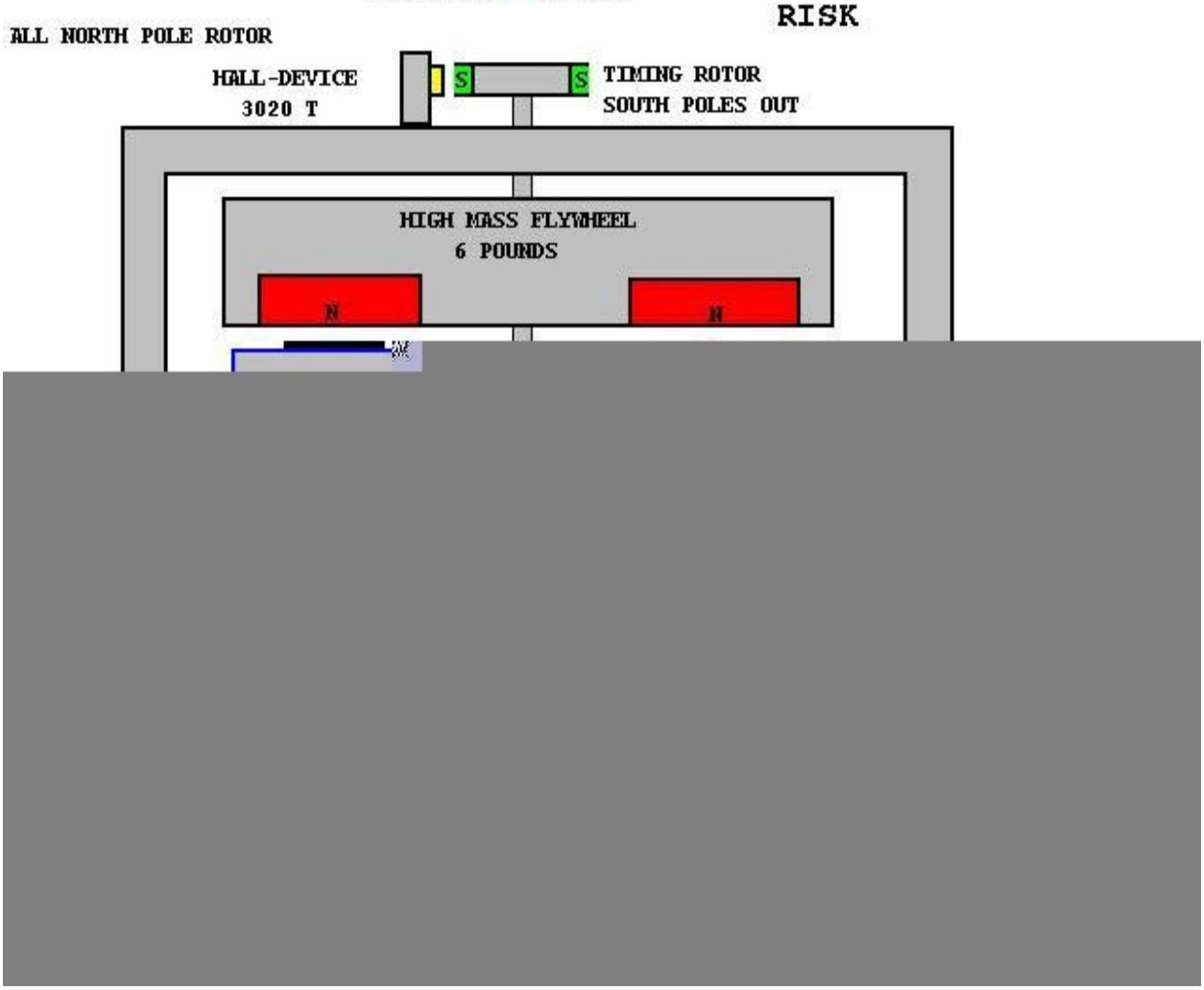
ROTOR MAY BE ANYTHING.
SHAFT SOFT STEEL.

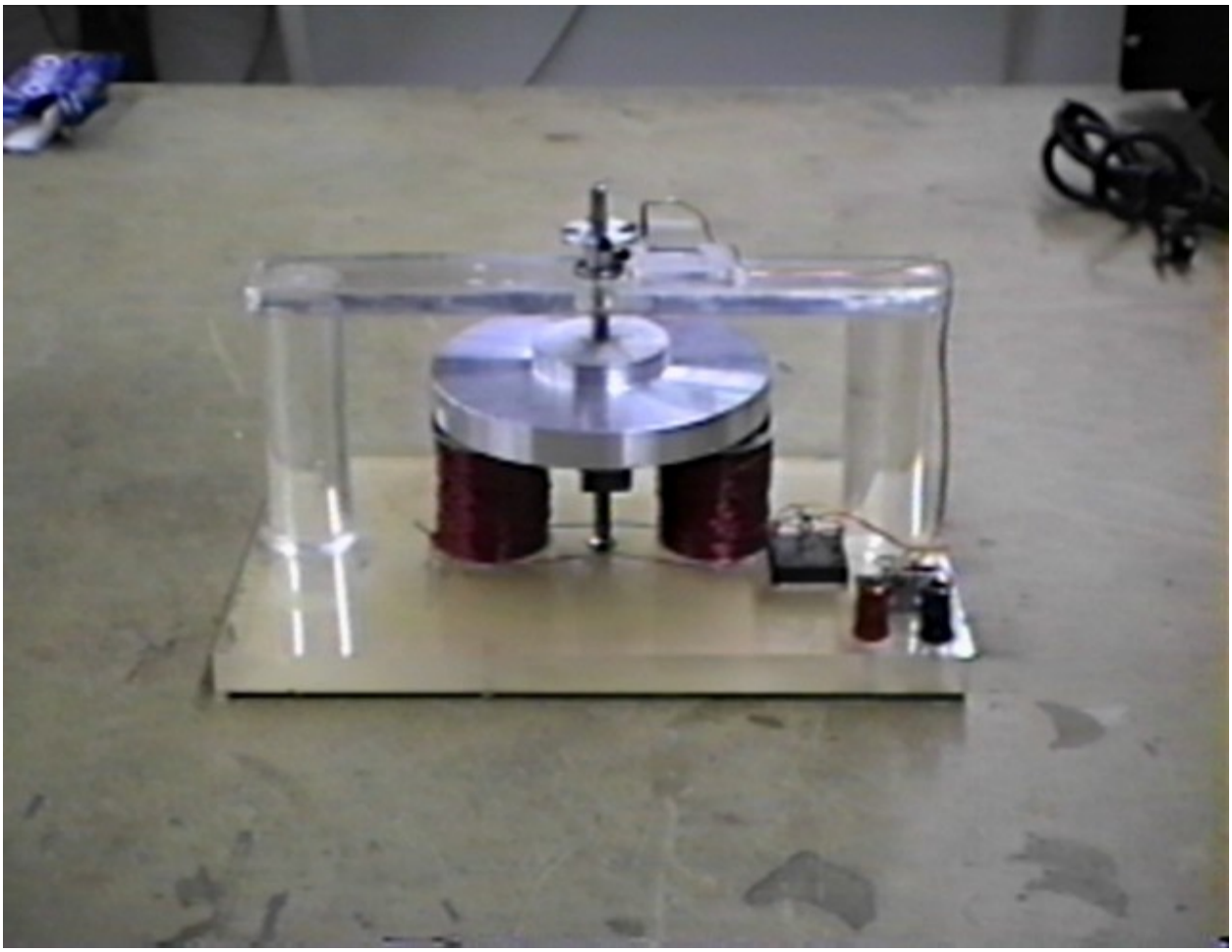


COIL INFORMATION, #30 AND #23
BI-FILER WOUND ON SAME FORM.
#30 WIRE TO A&B #23 TO C&D.
850 TURNS TOTAL.
ADJUST 1K FOR MIN MA READING.

BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI & RON COLE
9-19-1984.
BEDINI ELECTRONICS MAY HAVE PARTS
FOR SALE TO BUILD THIS MOTOR. 1-208-667-8300

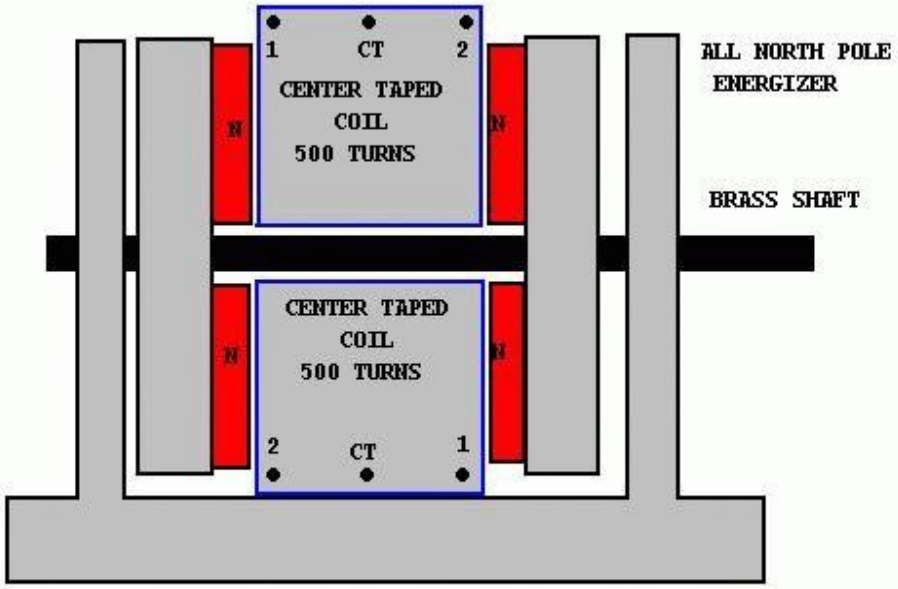
ADAMS TYPE TEST MOTOR
FOR ENERGY RECOVERY
WARNING HIGH SPEED ROTOR
3000 RPM BUILD AT YOUR OWN RISK





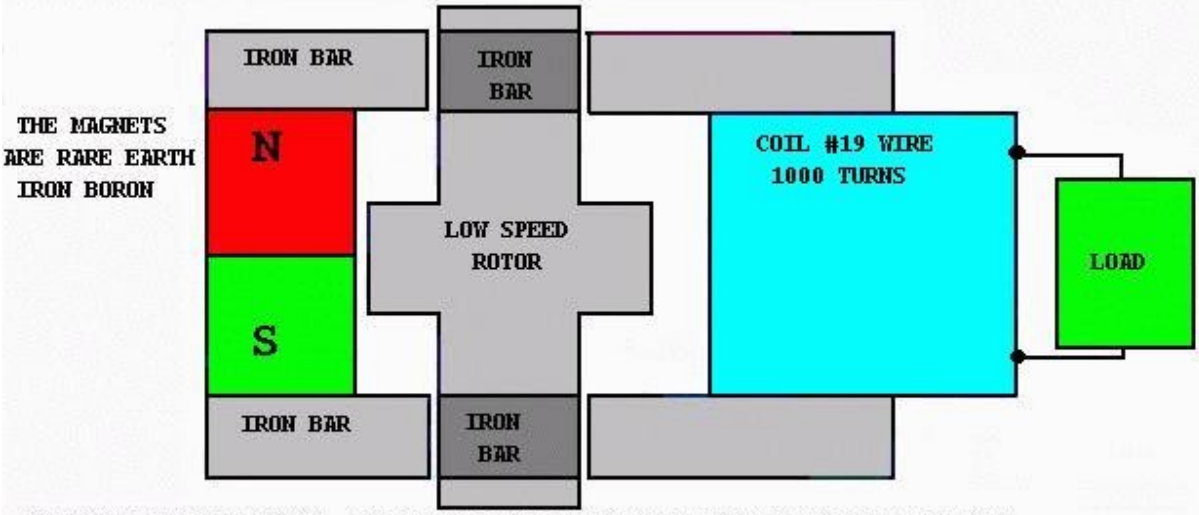
Prototype Adams Motor

BUCKING FIELD ENERGIZER



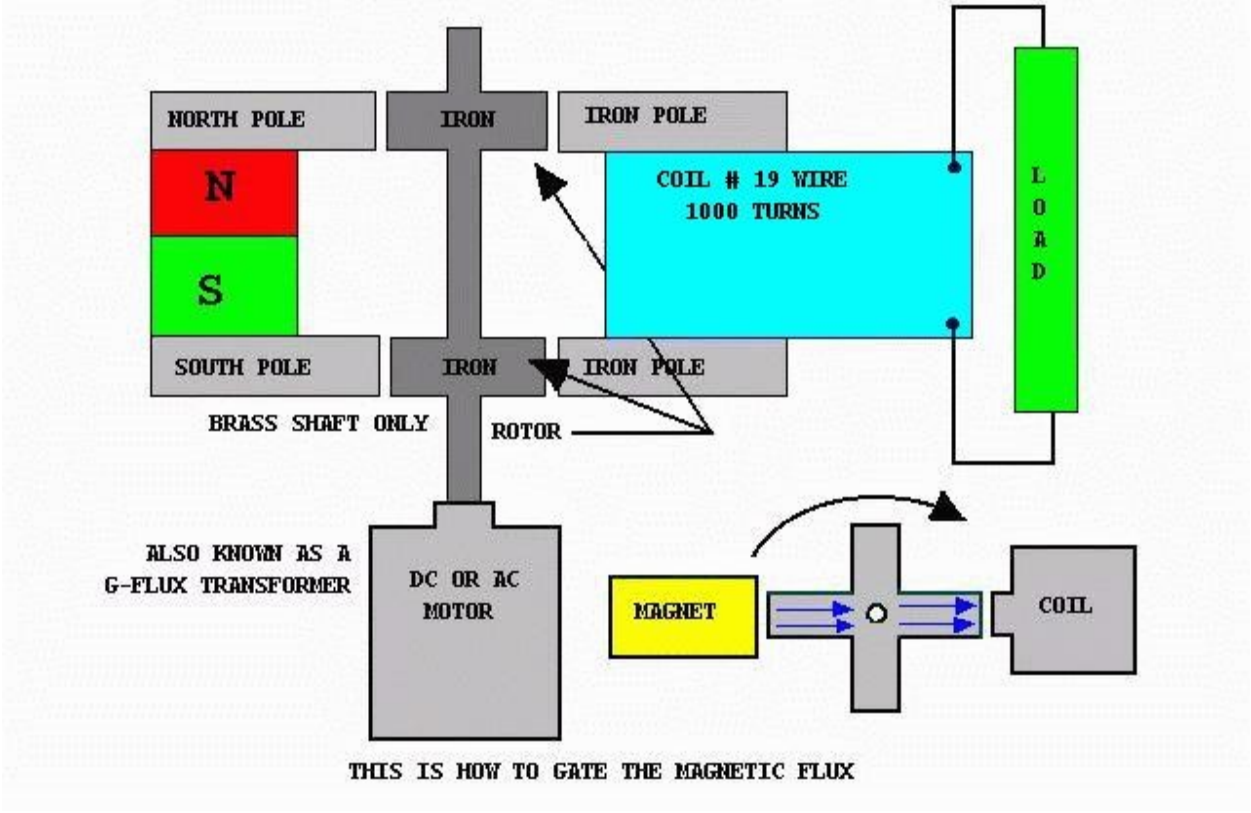
BUCKING ENERGIZER BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI AND RON COLE IN 1988 TO TEST FOR UNKOWN WAVES IN A SCALAR FIELD.

FLUX GATE TRANSFORMER

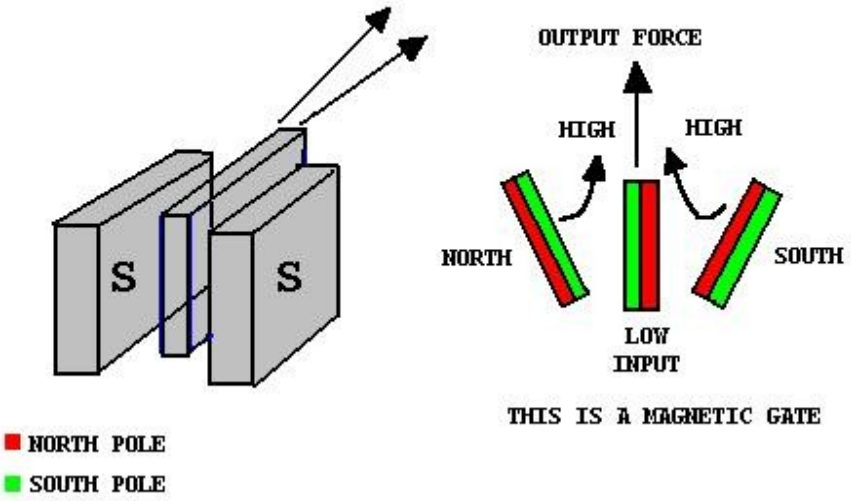


FLUX GATE TRANSFORMER. THIS GATES THE MAGNETIC FLUX BY TURNING THE ROTOR BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI AND RON COLE JULY 1988. UNDER LOAD THEIR IS NO BACK EMF FORCE ON MOTOR.

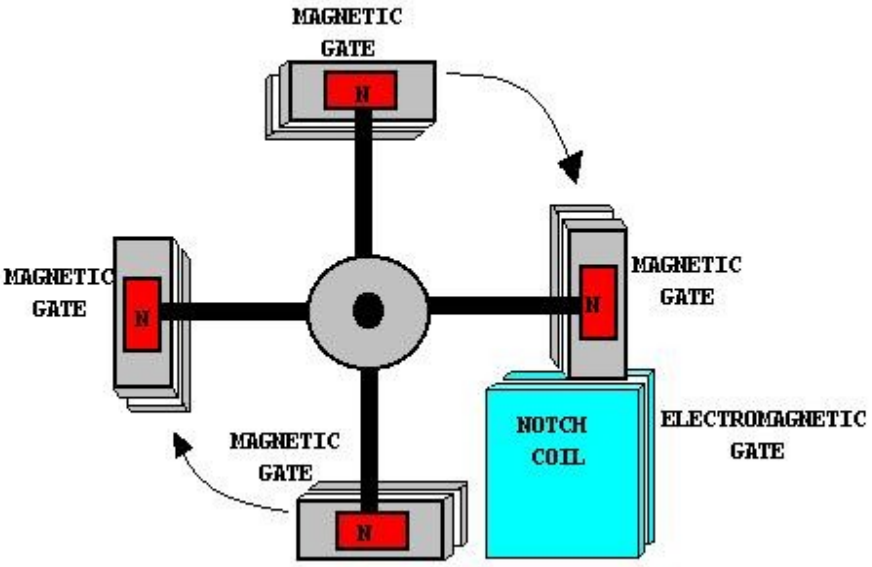
MAGNETIC FLUX GATE



MAGNETIC NOTCH (GATE)



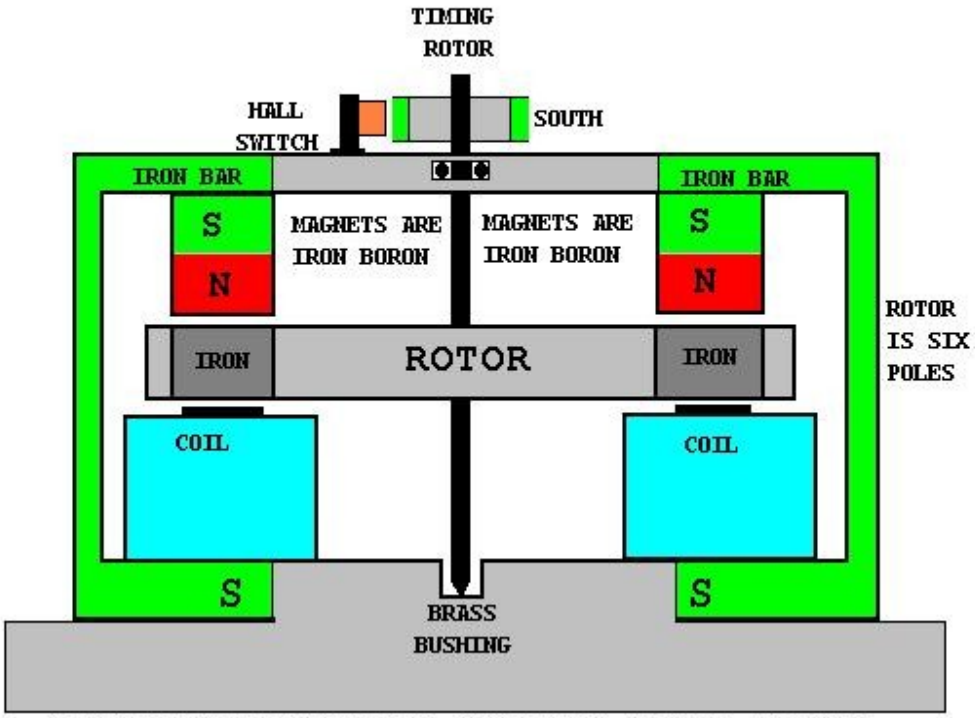
MAGNETIC NOTCH MOTOR (GATING FLUX)



NOTCH MOTOR BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI, 1989.

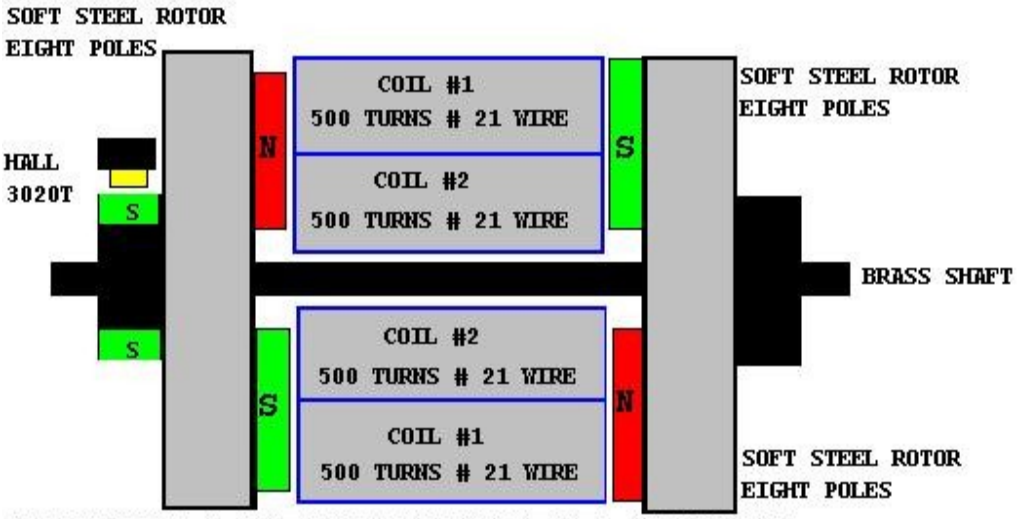
G-FLUX GATING MOTOR

3000 RPM



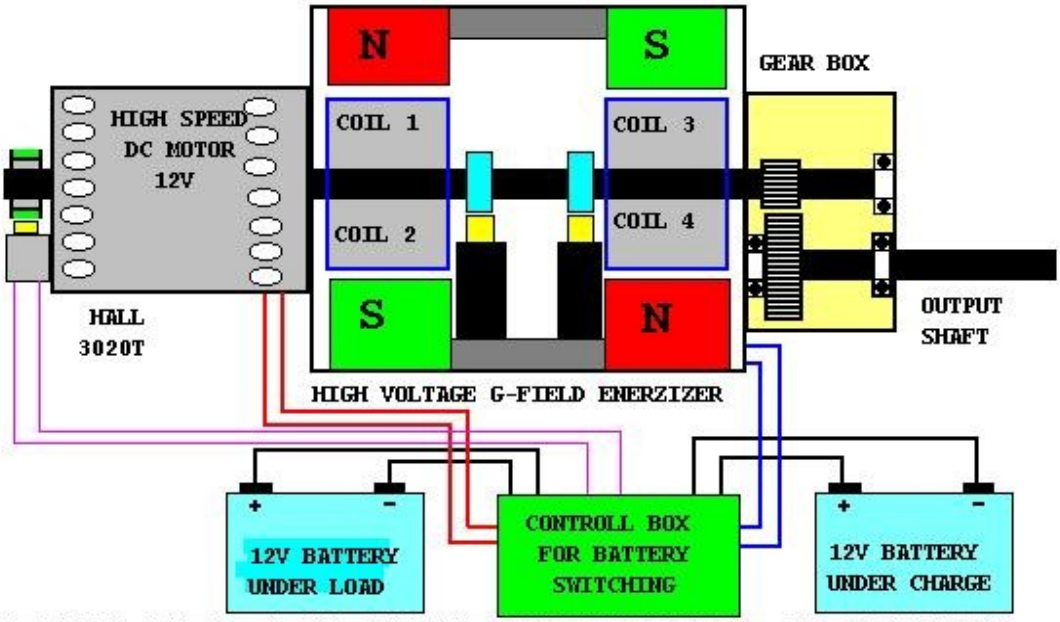
G-FLUX GATING MOTOR BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI, RON COLE JULY 1989

G-FLUX MOTOR ENERGIZER

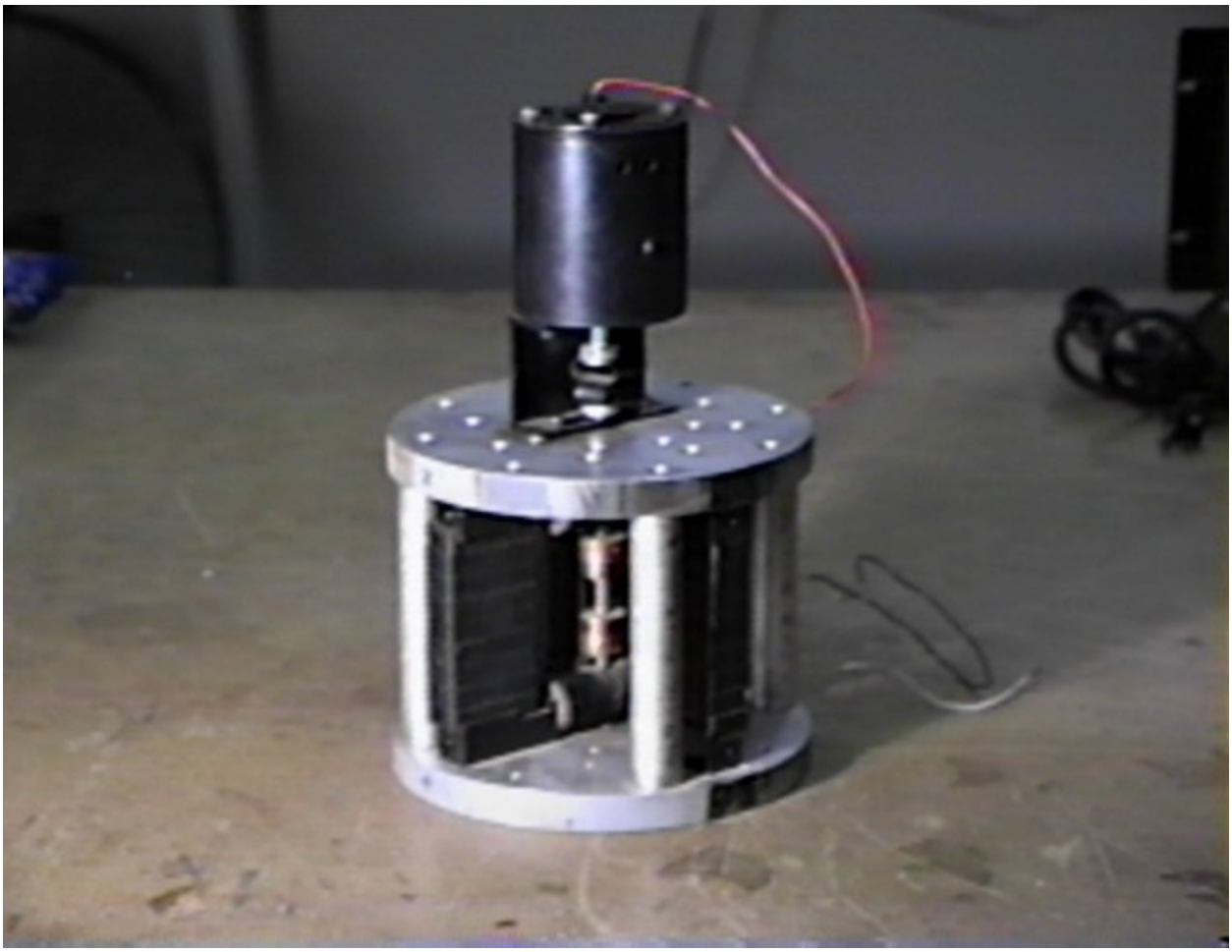


G-FLUX MOTOR ENERGIZER BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI, AND RON COLE
AUG 23 1986.
BIFILER WOUND COILS # 21 WIRE MAGNETS IRON BORON
SOFT STEEL ROTOR
EIGHT POLES

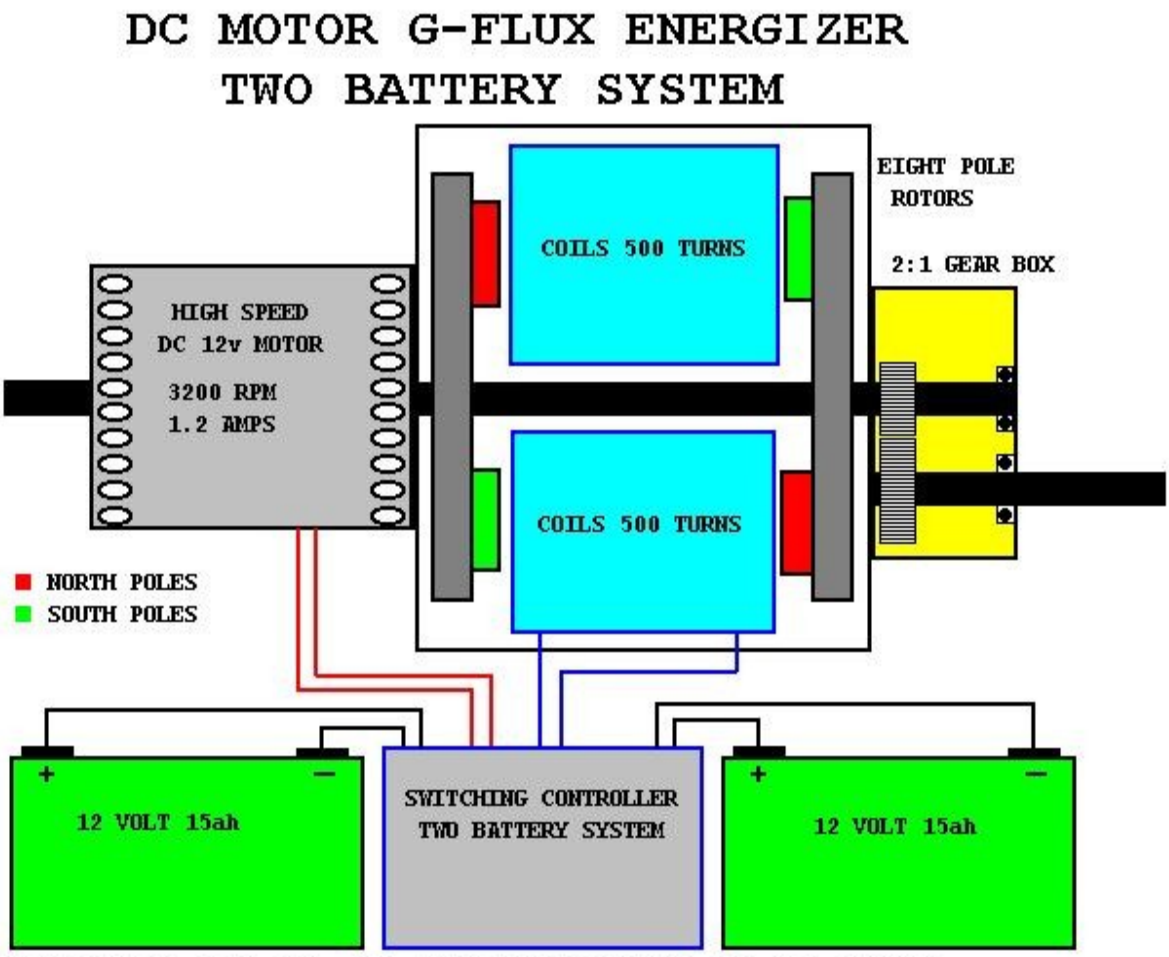
MOTOR G-FIELD ENERGIZER
TWO BATTERY SYSTEM



THIS MOTOR G-FIELD ENERGIZER WAS BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI AND ROBERT LEE MOTORS IN 1988. THE CONTROLLER SWITCHES THE BATTERIES, WHEN THE BATTERY UNDER LOAD DISCHARGES TO 11.1 VOLTS. THE CONTROLLER THEN SWITCHES THE CHARGED BATTERY TO DRIVE THE MOTOR AND THE ENERGIZER CHARGES THE LOW BATTERY .....

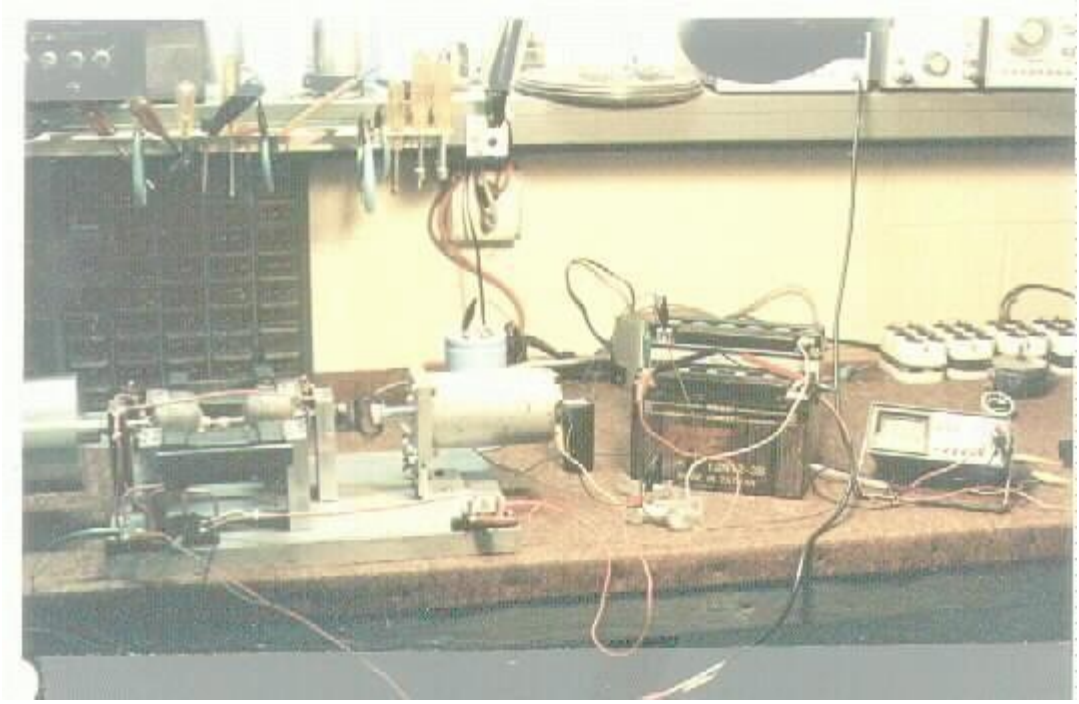


Prototype G-Field Generator



DC MOTOR G-FIELD ENERGIZER BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI AND ROBERT LEE MOTORS JULY 1989. THIS POWERED A 10 FOOT BOAT, THIS WAS THE LAST UNIT TO BE BUILT BY ROBERT LEE MOTORS. THE CIRCUIT WORKS THE SAME AS THE TOP PICTURE ONLY THE BATTERIES ARE LARGER.

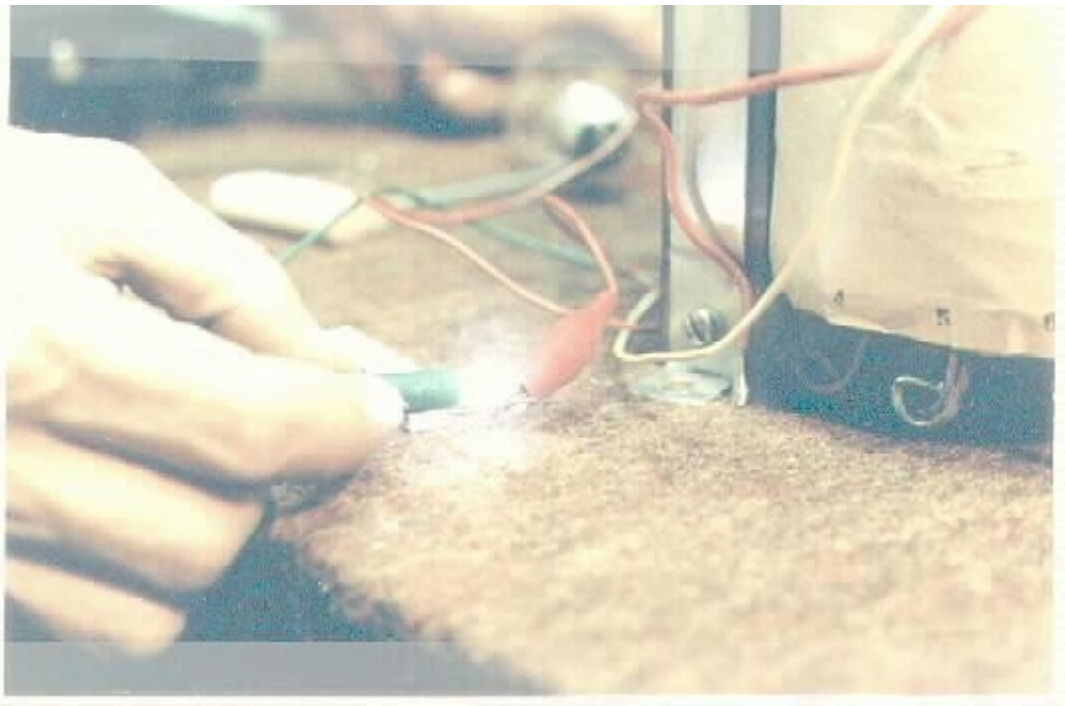
ENERGY MACHINE PICTURES



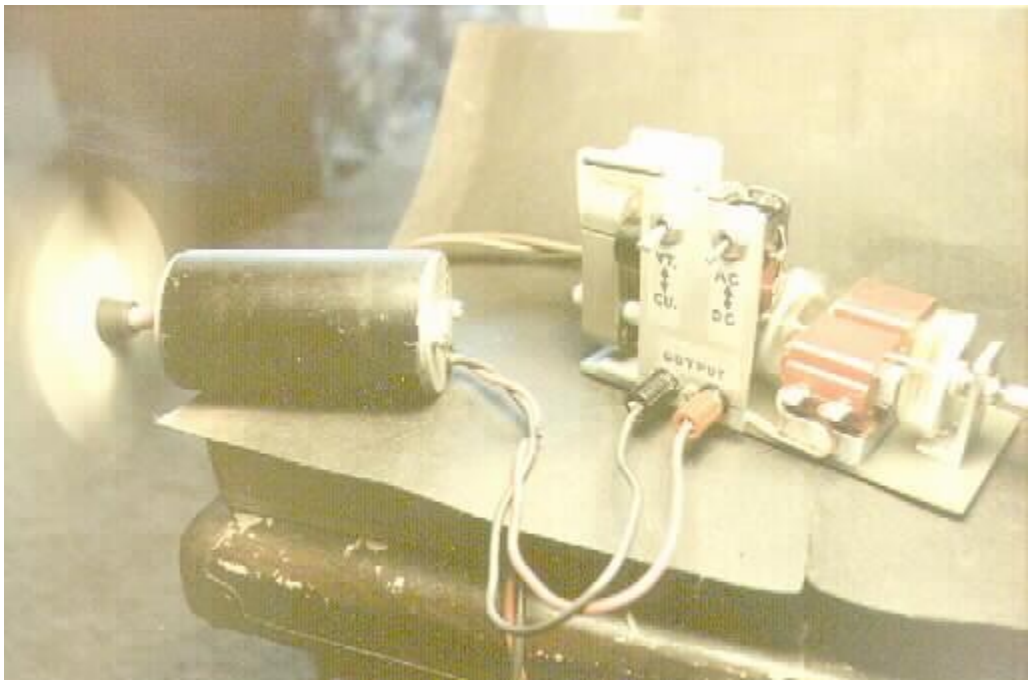
This is a picture of the first G-Field test unit that I built the efficiency was 120%.



This is a picture of John Bedini testing a three battery Tesla Switch. The lights are 120 watt quartz lamp and a 100 watt 115 v house lamp.



This is a picture of the Tesla Switch and the "HIGH VOLTAGE" that appears across the output.



This is a picture of a small model G-Field that Ron Cole made to test the efficiency.

The test were performed by *Ron Cole* On two G-Field Generators.

Input Power, Output Power, and Load Res In Ohms

Test 1 Input Power 25.4 Volts at 3.90 Amps= 99.00 Watts , Output Power 48 volts No Load

Test 2 Input Power 25.3 Volts at 3.90 Amps= 98.67 Watts , Output Power 28 Volts .75 Amps= 21 Watts at 37.33 Ohms

Test 3 Input Power 20 Volts at 3.39 Amps= 67.80 Watts , Output Power 50 Volts at 3.70 Amps= 185.19 Watts at 13.50 Ohms

Test 4 Input Power 21.9 Volts at 2.30 Amps= 50.37 Watts , Output Power 20 Volts at 31.75 Amps= 634.92 Watts at .63 Ohms

The above test results were obtained from a small kromrey generator, built by John Bedini in 1983. The test was conducted by Tom Bearden, and John Bedini in late 1983: Later they were reconfirmed by Dr. Patrick Flanagan.

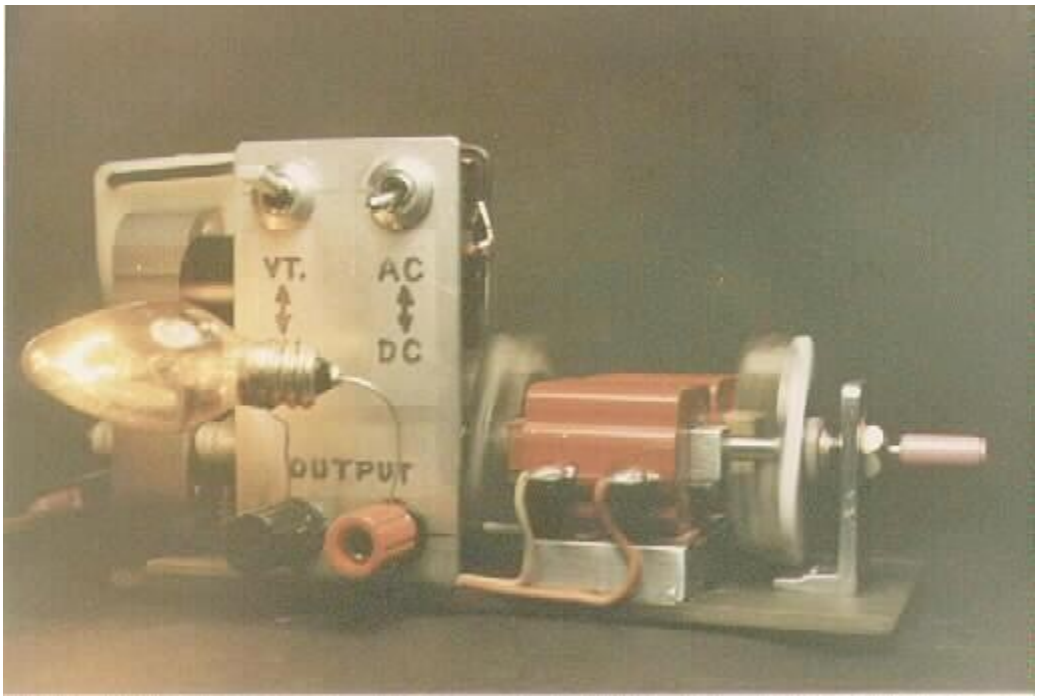
The test were conducted in a manor as to prove the converters most basic concept; (Input Power) versus (Output Power) into a usable load. The connection to replace used energy to the battery as a self charging action was not in place, so as to prevent any confusing reflex factors.

All of the above reconfirmed by, *Ron Cole*, on the evening of 11-9-1984. We also obtained results that far exceeded the results shown above, when the battery self charging circuit was connected.

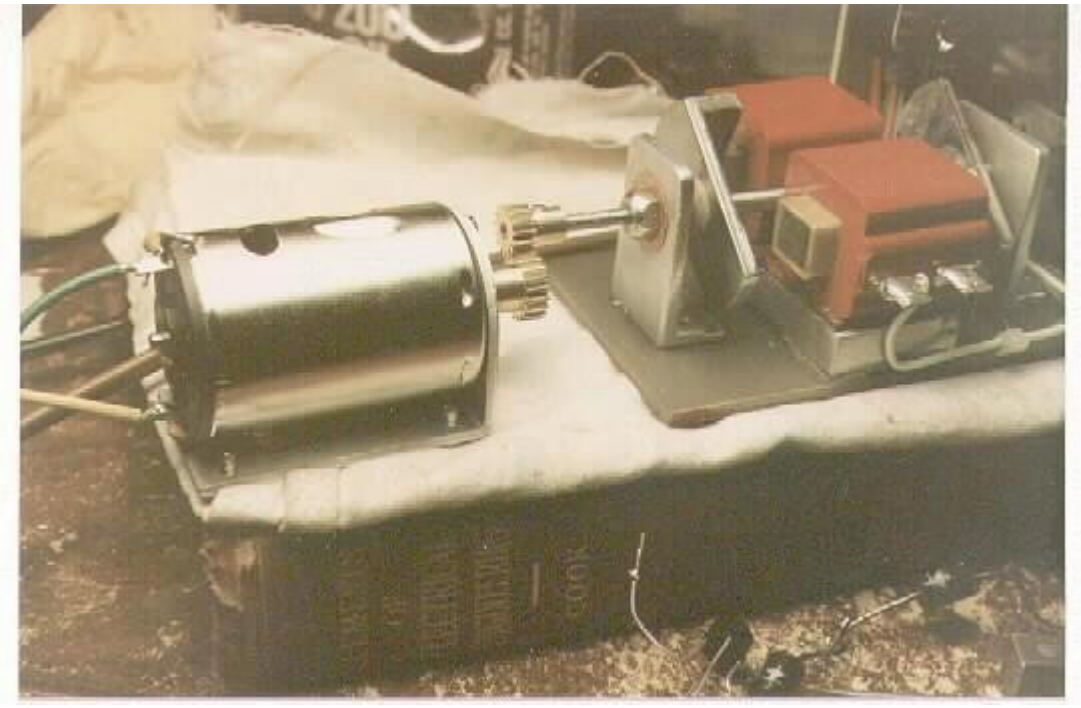
***Ron Cole* 11-13-84**

Sub Note:

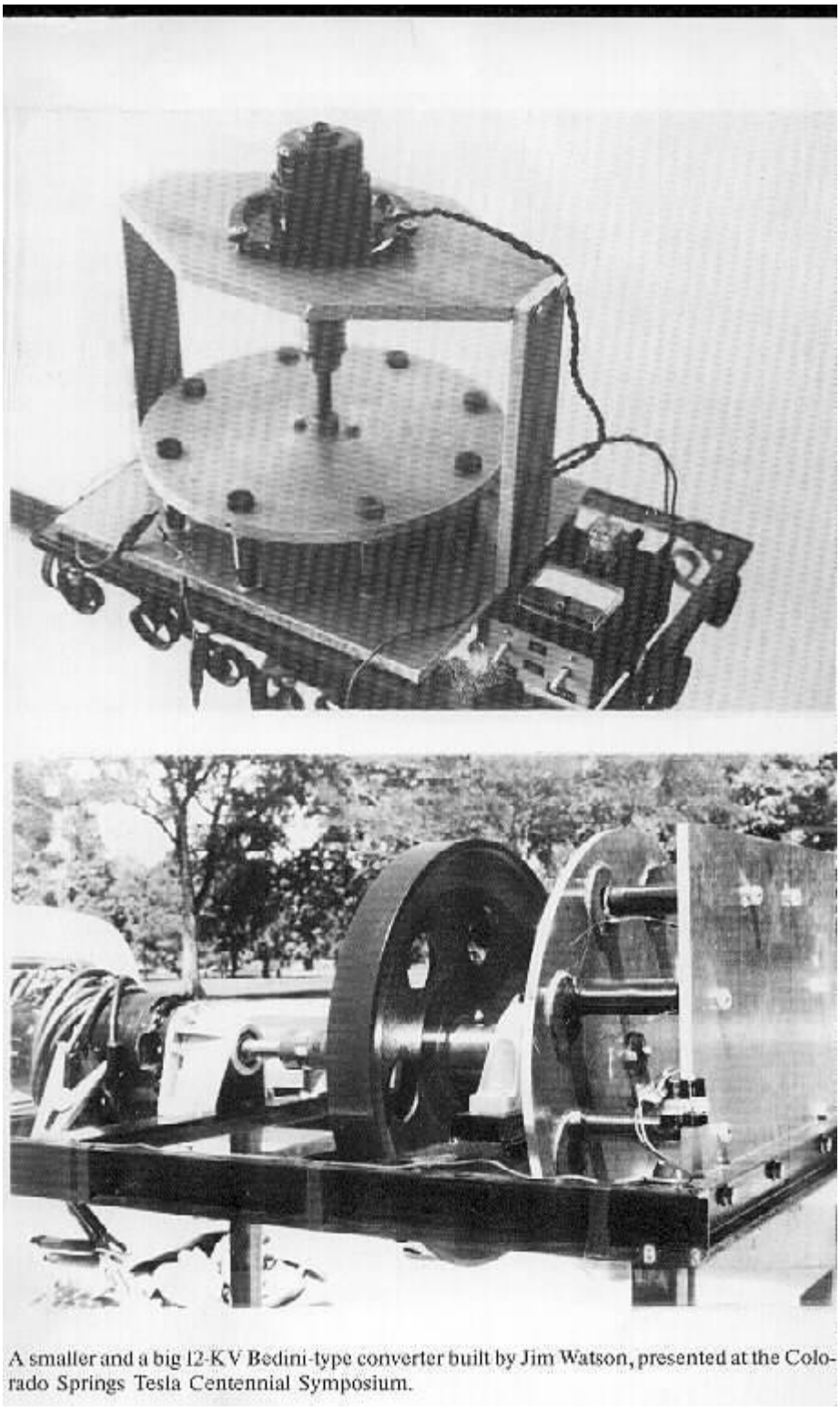
Small 1/2 AH, NiCad Batteries were used for input Source.



This is a picture of the final test unit Ron Cole made the G-Field generator is powering a 7.5 Watt load.



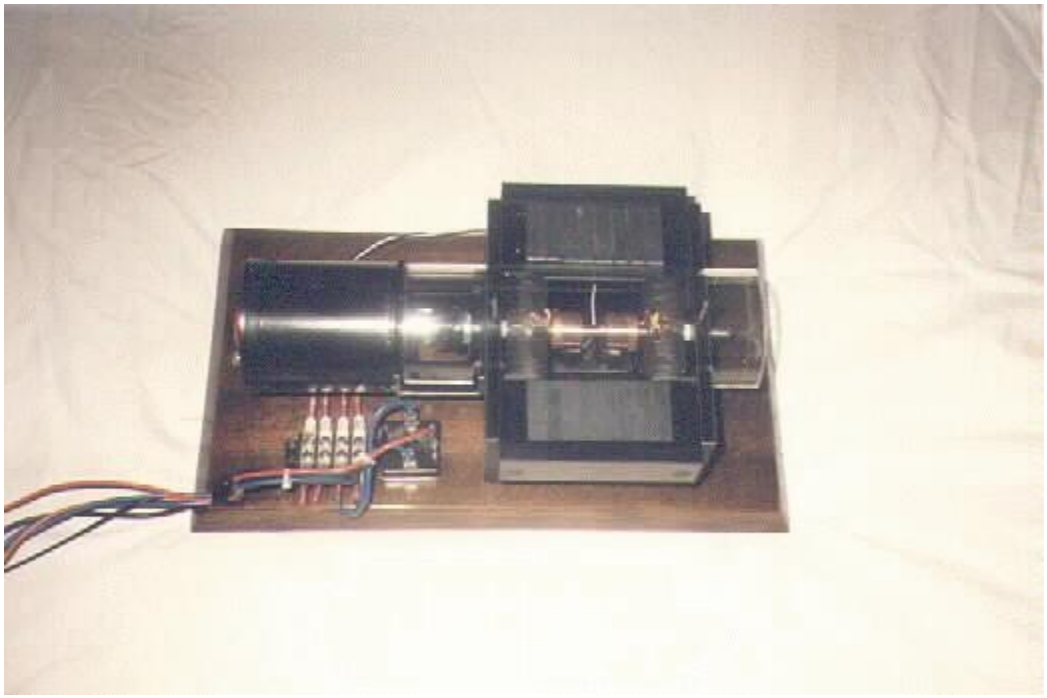
This is a picture of the small G-Field after changing the motor



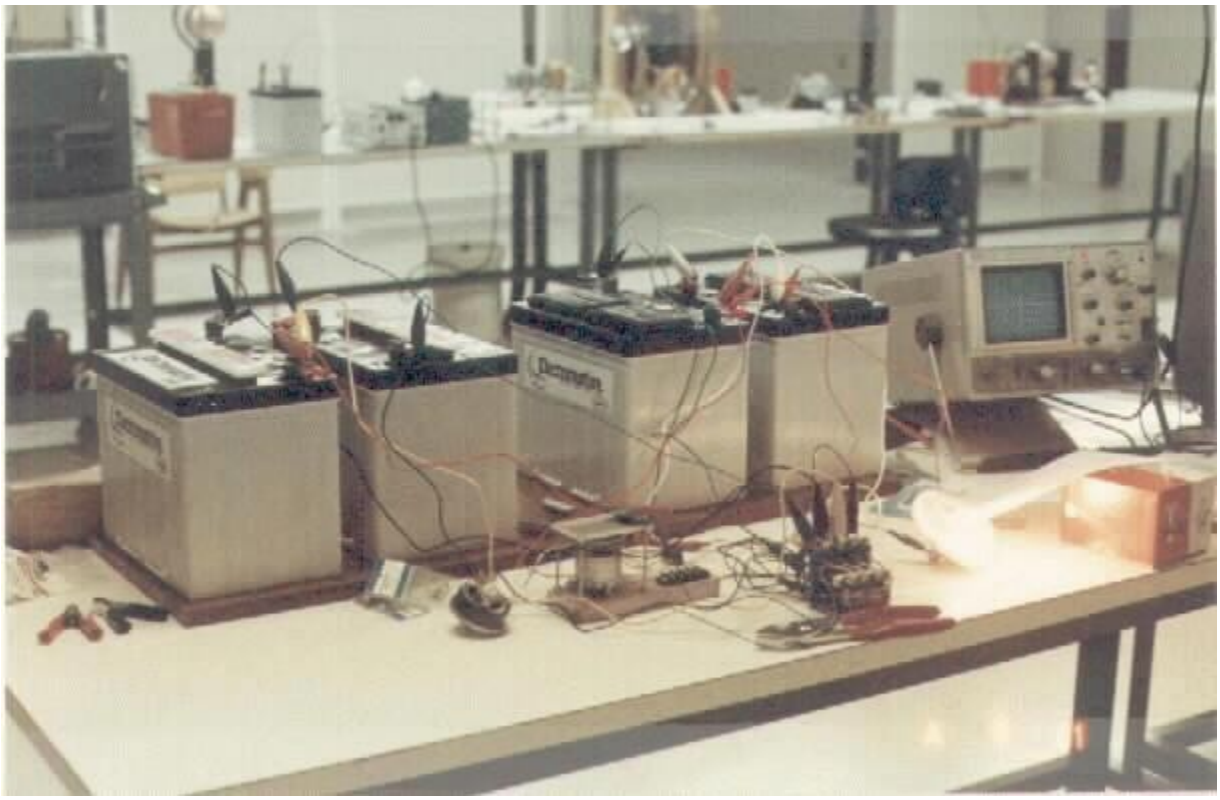
A smaller and a big 12-KV Bedini-type converter built by Jim Watson, presented at the Colorado Springs Tesla Centennial Symposium.

James Watson, one of the more advanced of current experimenters, has built several demonstration machines, each with increasing

performance. Each overcomes its own internal friction and recharges its own batteries. As of this writing, he is working on a solid state device. This writer will closely follow his progress and provide all possible encouragement.



This is a picture of a small G-Field Generator built by Bedini Electronics 1984.



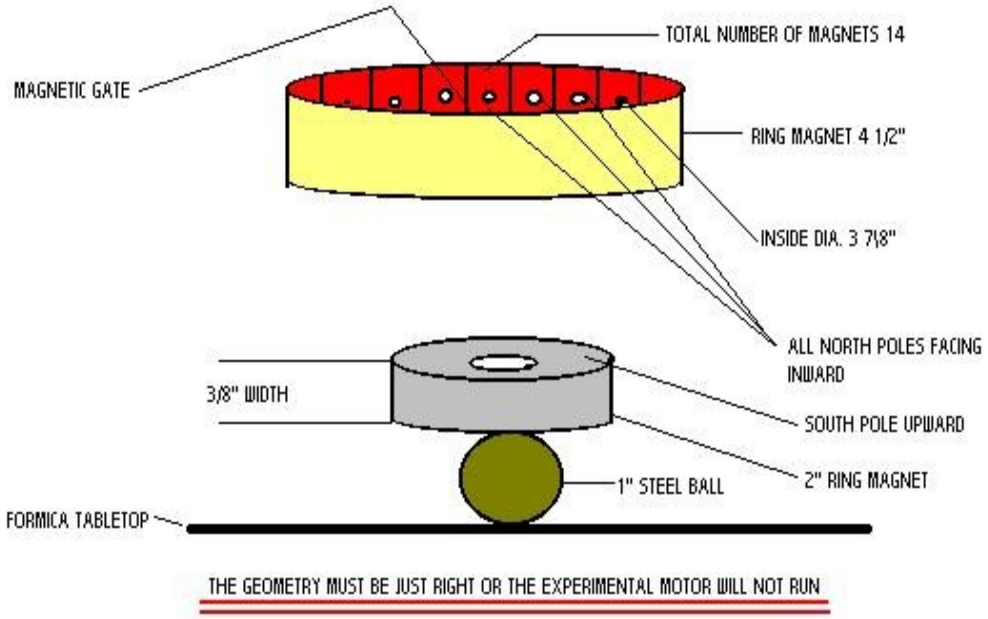
This is a picture of the Tesla Switch built by Eike Mueller the load is a 350 watt quartz light

The Hamel Spinning Disc

The work of David Hamel is one of the most important things to Mankind ever to be released. I could not find a ring Magnet that big, so I built a "Magnetic Gate" to replace the Solid Magnet,only to discover other things. This led Me to believe that a "Rotary Permanent Magnet Motor" could be built very simply by everyone.

THE HAMEL MAGNETIC MOTOR

AS BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI AS A TEST

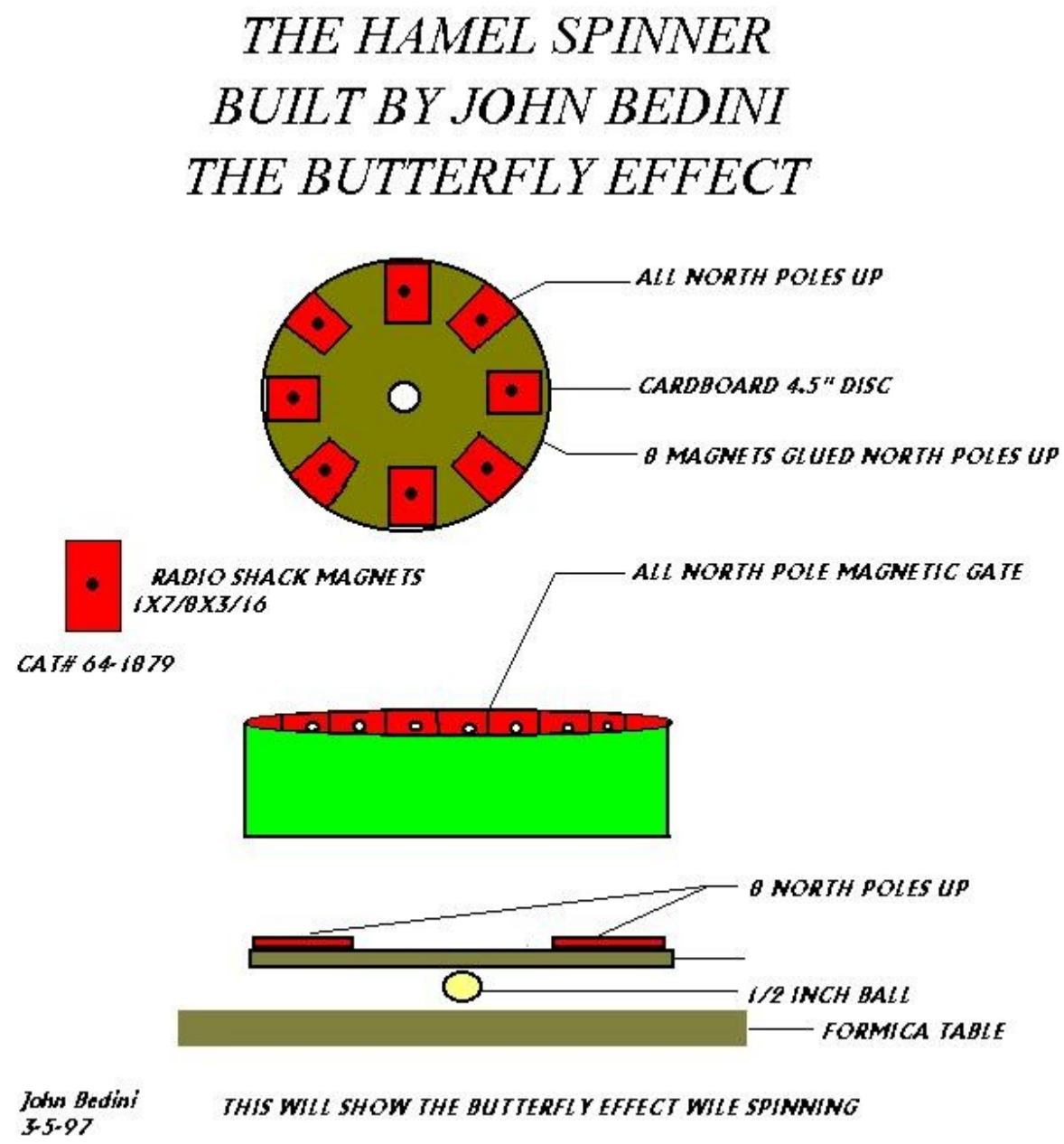


MORE TO COME ON THIS MOTOR

In this diagram of the Magnetic Gate I'm showing that a cylindrical magnet is pulled into the gate and being forced out the other side. The way I think about this is that there is a "Magnetic combustion" that takes place in a field of zero. The Magnetic Field on the input side is spinning just like a tornado. When the Magnet reaches the center the spins go the other direction forcing the Magnet out. It was discovered that when two like poles are pushed together the output beam is four times greater. Do the simple experiment yourself, take two Magnets push the like poles together and at that

point the power of the magnet should be four times greater and the normal poles should be two times weaker.

More to come on this motor

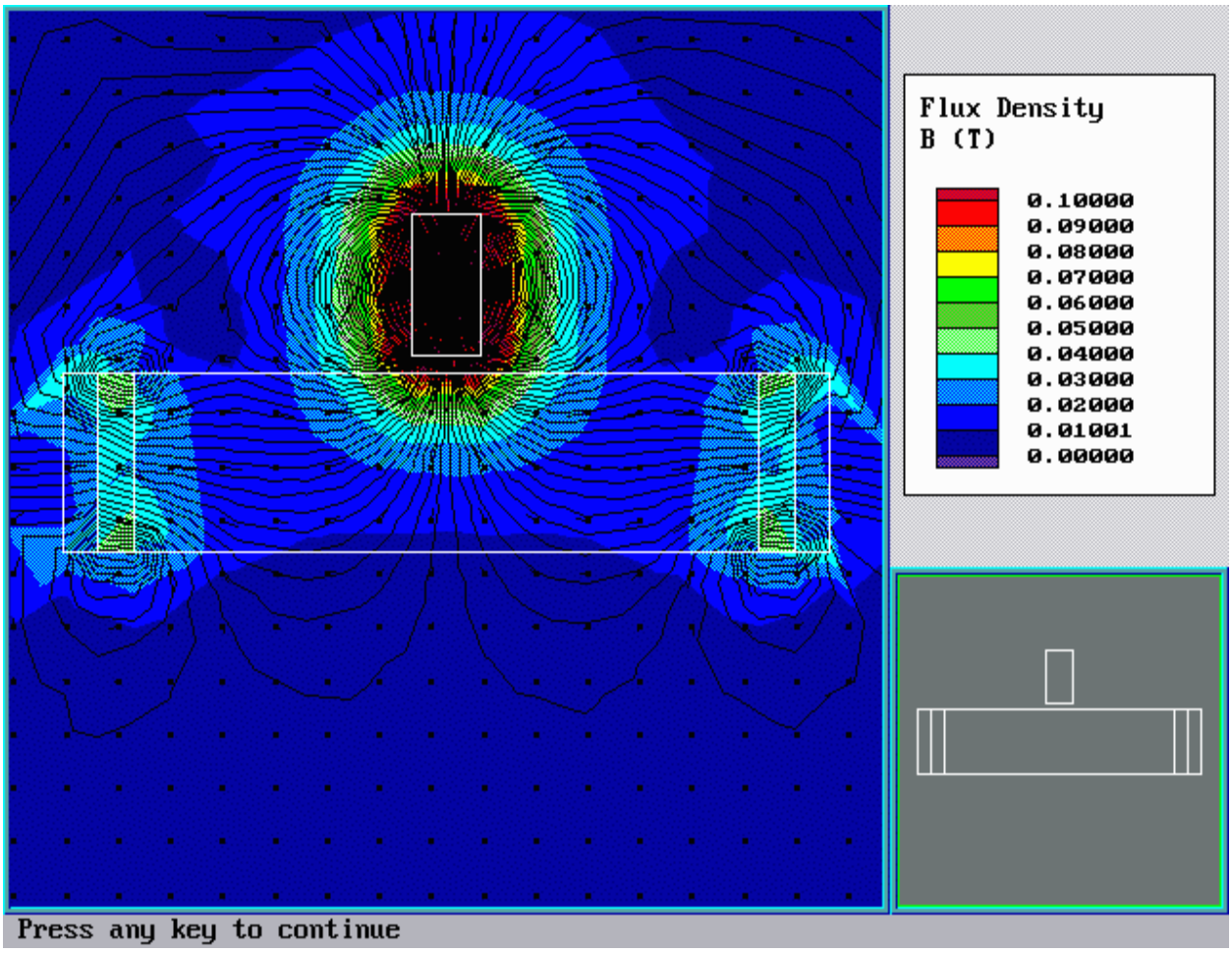


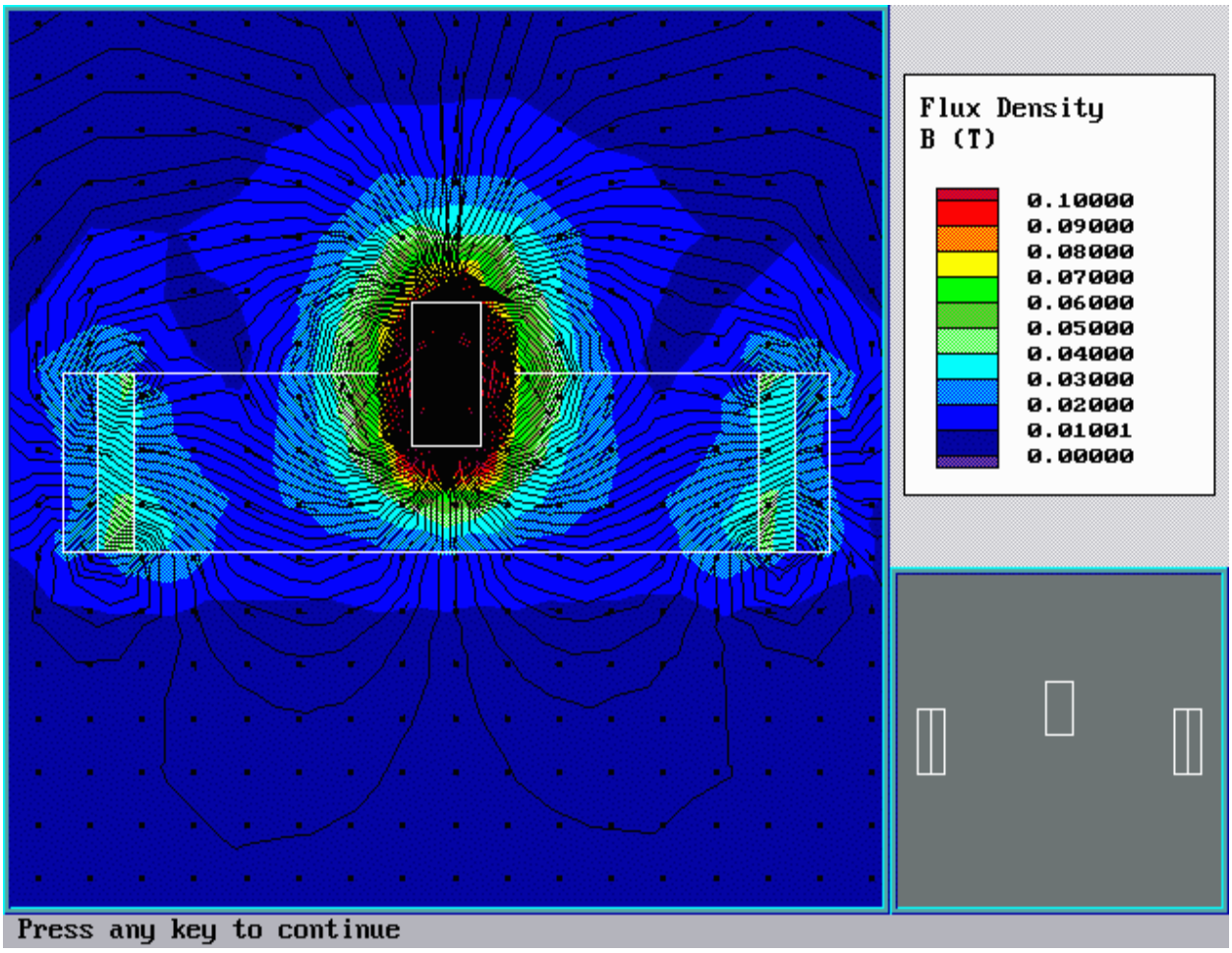
This drawing will allow you to reproduce what David Hamel said about "THE BUTTERFLY EFFECT"

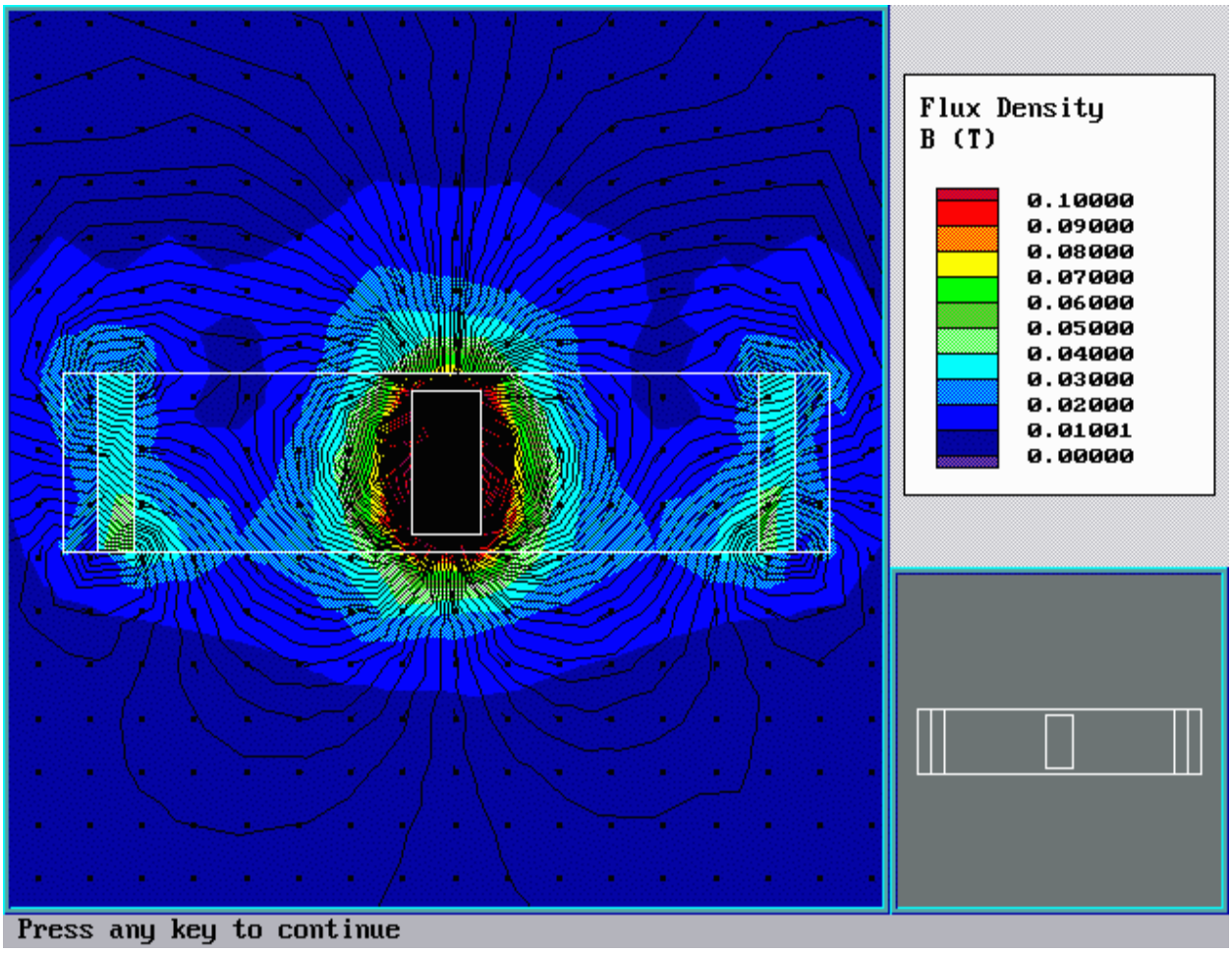
Magnetic Pictures

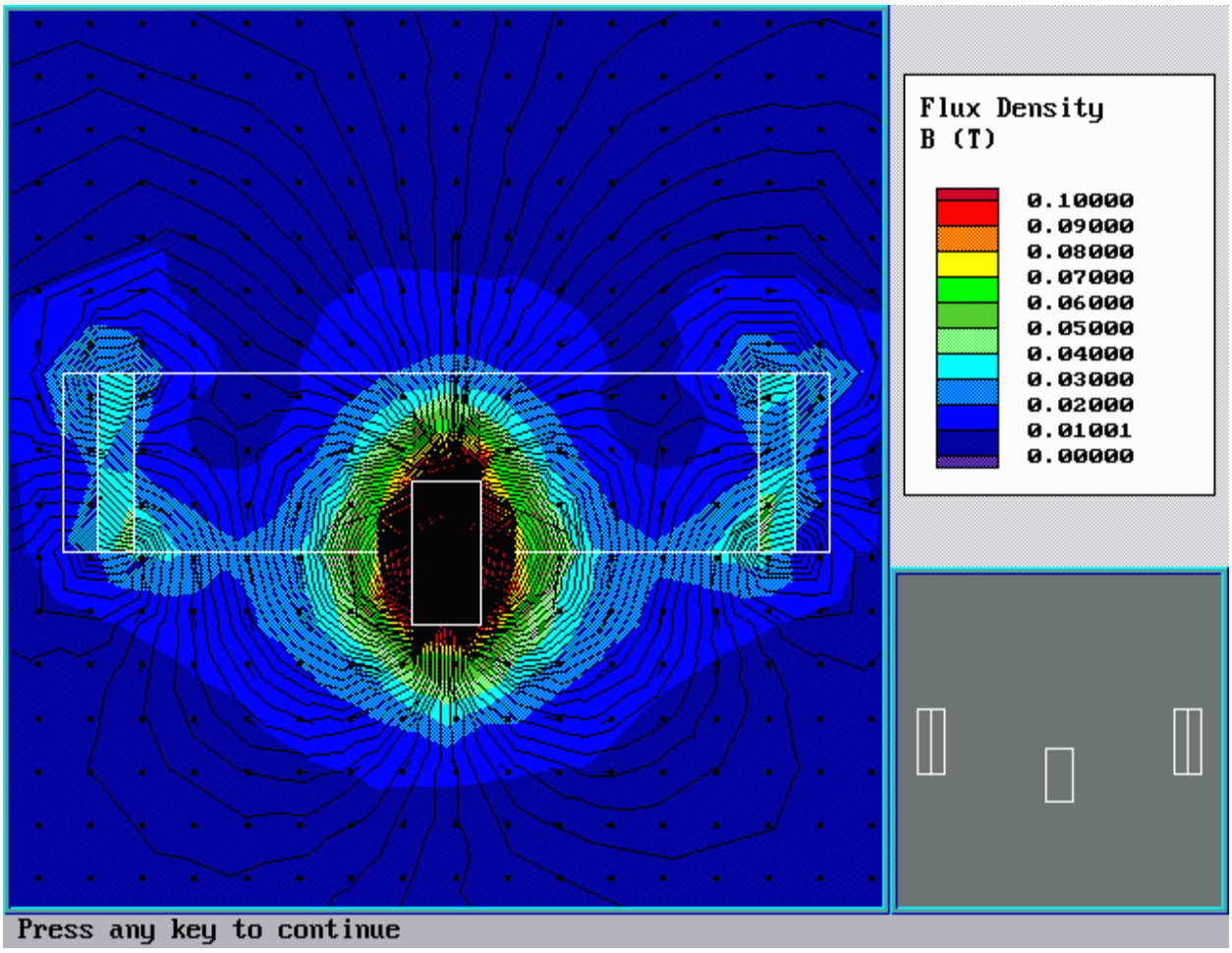
By Greg Watson

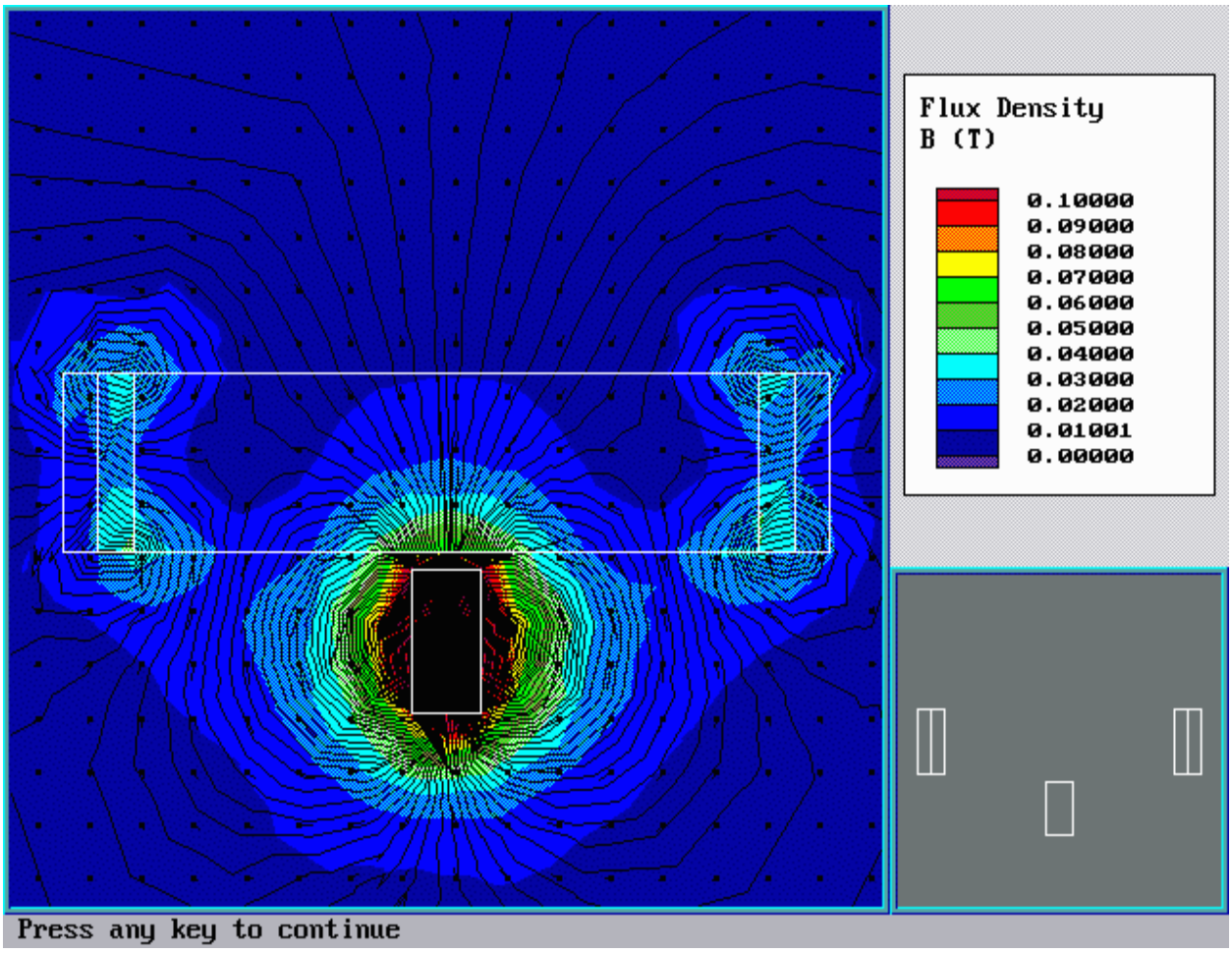
These are pictures of the cylinder magnet going through the "Magnetic Gate"

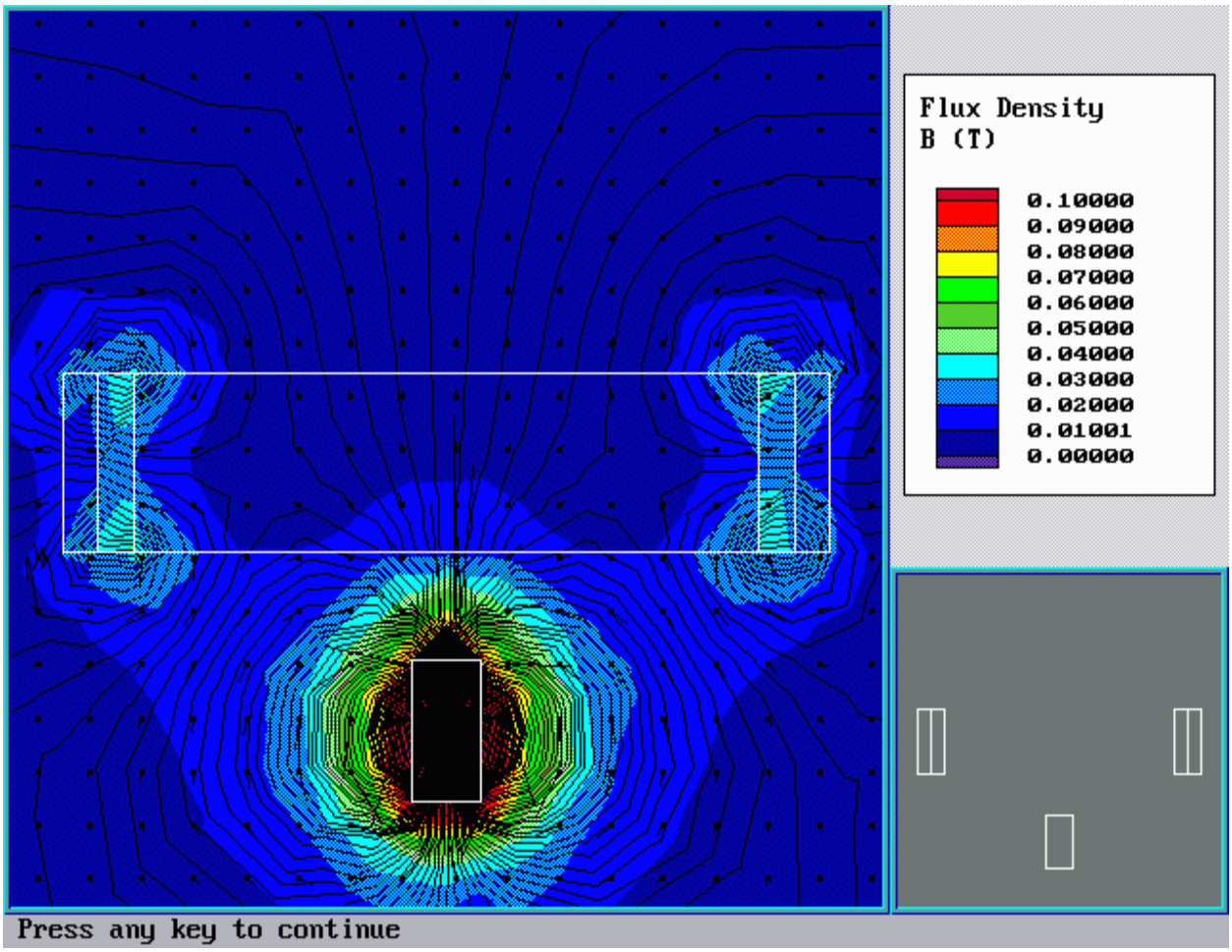



Flux Density
B (T)
0.10000
0.09000
0.08000
0.07000
0.06000
0.05000
0.04000
0.03000
0.02000
0.01001
0.00000
Press any key to continue

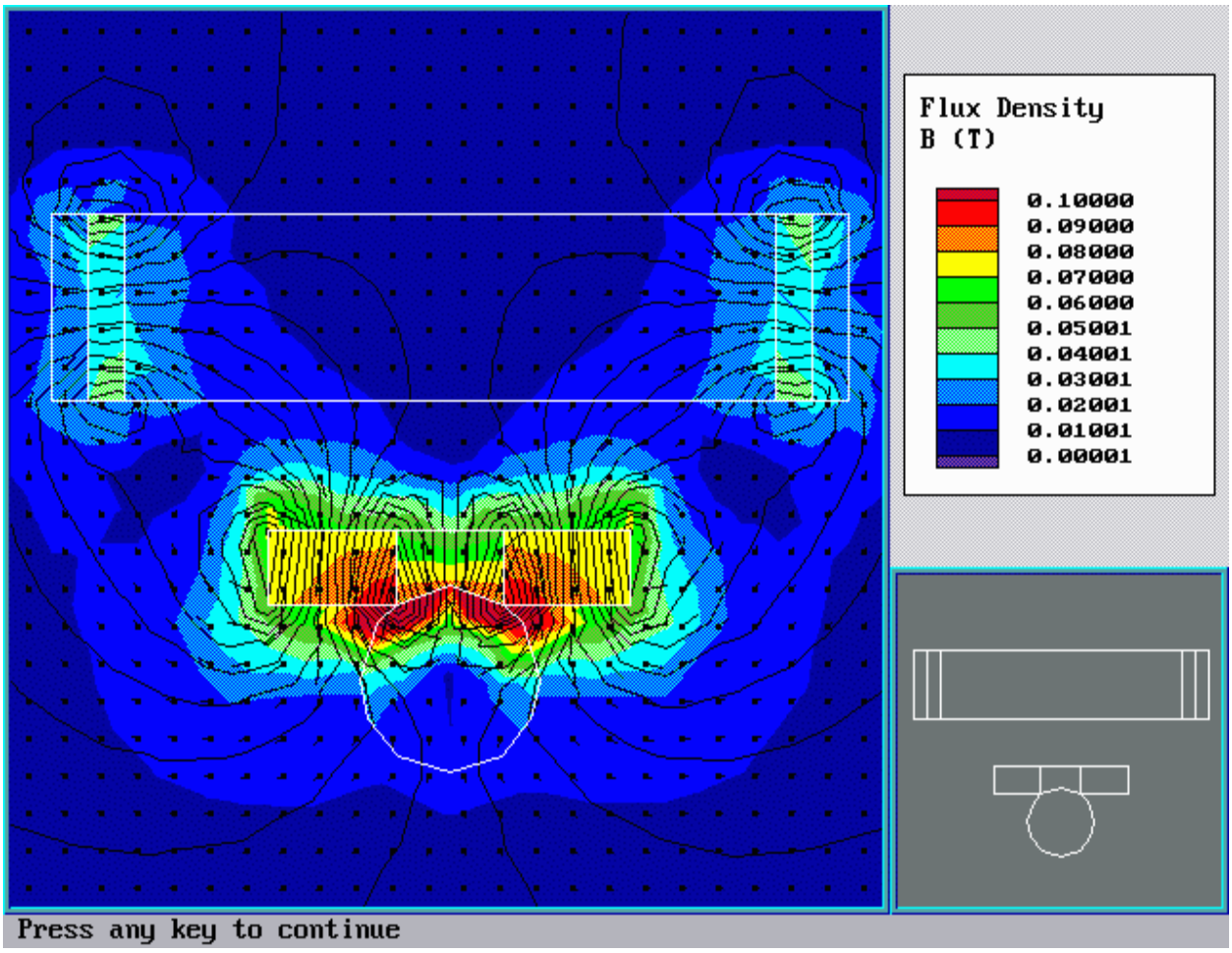

Flux Density
B (T)
0.10000
0.09000
0.08000
0.07000
0.06000
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0.02000
0.01001
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Press any key to continue

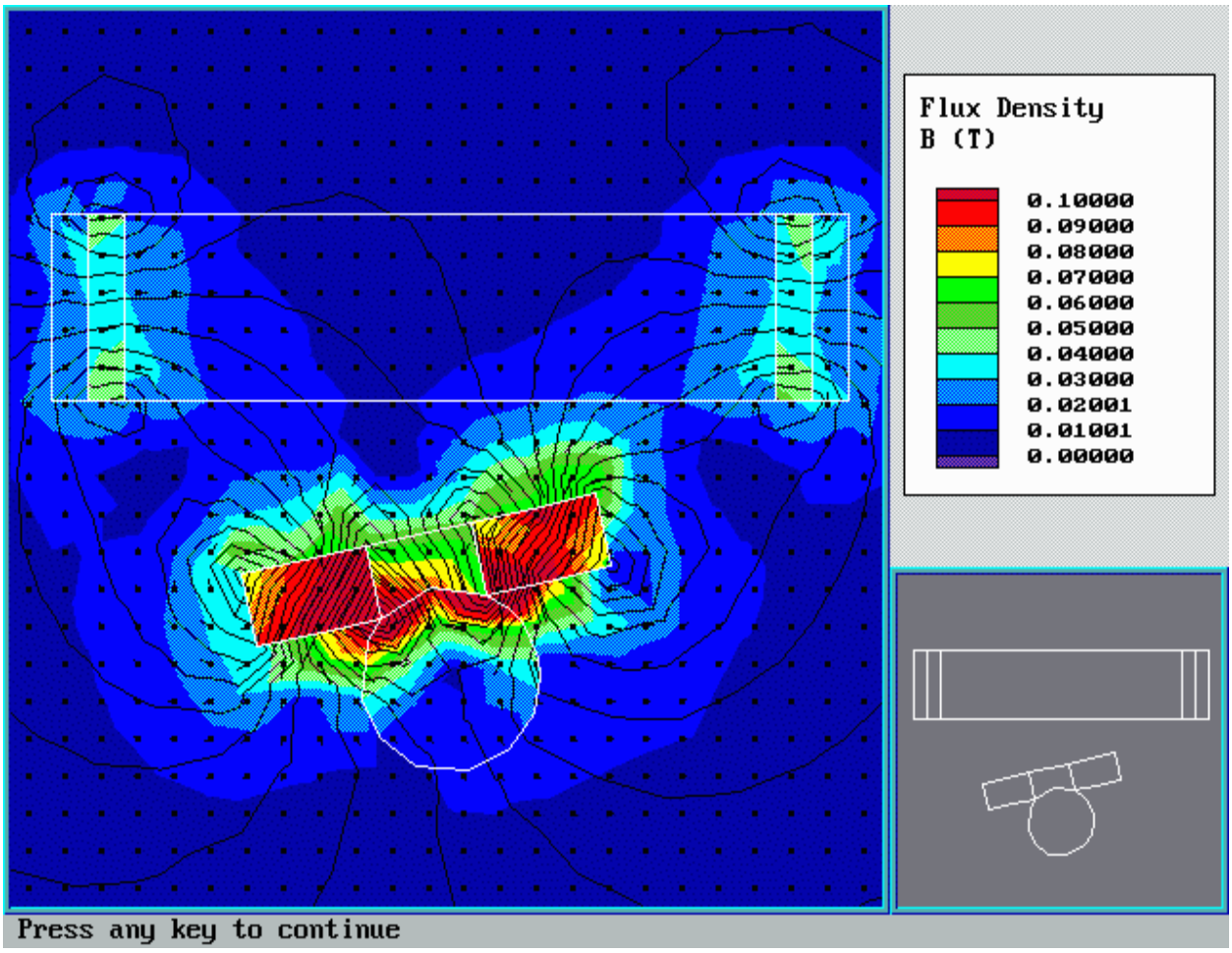

Flux Density
B (T)
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0.09000
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Press any key to continue

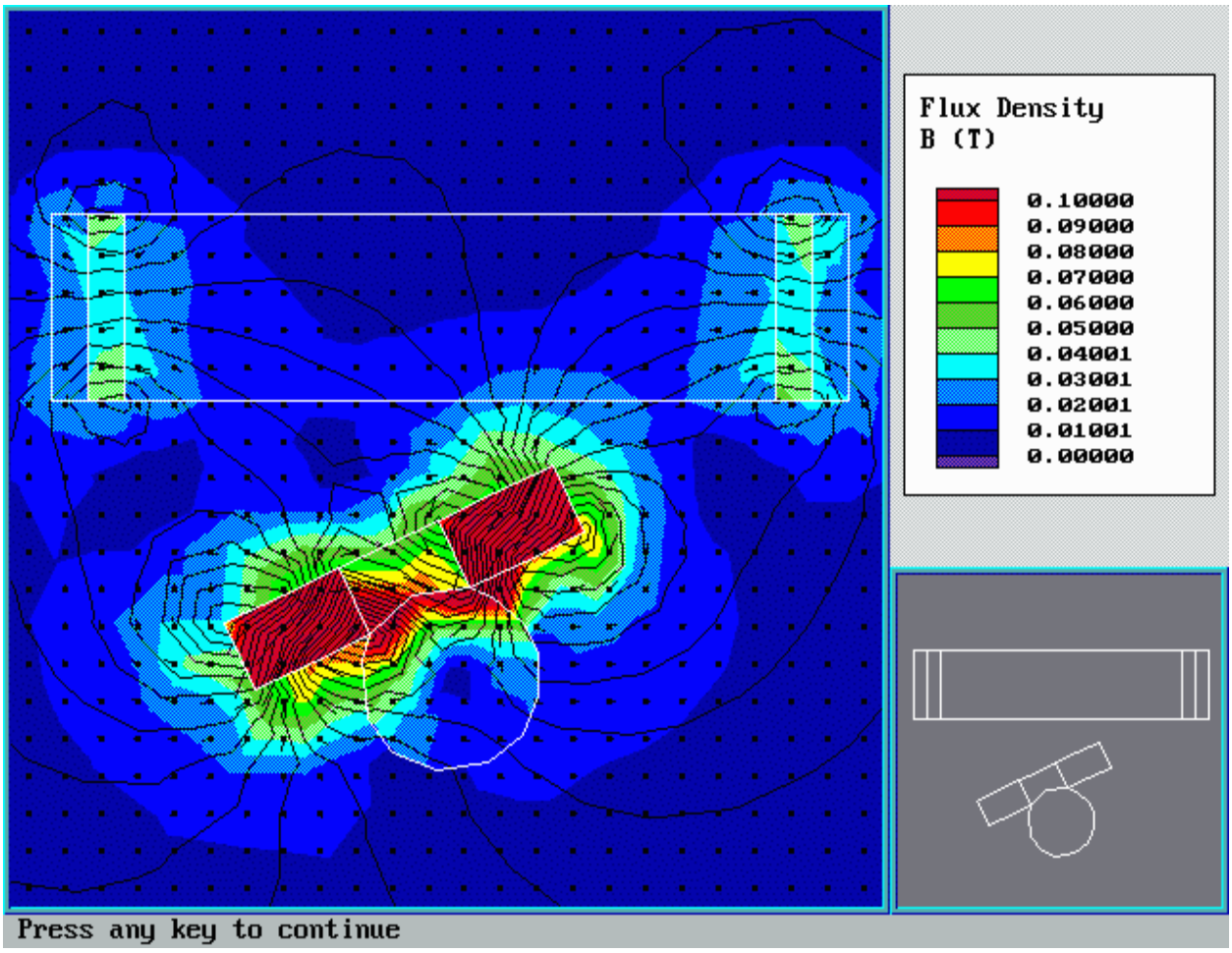

Flux Density
B (T)
0.10000
0.09000
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0.04000
0.03000
0.02000
0.01001
0.00000
Press any key to continue

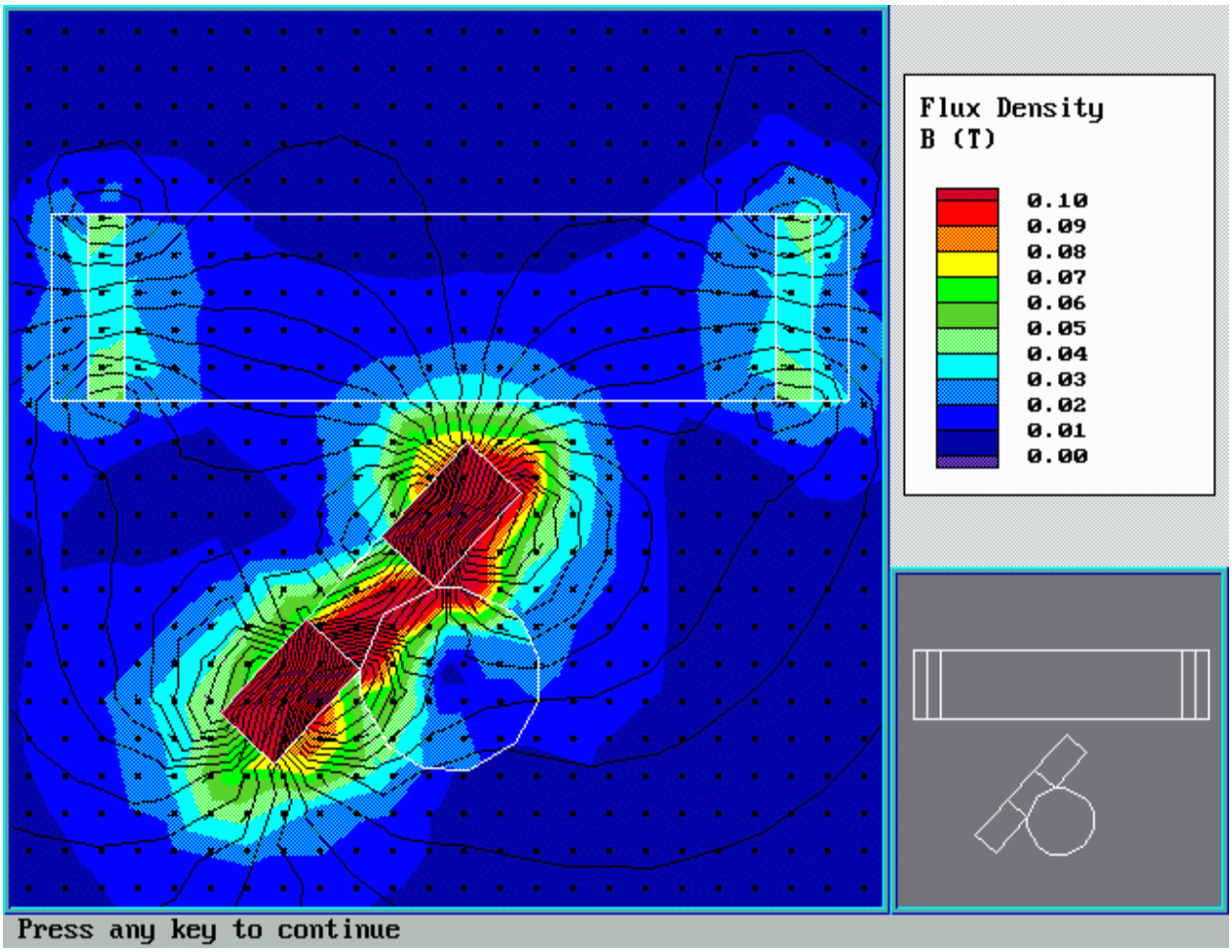


These are pictures of the tilt angles

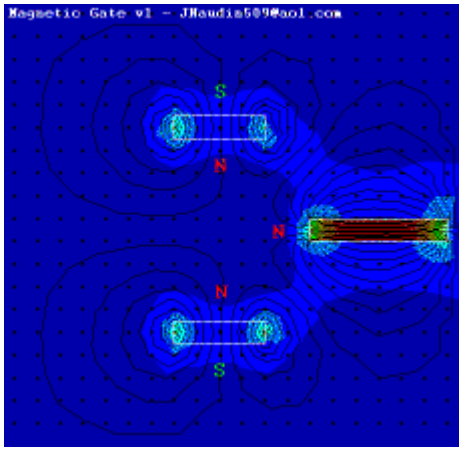

Flux Density
B (T)
0.10000
0.09000
0.08000
0.07000
0.06000
0.05001
0.04001
0.03001
0.02001
0.01001
0.00001
Press any key to continue

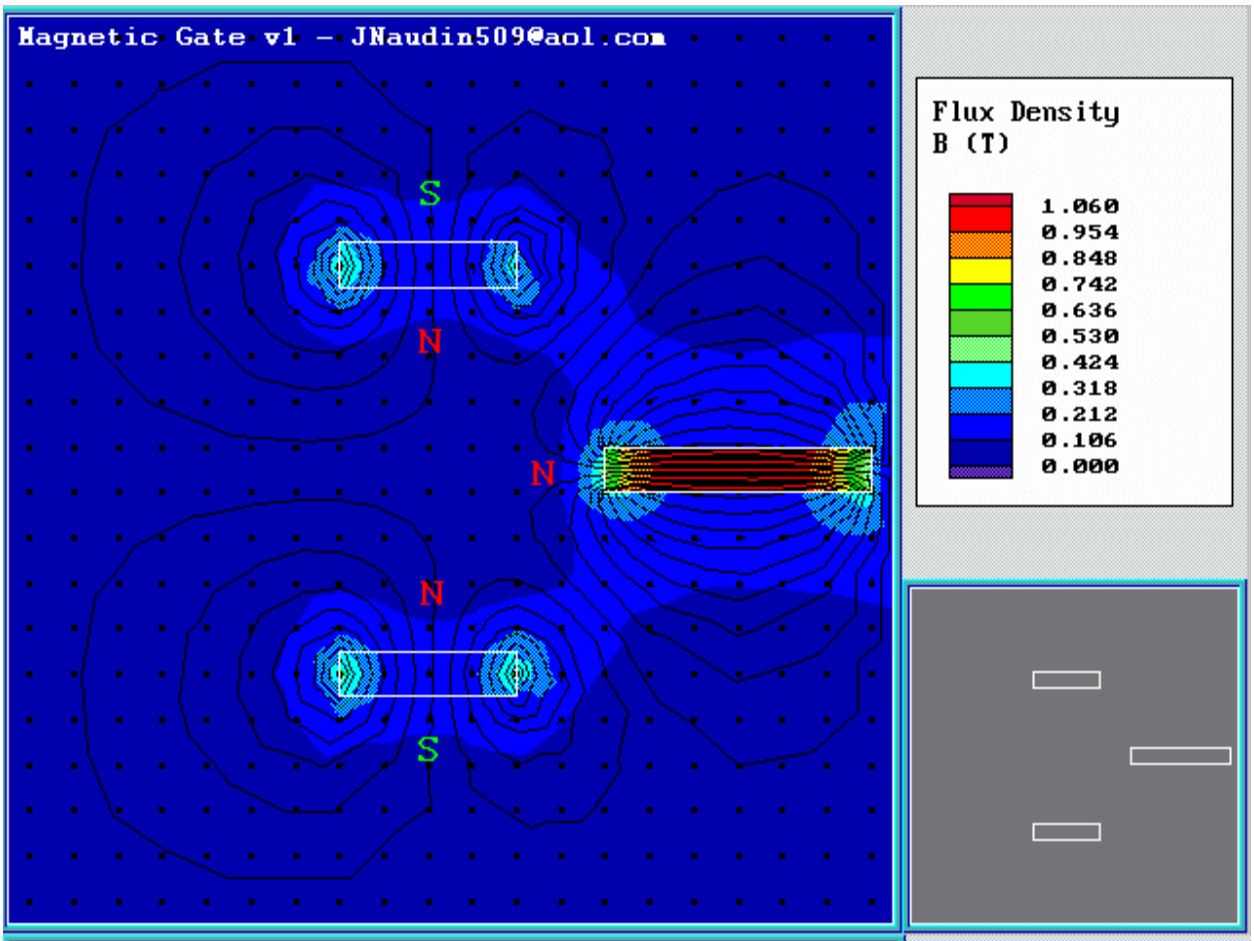

Flux Density
B (T)
0.10000
0.09000
0.08000
0.07000
0.06000
0.05000
0.04000
0.03000
0.02001
0.01001
0.00000
Press any key to continue

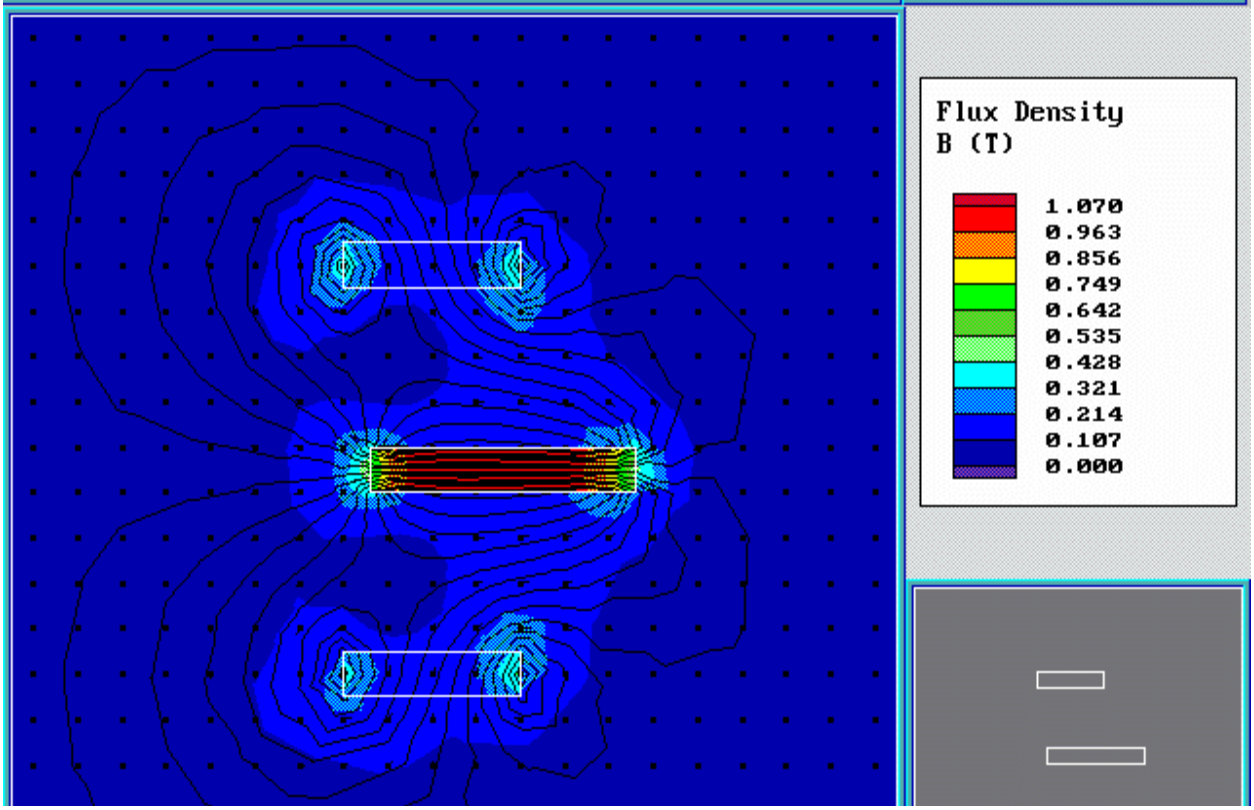

Flux Density
B (T)
0.10000
0.09000
0.08000
0.07000
0.06000
0.05000
0.04001
0.03001
0.02001
0.01001
0.00000
Press any key to continue



These are pictures by Jean -Louis Naudin of the cylinder Magnet going through the "Magnetic Gate"

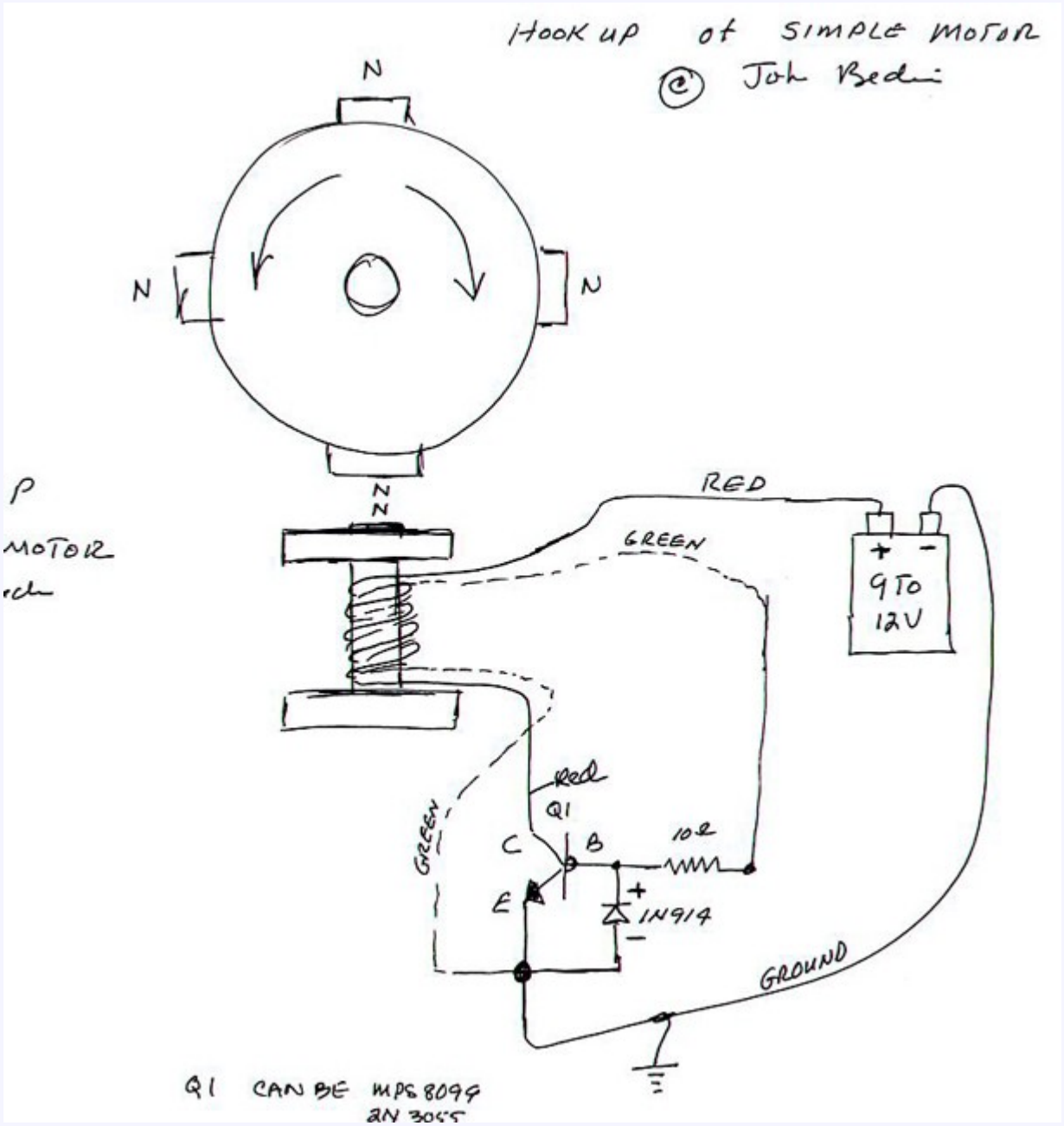


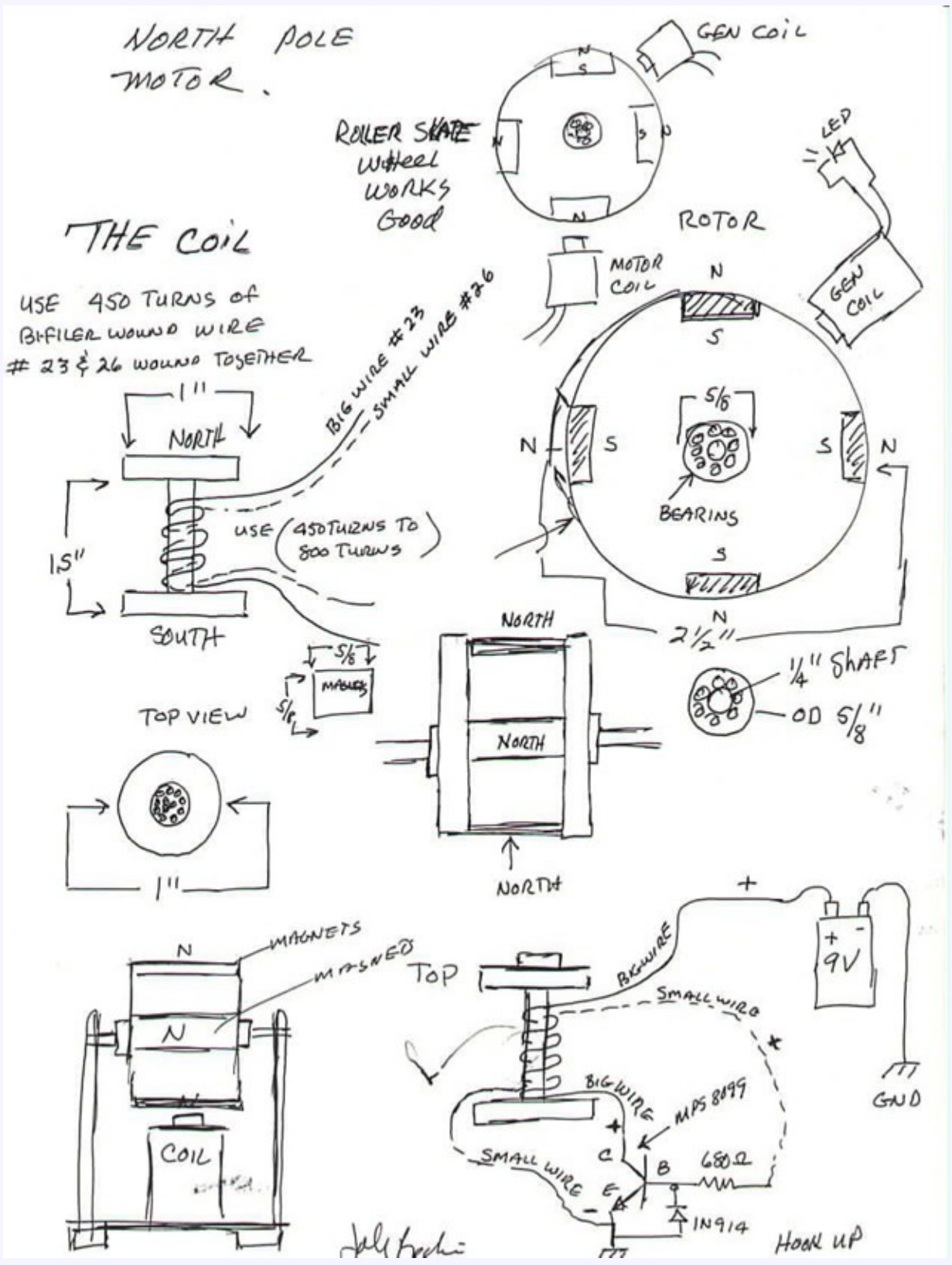

Magnetic Gate v1 - JNaudin509@aol.com
S
N
N
N
S
Flux Density
B (T)
1.060
0.954
0.848
0.742
0.636
0.530
0.424
0.318
0.212
0.106
0.000


Flux Density
B (T)
1.070
0.963
0.856
0.749
0.642
0.535
0.428
0.321
0.214
0.107
0.000

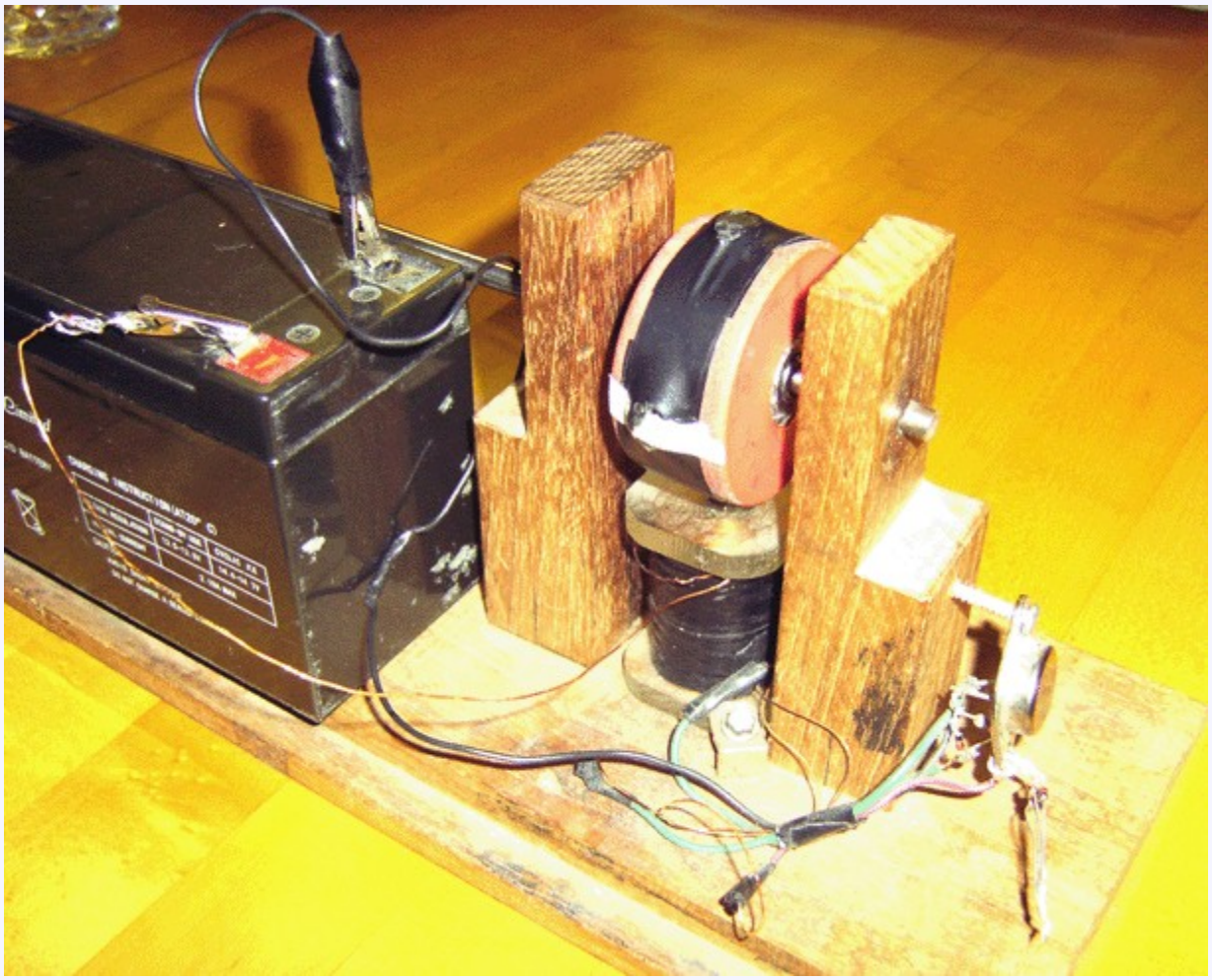
Bedini Schoolgirl schematic for beginners

These 2 schematics are the best ones to start with to learn the Bedini circuits. Don't worry about energy recovery and charging batteries with them. Just build this to learn the prinicples of the monopole.




NORTH POLE MOTOR.
GEN COIL
ROLLER SKATE WHEEL WORKS GOOD
LED
ROTOR
THE COIL
USE 450 TURNS of BIFILER WOUND WIRE # 23 & 26 WOUND TOGETHER
MOTOR COIL
GEN COIL
BIG WIRE #23
SMALL WIRE #26
1"
NORTH
1.5"
SOUTH
USE (450 TURNS TO 800 TURNS)
5/8
MAGNETS
TOP VIEW
1"
BEARINGS
2 1/2"
1/4" SHAFT
OD 5/8"
NORTH
NORTH
NORTH
MAGNETS
COIL
TOP
BIG WIRE
SMALL WIRE
9V
GND
MPS 8099
680Ω
IN914
HOOK UP

I didn't even know what a transistor was when I build my first one. When you looked at the circuit, it literally looked like the schematic. You don't have to spend a lot of money either. I used a pink roller skate wheel from a $2 pair of roller skates from the Goodwill.



Quote

Aaron

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#3 (**permalink**)

04-30-2007, 10:03 PM

sykavy
Senior Member

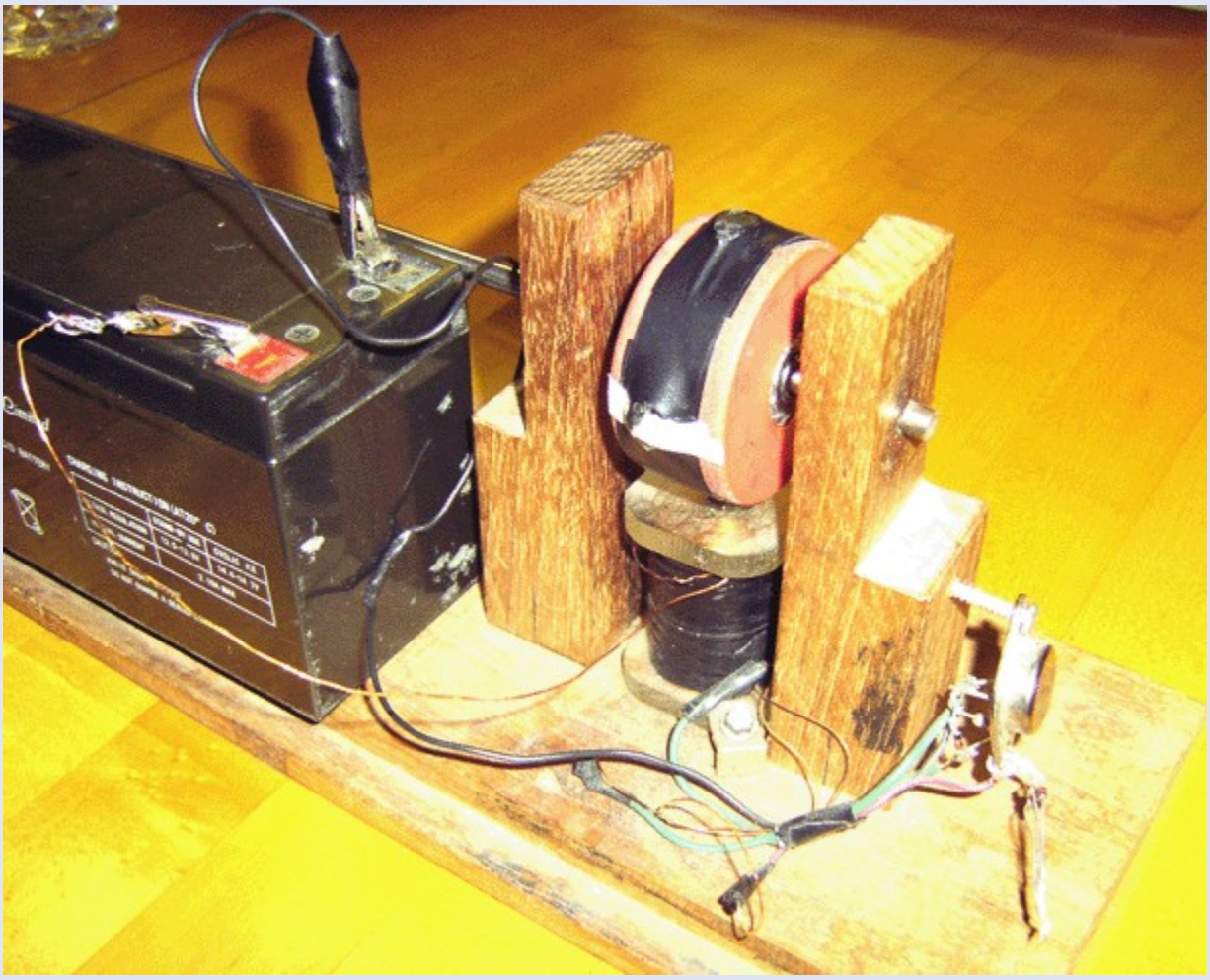
Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 141

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Aaron**

These 2 schematics are the best ones to start with to learn the Bedini circuits. Don't worry about energy recovery and charging batteries with them. Just build this to learn the prinicples of the monopole.

I didn't even know what a transistor was when I build my first one. When you looked at the circuit, it literally looked like the schematic. You don't have to spend a lot of money either. I used a pink roller skate wheel from a $2 pair of roller skates from the Goodwill.



thanx so much I never thought id get such a great welcome. Im going to try it, so I may not be posting much until i get it working

God bless

Quote

sykavy

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#4 (**permalink**)

04-30-2007, 11:15 PM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

easy to do

You'll probably get it working on the first try.

Use a 10ohm resistor to start with, easier to get it running on that. Not as efficient, but just get it to work.

1 X 10ohm resistor
1 X 1N914 diode
1 X MPS8099 transistor or RCA3055 or 2N3055 either of those will work fine

Get enough wire of #23 and #26 or closest you can find for those. Enamel coated magnet wire..enough to wind about 600 turns on the coil to the dimensions in those schematics. Make sure to wind it so that when you put + top the top of the coil and - at the bottom that the magnetic field on the coil is NORTH at the TOP. Wind both of those wires together at the SAME time around the spool.

The core for the coil can be a soild piece of iron or use a bunch of smaller pieces of welding rod cut to lenght and bundled together.

The transistor has a collector, emitter and base. The collector is the input, the emitter it the output. With these NPN transistors, there is no connection through the transistor from collector to emitter. The faucet is shut off basically. To make the connection, it requires a bit of current at the base...that is what the trigger wire is for. That turns it on and when the power is no longer at the base, the transistor shuts off. It is just an off and on switch triggered by the base.

When you buy the transistor, the package will give you a diagram or you can find it online which lead is what. BCE are the 3 you need to know. Just connect the coil wires, diode and resistor to each other like in the diagrams John drew.

The resistor doesn't matter which way you put it. The diode, the little black stripe needs to

be towards the base of the transistor.

Make sure the wheel spins really, really easily. One little spin and it just keeps going. You can make it like mine where the wheel spins around the shaft or you can make it fixed to the shaft so the shaft spins in some bearings in the frame uprights.

You can use regular ceramic magnets on the rotor. Just make sure North is facing out on all 4 magnets so that south are all facing towards the axle.

The little black sealed gel cell batts are good ones to play with for starters. Use 12 volt ones.

When it is all hooked up, you give a slight little spin on the wheel and it will just start speeding up as fast as it can go.

When you get it running with these parts (use the 10ohm resistor), then you can switch out the resistor to something like a 680ohm to see if it will run on that. You basically want as much resistance as possible while still letting enough get through to trigger the transistor. That is the idea anyway.

There are a LOT of people around the world who have build these Bedini machines so you won't have a problem getting people to help you out.



Quote

Aaron

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#5 (**permalink**)

05-02-2007, 09:49 PM

sykavy
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 141

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Aaron**
> *Get enough wire of #23 and #26 or closest you can find for those. Enamel coated magnet wire..enough to wind about 600 turns on the coil to the dimensions in those schematics. .*

A couple of questions what is enough wire?
and

What is Enamel coates magnetic wire? Is the wire magnetic?

That looks like three questions mea cupa

Quote

sykavy

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#6 (**permalink**)

05-03-2007, 12:35 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

magnet wire

Hi Sykavy,

The enamel coated magnet wire is copper wire with a transparent coating of enamel. It comes in different thicknesses measured in guage like 23, 26, etc... the lower the number the fatter it is. The wire isn't magnetic but when wound into a coil and power is applied, it will turn into an electromagnet. The wire is insulated with the enamel so the wire dosn't short itself.

You want enough wire to wind 600 turns of both wires at the same time. 100-200 feet of each should be enough. Just wind the coil so that it fills out to the spool ends. Follow the dimensions of the coil in John's drawings. 100-200 feet doesn't cost that much and you can get at most electronic supply places in most towns. I buy wire by weight like 10 pound spools of whatever gauge...That is a lot more than you need, but shop around.

A couple of questions what is enough wire?
and
What is Enamel coates magnetic wire? Is the wire magnetic?

Quote

Aaron

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#7 (**permalink**)

05-03-2007, 03:42 PM

sykavy
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 141

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Aaron**
> *Hi Sykavy,*
>
> *The enamel coated magnet wire is copper wire with a transparent coating of enamel. It comes in different thicknesses measured in guage like 23, 26, etc... the lower the number the fatter it is. The wire isn't magnetic but when wound into a coil and power is applied, it will turn into an electromagnet. The wire is insulated with the enamel so the wire dosn't short itself.*
>
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>
> *A couple of questions what is enough wire?*
> *and*
> *What is Enamel coates magnetic wire? Is the wire magnetic?*

Thanks! I also don't know how to tell the north from the south on the magnets. Also when I wind the spool does it have to be a special material?

How do I know which end of the spool of wire is north? Should the winding be very tight?
PS: The first law of history is not to dare to utter falsehood; the second, not to fear to speak the truth

Quote

sykavy

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Find all posts by sykavy

#8 (**permalink**)

05-09-2007, 10:34 PM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

John Bedini | Radiant Energy

John Bedini | Radiant Energy

Quote

Aaron

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#9 (**permalink**)

05-18-2007, 04:27 AM

sykavy
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 141

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Aaron**
> *John Bedini | Radiant Energy*

the radiant stuff is cool and i can understand some of it but it isnt really the basic stuff i thought this thread was about.

How do i know the difference between north and south pole on the magnet? Im not joking , i really dont know.

I made my SG according (i think) to the plans you gave me above but the coil gets very hot in a short time. Have i done something wrong?

Quote

sykavy

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Find all posts by sykavy

#10 (**permalink**)

05-18-2007, 06:39 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

how to tell north from south

Hi Sykavy, I apologize. I forgot to answer your question about the poles.

click the thumbnail picture below.

Yes, wrap the coil pretty tight and wrap both wires together...both the trigger and power wire together.

The thumbnail picture below (click it) shows how to wrap the coil so that when you put + at the top and - at the bottom, you will get a NORTH field at the top of the coil. As long as the wire at the top is coming off the coil towards you from around the right side and the bottom wire is coming off the coil towards you from around the left side and you put + and - as shown, you will get a NORTH field at the top.

I like to start with the wires coming off the bottom of the coil poking off from the left side pointing at me. Then, I wrap upwards and down up and down up and down and I try to end at the very top...that is just to prevent confusion, you could of course end them both at the top and both at the bottom, but this makes it simple.

If you wind the coil like that you get the north field when a battery is attached to the coil. Then if you take a permanent magnet and put a fact towards the coil like this, it will repel if you are facing the north of the magnet to the coil. If you have south facing coil, it will suck to the coil when the coil is powered.

I hope this helps. Can you draw a diagram of exactly what you build and the components you used, size of wire and how many wraps, etc... did you wrap it like I described or did you wrap it backwards? You can make the whole thing work in reverse but if you are able to easily, I would unwind the coil and rewrap it properly like the diagram.

I didn't post that Bedini link for you to go figure it out yourself, I just did that to provide a link. This thread is intended for first time schoolgirl motor builders.
Attached Images
coil.gif (16.9 KB, 396 views)

Quote

Aaron

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Find all posts by Aaron

#11 (**permalink**)
05-18-2007, 04:59 PM

sykavy
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 141

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Aaron**
Hi Sykavy, I apologize. I forgot to answer your question about the poles.

click the thumbnail picture below.

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I didn't post that Bedini link for you to go figure it out yourself, I just did that to provide a link. This thread is intended for first time schoolgirl motor builders.

Thanks, but why is the coil getting so hot? This seems to be my biggest problem. Ill try it and get back to you thanks again for the help

Quote

sykavy

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Sponsored Links

#12 (**permalink**)

08-05-2007, 12:20 PM



Shamus

Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

Hi all, I'm new here so bear with me if this is all old hat.

I've been building my recreation of the schoolgirl and she's not behaving very well. I've already burned out two transistors, one by trying to solder the coil wire to the case--*way* too much heat!--and the other? Not sure what happened there. At any rate, trying to chase down magnet wire around here (Austin, TX area) has been difficult to say the least. Sure, you can get it at Radio Shack or Fry's, but only in ridiculously small quantities like 40 ft. (for #22) and 75 ft. (for #26). You can get a whopping 200 ft. of #30, but that's probably way too small.

So, the problem is most likely in my coil--I was only able to get 388 turns out of that 75 ft.

of #26 which was wrapped bifilar with #24. In checking the coil with a voltmeter and spinning the rotor near it only around 5 mV max comes through as induced current. I'm guessing that this is not nearly enough current to bias the transistor on. When sending current through the coil, though, it generates a good kick. If I pulse current through it by hand, I can get the rotor to turn fairly well.

Anyway, a few questions come to mind about this circuit. First, I notice that there's a ground connection shown--is this strictly necessary? I saw on this page (near the bottom) that the circuit is almost identical (the only difference is the diode going to the recharge battery), but they caution that if there is no load that a neon bulb is *required* to keep the transistor from burning out. Is that the purpose of the ground in this circuit?

The other thing is I notice a lot of bifilar windings have the wires twisted around each other. Is that really necessary to get this to work? Perhaps the better question would be does it confer an advantage over winding the wires side by side (the way I did my coil)?

I'll post some pictures once I get this thing going. I'm almost 100% sure that the problem is that there's just not enough turns on my coil to induce enough current to bias the transistor. I've got some longer magnet wire lengths on order, so once those arrive we'll see what happens.

Quote

Shamus

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Find all posts by Shamus

#13 (**permalink**)

08-05-2007, 04:43 PM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

hot transistor

Hi Shamus,

If the transistor gets hot, I'm not sure it is from to few turns on the coil.

There are two things I would double check. Are the wires wrapped in the correct direction around the coil? Is the power wire going to + on the battery coming off around the right side of the coil towards you? And is the power wire going to the collector on the transistor coming off the coil from around the left side of the coil? And are the magnets for sure North

facing out? These can still run even if everything is backwards and if so, it can heat up...I've experimented with that and got a hot transistor. I know this seems so simple that it can never be backwards but sometimes it is the simplest thing.

Have you tried spinning the wheel faster to get more induction to kick it off? Ideally, it will start by barely moving the rotor. If you have a lower resistance resistor at the base like a 10ohm, it will run way easier than a 680 for example but is less efficient but if you want to at least see if it all hooked up properly, drop the resistance and try it out. Lower resistance needs less speed on the rotor to get it going.

If the coil is wrapped correctly as indicated above and you hook it to a battery, the north field should push up on the North magnet facing out on the rotor. Of course you already know this but I'd make sure these 2 things are absolutely correct.

What components are you using? Transistor, resistor, diode? You can see in my picture here of the roller skate motor that I have a 2n3055 transistor and there isn't a 90v neon bulb. You don't really need it I don't think unless you have quite a few more turns.

You can twist the power and trigger wire together before wrapping on coil for a little more efficiency. Not necessary if you just want a simple model to learn from. I wouldn't worry about a diode going to a 2nd battery because you can always add that later. It sounds like you could use more turns. The wire I buy is sometimes on like 10 pound spools of various sizes (and weights)...much cheaper per foot than the radio shack wire. You don't need an external ground.

I hope some of these things help.





Aaron

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#14 (**permalink**)

08-05-2007, 08:40 PM



Shamus

Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

Hi Aaron!

As far as the coil goes, I followed the directions for winding as you set forth above. When I energize it with the (+) coming off the top lead and (-) off the bottom, it's a north pole with quite a bit of kick (I tested both the #24 portion and the #26 portion, and both are quite powerful as electromagnets). I verified north on my magnets by hanging one on a piece of thread and seeing which side faced north, and labeled the side facing that way as "north". I then checked all the rest of my magnets by checking for repulsion with the known north face and labeled all the repulsed sides "north" as well. The core is made up of 2 1/2 inch nails epoxied together with the heads cut off, cut to length, and the points sanded down.

The components are the stock ones suggested by the schematic: A 2N3055 transistor, a 1N914 diode, and a 10 ohm, 1/2 watt resistor (too much wattage? seems unlikely to me). I'm using a battery consisting of 1.5V AA cells--one at 6V/2.3A, and another at 12V/8A. There isn't any deviation from what's suggested up above other than the lack of turns on my coil. Also, it doesn't induce enough current even if I give the rotor a good spin. Pictures follow. In the closeup of the circuit, the clips are *not* shorting out with the collector. I decided to go with clips after losing the second transistor and thinking that my diode had blown. This way, I can test components without having to solder/desolder anything.

Also, I connect (+) from my battery to the red lead coming from the top of the coil, and connect the (-) to the emitter (the clip on the bottom right of the circuit closeup). The second transistor blew when I gave the rotor a good spin and it acted as if it were magnetically *braking* the rotor--the coil and transistor heated up quite a bit on that run. I have since verified and reverified that the coil is hooked up correctly to the battery and that the coil produces a north magnetic field out the top that repulses each and every magnet on the rotor. The only thing that looks different in my setup is the number of turns on my coil, but there could be something else that I've overlooked.

Attached Images

schoolgirl-circuit.jpg (62.4 KB, 236 views)

circuit-closeup.jpg (38.2 KB, 206 views)

coil-closeup.jpg (35.8 KB, 190 views)

electromagnet-closeup.jpg (29.9 KB, 213 views)

rotor-closeup.jpg (47.3 KB, 215 views)

schoolgirl-1.jpg (48.3 KB, 239 views)

Last edited by Shamus : 08-06-2007 at 02:56 PM. Reason: Left stuff out/incorrect clip ID

Quote

Shamus

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#15 (**permalink**)

08-07-2007, 07:23 PM



Shamus
Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

!!! Success !!!

OK, yesterday I finally tracked down a local supplier of magnet wire after I found out that the wire I ordered over the internet wouldn't arrive for TWO WEEKS. At any rate, I finally wound 600 turns of #22 and #26 on my core (after removing the 388 turns that were already sitting on it), hooked up the alligator clips, and success!

Some preliminary tests showed interesting results. It went at a pretty good clip when I had the 12V battery hooked up, but it seemed to run *faster* with only 6V (going by the pitch the bearings were putting out). Curiouser and curiouser. The current draw was only about 1/4 of an amp with the 6V, which should go down once I replace the 10 ohm resistor with a 680.

Also, my coil runs hot too. So much so, that loosened the epoxy on the back side of the coil spool! My guess as to why it's running hot is that there's just too much juice going through it, which upping the resistance should help with--I mean, come on, 10 ohms isn't much. At any rate, I hope to post some more rigorous results here once I get my coil back together.

And oh... The questions, the questions... More later.

Quote

Shamus

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#16 (**permalink**)

08-07-2007, 10:37 PM

Aaron

Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

congrads!

Glad you got it working!

A few things for the efficiency is that you want as weak as magnets as possible but strong enough to just induce enough to trigger the base and also you want as much resistance at the base as possible while still letting the minimum through just to trigger the base.

The magnets you have look like the radio shack ones with the hole in the middle? Probably fine. Before you added more winds, it might have been possible to get it to run if you double stacked those magnets (with the fewer winds).

When you replace the resistor to 680, if it seems like it is difficult to get started, you can just double stack the magnets.

Anyway, post your results...looking forward to it. Also, you might see that when it gets going, it will speed up and start drawing up to the 1/4 amp you see, then it might start speeding up even more and the input might start dropping backwards. Kind of like shifting into higher gear but input drops.

I'll post a video of my roller skate wheel video...has about 600 turns. That is the very first one I ever did and it got me hooked! LOL

Quote

Aaron

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#17 (**permalink**)

08-10-2007, 02:39 AM



Shamus
Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

Preliminary results

OK, now that I've swapped out the 10 ohm for a 680 ohm resistor the coil is running nice and cool. It might be better to advise using the 680 ohm first and fall back on the 10 ohm only as a last resort, since it seems to cause some serious coil heating. With the 680 ohm in place I *do* have to give it a pretty good spin to get it going, but that could be due to not enough turns on the coil, suboptimal bearings, unbalanced rotor, etc.

Now I'm getting some interesting results--before the 6V battery seemed to kick the 12V in the tail but now the 12V is doing amazing things! Here are some nominal measurements (these are crude BTW because my meter is kinda low end):

@ 6V: 70-80 mA, low RPM (guess-timate in the 100-300 range)
@12V: 150 mA, high RPM (guess-timate around double or so)

On one of those test runs with the 12V battery the rotor started spinning *very* fast (several times faster than the above measurement shows!) and I got a little nervous--I didn't want to have a magnet go flying into my chest at high velocity, tape or no tape. So I unhooked the battery and let it run down and decided to try again. This time it didn't spin up as fast and I couldn't get the coil as close to the rotor as before (definitely makes a difference in RPM!), so I shut it down again and found one side of one of the magnets had come loose. Apparently the glue I used doesn't bond well to ceramic magnets. So I got out the epoxy and glued it back down and tonight I gave a demonstration to my lovely wife (who doesn't know what to make of this stuff) and it spun up to high RPM once more on the 12V battery. And, just my luck, another magnet came loose which put an end to tonights experimentation. I have a feeling I'm going to have reglue the entire rotor. Let this be a lesson to all of you experimenting with this thing: Make *sure* that you have some sturdy tape on the outside of your rotor--it will save you bacon!

At any rate, before the magnet came loose I was looking at the amp draw as the rotor spun up on the 12V battery. It started around 40 mA and then settled a bit around 100 mA. Then it took off; the draw was steadily climbing up to 190 mA as the RPM increased. Unfortunately, the noise from the bearings was making me nervous as it's a repurposed sliding glass door bearing meant for a vertical application and *very* low RPM--and here I have it horizontal and high RPM. I have a feeling it would have gone even faster and then the amps would probably settle back down. I'll have to get a box to put it into and just let it go as fast as it wants and see what happens.

After that, I'll just have to hang a diode between the coil and the collector and see what's there. I know there's definitely *something* there because one time as I was checking the transistor to see if it was heating up I accidentally shorted the collector and the base with my finger while it was running and received a pretty good bite--definitely more than 12 volts!

Ultimately I'd like to videotape the meter so I can make a nice graph of what's going on (basically amps vs. time, though I think amps vs. RPM would more interesting). I guess before this is all over I'll have to find m'self a tachometer.

Quote

Shamus

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#18 (**permalink**)

08-10-2007, 05:46 AM



Kevin

Energetic Science Practitioner

Join Date: Feb 2007
Posts: 1,902

Congrats Shamus!

Hey Shamus

Congrats on getting your BSG running!

I can testify, the magnets can do damage. I had one fly off my wheel and imbed itself in some drywall. After that, since I am using a bicycle wheel, I taped them each individually around the rim.

One relatively inexpensive tool that I use to measure the performance is a digital tachometer similar to the one found at this link:

NON CONTACT DIGITAL LASER PHOTO TACHOMETER - NEW - (item 220136890075 end time Aug-10-07 12:24:04 PDT)

Regarding your voltage, that is more expensive to measure, an oscilloscope can show you the voltage and the wave form.

I found the best on my current set-up is putting out about 180 volts (input is 12 volts).

Have fun!

Quote

Kevin

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#19 (**permalink**)

08-12-2007, 04:58 AM



Shamus
Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

More results

@Aaron: I forgot to mention, yes, the magnets are the Radio Shack variety. Good eye!

@Kevin: Thanks for the heads up! I definitely want to measure RPM in my setup to get a better picture of what's going on. BTW, would you be willing to share some of your insights with the rest of us vis-a-vis improvements you've found? Or has Aaron already laid them all out above?

OK, if this is getting boring just let me know and I'll shuddap. Some more interesting results tonight: It seems that the bearing has a large influence over the performance of this little machine. I built an eight magnet rotor (for the next step--results to be posted in a different thread once it's built) and the short of it is that it performs better than the six magnet rotor.

Some of the gains are probably due to the fact that the eight was built better than the six; where the six has slightly offset discs in relation to the bearing the eight is almost dead on and where on the six the magnets are attached to the edge slightly non-uniform (one of the magnets is visibly skewed WRT the vertical) on the eight I made sure that they were uniform.

At any rate, when I first put the eight-magnet rotor on it didn't start at all with either 6V or 12V--I thought that maybe the magnet spacing was insufficient. But then I thought that maybe the bearing hadn't loosened up enough (it's the same bearing as on the six-magnet rotor) and thus broke out the spray lube. Once I did that, it spun up quite well to some fairly high RPM. The current draw was around 120 mA @ 6V.

I then went back to the six-magnet rotor and to my surprise it spun up pretty fast (albeit somewhat slowly) and drew about 90 mA @ 6V. This seemed fishy to me, so once again I reached for the can of spray lube and gave it spritz while it was running. Once I did that, it started going faster while the amps dropped to around 50-60 mA. On subsequent runs, it never got above 50 mA while the RPM seemed to be fairly moderate (no tach yet--!).

So, to sum up, the bearings play a fair sized role in the performance of this machine. The ones I'm using have a fair amount of slop in them--somewhere in the neighborhood of 1-3 degrees from vertical which is bad, bad, bad. You can actually see the six-magnet rotor precess at high RPM. Also, I had to reapply the spray lube to the eight-magnet rotor at least once, as during one run it spun up to the 120 mA point and then a few seconds later lost all power and stopped completely. Good bearings are vital!

On a side note, I was wondering if anyone knows where to get various odds and ends such as spools and bearings. Internet searches tend to lead either to OEMs and industrial suppliers or to wild goose chases. I did manage to find a few sealed pump bearings at the local neighborhood giant home improvement warehouse store. I also found some perfect spools there--too bad they had $7 worth of #18 stranded wire on them. Where is Tinkerer's Depot to be found?

Quote

Shamus

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#20 (**permalink**)

08-12-2007, 09:45 AM



Kevin

Energetic Science Practitioner

Join Date: Feb 2007
Posts: 1,902

Shamus,

Your posts are NOT boring....it is exciting to hear of another traveling down the road of experimentation and discovering the same fantastic world of open systems!

Most everything I have done is from what Aaron, Peter or John have told me. I did TRV how to make it better, and got a few little tidbits that did improve output.

I have built several units, but the main one I used to document thousands of hours of charging batteries utilized a 12' diameter bicycle wheel. Standard bearings which I kept well greased.

Double stacked Radio Shack rectangular magnets. Magnets are placed the with the space of two magnets in between each magnet pair.

One coil, but wrapped with wires for TWO circuits.

I use a variable resistor for each circuit. This is so I can tune it for the optimum work put in to work output.

I use 12 volt deep cycle (85 amp hour) batteries. (I do have a few 12 volt car batteries that had been discarded because they were "dead" that are in the rotation also)

All my parts have been purchased at Radio Shack or Walmart or Digi-Key, (Digi-Key Corporation - USA Home Page) and I got my wire at a motor rebuilding business (they also had old spools sitting around, and I got a few of those from them).

As soon as I get 150 free hours (maybe this winter) I am going to build a larger unit. Right now the plan is for 8 coils and 32 circuits. My calculation is that I will be able to run my entire house off this unit.

Quote

Kevin

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#21 (**permalink**)

08-14-2007, 03:57 PM



Shamus
Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

Time to move on

Thank you Aaron, and especially Kevin--the pieces are starting to fall into place! Of course it helps to have a copy of *Free Energy Generation* at hand. I didn't realize just how useful that photo gallery would be, especially when looking at John Bedini's site and wishing I had a closeup of some of his machines. This was a good first step, as all the things I've been reading about and seen are starting to come together as a coherent whole.

I have much more to say about the subject of the Bedini motor, but I think that this thread is probably not the right one to say it in. Having said that, I will say this: I started to make the next machine which will have four coils and four circuits (single-coil/multi-circuit will be the third iteration). But since it has only one coil and one circuit, you could consider it a SG motor. I was a bit disappointed to find that I could only get around 700 turns from my 1/2 lb spool of #22 wire--I was hoping to get at least 900. I guess it's back to the internet sites to get a 7 lb. (or thereabouts) spool.

At any rate, I got it running last night and let it run overnight just to see if it would, and it did. Even with the lousy bearing I have in the rotor. I put the diode in between the coil and the collector to see what was there and lo and behold I saw some voltage spikes peaking around 200V! Obviously my instrument is too slow to really see what's going on with that part of the circuit but it's enough to get an indication. Needless to say, it's a bit stunning to see it for the first time.

And since at this point we're no longer talking about the basic schoolgirl design, I will continue this discussion in a more appropriate thread. Complete with pictures, too!

Attached Images

schoolgirl-3.jpg (67.6 KB, 199 views)

4-coil-with-one-coil.jpg (58.7 KB, 226 views)

4-coil-circuit-closeup.jpg (78.3 KB, 185 views)

Quote

Shamus

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Sponsored Links

#22 (**permalink**)

08-14-2007, 07:40 PM



Join Date: Feb 2007
Posts: 1,902

Kevin

Energetic Science Practitioner

Hi Shamus

Thanks so much for the update. You are getting me excited to build my bigger unit....I have actually been thinking about doing it an hour here and

there instead of waiting for a big block of time.

Hey! Have you touched your wire with your finger yet...the wire that is producing the voltage spikes?

Over my time of tuning I did quite a few times! Even though it is low amperage, 170-220 volts is quite a zap.

Looking forward to your next update!

Quote

Kevin

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#23 (**permalink**)

08-19-2007, 04:22 AM



Shamus

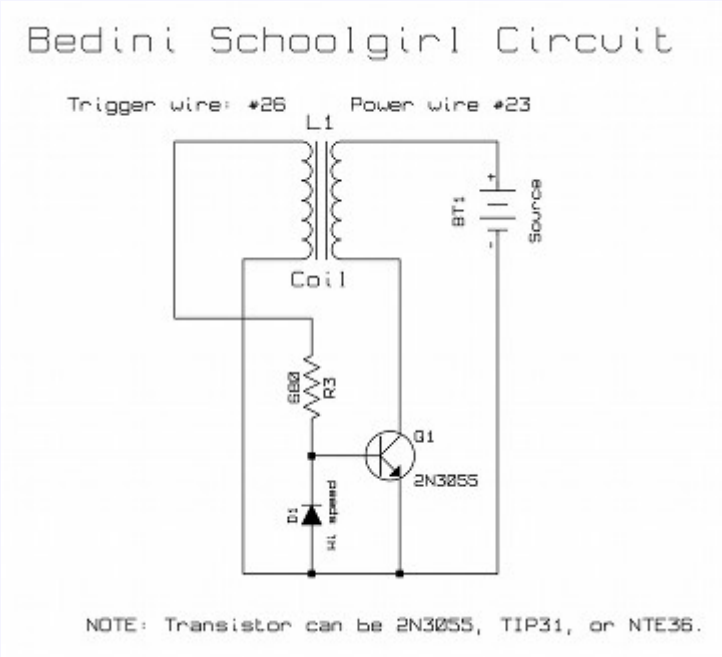
Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

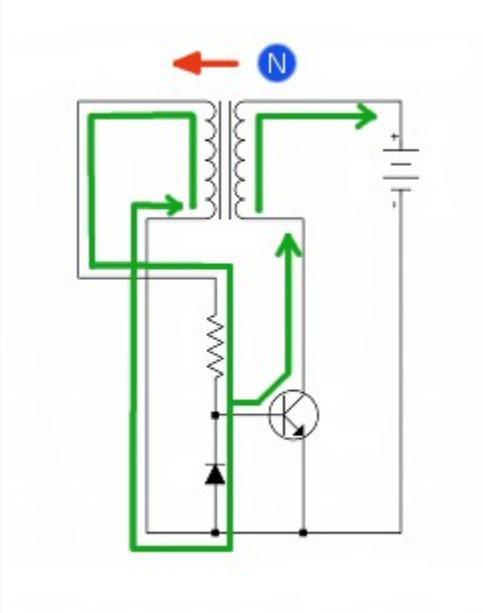
Struggling through the concept

@Kevin: If you didn't see my encouragement in the other thread, let me reiterate here--by all means do it an hour at a time if you have to and please post updates!

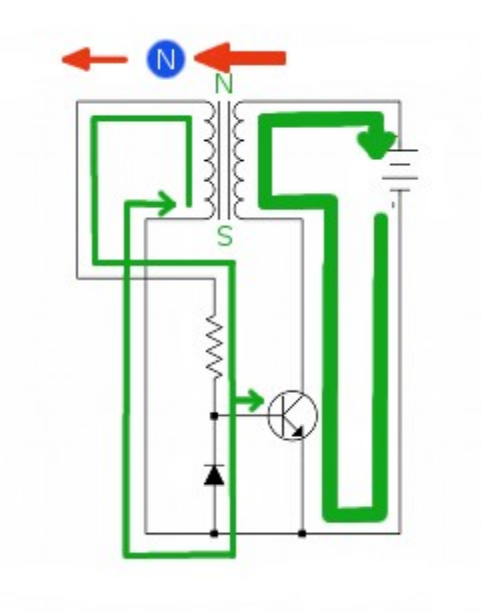
Ok, here's what I see happening in this little circuit.



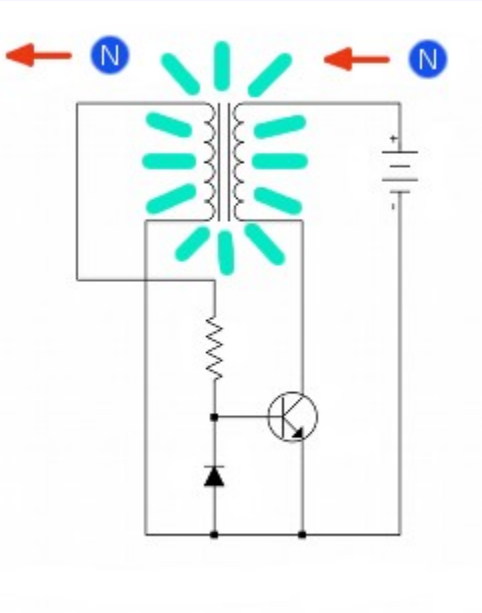
What follows is my take on what happens during one cycle. When Mr. Bedini said that his monopole motor was an attraction motor, something just didn't sit right with me. But, of course, now I realize he was right:



With no current flow in the circuit, a rotor magnet is a attracted to the coil core and moves toward it. This induces a tiny current in both coil wires. Electrons flow from the back of the trigger coil to the front, through the resistor and diode and back the the rear of the trigger coil. If enough current is present, it also flows through the base of the transistor and into the power coil.



Once the base of the transistor has current flowing through it, current from the battery flows from the negative terminal of the battery, through the emitter of the transistor and out the collector, then through the rear of the coil and out the front to the positive terminal of the battery. At this point, the current flowing through the coil creates a strong magnetic field, temporarily magnetizing the coil core with a north pole in front and a south pole in back. This gives the rotor magnet a good strong kick in the direction it was traveling.



With the rotor magnet kicked away, there is no more induced current in the coil. Current flow at the base of the transistor stops and so the current path from the battery, through the transistor, is interrupted. At this point the magnetic field in the coil collapses and, coupled with the brief amount of time that the coil was energized by the battery, a radiant

event occurs in the coil accompanied by a high amount of voltage appearing with *no current*.
As the next magnet on the rotor comes in, it is attracted to the coil core and the cycle repeats itself.

Now this is what I'm seeing, but I could be flat out wrong. I'm just groping for an explanation of how this little thing works. One counterexample is in the Bedini/Beaden PPA where there is a picture of a waveform showing current in the trigger side of the circuit, one which strongly suggests a type of "ringing" oscillation as the current ramps up. Which means that my explanation, while plausible, fails to explain the ringing oscillation of that picture. Obviously, there are still some gaps in my knowledge here.

Quote

Shamus

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#24 (**permalink**)

08-19-2007, 07:16 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

Bedini Circuits are GAS VALVES

Hi Shamus,

This isn't a direct response to you post...it is something I posted 2.5 years ago in icubenetwork when it was online in relation to John's circuits and the water fuel cells. But, it applies to these circuits and is a perspective hardly anyone is talking about yet.

---

qiman13
Posted: Wed Mar 16, 2005 4:09 pm Post subject: coil importance

The coil is extremely important. There is not one single component or aspect of this schematic that is not that important. Every piece is crucial to consider. That becomes apparent when you start to fine tune the energizer. A few ohms difference in the resistor at the base can make a big difference in efficiency.

Impedance matching is important. You have to think of the circuit

as a gas pressure control system, since the aether acts exactly like a gas under pressure.

For example, on one motor I just put together, with a 12volt 1.5 amp hour gel cell battery on one side and a 6volt on the output smaller amp hour..the motor gets up to about 2600 rpm and outputs so much radiant. That is because with the higher impedance on the back end, it is acting like a pressure relief valve with a tight spring. The motor can only open up so much.

When I put the same kind of battery on the back end 12volt, etc... The energizer speeds up to 4800 rpm and output a hell of a lot more radiant into the battery. That is because it is like having a pressure relief valve with a looser spring or you can picture it having the ports on a head bored up or having racing headers instead of a stock exhaust manifold. It lets more out with less back pressure.

That is what is happening. It isn't an electrical schematic, it is a device that moves the Heaviside flow around under different pressures. It is a valve for gas.

Quote

Aaron

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#25 (**permalink**)

08-19-2007, 07:27 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

scalar south

Shamus,

I think you're very intuitive with this.

I was thinking the same thing with the collapsed field attracting the north. Have you seen John's pics of the fields around the rotor.

Think maybe on this one that squeezing out in between each magnet is a "scalar south" field. All the souths facing inwards are repelling and have nowhere to go but out between the magnets. Not only that.... if you take two identical magnets and put north up and space them a bit apart, there is a south field coming out between the two.

There gets a point where the speed is such that as the north field is out and possibly hasn't collapsed yet, the south field is attracted to that

I suppose there are different ways to look at that but get a compass or other magnets and experiment with feeling the south coming between the magnets

Quote

Aaron

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#26 (**permalink**)

08-21-2007, 03:14 AM



Shamus

Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

More bloviation

A small shipment of magnet wire came in the other day and so I finally got to wind up a 1,000 turn coil. I've been reduced to fabricating my own spools from PVC pipe and other odd pieces of scrap and scratching my head trying to figure out how to keep flanges of the spools from falling off once too many turns are on it. I'm still waiting for the 11 lb. spool...

Since I didn't have any batteries hanging off of the diode, I figured this thread would be appropriate to post some more preliminary results. I apologize for the paucity of hard data, but I just don't have enough meters to do the job. At any rate, starting the rotor with the 1,000 turn coil is *much* easier. Running 12V, the current draw consistently went to 230

mA while when running 6V, the current draw was consistently 90 mA (margin of error is +/- 10 mA). I did test the 6-magnet rotor with the new coil at 12V and it drew a steady 210 mA (didn't check 6V).

(slightly-offtopic)I did check to see if the rotor RPM would drop with a load and it did as I've seen it do before.(/slightly-offtopic) It's interesting that the 12V battery draws more than twice the current of the 6V battery with the same setup. I guess that means that the resistance I have set up on the trigger side (680 ohms, 'natch) is more closely matched (or 'tuned') to the 6V battery than to the 12V. The resistor isn't soldered in yet, so this calls for some experimentation. One thing I notice about John Bedini's circuits is that there are no pots in any of them. Apparently he knows his coils/circuits well enough to choose an appropriate resistance and leave it at that.

One other item of note is that the current consumption seems to only go up no matter what voltage I put on it. Which of course makes me wonder if my setup is correct, since it's supposed to speed up and then have the current draw go down. But then again, perhaps that effect can't and/or doesn't occur in a single coil setup--I'm eager to get the multi-coil going. It also could be that I have lousy bearings and that the motor is trying to overcome that but just can't.

In answer to your question, Aaron, yes, I have seen John's picture of the magnetic fields around the rotor. It's funny, I always assumed those spokes were north fields. It sheds a whole new light on things to see that those are *south* fields! Yes, I tried magnets in those spaces and I have to tell you, it was a little freaky to see the north face of a free magnet stick in between two rotor magnets which, as you know, are north facing out! John was right when he said this machine was deceptively simple.

Quote

Shamus

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#27 (**permalink**)

08-21-2007, 08:41 PM



Shamus

Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

Results of changing base resistance

Ok, first the results, then the analysis:

Code:

```
Value (ohms)  Measured  mA@12V  Notes
------------------------------------------------------------------
680           678       230
820           818       210
1200          1184      170
1200+180      1363.6    150
1200+180+2.2  1366.6    150
1200+180+10   1374.3    150     Hung at 140 mA then stayed at 150 mA
1200+180+15   1379.4    150     Low resonance once spinning, spun up to high
RPM; 120 mA with load
1200+180+22   1386.6    190     Weak resonance, low pitch, spun up to low
RPM
1200+180+33   1397.1    190     Resonance, lower pitched, spun up to low RPM
1200+180+39   1403.3    190     Resonance, lower pitched, spun up to low RPM
1200+270      1452              Resonance, lower pitched, would not spin up
1200+390      1584              Resonance, lower pitched, would not spin up
1800          1784              370 mA resonance seen, went negative (!)
amps, no resonance after that; would not spin up
2700          2680              Resonance, higher pitched, would not spin up
.
```

It was pretty surprising to find self-resonant behavior--I can see how people could get distracted by it. It's also easy to see why the coil resists the rotor in that mode, since the circuit no longer self-regulates at that point. The rotor would have to be turning at the resonant frequency to stay spinning!

My meter can only measure down two significant digits at these amperages, so I'm pretty sure there's some differentiation at those levels marked 150 mA. In particular, I'm thinking that 1374.3 ohm is probably closer to 150 mA than the other values.

I'm also finally seeing the 'shifting into high gear' phenomenon that you were talking about, Aaron, with the power consumption going down as the RPM goes up. It seems tuning is the key here.

Quote

Shamus

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#28 (**permalink**)

08-22-2007, 02:58 AM



amigo

Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Posts: 710

Hello everyone,

Thought to make a first post here since I will have some questions about my contraption that I've built...I mean Bedini Motor. I can say that it actually works but I have some questions/concerns that I'd like feedback on.

I will soon post photos of my motor as well as my Fluke scope waveform because one of the questions relates to the signal, right now I just thought to make a first post...

Quote

amigo

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#29 (**permalink**)

08-22-2007, 06:45 AM

Aaron

Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

Bedini SG youtube video

Bedini SG (roller skate wheel motor) video posted on youtube.

YouTube - Bedini SG - Schoolgirl - Bare basic model

Quote

Aaron

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#30 (**permalink**)

08-22-2007, 05:15 PM



Shamus

Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

Strangeness

A few days ago I got some sealed lead-acid 12V batteries rated at 7Ah and so today I decided to give it a shot. I checked the resting voltage of the battery I was going to use and it was sitting at 12.80V. I tried to measure the amps coming out of it but I nearly burned up my wires in trying to do so. I think the meter was reading around 15A or so before I realized what was happening to my wires.

So anyway, I hooked it up to my setup (with 1374 ohms) and got lots of noise out of my coil and strong repulsion on the rotor. The amp reading was negative. Something strange was going on here...

So I pulled off the resistors and stuck what I thought was 680 ohm resistor in and this time it spun right up. The current draw was around 540 mA (!) while the RPM was low. Well, it turns out that I mistook a black band for brown and so it was really 68 ohms on the trigger. A bit on the low side.

I then put an honest-to-God 680 ohm resistor in place and it showed resonance right away. No chance of starting the rotor there. I substituted a 390 ohm and this time no resonance in the coil although the current draw was around 390 mA with an RPM somewhere in the middle range of what I've seen with this setup.

With around 490 ohms the RPM did go up while the draw went to around 360 mA. I had to stop testing, though, because I noticed that the resistors were getting extremely hot! Now these are only rated at 1/4W, but still, there shouldn't be *that* much juice flowing on the trigger side, should there? I mean, we're talking mV/mA range here on the trigger side. At any rate, I'm off to get some beefier resistors so I don't have to worry about them

burning up.

On a side note, I figured it might be useful to power this thing from a stock wall-wart PSU. I found one rated for 9VDC at 1A, but it turns out these labels lie. I measured 12.83V coming out (hey, it looks just like a fresh battery! ) at around 5A or so. So after my experiments with the lead-acid battery came to a screeching halt, I decided to try to power the current setup (at 490 ohms) with the PSU. It spun up to high RPM with only around a 270 mA draw.

Now I'm really confused here. I guess I shouldn't be too surprised that the battery, with it's higher amps, should be pushing more current through this circuit than the PSU which is putting out about three times less amps. But it seems like the current draw should be the same, no?

On another side note, there's a good lesson here about resistor selection. It seems that the optimal resistance depends heavily on the voltage being supplied on the front end. I checked the voltage on the 12V battery (made up of 1.5V cells) and it was around 10.5V.

Boy, do I feel foolish.  (/me smacks forehead)

Bedini SG Simplified

Bedini SG discussion here. For single or multi coil and/or multi strand. The simplified version to charge batts without the cap setup.





Aaron

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#2 (**permalink**)

05-09-2007, 10:35 PM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

John Bedini | Radiant Energy

John Bedini | Radiant Energy

Quote

Aaron

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#3 (**permalink**)
06-14-2007, 12:52 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

Aaron's SG

A Bedini circuit I built with a reel to reel motor John gave me a few years ago.

Pretty cool and interesting SG. Very fast and very efficient. Charges batts pretty good. I never measured efficiency. If I put 1 batt bank on the output or 4, it doesn't really change the input it doesn't care. Of course can grab the shaft to increase the load and the input does not increase.

5000 rpm it draws 1 amp avg
10,000 rpm it draws only 1/5 of an amp avg

Video clip:
http://www.esmhome.org/library/aaron...i/aaron-sg.wmv

Quote

Aaron

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#4 (permalink)

06-18-2007, 08:38 AM

Aaron

Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

youtube video

John Bedini | Radiant Energy

can watch the reel to reel motor video on youtube.

Quote

Aaron

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#5 (permalink)

08-17-2007, 04:14 AM



Shamus

Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

Some musings...

@Kevin: I would strongly encourage you to do it an hour at a time if you have to, and please post progress reports! And yes, I've gotten bit by the high voltage coming off the power coil more than once!

Well, since I'm kinda stuck at the moment waiting for magnet wire to arrive before I can finish building the current machine, I thought I'd post a few thoughts on it--even though only one coil is present, it's got a diode hanging off the collector, so it counts in my opinion.

The schematic below shows its current state.

Yes, curiosity got the better of me and I've tried charging 1.5V AA cells as part of a 6V battery. It seems to work somewhat, though I haven't done any rigorous testing. I did notice that the rotor slows down when there's a battery in the charge position. Interesting! I know that you probably won't get optimum results using these types of cells, but it seems to me that if the negentropy process that Tom and John talk about in the provisional patent application listed in *Free Energy Generation* is correct, then it should be possible to charge these kinds of cells as well. Just a thought.

Another interesting thing that I've seen (er, heard) with this machine is what I call 'the hum'. One time, before I soldered the components in place, I had to re-hookup the parts because they had wiggled loose. Once I had them connected back together and connected power (without a charging battery hooked up) I noticed a fairly loud hum coming out of the coil! The coil wasn't heating up and the neither was the transistor, but it pushed the magnets of the rotor out of the way so that the coil was in the middle of two magnets. Interesting! The hum stopped immediately as I disconnected the battery. After I connected power again, the hum started again. This time, I tried to see if there was anything coming off the diode but the meter reading was inconclusive. Strangest of all, when I connected a battery to the charging position the hum stopped as well. Curiouser and curiouser...

After I disconnected the charge battery the hum didn't come back, but it did come back a while later. It seems to be a bit capricious, this hum. I did notice that it was much easier to get the rotor spinning up to speed when the coil was humming versus when it wasn't. It seems these machines are full of surprises. And maybe I didn't notice it before, but it seems that there's also a faint hum in the coil of the first machine that I built as well.

A question comes to mind about this circuit. In the PPA in *Free Energy Generation* it's stressed that the radiant energy capture circuit has to be separated from the drive circuit, but in the circuit below, this is clearly not the case. Also, I have strong reason to believe that the circuit below works well (I can elaborate if necessary), although some changes in the resistor are probably needed for optimum operation. It could be that I'm missing something obvious--after all, I'm still experimenting and learning this stuff first hand and trying to make sense of it all.

Attached Images

bedini-ssg-small.png (19.3 KB, 754 views)

Last edited by Shamus : 08-17-2007 at 02:33 PM. Reason: Forget something/typos...

Quote

Shamus

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#6 (permalink)

08-17-2007, 04:27 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

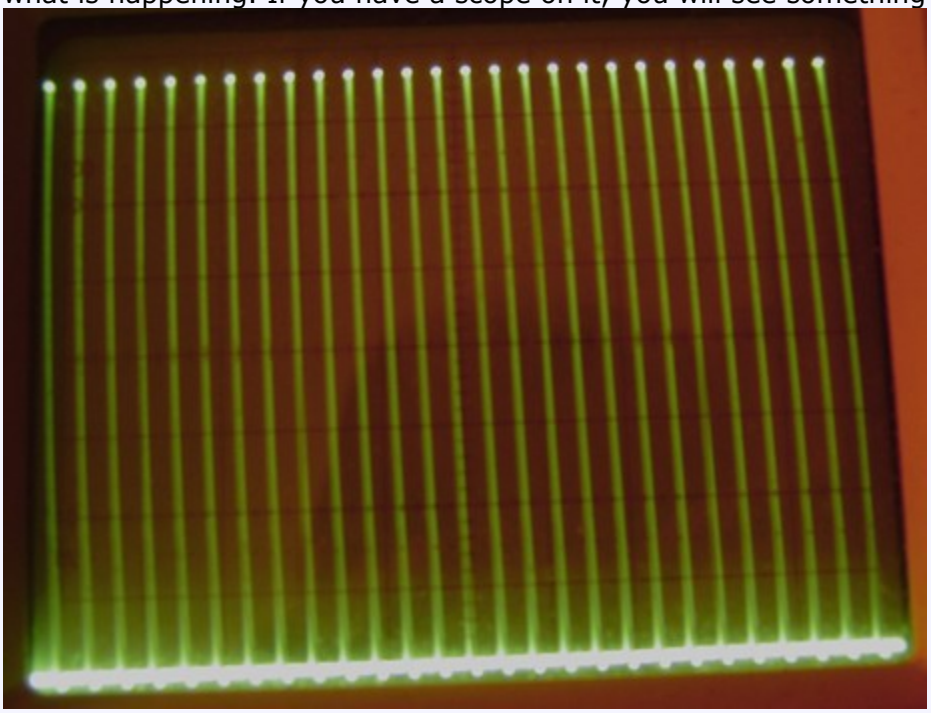
Shamus SG

Very Cool! Schematic looks good. Very nice bare bones ssg.

Those alkaline batts aren't the best but they can be charged at least a few times from my experience before having to throw them away. I'd recommend using some 6v and/or 12v gel cell batts...the black body type you can get at radio shack or elsewhere.

Those are good to learn with.

The hum you discovered is the circuit is self oscillating at high frequency. Most likely this is what is happening. If you have a scope on it, you will see something like this pic.



I played with my roller skate motor for months before doing anything else. Not even trying to charge anything with it. Will learn a lot more if you just get obsessed about the bare basic model first without doing anything else. In my opinion.

Quote

Aaron

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#7 (**permalink**)

08-26-2007, 01:20 PM



Shamus

Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

Preliminary results with big battery

@Aaron: Thanks for the clarification. I think I've learned what I need to from the SG by itself--needless to say, there's probably more secrets in that thing than I've found so far. It continues to surprise me, especially in light of how simple it appears. I'm sure you're probably aware of John Bedini's sense of urgency in wanting people to learn the technology (as expressed in this message). I have every reason to believe that he's right, and mostly from what I've been seeing from independent sources. The time is short. And I'm sure you'd agree that this isn't the place to discuss such things.

At any rate, I've started some preliminary load testing, and the data so far is encouraging. Under the first load test, the battery took about 45 minutes to discharge down to 12.00V (under a 25W load running from a voltage inverter). Charging took about 30 hours to get it up to 13.46V (have to retune the thing for a PSU). Running another load test, the battery took about 60 minutes to discharge down to 12.00V under the same load. So there's something *very* interesting going on here. I'll post more details as testing progresses.

Quote

Shamus

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#8 (permalink)

08-26-2007, 10:42 PM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

conditioning batts

Hi Shamus,

Sounds like great progress. The capacity of your battery is growing as you condition them. You are literally changing the properties of the battery. Should grow in capacity and take less and less time to charge up to the same level.

John has known the urgency for years but it isn't until recent times that people are paying attention. With gas prices going up and insane politics, people are starting to pay attention.

The Bedini technology and water fuel cell technology are my two favorite ones to focus on.

Quote

Aaron

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#9 (permalink)

08-30-2007, 04:16 PM



Shamus
Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

Latest results

Well, I'm in round four of charging and things haven't been coming along as well as I had hoped. I'm not going to stop here until I see a solid trend, but the preliminaries thus far are not encouraging. That and the fact that it takes about 30-40 hours for one charge cycle!

Load times are staying fairly flat so far. Here's the numbers so far:

Code:

Charge T	Chg End V	Ld St V	Load T
		12.85	00:44
32:50	13.46	13.34	00:57
29:48	13.47	13.36	00:48
40:20	13.89	13.52	01:03

This is a regular old Radio Shack lead-acid battery, 12V/7Ah. I'm discharging it into a 350W inverter and powering a 25W bulb for load testing. It's strange: Once it gets up to around 13.30V the charging seems to hit a wall--only gaining 0.01V per hour. Now I've read where John Bedini says that the number of turns on the coil isn't important, nor its size. Maybe I'm getting some cross-conduction on my transistor (since it's 2N3055, which John considers junk)? I don't know how to check for that. John also says that you want the highest resistance on the base so that you get the highest RPM for the lowest current. Currently the RPM on my circuit is fairly high, and the base resistance is right around 1100 ohm.

Anyway, I'll post more results as they slooooowly come in.

NOTE: The missing data in the graph around hours 9-10 and 16-22 are due to an outside obligation at the time and the need for sleep.

Attached Images

charge-cycle-4-partial.jpg (31.6 KB, 150 views)

Last edited by Shamus : 08-30-2007 at 04:35 PM. Reason: Missing info... :-P

Quote

Shamus

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#10 (**permalink**)

08-31-2007, 09:53 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

will speed up

Hi Shamus, on these smaller systems, the charging will be much slower, but usually after many rounds of conditioning, the charging back up will get quicker and quicker.

A 5 coil setup (4 power 1 trigger) of about 18 guage 100 feet long each is for more practical application but before doing that in my opinion...getting the whole personality of the motor you have down is very crucial, in my opinion.

Quote

Aaron

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#**11** (**permalink**)

09-13-2007, 01:04 AM



amigo
Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Posts: 710

After winding and rewinding several different coils, I have built one that I sort of like (for now). I had previously built a SSG with a 26+24 AWG so I used that as a base for a coil. On top of that I wound trifilar 20 AWG as power coil.

The motor works ok I suppose, what I'm wondering about is why do we need to tie all the multi-filar strands in the power coil together in parallel (for the circuit that does not have transistor per each coil)?
When I keep them parallel I get about 100V radiant spikes, but when I tie them in series then I get little over 400V. Isn't it better to have higher potential?

Are we looking for less or more resistance in the power coil? What about the trigger coil, should that be on a higher resistance?

Also, the conclusion I came to is that 2N3055 is a joke compared to MJL21194 and that even for beginning circuits everyone should use the later. There's just a magnitude of quality difference between the two that cannot be ignored. My motor just purrrrs nicer with

MJL21194 and can be fine tuned to a better degree than with 2N3055.

Next I'm adding this Cap Pulse Timer circuit (link from Bedini_SG Yahoo group, I'd figure most of you are members there, no?) , has anyone else built this one and has any experiences to share?

Oh forgot to add this. I built this coil and it worked (sort of because I did not wind to that size but smaller) but only if I pointed it in reverse (power coils toward the rotor). It was producing all kinds of strange sounds and would draw quite a current (1-2A sometimes). Somehow I could tune it down to 400mA and I'd get over 300V radiant spikes as well.

Funny thing is that I have never seen my NE-2 bulb light up (dimly) when I touch the collector of the transistor on other setups except this one, and there was no primary or secondary batteries connected.
Is this normal behaviour and does it happen for you or did I stumble upon something unexpected?

Last edited by amigo : 09-13-2007 at 01:14 AM. Reason: added more text

Quote

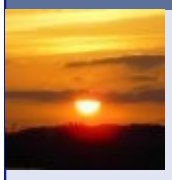
amigo

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#12 (permalink)
09-13-2007, 12:25 PM



Shamus
Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

Hola Amigo,

What is the difference between the 2N3055 and the MJL21194? I know the characteristics of the other parts (the 1N914 is a fast switching diode, the 1N4007 is a high power/voltage diode, etc) but when it comes to transistors I don't know squat. What are the characteristics that we're supposed to be looking for in this part? Power rating is one, but I have no idea what the others should be.

If you don't know, maybe someone else who does can kindly interject.

Quote

Shamus

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#13 (permalink)

09-13-2007, 05:07 PM



Shamus
Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

!!! Holy Smokes Batman !!!

Sometimes things just stare you in the face and you don't realize the implications until much later, when the connection finally manifests itself to you in a form so clear that you wonder why you didn't see it before.

All of this arose because I was thinking of Rick Freidrich and the struggles he's gone through trying to convince people of what they had with the SSG. And the problem probably stemmed from the fact that most people don't have any understanding of conventional electronics theory--they just built the things, connecting the parts as shown in the schematic, and didn't really think all that much about it.

So in the midst of pondering this, all of the sudden it hit me like a ton of bricks!

Take a look at the picture and circled part. The way the diode is hooked up means that absolutely *no* current will flow at any time according to conventional EM theory. The positive from the charging battery is **blocked** by virtue of being connected to the cathode of the diode coming off of the power coil! So simple! Yet so diabolically clever!

The way that diode sits in the circuit (again, according to conventional theory) means that it's basically an *open short*--you could *remove* the diode and battery completely because

they have absolutely no path where a current can flow through them!

After going through several charge/discharge cycles, you have to wonder just *what* is charging the battery? 'Cause it sure ain't electrons!

Attached Images

bedini-ssg-highlighted.jpg (38.4 KB, 598 views)

Last edited by Shamus : 09-13-2007 at 06:23 PM. Reason: grammar, grmbl ;)

Quote

Shamus

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#14 (permalink)

09-13-2007, 07:14 PM

Ted Ewert
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: SF Bay Area
Posts: 562

Hi Shamus,
That diode does indeed pass current (and the more the better! :-). Think of it as a compression diode.
When the transistor first turns on, the current from the battery is temporarily attenuated by the coil. Current will not flow until the magnetic field is built up around the coil.
Consequently, when the transistor turns off, that field collapses and produces a high positive voltage right where the cathode of that diode is. If this voltage is not bled off, it will increase on subsequent cycles and blow up your transistor in many cases.
It is this energy that is extracted buy the interaction of the magnet, coil and pulses that charges the battery so well.
Voltage alone won't charge these batteries. They need a combination of high voltage and low impedance in short duration pulses.
Note on batteries:
Batteries take a while to become conditioned. Don't get discouraged if they don't work so great even through the first 10 or even 20 cycles. It usually doesn't take that long, but there are different types of batteries, sizes and chargers that make this an inexact science at best.

None of the Bedini machines work that well on unconditioned batteries. That's one of the reasons I think people get discouraged. It also takes a while to get used to how the machines work.

The SSG is an awesome machine for learning about this technology. The more you fool around with it and experiment, the more you will learn. It is a very simple machine electrically, but it embodies all the concepts Bedini has worked so many years to discover. It's all there for those who are patient and persistent. It just takes a while to learn.

Ted

Quote

Ted Ewert

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#15 (**permalink**)

09-14-2007, 12:15 AM



adam ant
Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Location: chicago
Posts: 304

has anyone ever tried to use AC on a bedini sg?

the reason i ask is that i wonder if you could use the wall current, and return it back to another outlet and reverse the Electric Meter outside. you would in a sense be "recharging" the electric company. in most states (in the US) they will pay you for power generated and sent to them. this would eliminate the need for 20 - 30 car batteries, noxious fumes, you could eliminate your electric bill, and possibly make some extra money on top of it.

is this possible?

-bryan

Quote

adam ant

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#16 (permalink)

09-14-2007, 01:24 AM



amigo

Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Posts: 710

In one of my experiments (now it escapes my mind whether I had that "weird" coil or was it a normal one hooked up - should start keeping lab notes, sigh) I used my DC power supply set to 12V as a primary.

I left the motor spinning and walk away from the desk for a bit. Came back and just looked around the desk then gazed up at the voltage indicator on the psu and it showed 16 or so volts. I was thinking what a ... so I unplug the motor and lo and behold the voltage went back to 12V.

It would appear that the motor was feeding back some potential/energy back into the psu, while at the same time charging the secondary battery and spinning pretty fast.

Sorry it's not directly AC related but I figured it might be relevant...

Quote

amigo

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#17 (permalink)

09-14-2007, 01:58 AM



adam ant

Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Location: chicago
Posts: 304

i wouldnt be comfortable trying the AC experiment myself, as my electrical knowledge is old and rusty. i would be a bit nervous about doing major damage, shocking myself, or who knows what else.

i figured someone would have tried it by now, or at least thought about it.

Quote

adam ant

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#18 (**permalink**)

09-14-2007, 06:28 AM



Kevin

Energetic Science Practitioner

Join Date: Feb 2007
Posts: 1,902

Charging batteries

Adam,

Since it is a cold charge there are no fumes generated when charging the batteries with the SG charger....batteries never get even warm.

Aaron, correct me if I am wrong....but I believe the voltage spikes going into the battery are AC, not DC. (the neon light that lights up when it is running is a 120v ac light)

Yes, Shamus, (Kevin hangs his head in shame-) I am one of those guys that took the schematic, some explanation from Aaron, and some TRV data and just built it. Did not concentrate too much on how it worked...only as much as I need to in order to get the most usable energy for the energy spent.

Quote

Kevin

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#19 (**permalink**)

09-14-2007, 12:15 PM



amigo
Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Posts: 710

Kevin,

I think that the spikes are DC (basically PWM) - they are half-wave, rectified by the diode on the collector, no? The NE is before the diode thus it lights up only on AC.

Someone please correct me if I'm wrong

Quote

amigo

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#20 (**permalink**)

09-14-2007, 04:39 PM



Shamus
Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

@Kevin: I was speaking mainly of the people on the Bedini_SG list who were demanding overunity from the machine without really comprehending what was right in front of their eyes, and Rick's frustration with said people. At any rate, I'm just trying to figure out this stuff too since something seems to be very wrong with my setup. I'm in round 14 of load testing and the load times have been dropping about a 1/2 hour each time.



Quote

Shamus

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#21 (permalink)

09-14-2007, 09:08 PM

Ted Ewert
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: SF Bay Area
Posts: 562

It's pulsed DC. The FWBR just gets it going in the right direction.
Neons don't care and will light on anything at their rated voltage.



Quote

Ted Ewert

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#22 (permalink)

09-15-2007, 08:51 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

sg and free spinning wheel

Hey Kevin,

Ditto to Ted's answer.

Also, another thing to throw into the mix Shamus is that when the circuit is in resonance (you can usually hear and see the wheel speed up really quick like shifting gears), it is fast enough at that point that the "scalar south" between the north faces on magnets are ATTRACTED to the NORTH field on the coil pulse. At that time, the wheel is spinning for FREE! That is a good one to meditate on.

The sg seems to only take power because there is back emf on the on pulse for a small blip of time and that is it.

Before the circuit is in resonance (with rotor), it takes more power to charge an electromagnetic coil against a magnet with an opposing field. But a south field in between the norths actually helps pull that north field out of the coil easier! This is how I see it at least but no matter how it is seen, the wheel spins for free and the charging of the coil has it's own loss but that isn't what powers the wheel.

Quote

Aaron

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#**23** (**permalink**)

09-15-2007, 01:03 PM



adam ant
Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Location: chicago
Posts: 304

thank you for the explanation, but that brings me back to my original question

has anyone ever tried to use wall AC current on the Bedini SG(battery charger version), and if it was possible to use this setup to send the power back to the electric company.

Quote

adam ant

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#24 (permalink)

09-16-2007, 08:31 PM



Kevin

Energetic Science Practitioner

Join Date: Feb 2007
Posts: 1,902

Thank you!

Thank you Ted and Aaron.

As you know Aaron, once I got the thing functional with two circuits and started having a COP of 1.00+ I just concentrated on tuning it/experimenting to get the best COP I could.

Shamus, Aaron or Ted or ?, may correct me, but if I recall I did NOT start seeing any significant COP of 1+ until AFTER my batteries were conditioned. This takes about 20-30 charge/discharge cycles.

Another thing...I am sure it is because my wheel is not perfectly balanced, and because they are cheap bicycle bearings, but I found that the best RPM for my setup is between 295 and 300.

I can get the RPM up to 900+, but when I do that the ratio of energy expended to energy captured in the charging batteries is not as beneficial COP wise.

Of course, every setup is different.

There are so many factors in tuning the charger-here is a list of just a few of the variables that I constantly played with:

Resistance
RPM
Distance of magnets on wheel from coil

Making sure all the wires from the coil to the different connections were the same length and as straight as possible.
Experimenting with different gauge wire leading to the charging battery
Getting the voltage spikes as clean as possible on the oscilloscope
There is more, but those are the biggies that I can remember right now.



Adam, regarding plugging into AC...that seems like oil and water to me...Aaron can correct me if I am wrong, but the energy "captured" by the SG is not able to be measured in a typical manner and is specifically usable by batteries.

Oh Shamus, btw, I started out using the little gel cell 12 volt batteries from Radio Shack...everything worked fine on those, but I soon changed to full size deep cycle 12 volt batteries for the majority of my testing.





Quote

Kevin

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#25 (**permalink**)

09-16-2007, 09:11 PM



Shamus
Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

@adam_ant: Like Kevin said, it probably won't work without doing something to transduce the hole current to an electron current. At any rate, it's certainly possible and people with solar and other more conventional overunity (err, COP > 1.0) systems sell excess power to

the Electric Company all the time. If you do follow that course of action, you would do well to have a fake solar array somewhere just in case the Electric Co. comes snooping around.

You don't want to mess with those guys.

@Kevin: Is what I have a gel cell? And how did you source your deep cell batteries? I *do* know that you can get them on the cheap if they're not new (and of course, that would be preferable), I just don't know where to get 'em.

Attached Images

battery closeup.jpg (99.3 KB, 140 views)

Quote

Shamus

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#26 (permalink)

09-17-2007, 03:25 PM



amigo

Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Posts: 710

Shamus, that's a gel-cell.

I got mine from a surplus store though it's not 7Ah like yours but only 2.3Ah, for $1.95 each can't go wrong.

Plus the battery seems brand new, plastic case looks pretty clean with just minor scrathes and the two connectors do not appear to have been used what so ever. Naturally I bought half a dozen...

Quote

amigo

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#27 (permalink)

09-17-2007, 10:25 PM



Shamus

Senior Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Location: Ur-th
Posts: 354

Ah, heck, that's what I was afraid of... I've been loading it down to 12.00V for each load cycle, which is a sure path to damage. Oh well, live and learn.

Quote

Shamus

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#28 (permalink)

09-17-2007, 11:30 PM



Kevin

Energetic Science Practitioner

Join Date: Feb 2007
Posts: 1,902

Most of my batteries are generic Walmart deep cycle and/or Marine batteries. I do have a couple car batteries that "died" and were discarded because they would not take a charge from a traditional battery charger.

After a couple dozen cycles on the SG they work like new!

Quote

Kevin

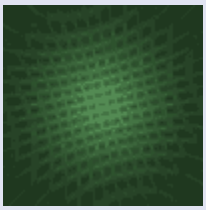
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#29 (permalink)

09-18-2007, 02:56 PM



gehko

Junior Member

Join Date: Sep 2007
Posts: 2

AC Schematic

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **adam ant**
> *thank you for the explanation, but that brings me back to my original question*
>
> *has anyone ever tried to use wall AC current on the Bedini SG(battery charger version), and if it was possible to use this setup to send the power back to the electric company.*

I did some fiddling with the AC idea and Shamus's circuit and came up with this circuit. It seems to give off a similar spike, but instead of using the Bedini magnet wheel it uses the ac frequency. At the bottom you can see the 19.7 kV spikes, and the OUT is where you would put the charge battery. I dont know how efficient it is, i just thought i would try the idea on "paper". I havent built it in real life.
Attached Images

ac_circuit.JPG (28.8 KB, 270 views)

Quote

gehko

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#30 (permalink)

09-18-2007, 10:40 PM



amigo
Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Posts: 710

I'm not sure that simulation software can give us a real picture of the outcome. I thought that we are dealing here with "unwanted by-products" that most traditional engineers consider as noise and interference and want to surpress and filter out.
Software would most likely ignore it or discard it due to being based on convenitonal methods and beliefs, too?

@adam ant

What did you mean when you said to use wall AC current? Use it as a primary battery replacement, without any conversion to DC or just as a trigger?

Bedini Capacitive Discharge Chargers

Bedini Cap Charger discussion. The chargers with with bridge to cap setup. Can be with mechanical pulley switch setup, 555 timer switch, neon bulb switch, etc... With rotor or self-oscillating.

Quote

Aaron

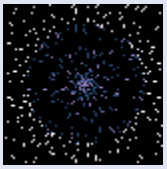
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Sponsored Links

#2 (**permalink**)
05-05-2007, 03:17 PM



lighty
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 388

I always wondered why did Bedini put thyristor in the "negative" branch of the discharge circuit? It seems to me as if it's all the same if one puts the SCR's anode directly to the positive end of the capacitor and then use it to discharge the cap into the battery or if one puts cathode of the SCR to the negative terminal of the cap and then discharge the cap into the battery.

What's the difference? I mean, I've found some very vague explanation in Bedini's latest patent about polarization of the SCR being related to the type of energy used in the circuit but to me it seems as if the SCR is simply the one way fast switch that's being used to close the circuit (or to be more precise to discharge the capacitor to the battery) so it shouldn't matter if one connect thyristor either way as long as the proper polarity is observed?

Could somebody explain the rationale behind the kind of configuration used by Bedini in his patent?

Last edited by lighty : 05-07-2007 at 12:32 PM. Reason: Typing error correction

Quote

lighty

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#3 (permalink)

05-05-2007, 05:39 PM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

cap polarity

If you simply mean why is it triggered on the negative of cap to negative of battery...

If the positive is connected but the negative is not, that means that the positive potential from the cap is ALREADY sitting inside of the battery being charged. As soon as the negative side is connected, you have the negative charge popping towards the battery and the charging effect is stronger. It does make a difference.

If the neg is connected, the neg potential is sitting in the battery and when triggered on the positive, then the positive still has to make its way through the battery. The other way, the pos is already in the battery.

John or Peter can of course explain this better but I thought Free Energy Generation book did a good job at explaining it.

When the neg is discharged, the battery itself I suppose is a resistor and since it is, the anti-

photon potential around the circuit is sucked towards the battery at this point of resistance.

When the positive of cap is connected to the pos of the batt, look at the battery at simply being an extension of the dipole.

Look at the coil in the simple school girl, the + of battery is ALREADY sitting inside of the coil and the coil is already an extension of the dipole of the input battery. Being an extension of the dipole on the positive side, the positive doesn't have to take the time to overcome the resistance of moving into the coil or moving into a battery.

Quote

Aaron

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#4 (permalink)

05-05-2007, 07:27 PM

Peter Lindemann
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Liberty Lake, Washington
Posts: 967

For what its worth...

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **lighty**
> *I always wondered why did Bedini put thyristor in the "negative" branch of the discharge circuit? It seems to me as if it's all the same if one puts the SCR's anode directly to the positive end of the capacitor and then use it to discharge the cap into the battery or if one puts cathode of the SCR to the negative terminal of the cap and then discharge the cap into the battery.*
>
> *What's the difference? I mean, I've found some very vague explanation in Bedini's latest patent about polarization of the SCR being related to the type of energy used in the circuit but to me it seems as if the SCR is simply the one way fast switch that's being used to close the circuit (or to be more precise to discharge the capacitor to the battery) so it shouldn't matter if one connect thyristor either way as long as the proper polarity is observed?*
>
> *Could somebody explain the rationale behind the kind of configuration used by Bedini in his patent?*

Dear Lighty,

As Aaron just explained, John has looked at switching both the negative and the positive sides and studied the situation in depth. From a theoretical point of view, there doesn't seem to be any reason for a difference. But on the bench, in the real world, there are differences. John has his own way of explaining it, and that's in the book "Free Energy Generation". Here is my way of seeing it. In a lead-acid battery, all of the action is on the positive plate. When discharging, the lead peroxide of the positive plate is donating oxygen atoms to join with hydrogen from the H2SO4 in the electrolyte to be converted to new water molecules and free sulfate ions that deposit on both the positive and negative plates. When charging, this process is reversed, but the action is always on the positive plate. When you try to charge the battery from the negative plate with a big push of negative electrons, the charge has to travel through the electrolyte to get to the positive plate where the reformation of the lead peroxide IS the restoration of the chemical charge. When the positive plate is potentialized, the battery charges differently, at lower temperatures and with less off-gassing.

These things can not be figured out simply by THINKING ABOUT IT. You have to run the experiments if you want to learn anything. And that's the difference. John has run every conceivable experiment in this regard, and that's why he knows more than the rest of us!

I hope that helps.

Peter

Quote

Peter Lindemann

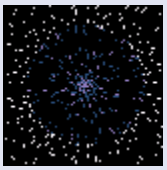
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Visit Peter Lindemann's homepage!

Find all posts by Peter Lindemann

#5 (**permalink**)

05-05-2007, 11:45 PM



lighty
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 388

@Aaron
@Peter

Thx for the explanation. Now I seem to understand a principle behind it a bit better than before. I did a number of experiments but to be honest I didn't see any difference between these two configurations. I trust Bedini's experience but I also trust in understanding underlying principles rather than simply replicating them.

Also regarding the positive and negative poles of Lead-Acid batteries I cannot but to remember what Leedskalnin described in his experiments and that I replicated and verified. He stated that there is always a larger number of "north pole magnetic particles" in the battery and that they're all sourced from the (+) pole of the battery. I did replicate his PMH and did a number of precision measurements. What I've found is that Leedskalnin was correct in his assertions- no matter what you do with the PMH core, no matter how you polarize coils there will always be a disbalance of magnetic poles in the PMH. The North will always be geometrically predominant in the PMH and it will always be somewhat stronger. I repeated the experiment several times using professional gaussmeter and it always showed the same. One half of PMH is always spatially bigger than the other one and it's always the north pole. So if a north pole is produced by the tiny magnetic particles from the (+) pole of the battery then Leedskalnin was correct in assuming there is more north pole magnets or rather (+) pole particles in the battery.

I'm getting way offtopic here but it just strike me as oddly connected to your explanation.

Last edited by lighty : 05-05-2007 at 11:55 PM.

Quote

lighty

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#6 (**permalink**)

05-06-2007, 07:04 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

pulsing on neg better results

That's an interesting comparision.

My personal experience with the trifilar oscillator going to caps and to batts discharging on the negative side took my results quite a bit further. I could get the batt voltages higher, they powered a load longer, etc... My trifiliar really isn't a trifilar with all 3 wound the same way. the 3rd wire going to bridge and cap is wound in the opposite direction from the power and trigger.

Anyway, pulsing from neg gave me better results.

Quote

Aaron

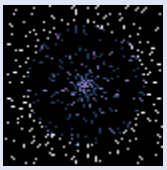
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#7 (**permalink**)

05-06-2007, 11:33 AM



lighty

Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 388

@Aaron
Your "secondary" is wound in the opposite direction than the power coil? What would that gain you? According to conventional theory you would just end up with the opposite polarity of the coil. To be honest I never tried it and maybe there something more about it that I don't know anything about?

Also, regarding the coils wound Bedini style I've noticed several things:

1. The mass of the copper wire is pretty much the same weight in the power and "secondary" sections. It seems to me that it goes according to Tesla's assertion that in order to transfer and/or gain some amount of radiant energy in any kind of resonant system one has to have the equal mass of conductive metal in primary and "secondary".
2. The bifilar or trifilar winding of coils should theoretically provide coils with the best capacitive coupling between them. Now, if we disregard the inductive (or to be more precise magnetic coupling) then what one is left with is capacitive coupling (which is related directly to dielectric field). Now, my guess is that with better capacitive coupling a better dielectric field between two coils is formed and thus one should get a better transfer of radiant energy. I'm wildly speculating here, of course.
3. The Litz wire has the less resistance to the fast transients or in this particular case the sudden impulses. It also shows less impedance at high frequencies which is precisely what one should expect from the extreme high frequencies radiant energy event. My guess is that all those factors explains for the greater amount or radiant energy produced (or rather captured) by these sort of wire. I did several measurements of the three different kind of coils- the one wound with ordinary round wire, the one wound with copper strip and the one wound with Litz wire. They were all used in the same switching setup, wound on the same type of core and they all had pretty much the same resistance and inductance (I

dimensioned wire sizes accordingly). The Litz wire and copper strip showed pretty much similar radiant energy gain but the ordinary round profile wire coil showed a significantly weaker performance. So, the geometry and construction of the wire itself does make a difference. I also managed to acquire some aluminium wire but still haven't had opportunity to test it. My guess is that aluminium wire should outperform copper wire in the sense that aluminium itself proved itself to be a better medium for collecting static electricity (which is by nature damn near the dielectricity).

There is also one more thing that's bothering me regarding a usage of the diode bridge on the "secondary" coil. If you have measured power coil consumption with a current probe on a fast oscilloscope you could have noticed that the moment the power coil is turned on, the power consumption suddenly rises significantly while at the same time the discharge capacitor potential suddenly rises. That to me would indicate some kind of "transformer effect". I also did simultaneous measurement of the both power coil current and the "secondary" coil current and invariably when the capacitor is fully discharged (or rather when it has potential less than the potential of the power source being applied to the power coil) there is a noticeable current rise in the power coil as well as in the "secondary" coil prior to the power coil current cut-off and before the first radiant event occur. My interpretation of it is that prior to the first impulse of radiant energy the capacitor is being charged to the voltage level of the power source solely by the inductive coupling of the coils or rather by "transformer effect". It's easily preventable by simply using one diode instead of a diode bridge so that the inductive coupling of the coils doesn't play such a big role. I tested it and it indeed shows that a current consumption during the first pulse is reduced significantly and that the capacitor is almost not being charged prior to the occurence of the first radiant energy event. Now, my question is what is the rationale behind using the diode bridge in the first place? I mean there is a definite "ringing" of the potential of the "secondary" coil while it's energy being discharged into the capacitor that could be picked up by the diode bridge but is that the only reason for using the diode bridge in the first place? I mean it seems to me that it's simply the choice between picking up all of the energy available (diode bridge) and reducing the "transformer effect" (single diode).





lighty

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#8 (**permalink**)

05-07-2007, 11:45 AM



Shad
Junior Member

Join Date: May 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 9

question @ Peter

Hi Peter

I just joined the group - looks like something good among all the groups

Shortly ago I studied your lectures carefully which were really inspiring and made me thinking! Thank you very much for sharing your knowledge with us!

I often wondered how Bedini charges his batteries - in my eyes he is the master of radiant energy.
I don't understand much of the electronics but rather the physics behind it and am convinced that with his energy spikes/back-emf he causes a radiant event in his battery, which causes the battery to recharge. How he causes this radiant event, is his secret, but it surely is not enough to shoot back-emf into the battery...

Actually, batteries aren't really charged, that is some kind of wrong understanding. What is really happening there is that a kind of electro plating occurs while a battery is charged with current. In his process Bedini causes an avalanche effect of radiant energy in the batteries, similar effects were reported in Tesla's works. However, a battery is no capacitor that stores energy, but there rather occurs an electro-chemical process, which might be mis-interpreted by electro-techniques.

If two different kind of metals are put into an electrolyte, the electrodes will generate ions, or in better words, dielectric charges. If we short out the electrodes and the current starts flowing, electro plating occurs whereby the electrodes start dissolving and exchange each other.
If one charges batteries, a vice versa process is done - and once the electrodes have recovered, we use to say the batteries are charged, because they give power again.

Peter, I have a question to you - what do you think would be happen if we took the ions/dielectric charges in some 'indirect way' away from the battery, without using and destroying the producing electrodes?

Imagine in the same electrolyte you would have two neutral electrodes, made from the same material, like non-magnetic stainless steel. We need the same material in both electrodes because in this way we do not produce any ions/dielectric charges. If now these two electrodes would be shortened out in pulses, they would have to polarize and some current would flow through them.

In this way it would be possible in some indirect way to tap electricity from the battery, without destroying the electrodes that produce the ions and electricity.

But what would be used here was the water, as every time electricity comes across the electrodes an electrolysis would occur. Then water would have to be refilled, whereby the electrolyte is not being used up.

In my eyes the greatest problem is that we use batteries in a wrong way and that we have a wrong understanding of electricity. We always destroy the electricity source - if we had a way of taking it in an indirect way, we would have plenty free electricity and hydrogen from a so-called electrochemical process.

What do you think? Or am I too creative?
Well, my English sometimes sounds weird, but I hope I made my point clear...

Best wishes,
Shad

Quote

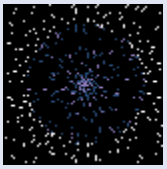
Shad

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#9 (permalink)

05-07-2007, 12:28 PM



lighty
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 388

@Shad

I'm not sure you even need electrolyte. I distinctly remember that somebody reported a partial charging of Lead-Acid battery even when H2SO4 was replaced with distilled (or rather de-ionized water). I think the person reporting it was Bedini himself or Bearden.

While I cannot verify that claim as such I can confirm that a small charge can indeed be stored in a de-mineralized and de-ionized water (like in a battery) when a water is excited (or rather shocked) in a specific way even when not using a different material electrodes.

Which of course brings us to a question of dielectric charge itself and water is specific matter in that way. Schauberger reported a charging of water when a water was forced (or in this case it would be more appropriate to say coerced) to move in the fast centripetal motion. A reported charging of the surrounding metals was a common place and I'm not talking about

the "Kelvin's water drop" experiment but rather about very powerful dielectric phenomena on the scale being able to power up incandescent lightbulbs or even burn them up.

Dielectricity is a rather funny thing, eh?

Quote

lighty

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#**10** (**permalink**)

05-07-2007, 05:04 PM



Shad

Junior Member

Join Date: May 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 9

Hi Lighty,

<
Quote:

Originally Posted by **lighty**
@Shad
<I'm not sure you even need electrolyte. I distinctly remember that somebody
<reported a partial charging of Lead-Acid battery even when H2SO4 was
<replaced with distilled (or rather de-ionized water). I think the person
<reporting it was Bedini himself or Bearden.

My personal opinion is that the battery together with its electrodes, electrolyte is not the source of energy, but merely the medium. Such as the atmosphere on our planet or the globe itself – this also merely is a medium for aether or vacuum energy, in which energy can materialize and manifest. If you put the right media together a lot of energy can, for free, accrue. A nice example here is exotic matter, such as mono-atomic gold, also called ORMUS, which you can find googling. This material seems to be a great mystery for science, but one scientific fact is that it is very closely connected to gravity and zero point energy. The laws of thermo-dynamics here do not seem to have any influence on this exotic matter.

Back to the battery: I think that the biggest problem is that while taping power from it the electrodes are degenerated by the electro-plating effect, whereby electricity has to be

invested to again regenerate them.

But what will happen if besides the 'normal' electrodes, one additionally inserts neutral electrodes that do not produce any charges, but would be able to tap the surrounding charges in the electrolyte of the battery? The electrodes that generate the charges would thereby not degenerate, because there is no electro-plating. If we tap electricity directly from the electrode that generates the charge, we do destroy the source of energy. The battery generates the charge for free by the right combination of materials.

However, we destroy this process with the electro-plating effect which occurs when electricity runs through the electrodes. If two electrodes of same materials are put into the electrolyte such as non-magnetic stainless steel, these electrodes will not generate any charge, but are able to absorb the charge.
The electrodes hereby do not decay by electro-plating, but every time they would be shortened out hydrogen would be generated, as electricity would flow through the electrodes. This one should be no problem, as long as water is for free available, the electrolyte either wouldn't be used up, from time to time it would need to be refilled and the original electrodes that generate the charge remain intact, without degenerating.

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **lighty**
> *> While I cannot verify that claim as such I can confirm that a small charge can indeed be*
>
> *> stored in a de-mineralized and de-ionized water (like in a battery) when a water is*
> *> excited (or rather shocked) in a specific way even when not using a different material*
> *> electrodes.*

Maybe I am wrong - but I think the same would happen, such as in ordinary charging, if a radiant event occurs in the battery. This means the electrodes recover. The problem merely would be that if there was no electrolyte be present, after recovering the electrodes very little electricity would be generated, as the electrolyte as the medium, is missing.

The recovery of the electrodes can also happen without electrolyte, as for this merely is the bombardment of radiant spikes is needed.

But I could be wrong… I guess John Bedini is the only one that could say what is right or wrong, as he is the inventor of such battery charging system with radiant energy.

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **lighty**
> *> Which of course brings us to a question of dielectric charge itself and water is specific*
> *>matter in that way. Schauberger reported a charging of water when a water was forced*
> *> (or in this case it would be more appropriate to say coerced) to move in the fast*
> *> centripetal motion. A reported charging of the surrounding metals was a common place*
> *> and I'm not talking about the "Kelvin's water drop" experiment but rather about very*
> *> powerful dielectric phenomena on the scale being able to power up incandescent*
> *> lightbulbs or even burn them up.*

> *Dielectricity is a rather funny thing, eh?*

You are absolutely right here – Schauberger in his way charged water for healing purposes. He was even able to make water-diesel with fluid dynamics. The water was that much charged with dielectricity that it combusted better than diesel, gasoline or kerosene, even better than hydrogen/oxygen from electrolysis. The made real detailed measurements and report on this work during WWII.

So, if we understood dielectricity better, we could make a handful of miracles ϑ

Thanks to pioneers like Tesla, Keely, Schauberger, today's people like Tom Bearden, John Bedini, Edwin Gray, and those who share their knowledge here, as Dr. Peter Lindemann it is much more easy for us to understand as they have done the spadework! If they would not have done it, today we would be quiet ignorant about radiant energy, zpe, or however we might want to call it.

Best regards,
Shad

Last edited by Shad : 05-07-2007 at 05:08 PM.

Quote

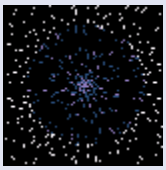
Shad

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#11 (**permalink**)

05-07-2007, 06:38 PM



lighty
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 388

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Shad**
A nice example here is exotic matter, such as mono-atomic gold, also called ORMUS, which you can find googling. This material seems to be a great mystery for science, but one scientific fact is that it is very closely connected to gravity and zero point energy. The laws of thermo-dynamics here do not seem to have any influence on this exotic matter.

It's interesting that all of the "electrical healing systems" employ one or other kind of

dielectricity. I did a lot of work with Rife system and I also did some small amount of work on Lakhovsky system. The common thing is that when you remove the magnetic component of the radiation what's left is a dielectric field which seems to have potent healing potential. The same thing happens with the Schauberger "energized" water. The more interesting aspect is the experiment done by BSRF (or at least I've read about it in one of their journals) regarding a plant growth in the complete darkness. The system used was pretty much similar to the Tesla patent on the radiant energy but the plants were kept between the plates of what was basically the capacitor. I personally witnessed operation of basically similar system of healing with dielectric field in Russia and let me tell you it heals a lot of ailments usually deemed as un-curable. They also employ a system where a sudden and short high potential spikes (in potential range of 3-4 kV) of extreme short durations are applied directly through body. That device also has a tremendous healing potential and it something to think about when considering electric healing systems like Hulda Clark's where a square wave output is applied directly to body tissues- well, if such small impulses and negligible back-EMF generated are able to help healing then imagine what a Russian system might do. Of course there is always more to that then it's being told as my hosts made sure



I was aware of.

Quote:

> But what will happen if besides the 'normal' electrodes, one additionally inserts neutral electrodes that do not produce any charges, but would be able to tap the surrounding charges in the electrolyte of the battery? The electrodes that generate the charges would thereby not degenerate, because there is no electro-plating.

I think that in this case you would basically get something that Frolov calls "an information providing". It means that you only have to provide some open loop system with the information that the energy is available in order to get the system to react (or at least that's how I understand it). The other way of putting is that you only need to provide the potential and then not allow the system to destroy or rather discharge that potential directly. Bearden says something along that line also although with different terminology. It's pretty much similar to the voltage appearing between the electrodes of the asymetrical capacitor placed between two magnetic monopole beamers like used by Bushman. There is no direct magnetic induction involved but rather an indirect potential appearance caused by the dielectric field appearing in between interacting magnetic monopoles.

Quote:

> The recovery of the electrodes can also happen without electrolyte, as for this merely is the bombardment of radiant spikes is needed.
>
> But I could be wrong… I guess John Bedini is the only one that could say what is right or wrong, as he is the inventor of such battery charging system with radiant energy.

As I said earlier- Bedini himself mentioned this effect in one of the references of his book. I take down my hat to Bedini, he really is one of the great ones. Or at least one of the ones



we've heard of.

Quote:

> The water was that much charged with dielectricity that it combusted better than diesel, gasoline or kerosene, even better than hydrogen/oxygen from electrolysis.

The further step would be the combustion of air itself and if I recall correctly there is a Russian patent issued on that matter. The team from Russia supposedly succeeded in producing a "carburetor" system that allowed air to get to the point of self-combustion. Although I don't have any further info on that one I suspect that they simply oversaturated atmospheric air (rich with Nitrogen) with dielectric charge to the point where it started to combust on it's own. I remember Tesla saying that combustion of matter or gases is nothing more than a release of electrostatic energy from the matter. In fact with some of his coils he demonstrated discharges that produced what appeared to be white flames of extreme temperatures. In fact Jeff Behary reproduced one of his coils and got the same results.

Quote:

> So, if we understood dielectricity better, we could make a handful of miracles ϑ



Indeed.

Quote:

> Thanks to pioneers like Tesla, Keely, Schauberger, today's people like Tom Bearden, John Bedini, Edwin Gray, and those who share their knowledge here, as Dr. Peter Lindemann it is much more easy for us to understand as they have done the spadework!

Bedini/Bearden duo is indeed something to be reckon with and Peter Lindemann is the guy



who is extremely good in popularizing stuff that is otherwise somewhat hard to grasp.



Last edited by lighty : 05-07-2007 at 08:00 PM.





lighty

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#12 (permalink)
05-07-2007, 07:36 PM

Peter Lindemann
Senior Member
Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Liberty Lake, Washington
Posts: 967

Answer to Shad from Peter

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Shad**
Hi Peter

I just joined the group - looks like something good among all the groups

Shortly ago I studied your lectures carefully which were really inspiring and made me thinking! Thank you very much for sharing your knowledge with us!

I often wondered how Bedini charges his batteries - in my eyes he is the master of radiant energy.
I don't understand much of the electronics but rather the physics behind it and am convinced that with his energy spikes/back-emf he causes a radiant event in his battery, which causes the battery to recharge. How he causes this radiant event, is his secret, but it surely is not enough to shoot back-emf into the battery...

Actually, batteries aren't really charged, that is some kind of wrong understanding. What is really happening there is that a kind of electro plating occurs while a battery is charged with current. In his process Bedini causes an avalanche effect of radiant energy in the batteries, similar effects were reported in Tesla's works. However, a battery is no capacitor that stores energy, but there rather occurs an electro-chemical process, which might be mis-interpreted by electro-techniques.

If two different kind of metals are put into an electrolyte, the electrodes will generate ions, or in better words, dielectric charges. If we short out the electrodes and the current starts flowing, electro plating occurs whereby the electrodes start dissolving and exchange each other.
If one charges batteries, a vice versa process is done - and once the electrodes have recovered, we use to say the batteries are charged, because they give power again.

Peter, I have a question to you - what do you think would be happen if we took the ions/dielectric charges in some 'indirect way' away from the battery, without using and destroying the producing electrodes?

Imagine in the same electrolyte you would have two neutral electrodes, made from the same material, like non-magnetic stainless steel. We need the same material in both electrodes because in this way we do not produce any ions/dielectric charges. If now these two electrodes would be shortened out in pulses, they would have to polarize and some current would flow through them.

In this way it would be possible in some indirect way to tap electricity from the battery, without destroying the electrodes that produce the ions and electricity.

But what would be used here was the water, as every time electricity comes across the electrodes an electrolysis would occur. Then water would have to be refilled, whereby the electrolyte is not being used up.

In my eyes the greatest problem is that we use batteries in a wrong way and that we have a wrong understanding of electricity. We always destroy the electricity source - if we had a way of taking it in an indirect way, we would have plenty free electricity and hydrogen from a so-called electrochemical process.



What do you think? Or am I too creative?
Well, my English sometimes sounds weird, but I hope I made my point clear...

Best wishes,
Shad

Hi Shad,

Your speculations here are generally correct! It is possible to make a cell with different metals that produces electricity with NO chemical changes occurring on the plates. Such a device is, technically, NOT a battery, but such things DO exist. They are the best proof that REAL electricity is NOT the movement of electrons. Lead-acid batteries do require some electron flow to function properly and John's chargers produce the right mix of Radiant Energy and electron flow to optimize the battery process.

I have witnessed a number of circuits that John has produced that blocked 99% of the electron flow. The output of these circuits can light light bulbs and when applied to a battery, it looks like the battery is charging, at first. But very shortly thereafter, the battery blocks up and stops working. In small gel-cell batteries, the electrolyte dries up within 24 hours and the battery is dead. Even in large, flooded cell batteries, the process takes longer, but the result is the same. The battery becomes useless and can never be charged again.

The circuits that do these things are VERY counter-intuitive and no one is likely to stumble into them by chance. These discoveries only became apparent after extended study by John.

Theory can only get you so far. At some point, experiment must reduce theory to practice for knowledge to be advanced.

Peter

Quote

Peter Lindemann

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#13 (**permalink**)

05-09-2007, 10:33 PM



Aaron

Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

John Bedini | Radiant Energy

John Bedini | Radiant Energy

Quote

Aaron

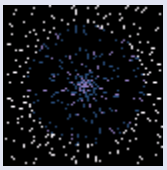
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#14 (**permalink**)

05-10-2007, 07:35 PM



lighty

Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 388

@Lindemann

As I understand Tesla's writings in order to get the maximum efficiency of coils for producing the greatest amount of radiant energy charge (or rather dielectric charge) one has to observe several rules:

1. The mass of material of primary and secondary has to be equal as precisely as possible.
2. The surface area of primary and secondary should also be matched.
3. The length of the secondary conductor should be as close to 1/4 wavelength of the fundamental frequency of the system.
4. The inductance should be as high as possible while the impedance should be as low as possible.

Of course I oversimplified things in order not to complicate things too much and points 1-3 are rather straightforward but point 4 is what bothers me. In my mind the higher the inductance the higher the impedance of the system. Of course impedance varies in regard to the resonant frequency but all in all Tesla was pretty much determined about the statement about keeping the impedance as low as possible while raising the inductance. Impedance is definitely lowered while using Litz type conductor, flat strips of conductor or conductive tubes- anything to maximize surface area. I guess this is not too far from truth but I was wondering- is there some other technical aspect to achieving the point 4. that I'm missing altogether? I have a nagging feeling there is more to it. What's your take on it?

TIA

lighty

Quote

lighty

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#**15** (**permalink**)

05-11-2007, 07:29 PM

Peter Lindemann
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Liberty Lake, Washington
Posts: 967

Please, Stay on topic

Quote:

Originally Posted by **lighty**
@Lindemann

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TIA

lighty

Lighty,

Your questions are about Radiant Energy, but this is a forum about John Bedini's Capacitive Discharge Battery Chargers.

The short answer to your questions is that you have a number of similar things confused with each other, and only a detailed answer could straighten all of it out. My DVD lecture *Tesla's Radiant Energy* clears up all of your questions.

Peter





Peter Lindemann

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#16 (permalink)

05-11-2007, 08:44 PM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

New Radiant Energy Thread

Radiant Energy

Quote

Aaron

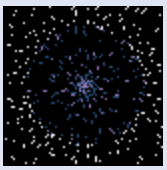
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#17 (permalink)

05-12-2007, 02:36 AM



lighty
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 388

So let's take this radiant energy discussion over here Radiant Energy

BTW- thx Aaron for starting a new more appropriate thread.

Quote

lighty

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#18 (permalink)

11-08-2007, 05:14 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

SSG cap discharge negative energy

Here is a new vid:
YouTube - Bedini Negative Energy SG capacitor discharge

Shows the tape motor SSG charging a cap bank and discharging to batt utilizing negative potential side.

Quote

Aaron

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#19 (permalink)

11-08-2007, 05:36 AM



ren
Senior Member

Join Date: Oct 2007
Posts: 1,002

aaron, I am interested in the cap discharge circuit but I have a few questions.

Firstly you mentioned that your third winding that goes via FWBR to cap is wound in reverse. I saw this on one of Johns notes but it didnt sink in until I looked at it again the other day. Do you have any theories as to why this third winding is in opposition? Have you tried a regular trifilar to see if there is much difference? And is the winding wound with the other two or ontop? Trying to visualise the winding method and if it is with the other two Im thinking I will have to get the missus to help wind one

And secondly, I am trying to get my head around the scr. My understanding is that it is similar to a transistor? Do I trigger the scr to close the circuit much the same way in which I trigger the transistor to fire? Since I am still learining electronics and 555's are a little out of my league at the moment I would have to do this with a timing wheel I assume.

Quote

ren

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#20 (permalink)

11-08-2007, 06:39 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

circuit info

Hi Ren,

The bigger coils I used are trifilar with the trigger and power wound first in the correct direction. Then on top of that, I wound the 3rd wire in reverse. Actually, I believe John's intended way was to wind all 3 at the same time in the same direction.

It was my misunderstanding and the dot at the bottom showed it was out of phase as in catching the collapse. However, I have seen amazing results doing it my way. If they were wound the same, I'm sure there would be a difference but not sure what.

I don't know all the technical differences between an scr, transistor, etc... all I know is that there is an input and output and the connection is made when a base/gate/trigger receives power. Also, there are differences in switching times, which can be identified on spec sheets...faster the better it seems. SCR seems to be more like a diode with a trigger.

Of course there is the inverse...input and output connection is there unless the trigger receives power to turn off the connection as in a PNP transistor.

I think for practical purposes mechanical/analog is best. You can always cut a piece of copper but you can't always have a 555 at your disposal if the entire electronics industry disappears.

I think you'd have no problem with the 555 circuits. As long as you just connect all the right connections together you got it.

Quote

Aaron

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#21 (**permalink**)

11-08-2007, 07:02 AM



ren
Senior Member

Join Date: Oct 2007
Posts: 1,002

Interesting. Thanks Aaron for your prompt response. It seems to me that the coils in the EFTV part 2 (the ones on the capacitor bank monopole with timing wheel) are rather large. As in much larger than 900 - 1000 turns. Perhaps this is because they are wound with the last winding on top? Perhaps they are just plain old BIG coils, and I should stop drooling.

Interesting to note you achieved excellent results, I believe that a winding ontop of another is similar to a transformer? Did you measure your wire into 3 equal lengths? Because if the third was wound ontop of a larger diameter then counting turns would result in a much larger length for the final winding, no?

I see what your saying about the scr. Its like a one way gate waiting for someone to open the latch. I think I will try a timing wheel first, theres much to learn even there, and then in time I will move on to a timed circuit. So much to learn!

Thanks again for your insight and advice.

S

Last edited by ren : 11-08-2007 at 07:22 AM.

Quote

ren

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#22 (permalink)
11-08-2007, 07:34 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

coil info

yes, with 3rd wire on top, it would be longer. I just counted turns. One coil was 1000 turns each wire and the 2nd bigger one I did was 2000 turns... I counted each and every excruciating turn! lol

John B doesn't count the turns...rolls out the length...twists them all together and winds on spools.

Quote

Aaron

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#23 (permalink)
11-08-2007, 08:49 AM



ren
Senior Member

Join Date: Oct 2007
Posts: 1,002

lol, I feel your pain there mate. Although counting the turns on my coil was preferable to twisting the 3 wires together.

I have seen a little coil winder someone made with a pedometer hooked up so a magnet triggered it every revolution. Made alot of sense to me, AFTER I finished winding!

Another question back on topic .(getting sick of them yet?) With cap dumping into a

battery, what is the desirable voltage level in the cap for say a 12 v battery? Obviously you dont want it at 300000 volts or anything, but is double the voltage of the charge battery (i.e. 24v in this instance) beneficial? Or is that going to be dangerous? I have seen some people suggest this, I note that JB only filled his caps up to about 16v.

Is this voltage regulated by capacitor sizing or is the discharge into the charge source timed so that the caps cannot increase over this amount?

Last edited by ren : 11-08-2007 at 08:52 AM.

Quote

ren

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#24 (permalink)

11-08-2007, 06:52 PM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

cap discharge

Discharge the cap at about 2 volts over what is in the battery. You could do a few more volts over with no problem.

The if you reduce the capacitance (uf's), the volts will climb higher faster. But even so, you can make it trigger whenever you want with mechanical switch. With 555 circuit, you would have to adjust discharge frequency based on how often the cap gets to about 2 volts over the batt for whatever particular setup.

Quote

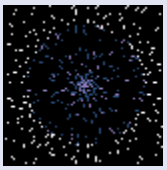
Aaron

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#25 (permalink)
11-08-2007, 07:32 PM



lighty
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 388

I always thought that Bedini dischargers were set to release at least several tens of volts higher voltage than the battery voltage?

Quote

lighty

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#26 (permalink)
11-08-2007, 07:36 PM



Jetijs
Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Location: Latvia
Posts: 1,886

In the dvd I saw him (Mr. Bedini) using those huge electrolytic capacitors with one of the models with mechanical comutator. These capacitors looked like those used for car audio systems. They are rated 1-3 farads and 24V max. If I recall it correctly, he used two of them in series. So we can assume he never went over the 48V at least with that small model.

Quote

Jetijs

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#27 (permalink)

11-08-2007, 07:46 PM



ren
Senior Member

Join Date: Oct 2007
Posts: 1,002

jet if its the same one Im thinking of he puts the mulitmeter on the caps. One of them fills fast to 16 v and the other one was a little slower but still @ 16 v. This is the monopole that has a large coil either side of a vertically rotating acrylic rotor. There is an aluminum timing wheel off to the side which dumps the charge every second or so into the batteries. I believe it is the one triggered by a hall switch?

Quote

ren

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#28 (permalink)
11-08-2007, 07:52 PM

CaptainScat

Posts: n/a

how does the neon bulb switch work? i have seen the 555/opto schematic and the mechanical pulley/contact switch, but never heard of a neon bulb switch. i am curious

Quote

CaptainScat

#29 (permalink)
11-08-2007, 07:57 PM

Ewhaz
Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Posts: 79

Basically instead of using the optocoupler to trigger the SCR they use a neon bulb instead. As the cap reaches enough charge to jump the gap in the bulb, it triggers the SCR. The bulb acts as a spark gap.

Quote

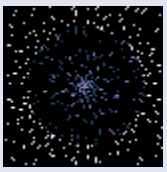
Ewhaz

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#30 (permalink)

11-08-2007, 08:06 PM



lighty

Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 388

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Ewhaz**
> *Basically instead of using the optocoupler to trigger the SCR they use a neon bulb instead. As the cap reaches enough charge to jump the gap in the bulb, it triggers the SCR. The bulb acts as a spark gap.*

Indeed, and AFAIK the neon bulb conducts at about 100V and over. That's why I think the discharge voltage is higher.

Bedini Solid State Oscillators

Bedini Solid State Oscillators discussion. Basically any Bedini circuit that doesn't use a rotor as a trigger. Self-triggering using any variation of the schematics.

Quote

Aaron

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#2 (permalink)

05-09-2007, 10:35 PM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

John Bedini | Radiant Energy

John Bedini | Radiant Energy

Quote

Aaron

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#3 (permalink)

05-15-2007, 12:14 PM



Mario
Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 50

So many options to test..

Hi Peter, John, Aaron

I started experimenting with John's technology about half a year ago and at some point I started concentrating on the solid state energizer and am trying to get ..there. I've recently built a new working platform to experiment with single to multicoil setups but is expandable to about 10 multicoils as soon as I figure out wich one is the best of all possible combinations (I attached a pic by the way). In the beginning I thought to simply hook single solidstate circuits in parallel. then I started making some tests with different setups, cap-pulsing, single coil output diode, multicoil output diodes, output with recovery coils, etc...

Also after having been working on a multicoil setup with cap pulsing for quite a while, I got much better results with a normal SG multicoil setup with output diodes charging the batts rather than one recovery-bridge cap. Might be because of the lower impedance on the output. Still working on it..so many things to test!

The other day I noticed something new, I was driving only one transistor out of the three hooked to the multicoil, the trigger and base diode were also detached from those two. So while I was running basically off a single setup I accidentally connected the output diode to the output diode of one
of the not running transistors. I could hear the freq go down a bit, like if you lower the trigger pot to increase power (and current draw). But guess what, the input current dropped, while i could measure an increase on the voltmeter on the charging output batt. So I hooked up the third output diode of the also not triggered transistor and the results got even better!
So from an electrical point of view I was driving a single setup and had two "recovery" windings with a single diode each added to it wich gave more output power and took less input current. I always thought that more than one recovery coil wouldn't gain anything..?
I also tried to link the three outputs before the diode, wich didn' give the same results.
Any help or hint to get to the best recipe is welcome!

Peter, I really liked your explanations in the radiant energy forum , thanks.

best regards

Mario
Attached Images
IMG_4158-2.jpg (127.1 KB, 927 views)

Quote

Mario

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Find all posts by Mario

#4 (permalink)
05-17-2007, 11:21 PM

Peter Lindemann
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Liberty Lake, Washington
Posts: 967

More for Less

Mario,

Thank you for reporting your finding that multiple windings with individual diodes produces more output. The reason that it doesn't work when the coils are paralleled BEFORE the diode is that the energy in one coil tends to discharge INTO the other coil and vis versa. The diodes prevent this from happening, and the energy recovered from both coils can then be summed.

Exactly WHY there is more energy to recover in this arrangement is not known by me. This is simply an experimental result you are reporting. It sounds very encouraging, and I hope others try to duplicate the finding.

One possible explanation is this. John Bedini has been saying for a long time that these devices draw energy in from the environment. Your experimental set-up and finding may be significant evidence in support of this idea.

Also, as to what is "the best recipe?", WHO KNOWS! You state you have a 10 strand multi-coil. Try hooking one strand up as the oscillator and the other 9 strands as extra pick-ups with separate diodes. Keep summing them, one at a time, to see where the benefit ends. That way, you can tell us!

Great work.

Peter

Last edited by Peter Lindemann : 05-17-2007 at 11:30 PM.

Quote

Peter Lindemann

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#5 (permalink)

05-18-2007, 12:03 PM



Mario

Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 50

Hi Peter,

thanks for the encouragement, It's actually two 4-strand multicoils, and I'm planning on expanding up to 10 multicoils. The first one has 5 strands because of the trigger. I have 3

transisitors on each coil, the fourth wire was initially planned for cap pulsing recovery, but I got more out of it with an output diode. Even on a single setup I noticed that output diode charges faster. I don't know why. Do you? Also what is the advantage of a fwbr vs single diode? The pulses are positive anyway no?

About the diode recoveries, I put ammeters on input and output, and for each setup I tuned the pot for the same input current to see wich one would give the most benefit on the output. With one transistor working I added one recovery and could see a distinct benefit, nr two added a bit less and nr 3 very little. Then I tried two transistors, the first recoveries added less vs the single setup. Comparing all the setups, firing all three transistors with no recovery seemed to be what gave the best output vs input curent. Maybe just adding transistors is still best, but I have to repeat this test with switches instead of soldering and de-soldering so many times.
I know ammeters don't measure the radiant part but the byproduct, so do you think the way I measured this is ok?

best regards

Mario

Quote

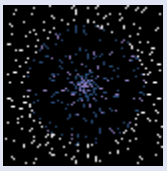
Mario

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Find all posts by Mario

#6 (**permalink**)

05-18-2007, 04:17 PM



lighty
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 388

Well, I never tried that kind of setup since I use my variant of 2 coil Litz wire. The theory is that when magnetic field collapses the flux lines of the collapsing field are cutting the surface of the coil (or in this case coils) with tremendous speed and they induce a lot of voltage without much current or in other words a lot of dielectric energy with small amount of electron flow current mixed. Now, by that token there is no reason not to pickup that kind of energy by every coil within the collapsing magnetic field. The problem I see with this concept is the fact that if you use snubber circuit on the energizing coil in order to drain the inductive collapse energy to either one of the primary source poles the induced voltage on the pickup coils is drastically reduced.

At first glance that could mean that there is some definite amount of energy available in the

system or that it's possible to drain the inductive collapse energy from the whole coils setup almost completely with power coil shorted. Try the following experiment- put some transil diodes anti-parallel to the semiconductor switch you're using (MOSFET or BJT) and set their trigger voltage to some value above the power source voltage but bellow the voltage of the inductive collapse. You will notice that the transils will heat up quite quickly obviously dissipating the energy of the inductive collapse. The voltage on the pickup coils will plummet to some very low value. So, I would conclude that the collapsing magnetic field flux lines that cut the windings of the pickup coils are not the only reason for the induction of the high voltage spikes. If they were, then the fact that the primary coil is shorted would mean nothing to the pickup coils.

I will now speculate wildly and assert that the primary and most important coupling of the primary coil and pickup coils is not inductive but rather a capacitive one thus allowing the dielectric fields of both coils to be coupled to a degree. Now, if the transil diodes short the primary coil and level the charges (thus effectively killing the dielectric field) the capacitive coupling between coils will allow the transfer of dielectric energy from pickup coil to primary coil thus allowing the shortened primary coil to also sink a dielectric field from the every coil in the setup to which it is capacitively coupled.

I came up with this explanation based on some observations of the behavior of the switched coils not unlike the Bedini one. It's probably flawed but at the moment it serves it's purpose.

What's been bugging me more is what happens to the dielectric energy when it's not sinked anywhere. What I mean is- if one doesn't do anything with the inductive collapse energy (no snubber circuit, no transil diodes, no capacitor charging, not a single closed circuit in the whole setup) what happens to it? I mean I've used MOSFET's capable of handling 1000V on voltage spikes of about 800-900V and if the dielectric energy is not sinked anywhere what happens to it? I checked out that not a single semiconductor is leaking some current and that there are no closed circuits anywhere on the setup (both in primary and pickup coils) and voltage spikes appear as powerful as ever but the energy is not accumulated in any way. So, what happens to the energy of the inductive collapse in open circuit systems? Maybe there is some discharge through the air or there is a dielectric field buildup. One is for sure the energy of the inductive collapse is not being sinked, stored or converted to magnetic field. Any ideas on this one?





lighty

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#7 (**permalink**)

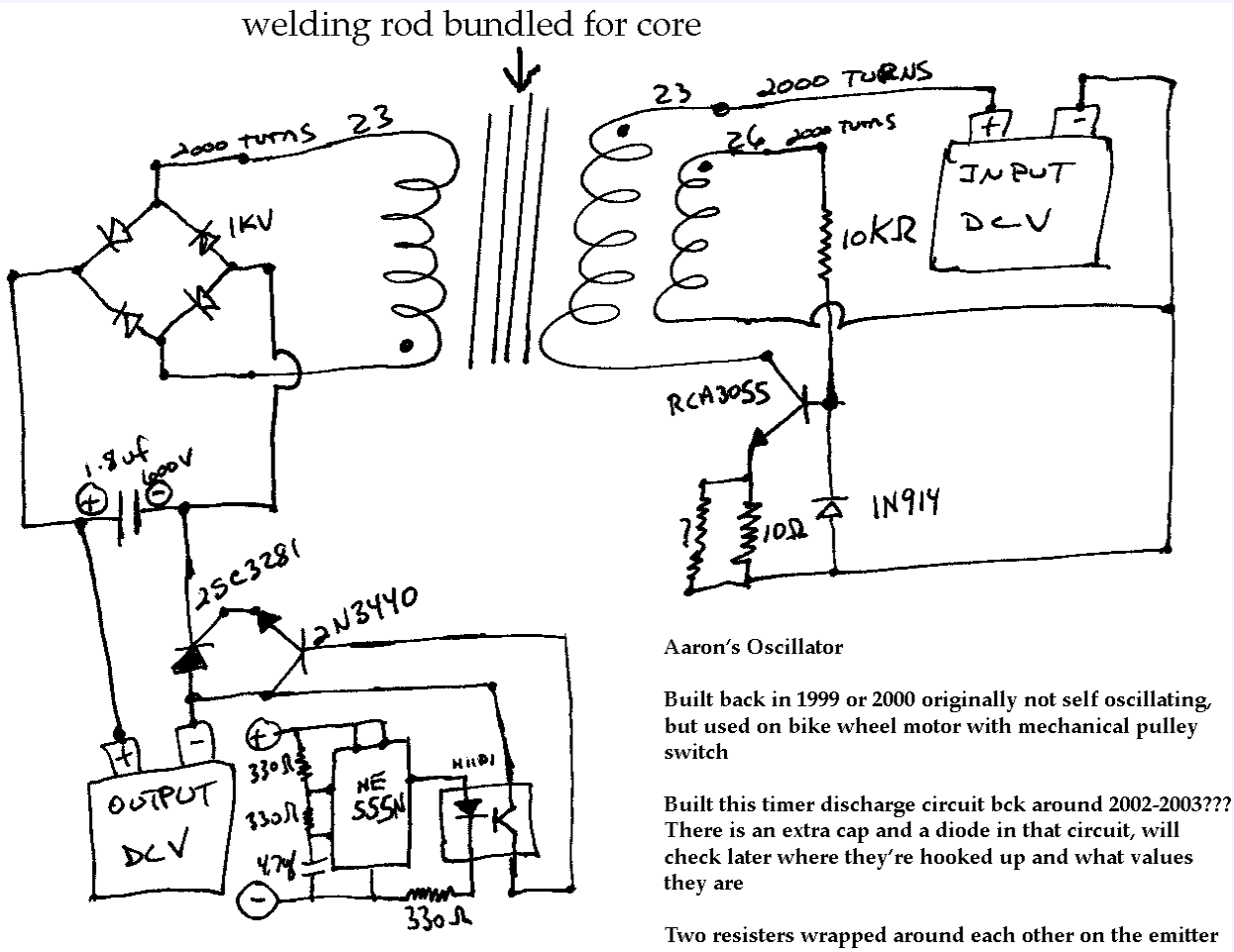
06-12-2007, 11:29 PM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

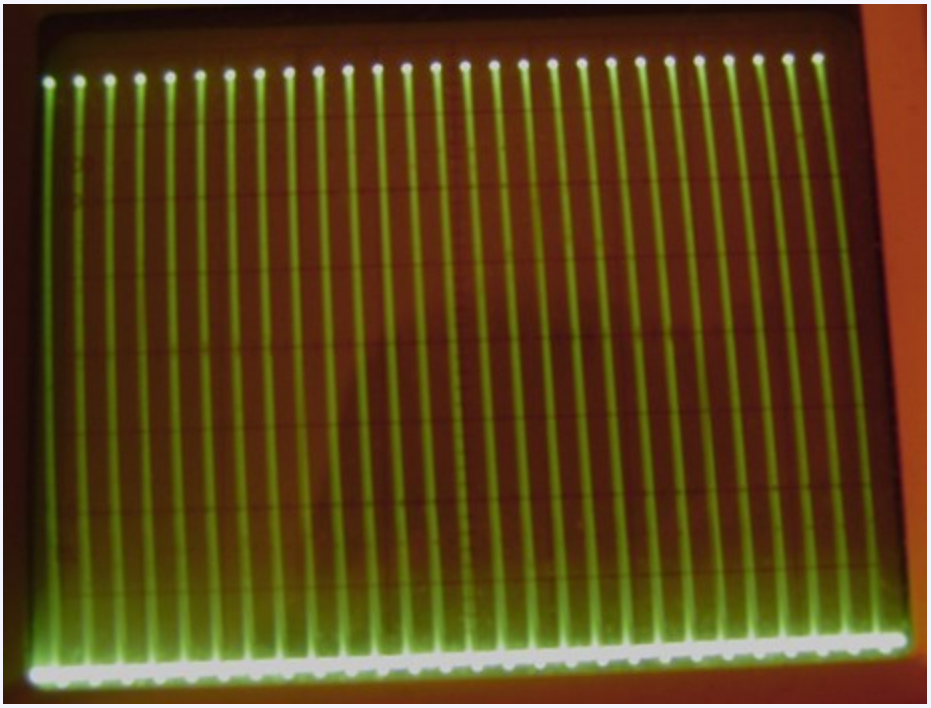
Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

Aaron's trifilar oscillator

Circuit originally used on a bike wheel setup but then as self triggering.



Here is the output over 400 volt spikes
This is NOT the pic John posted, it is what my scope measured on my circuit. You can see 12v input on the bottom and the spike is on top.



Last edited by Aaron : 06-12-2007 at 11:31 PM.

Quote

Aaron

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#8 (**permalink**)

10-10-2007, 07:43 AM

terence123
Junior Member

Join Date: Sep 2007
Posts: 22

2sc3281 is thyristor?

according to alldatasheet.co.kr, 2sc3281 = power transistor, not thyristor

Quote

terence123

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#9 (permalink)

10-11-2007, 01:55 AM

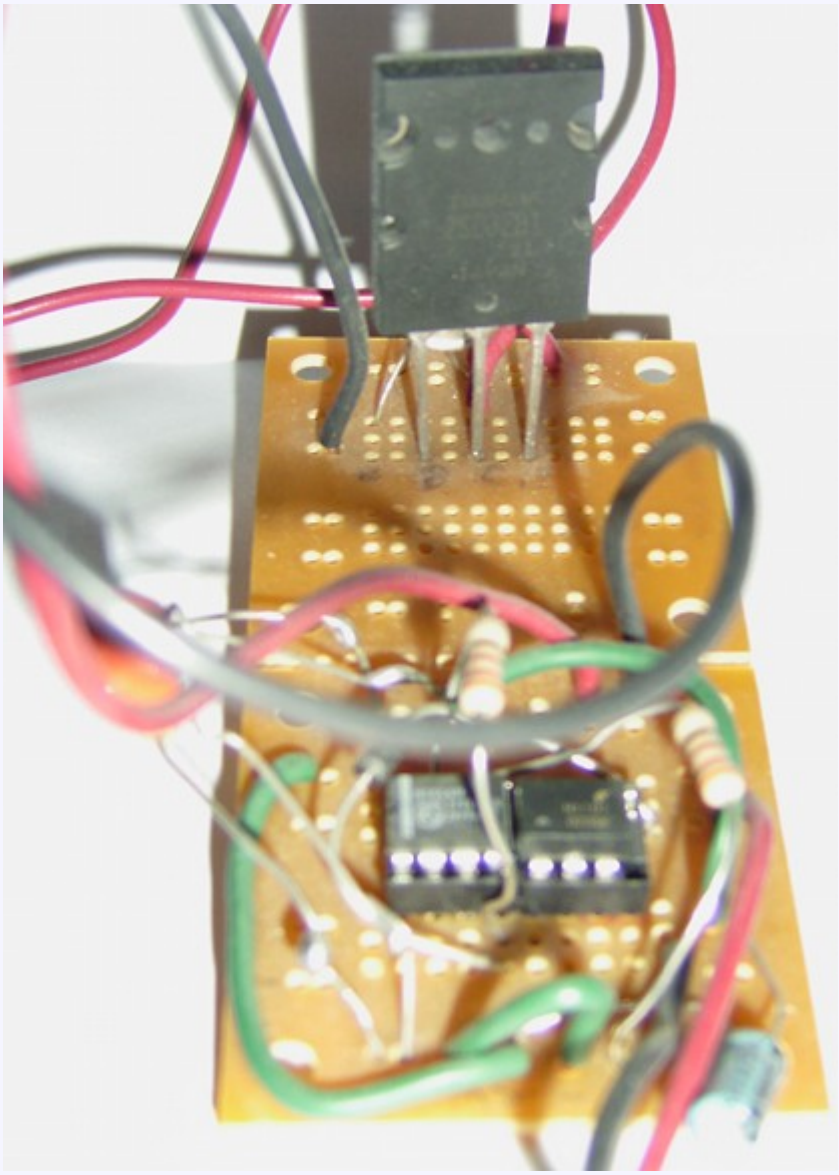
Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

2sc3281

Hi Terence,

Here is a pic of the discharge circuit for the cap to dead batts:



The big black one at the top of the pic is the 2sc3281.

I see it listed as a Toshiba audio NPN transistor.

I have stated it is an SCR but I guess not. Anyway,
above is the pic of the exact circuit in the schematic in this thread.

Quote

Aaron

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#10 (permalink)

10-12-2007, 08:01 AM

terence123
Junior Member

Join Date: Sep 2007
Posts: 22

thanks for the picture. It helps a lot. I'm having trouble location good thyristors and knowing that transistors work too will help (since i have a couple in stock :-))

Quote

terence123

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#11 (permalink)

10-12-2007, 08:16 AM

terence123
Junior Member

Join Date: Sep 2007
Posts: 22

tests with solid state

Hi,

I've started some experimenting too. Far from finished in this category, but boy, are things strange.

I started with making a trifilair coil with 450 turns (0.511mm diameter). Made the oscillating part first to see what it would do. Unfortunately my transistor became too hot, but i was able to switch the circuit on for about 10 secs.

On the output i connected a rectifier bridge and hooked up a cap 470uf/385V. It would charge slowly and i did several tests (only 10secs.).

Strange is that the cap used, would, for days, charge itself, when not connected. after a

couple of days it stopped.
So i discharged the Capacitor and a day later it would hold 10Volts! measured with a DVM. Weird.

In the meantime i replaced the transistor (forgot type) with a 2n3055. This one stays cool but charges the capacitor very strongly (I do not have yet a circuit ready with the 555 for dumping the charge!) In a couple of seconds the C is around 250V.

wild and weird. Hope to have it all running soon. Have about 4 dead gel-batteries waiting in the Emergency-Room ;-)

Quote

terence123

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#12 (permalink)
10-22-2007, 04:39 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

self running oscillator

Hi all,

Just been tinkering with the oscillator. I got it so that I can disconnect the input battery for up to 20-30 minutes as it self runs. Yes, there are caps and I'm charging it with the 3rd isolated winding and running that to the input, then I can disconnect the input battery.

Anyway, I'm not posting diagrams just yet...tweaking it further. The reason I'm even posting this is to show what kind of input the transistor is getting at the trigger versus what is "supposed" to be required to trigger it.

The transistor I'm using is an RCA 2n3055. 2.7k ohm resistor at the base and a 10ohm resistor on the emitter.

VOLTS 0.35
AMPS 0.000037 (0.037ma)

WATTS 0.00001295 watts

The above volts and amps is what is being drawn from the caps on the output and voltage is what is at the trigger according to the scope set to 0.1v divisions...part is + and part is - so trigger voltage is actually less than 0.35 volts.

It is oscillating with that input from caps while it is disconnected from the input battery.

Quote

Aaron

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#13 (**permalink**)

11-04-2007, 05:22 AM

Ewhaz

Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Posts: 79

Well, I'm getting my components ready for assembly finally. I'm purchasing components now, based on the Solid state oscillator in bedini's free energy generation book.

The only thing I'm having difficulty on is that some of the components do not list a voltage, such as the discharging capacitor on the charging side. What should that be?

Also.. I've been wondering for a long time now, why doesn't Bedini use timers etc for his oscillation? It seems strange that he is always using the coils field to create the resonance, is there a reason for this?

If it is necessary to get optimum EM field characteristics then I can understand, however if it is not needed... Well then that would reduce the number of wires to a coil by 1.. Or leave you with one more charging output line.

Quote

Ewhaz

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#14 (permalink)

11-04-2007, 10:16 AM



Mario

Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 50

SS oscillator

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Ewhaz**
> *Well, I'm getting my components ready for assembly finally. I'm purchasing components now, based on the Solid state oscillator in bedini's free energy generation book.*
>
> *The only thing I'm having difficulty on is that some of the components do not list a voltage, such as the discharging capacitor on the charging side. What should that be?*
>
> *Also.. I've been wondering for a long time now, why doesn't Bedini use timers etc for his oscillation? It seems strange that he is always using the coils field to create the resonance, is there a reason for this?*
>
> *If it is necessary to get optimum EM field characteristics then I can understand, however if it is not needed... Well then that would reduce the number of wires to a coil by 1.. Or leave you with one more charging output line.*

Hi Ewhaz,

The transistor part number in the book is wrong and should be BD243C, another mistake is pin 4 and 5 of the opto, the connections are inverted.
I have tried running the oscillator from a 555 instead of the trigger wire, it works too, but for every freq you are tuning to you have to readjust the duty cycle to get the best signal for that freq, finally I found that the trigger winding does this automatically and even better 
, so I went back to the winding.

regards,
Mario

Quote

Mario

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#15 (**permalink**)

11-04-2007, 12:30 PM



dyetalon

Junior Member

Join Date: Nov 2007
Posts: 16

Great work, guys. I read about the Bedini device on OU.com and other sites but never tried to acutally build anything. It's good to meet other experimenters who work at the component level, too.

Wouldn't FET's have less loss than bi-polar transistors? I mean the higher impedance of FET's should increase the efficiency of the circuit overall.

If I understand Bedini's theory, he utilizes the back-emf as a secondary source and adds it back into the primary. ????



Last edited by dyetalon : 11-04-2007 at 12:37 PM.

Quote

dyetalon

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#16 (**permalink**)

11-04-2007, 02:41 PM



Mario

Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 50

Quote:

Originally Posted by **dyetalon**
Great work, guys. I read about the Bedini device on OU.com and other sites but never tried to acutally build anything. It's good to meet other experimenters who work at the component level, too.

Wouldn't FET's have less loss than bi-polar transistors? I mean the higher impedance of FET's should increase the efficiency of the circuit overall.

If I understand Bedini's theory, he utilizes the back-emf as a secondary source and adds it back into the primary. ????

Hi Dyetalon,

I've never tried using FET's, I tried to stick to what John recommends, he said bipolars work much better for his machines. After 30+ years of research I guess he knows what he's talking about, especially because we're not dealing with conventional EE energy here.

Many people have tried to do mods that seemed better from an electronical point of view but pretty much failed each time to achieve better results...
You can achieve to feed the input with the output battery wich is rather complicated for different reasons. He's utilizing the potential created by the coil's collapse to trigger the RE event(radiant energy). If you are just beginning to learn this technology I recommend sticking to the basics first as there is a LOT to learn eventough the circuit seems simple.

regards,
Mario

Last edited by Mario : 11-04-2007 at 02:44 PM.

Quote

Mario

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#**17** (**permalink**)
11-04-2007, 04:57 PM



dyetalon
Junior Member

Join Date: Nov 2007
Posts: 16

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Mario**
> *... He's utilizing the potential created by the coil's collapse to trigger the RE event(radiant energy). If you are just beginning to learn this technology I recommend sticking to the basics first as there is a LOT to learn eventough the circuit seems simple.*
>
> *regards,*
> *Mario*

Yea, you're right. Best to start with the original design and take it from there.

I'll assume you answered my question, even though we are using different words to describe the same thing. Back EMF is what is generated when you spin an Armature through a magnetic field.
Normally suppressed with capacitors or shunt diodes, it seems Mr. Bedini is trying to utilize this effect to generate additional current that would be lost otherwise.

Do you know of anyone who has sucessfully recreated this motor? Are there any movies on the web that show this wonderful device actually running?



Last edited by dyetalon : 11-04-2007 at 05:04 PM.

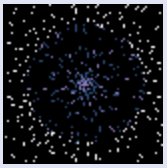
Quote

dyetalon

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#18 (**permalink**)
11-04-2007, 05:34 PM



lighty
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Location: Croatia
Posts: 388

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Mario**
> *I've never tried using FET's, I tried to stick to what John recommends, he said bipolars work much better for his machines. After 30+ years of research I guess he knows what he's talking about, especially because we're not dealing with conventional EE energy here.*

MOSFETs or even better IGBTs proved to be easier to work with for the fast switching applications. Remember that in the setup like Bedini's MOSFETs are used at the primary side where we still operate with "conventional" electricity. Of course there is a point of self adjusting oscillator function done with bipolar transistors but that can be tweaked to be done with MOSFETs of IGBTs as well.

On the secondary side of the Bedini setup the things are quite different and I found that MOSFETs and IGBTs are prone to random latch-up, self-triggering and sudden death regardless of the fact that their maximum ratings weren't exceeded. The rules of engineering on the secondary side are changed and sometimes the proven circuit setup simply doesn't work. I have a theory on why it happens and in what circumstances but I prefer to keep it to myself until I'm certain of it.

Quote

lighty

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#**19** (**permalink**)

11-04-2007, 07:43 PM

Ewhaz
Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Posts: 79

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Mario**
> *Hi Ewhaz,*
>
> *The transistor part number in the book is wrong and should be BD243C, another mistake*

is pin 4 and 5 of the opto, the connections are inverted.
I have tried running the oscillator from a 555 instead of the trigger wire, it works too, but for every freq you are tuning to you have to readjust the duty cycle to get the best signal for that freq, finally I found that the trigger winding does this automatically and even better , so I went back to the winding.

regards,
Mario

Well, I have the right transistor thankfully, but I did notice the difference after you pointed it out. Maybe this was enough distortion so that the powers that be would leave it alone, who knows?

But yes, changing the duty cycle on a 555 would be a real pain. I'm assuming that the higher the frequency the longer the on cycle would have to be in order to allow it to reach saturation before the field could be allowed to collapse. Most likely this would require a lot of tuning. Still, at least its an option to explore later on circuits with different applications.

Still, what about the capacitor? The voltage on it is not listed for the charging side capacitor (not the timing). From what I've read, you have to be careful not to 'hit' the battery too hard, or it will cause a cascade effect that will cause the battery to explode, or at the very least be damaged. Is there a correlation between the type of battery to be charged and the maximum voltage that the capacitor can deliver safely?

Quote

Ewhaz

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#20 (**permalink**)

11-08-2007, 12:19 PM



Mario
Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 50

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Ewhaz**
Well, I have the right transistor thankfully, but I did notice the difference after you pointed

> *it out. Maybe this was enough distortion so that the powers that be would leave it alone, who knows?*
>
> *But yes, changing the duty cycle on a 555 would be a real pain. I'm assuming that the higher the frequency the longer the on cycle would have to be in order to allow it to reach saturation before the field could be allowed to collapse. Most likely this would require a lot of tuning. Still, at least its an option to explore later on circuits with different applications.*
>
> *Still, what about the capacitor? The voltage on it is not listed for the charging side capacitor (not the timing). From what I've read, you have to be careful not to 'hit' the battery too hard, or it will cause a cascade effect that will cause the battery to explode, or at the very least be damaged. Is there a correlation between the type of battery to be charged and the maximum voltage that the capacitor can deliver safely?*

Hi Ewhaz,

I'd take a cap rated in the 400-600V range from about 3 to 10uF. The voltage to the battery depends on the dump speed meaning the time you let the cap get its charge from the coil. I've noticed that the faster you dump the quicker the charge rate of the battery, even if the voltage is only about 30-40V. But I've also dumped at over 100v to the batt... I don't know what the max safe voltage is for a given battery, sorry.

regards,
Mario



Quote

Mario

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#21 (**permalink**)

11-27-2007, 06:07 AM

Ewhaz
Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Posts: 79

Alright. I got enough of my components to build the solid state oscillator. The only problem is, it doesn't oscillate.

I have a bd243C using the resistor setup in the Free Energy Secrets book.

I've got the resistance set up kind of funky though, having to use several in series to get the values I needed (I had a bunch of assorted values on hand but not the exact values I needed). they are all 1/4 watt resistors, I'll be getting the right values later when I can afford it again.

I've checked my setup a few times to make sure everything is wired correctly and tested the transistor to make sure I didn't burn it already, however it is rated for 100v so there should be no problem. I'm using a solder less bread board.

I tried using a small standard 9v battery to see if it would trigger, which it didn't. The batter did however get overheated after a few minuets which implies a short of some sort. I can use the 9v to trigger the coil manually and I have a small neon lamp attacked to one of the output windings to verify its working. When the coil is disconnected the lamp does light up for a short time.

At first I didn't have the core completely filled with the welding rods, so I figured it was getting over saturated and keeping the transistor from oscillating. I finished packing it and tested it again, still nothing.

After the 9v didn't work, I also tried hooking it up Via a variable AC power supply put through a rectifier. I even dialed that in to 12v using my multimeter on the output. Still nothing seems to be happening.

I would post an image, but the information is from a copy written source.

Quote

Ewhaz

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#22 (permalink)

11-27-2007, 06:25 AM

linesrg

Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 60

Problems with the BD243C

Ehwaz,

My best guess is that your BD243C is 'goosed' as we say here in the UK. I have had one of the p.46/ Fig. 33 oscillators running for a while now. Every time it has failed it has been the

transistor. Stick a diode tester on it.

In my experience the circuit as shown is quite finely balanced and excursions, even small ones, from the values shown can have a big effect.

In due course you might like to try a MJL21194 based version. Use it with a 100ft 18AWG trifilar coil based on a Pittsfield sized spool with a welding rod core. You need to reduce the value of the three resistors around the transistor by a factor of 10 and leave all other component values as they are.

Note the base load resistor needs to be about 3W rated.

This device really kicks bottoms (polite phrase). Be careful if using a quadrifilar coil as I have, the unused strand has quite a kick to it!!

Regards

Richard

Quote

linesrg

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#23 (**permalink**)

12-11-2007, 03:53 AM

terence123

Junior Member

Join Date: Sep 2007
Posts: 22

Hi,
I use a 24awg 450turn trifilair, with 2n3055 transistor. Works good. The coil was made from an old waterpump-motor from a washing-machine. The core consists of stacked strips (which was a long job to remove without damaging). I just start to charge battery (4Ah,12V). I dump around 100-120V in there (4.7 microfarad/250V cap).
Timing of 555 gives strange effect on oscilloscope. with slowing down the timing of the 555, the voltage over the cap increases, but it stalls at 120V. Dunno why it stops there.

Quote

terence123

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#24 (permalink)

12-29-2007, 11:11 PM

Ewhaz
Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Posts: 79

Got it working

I just finished assembling the oscillator yet again, this time with 1/2 W resistors of the value I needed (one or two as opposed to multiple resistors to get my values) and it works!

I have a neon lamp hooked to one of the output coils, it lights constantly with the 9V battery to the unit. I don't know the value of the lamp, but it only lights on a field collapse on the coil. I don't have the equipment to measure the voltage spikes yet, but I'll get there sooner or later.

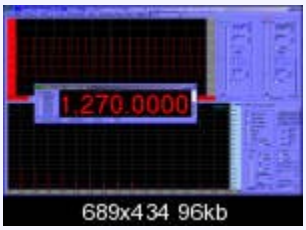
Now I just have to wait on my batteries, and a few other componants and I can begin building the capacitive discharge charger side of the circuit and I can begin testing and perfecting it. I'm excited, I've been waiting MONTHS just to get this far with my limited budget. As soon as I do this proof of concept run, I'll post the results. After that I have other projects this Bedini coil is going to help me do.. SO many projects, so little time!

I also found my camera.. Now If I can just find that upload cord..

Found it... Heres some pictures.



My coil, with the neon lamp lit. I think the lamp is a 110v lamp.



Here's an image of the output I measured with my Oscope. The voltage isn't accurate because of the limiter to protect my computer, but it shows that it is working.

Last edited by Ewhaz : 01-01-2008 at 07:18 PM. Reason: Added Images/thumbnails

Quote

Ewhaz

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#25 (**permalink**)

01-01-2008, 06:35 AM

Ewhaz
Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Posts: 79

Now that I have the system running, I had thought of something that I wonder if any one has tried yet and maybe knows the answer too.

Using multiple coils, not just one trifilar or quadfilar coil, but say 2 quadfillar side by side would it be possible to use the one self oscillating circuit to run Both coils? Is it even possible?

If your going to charge a large bank of batteries it might require more than one coil to charge them all. Using one coil strictly for the oscillation would allow the other coils to be used strictly as slave coils for output, freeing up at least 1 winding on each coil to that effect.

Quote

Ewhaz

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#26 (**permalink**)

01-01-2008, 07:21 PM

Ewhaz
Member

Join Date: Jul 2007
Posts: 79

Here's also an image of the waveform off the charging side. I'm using the neon lamp and scr setup for my capacitive discharge charging side.



I think this is what every one was speaking of, the voltage spikes as well as the 'h' wave form. The measurements are not to scale however.

Quote

Ewhaz

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#27 (permalink)

01-06-2008, 01:50 AM

terence123
Junior Member

Join Date: Sep 2007
Posts: 22

difference between ssg and solid state

Hi,

actually, looking at the two different schematics of an SSG and solid-state charger, it looks like the SSG has a direct feedback of the battery's state (impedance) while a solid state has not.

I'm trying to bring back a sulfated old battery with a solid state charger. Now it strikes me that it would be better to have a SSG doing that because the circuit will adapt while the battery is improving, while a solid state has always the same impedance, since it always sees the same capacitor and the 3rd (output) coil has no feedback into the first oscillating circuit.

Any insights or comments on this?

Terence.

Quote

terence123

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#28 (permalink)

01-15-2008, 09:59 PM

Schpankme

Banned

Join Date: Nov 2007
Posts: 167

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Aaron**
> *Just been tinkering with the oscillator.*
> *I'm not posting diagrams just yet...tweaking it further.*
> *It is oscillating with that input from caps while it is disconnected from the input battery.*

Aaron,

What trigger signal speed are you using; secs? milliseconds?

- Schpankme

Quote

Schpankme

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#29 (permalink)

01-16-2008, 01:14 AM



Join Date: Oct 2007
Posts: 1,002

ren
Senior Member

Terence, I think that the solid state may perform better. I am not sure if this is correct but I have found that my sg doesnt charge as well as the run battery gets low. I think this is because the radiant seeks the impedance of the flat battery and as your run gets low and your charge gets high it doesnt transfer as efficiently. Capturing into a cap would Isolate this effectively. My window motor with sg circuit has a cap and scr on the back end and it will charge great, even when the run batt is low.

Please correct my simpleton explaination if someone knows better.

Quote

ren

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#30 (permalink)

01-16-2008, 05:08 PM

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

trigger

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Schpankme**
> *Aaron,*
>
> *What trigger signal speed are you using; secs? milliseconds?*
>
> *- Schpankme*

Hi,

I have everything packed up...getting ready to move. When I set up again, I'll take videos of this and put it on youtube.

Bedini Advanced

Bedini Advanced Discussion goes here. Reluctance motors and more.

Quote

Aaron

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Visit Aaron's homepage!

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#2 (permalink)

04-27-2007, 05:24 AM



John_Bedini
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 491

reluctance motors from work

To All,
In this video I wanted to hookup one of the reluctance motors from work.(one pole only) I also want to point out that the circuit is using a hall device, but just like Peters circuit, just like he has posted on his home pages. The timing wheel is the most important part of the device. The iron rods are ground on the ends as to deflect the magnetic fields, same as the coil pole piece, (angles). The motor only runs because it is attracted to the electromagnet and then at the half way point the battery is disconnected and the ground angles take over with the bias magnet. The bias magnet is to apply a little magnetic field to the rods, the reason is to cause a differential in the magnetic field so recovery takes place easy and the rotor moves out of the field easy. I will post the diagram if the group finds this of benefit. But the design Peter has posted for recovery does work and the motor does run.
You may view the motor at:
www.icehouse.net/john34/Recmotor1.mpeg
www.icehouse.net/john34/Recmotor2.mpeg
www.icehouse.net/john34/Recmotor3.mpeg

I admit that I had to do it in three sections as my camera is not that good. I feel that something is missing from the recovery in this type of motor, as I think the iron sucks up all the Radiant energy, you may see something different. The input power is 200Ma and it has about the same torque as the monopole 23%.

If you look at the wave on the scope you can see it almost gives back the input, Ben where are you now we need your input on the wave form. I just thought that the group would like to see this.
John

Quote

John_Bedini

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Find all posts by John_Bedini

#3 (permalink)
04-27-2007, 09:37 PM



John_Bedini
Senior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 491

Ben's Answer

Hi John,

Aha the beauty of a video, it is worth a million words...Most excellent. I commend you on your excellent demonstration model! Hubba Hubba.

Several things are visible.

I assume you are using a PNP/diode drive/recovery circuit similar to what is shown in your electronic package on Peters motor but driven by a Hall effect device. Excellent.

I also assume the bias magnet is a round ceramic with one face N or South, don't know the bias but it obviously is there to help the rods switch back after the induced field from the coil reverses and tries to muck things up. This also ties in with the field reversing in the drive core and possibly an attempt to get at least a weak push off this reversal without appreciable generator action.

A whole lot going on, spacing of bias magnet, spacing/shape of field coil core. Switching speed in rods is also a problem. Industrial switched reluctance motors must beat the heck out of the SS components to reset the fields in the rotor! Due to the length of the recovery pulse and the diameter of the rotor and drive stator core in your motor and with the flipping fields, it tries to slow motor down.

You're shaping the face of the drive pole and the fixed bias magnet modifies/overcomes this to a point.

VERY nice square wave to coil No evidence of generator action, Nice HV (Good transistor there!) EMF pulse when you disconnect battery. I suspect you would get the same basic waveform if you drove it with a signal generator at same duty cycle and frequency rate without the rotor.

There are several things that could be addressed here.

Obviously the generator action from the turning wheel which also gives back more energy to the charging battery while the drive circuit is off in a monopole or bi-polar motor is missing here as there are basically no magnets. A secondary lightly loaded generator attached to wheel to provide/use some of the energy generated in the wheel should be helpful, which I'm sure you have considered.

It is possible that if you increased the input (separate power supplies for Hall and coil) voltage using a capacative discharge circuit. You might find that the recovery pulse would widen out and possibly become larger than the drive pulse at least up to saturation of coil. A funny beast these reluctance motors. As a thought, I wonder if you could use a coil on the ROTORS that via a commutator could use the back EMF to FLIP the rotor to provide push to the rotor after TDC…. Funky idea. It would be ½ switch reluctance and a ½ monopole! In pieces here, nothing OU but as a system, I don't know. Recovered back EMF pulse to battery and possibly in series with suggested rotor coils and also recovered energy from generator attached to wheel? Who knows? I'm just letting my mind wander and wonder!

Third, totally enclose drive coil in magnetic containment case like DC solenoid construction, this would possibly shape/intensify the field and increase motor output of wheel.

I wonder if a commercial switched reluctance motor with your recovery circuit with battery and a generator attached what it would do.....?

Again, John, that is a heck of a nice motor!

Respectfully,

Ben

Bedini School Boy Motor

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Renewable Energy Discussion on various alternative energy, renewable energy, & free energy technologies. Also any discussion about the environment, global warming, and other related topics are welcome here.

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#1 (permalink)

05-15-2007, 10:12 PM

rickfriedrich
Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 4

New self-runner finally puts it all together

This is my latest Self-runner setup with full pictures and video. Exhaustive details. Don't ask for any more. If you ask I know you didn't read all the details. Don't ask to see it as it WAS only intended for encouragement. The time has come to show this all, and John has promised to show this even easier.

Directory:Bedini SG:Self-Runner - PESWiki

Directory:Bedini SG:Self-runner etails - PESWiki

second self-runner

Directory:Bedini SG:Self-runner:Window - PESWiki

Please see what you think of the pages and tell anyone you want.

Let the games begin. It is all over now.

Quote

rickfriedrich

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#2 (**permalink**)

05-16-2007, 02:34 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

Bedini School Boy Motor

Here is the thread for discussion on the Bedini "School Boy" motor. Reported as self-running, etc...

Quote

Aaron

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#3 (**permalink**)

05-16-2007, 07:01 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

extra coil

Congrads Rick! Good work buddy, I'm glad you're doing what you're doing and I'm impressed with what you found.

Besides myself, you're the second person to find out what I discovered about 7 years ago. I was recovering power from the SG using a coreless coil that was wrapped around a roller skate wheel It could light bulbs, led's, charge caps, go back to batts, etc...

I even showed it to John with one application of using it to power an led that I used an optical tachometer to read the rpm. The thing about it is...you can can get even more power from that coil in a different location and with different geometry that I have never shared

with anyone. I only mention this because you're brave enough to post this stuff

I cold take my "recovery coil" and get power from the magnets or place it elsewhere and

make power from it WITHOUT THE MAGNETS.

Anyway, keep up the good work and feel free to post anything here in this thread about the School Boy motor.

I didn't want to just copy and paste stuff from the Peswiki site so if you feel like it, it would

be great if you could post the same info here and if not, that's cool too.

Quote

Aaron

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#4 (permalink)

05-16-2007, 09:33 PM

linesrg
Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 60

konehead's spatter coils

Aaron/ Rick and others,

Why does this remind of such things as konehead's spatter coils and collecting energy from both the near and far from radiant energy devices?

I'll need to go back and look at this stuff again.

Regards

Richard

P.S. Very good work by the way Rick.

Quote

linesrg

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#5 (permalink)

05-16-2007, 10:21 PM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

near and distant recovery

Hi Richard,

Look at this post by Mario:
Bedini Solid State Oscillators

Interesting results that are definitely from near...wrapped on the same coil but not being powered by the transistor, just recovering extra of what is already there and produced by just one transistor.

On Rick's motor, the alternative magnets aren't necessary. I believe he is doing that because you don't want north both hitting both sides of the coil on the inside that is wrapped around the whole wheel.

All you have to do is leave all the North magnets and then just bend one end of the coil on the other side upwards enough so that it will be in between two north magnets. He is probably getting more from that coil with the N/S/N/S, but I never found it necessary. Even on a little rollers skate motor putting that coil wrapped around it through a bridge and back to the battery made the battery voltage go up appearing to be a self runner but on that particular experiment, I found the voltage was very fluffy and didn't make real power very good. Looked good on the meter though.

Running 24 hours is ok but I'd like to see it run for a whole week and keep it self charged up.

Quote

Aaron

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#6 (permalink)

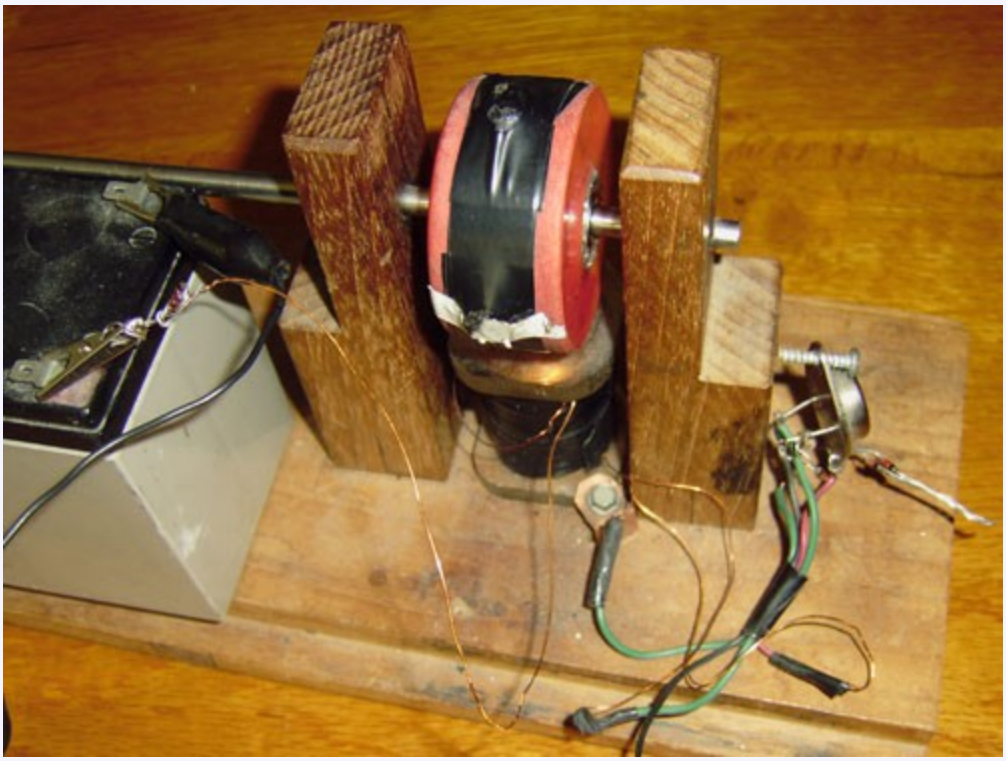
05-17-2007, 02:05 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

school girl window

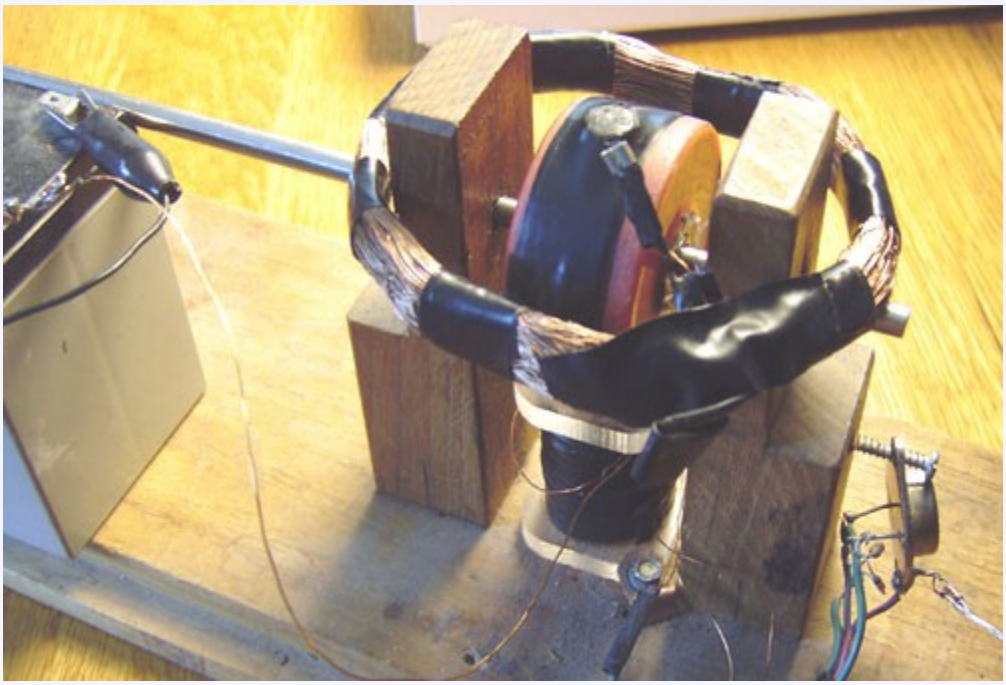
School girl roller skate motor



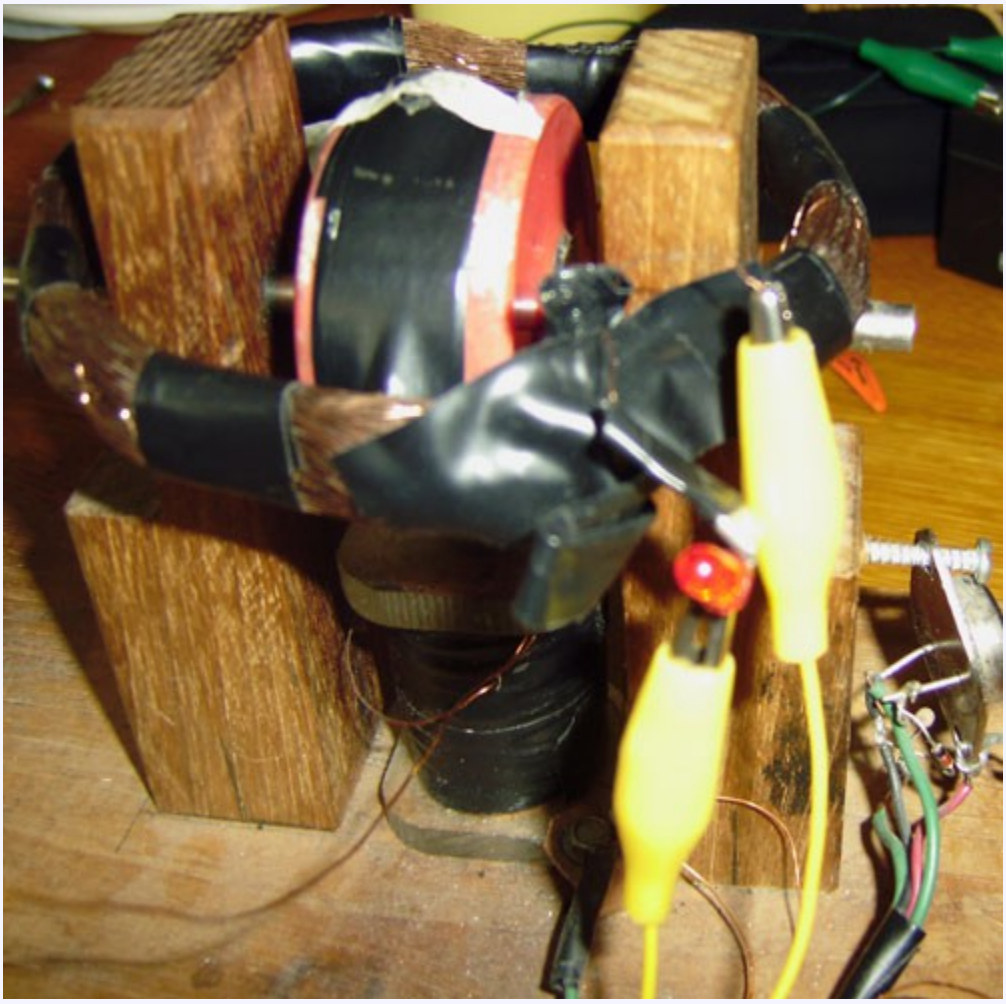
small "window coil"



roller skate motor with window coil



roller skate motor with window coil powering LED



this is one of the old coils and configurations from about 7-8 years ago using a small coil surrounding the wheel and resting on the axle. Everything else is boxed up and this is all I have besides some bike wheel stuff and trifilar oscillator circuits.

Anyway, I'm posting this just for the concept that a coil like this can be used to power an LED like in the original roller skate wheel motor but obviously not a pickup coil with a core and this doesn't cause any drag that I can notice.

The coil can be wound one way to power the LED on the power pulse or wound the other way to catch the collapsed pulse. Years ago I thought it was cool to be able to power the coil without the transistor, just connect the coil straight to the battery on both ends and the LED wouldn't light up. Then, as soon as I disconnected the battery, the light would light up. That taught me long ago that you can get work from the system when turning it off! No mystery to everyone here but that made a deep impression on me.

Looking at this coil, one may think the magnets on the rotor are what are inducing the current in the coil to light the bulb and it CAN be from that but isn't necessarily so.

This video is just the plain motor running as normal on a 12v battery.
http://www.esmhome.org/library/john-...schoolgirl.wmv

22 seconds 2.82MB WMV video format

This video shows that the coil is powering the LED with the induced current from the magnets spinning on the rotor. I disconnect the battery and the LED still lights proving that the magnets on the rotor are doing it.
http://www.esmhome.org/library/john-...irlwindow1.wmv
19 seconds 2.47MB WMV video format

This vid shows that the coil powering the LED will only power the LED when there is battery power because the light goes out when I disconnect the battery and will only light it when the power is on.
http://www.esmhome.org/library/john-...irlwindow2.wmv
15 seconds 2.08MB wmv video format

Having the coil not produce power from the magnets on the rotor but from the electromagnetic coil will cause much higher voltage from that coil than with just the magnets - or you can get a combination of both. It can charge small caps higher than the battery voltage. I had that setup charging the input battery without any timing system, just the cap was going to the battery through the diode. The input battery would climb but on that setup the input battery voltage climbed but wound up getting to be pretty fluffy and wouldn't power a load very well after a while but on the meter the voltage did go up. Anyway, just a simple thing to try and results can be had with a smaller scaled system.

This





Aaron

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#7 (permalink)

05-17-2007, 04:51 AM



Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

School Girl window coil led from distance

It should be obvious where the real strong power in this coils come from in the SG and it is

not the magnets. The magnet induction in this coil is weak compared to this.



video of example

http://www.esmhome.org/library/john-...eddistance.wmv
18 seconds 2.24MB wmv video file

Quote

Aaron

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#8 (permalink)
05-20-2007, 04:48 AM

Aaron

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

Spiritual Entrepreneur

"window coil"

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Aaron**
> *On Rick's motor, the alternative magnets aren't necessary. I believe he is doing that because you don't want north both hitting both sides of the coil on the inside that is wrapped around the whole wheel.*

This is my misunderstanding about that "window" coil around the wheel. It wasn't being used but Rick said it was getting 5 v from it. In his diagram, he has 16 magnets. That means the same poles are hitting that coil on both sides. I think that tries to negate each other out and only gives him 5 volts from it. His diagram says it could be used to charge another battery with 5 volts? Wouldn't it make sense for the magnet # around the wheel to be divisible by 3 since that would make N and S on opposite sides of the coil to get more from that window coil?

Even the small one on the roller skate motor, from the magnets alone, there isn't much voltage but it is much higher having the regular coil's magnetic field go through it to cause it to generate the power. I don't know if it really takes away from what is going back to the coil or if it is capturing extra coming back (if it is wrapped to be powered on the collapse instead of the power on pulse).

Quote

Aaron

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#9 (permalink)

05-20-2007, 11:22 AM

Aaron

Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

Bedini SG self runner plan

This is the variation of Ricks duplication attempt I'm going to make since I already have just about everything to make it.

In Rick's schematic, I don't see why the charging battery needs to be disconnected. It 'may' capture a little wee pulse from the magnets while

the primary is disconnected as long as it stays connected.

In my schematic, I'm only going to disconnect the primary - AND I'm going to keep the recovery bridge + connected to the + on the primary and instead, I'm going to connect the - of the bridge to the primary when the primary battery's - disconnected from the rest of the circuit.

About 6 years ago when I had a bicycle wheel SG running in the back of my workplace, I had 2 trifillars and 1 of them, I used as a recovery coil. I got the idea from John's original skate wheel schematic showing a recovery coil. I pulsed it to a cap and discharged with mechanical switch with 1:1 ratio and also with a pulley. The discharge switch I used is virtually identical to what Rick F is using now but mine was more simpler and I could manipulate the copper tabs to flick the switch slower or faster on each rotation. The switch disconnected the primary and at that moment it would discharge the cap to the primary. The volts went up on this and it just worked so so but I proved the concept to myself. I also tried it without the cap and that worked so so for me too.

At that moment, I messed with the circuit and suddenly thought I discovered some cosmic energy source when my coil was humming and a cap bank of over 100,000uf was charging up to 60 volts in just a few seconds. Basically, discovered the self-oscillating effect...my resistance was set too high at the base plus having 2000 turns per wire on my trifilar helped.

Anyway, I tried many variations of these things but the oscillating effect 6 years ago really got me on that track. I found several variations that made my roller skate motor's primary climb in voltage, but after a while the voltage was higher but the rpm's got slower and slower. Just like it was just a fluffy charge that wouldn't power a real load...like itself.

It is possible Ricks method of disconnecting the charging batt will give better results but only experimentation will tell.

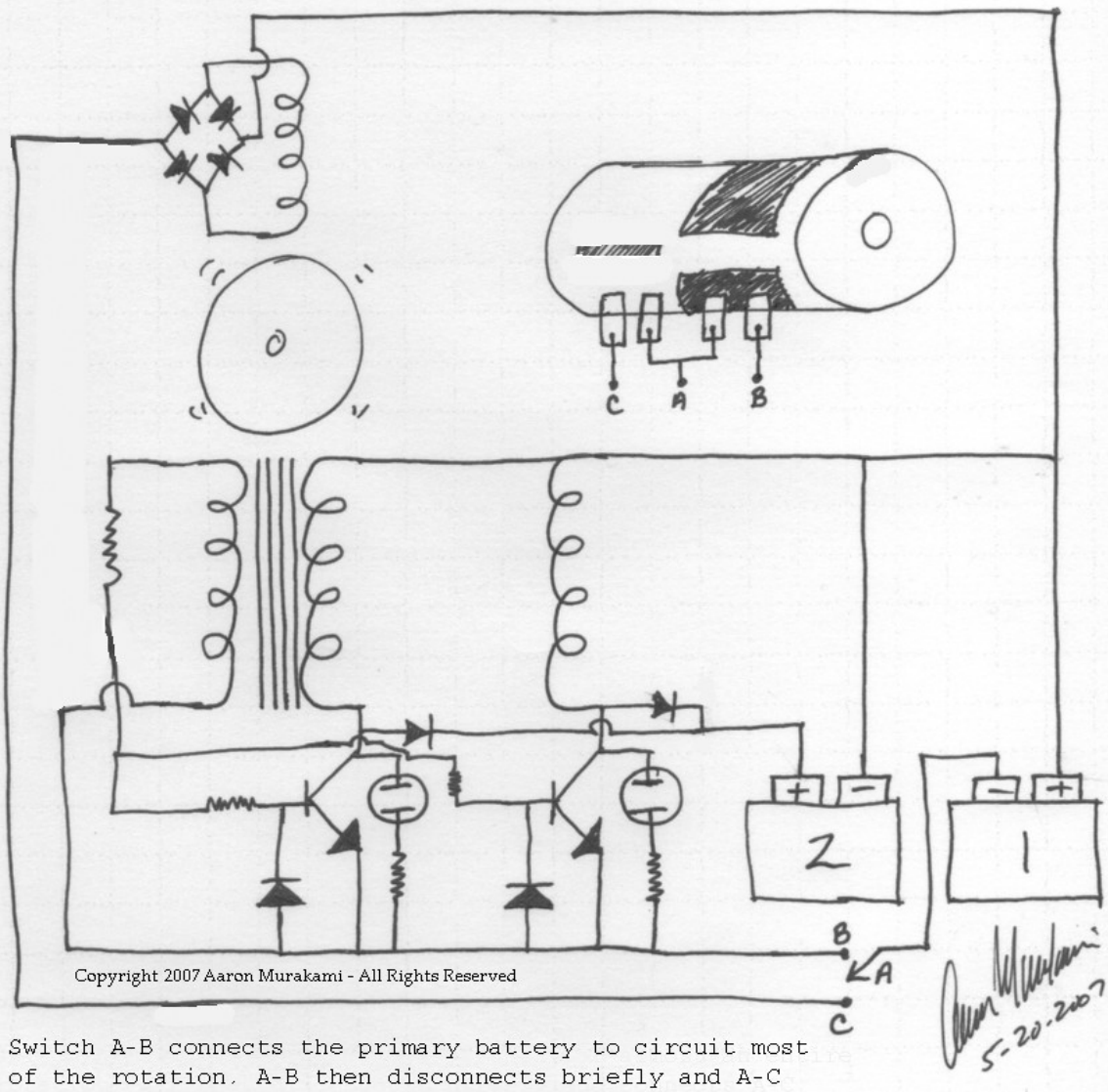
That switch can be put on axle for 1:1 rotation or on pulley system so more turns per discharge in case wheel is smaller diameter.

You can do this with a roller skate wheel if your switch pulley is big enough to let the wheel go round plenty to charge the coil before discharging.

Also, I believe it can still be monopole with North facing out from the magnets around rotor. John mentioned that the S give extra window for the discharge but with this mechanical switch that has been there since the 1984 book, it can be whatever window you want regardless of magnet orientation or spacing.

This schematic is what I'm going to do next:

www.energeticforum.com/renewable-energy



Switch A-B connects the primary battery to circuit most of the rotation. A-B then disconnects briefly and A-C discharges recovery coil to the primary battery. This switch works on the NEGATIVE side of primary as the SG has ALWAYS switched on the negative. If positive stays connected, the positive potential is instantly sitting in the coil as it is acting as an extention of the primary dipole. That is faster than taking time to put the potential there if it was switched at the positive.

THIS CIRCUIT IS PATENT PROTECTED BY JOHN BEDINI

Last edited by Aaron : 05-20-2007 at 12:00 PM.

Quote

Aaron

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#10 (permalink)

05-21-2007, 06:08 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

Bedini's Magneto Energizer

THE YEAR IS 1984

After looking at what Tom Bearden did in the book Electromagnetics part 4, This is what I did in 1984 to make the first model 2. I knew that it must be a switching and impedance problem, I also knew allot about pulse charging systems and what they did to the lead acid storage batteries. I also knew about charging batteries with huge Capacitor Banks. I was good at this because of the Amplifiers we were building at the time. You run into all kinds of Impedance problems and Phasing, so this was a piece of cake.

I also knew about Mass weight and what flywheels did and how they stored energy. I figured that the generator could not be the normal kind because they were saying the word **ENERGIZER** which really means **MAGNETO**, but this did not answer the question of where the current came from, the **CAPACITOR** was the answer.

The **MAGNETO** would charge this very fast and to High Voltages some times 10 times the battery voltage. When the machine first ran it would explode the batteries if they were bad, so I put the switch S1 to control it. When the battery would get low I would switch S1 to charge the battery back up. This was 18 years ago with what we have today this machine can be made real easy if you tinker with it and get it set right.

The **ENERGIZER** How did I come up with this one you see in the picture. My uncle was a old time mechanic who was a real tinker, he use to tell me of the old lighting circuits just after the horse and carriage days and things that people would never believe, this is where My **MAGNETO** comes from.

I told Jim Watson how to do this, I never thought that he would build a Machine that big but He did and that's the story of this machine. Jim got paid off I got pushed agents the wall and told to buy gasoline the rest of My life but once you see something like this you never give up.

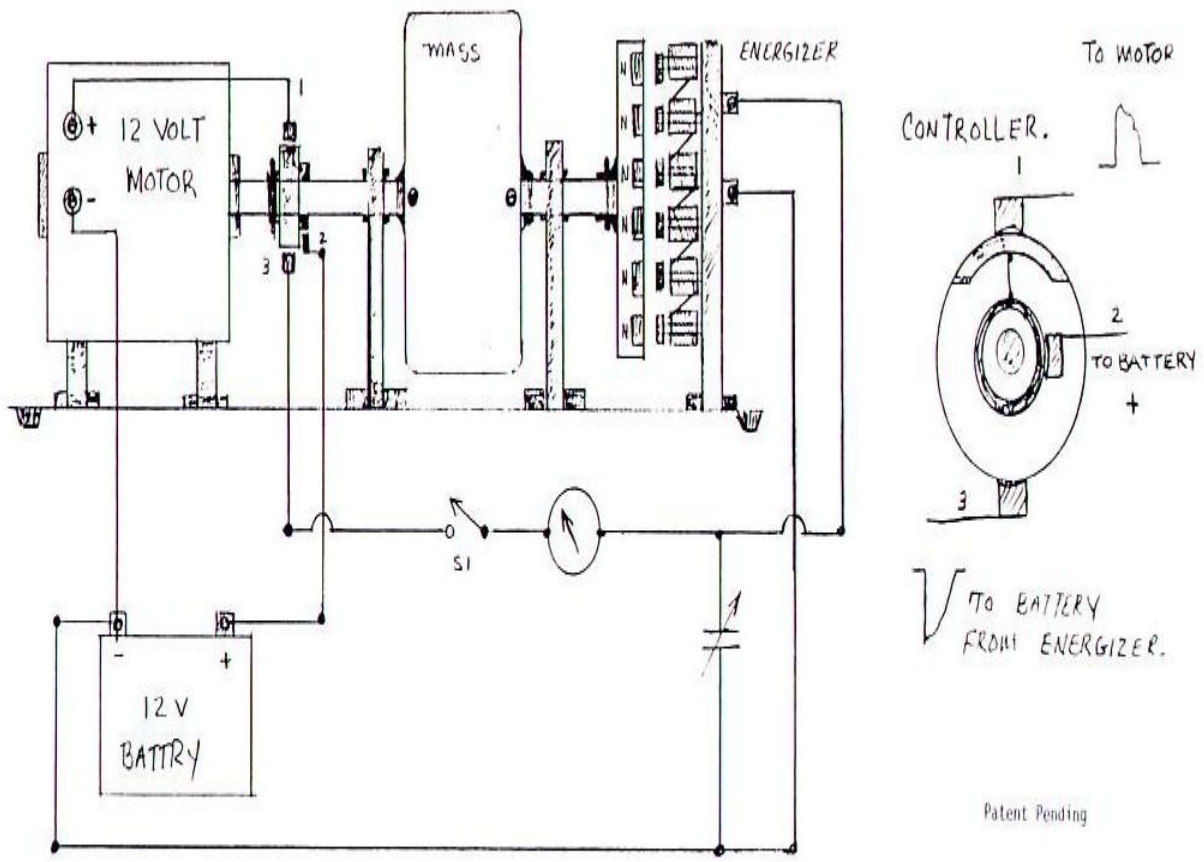


Figure 16. Bedini's Test Model No. 2

In 1984 we could not just go down the street and by switching controllers, we just had to make are own from whatever parts we could find there were no Moss Fets no IBGT's just BI-Polar Transistors and some very good ones, but the easiest to do was a switched commutator as shown in the drawing which developed the most power with out loss. This machine worked the same way described in Gabriel Krons statements talking about the "**OPEN**and **CLOSED"** paths.

This brings us to Kron's analogy said a different way.

*When the **Generator (MAGNETO)**current becomes zero the circuit is self-supporting as the negative* resistance *of the circuit just supply the energy consumed by the positive resistance in the* **Capacitor.***When the Motor current is positive the circuit draws energy from the **Battery**, and when the current is negative the Capacitor circuit pumps back energy into the source**(Battery)** this is known as"*

*open-paths" and "closed-paths". That discovery of open-paths established a second rectangular transformation matrix... into the **Capacitor** which created 'lamellar' currents. This circuit uses positive resistance in the **Motor** by an **inductance and a** negative resistance by a **Capacitor bank collecting charge from the Magneto.***

What is it that I'm really saying?. I'm saying once the machine starts and is pulsed buy the controller, or commutator there is a switching taking place between the motor and the magneto using a capacitor that is being charged by the magneto in the **OPEN** path, while the motor is drawing a momentary current in a **CLOSED** path the two do not interfere with each other. So the magneto is something **STATIC** like a lighting bolt, just a **CHARGE**no real current. This is where the**TRANSFORMATION** takes place from **STATIC** to real usable current for discharge across the battery. The switching takes place and the capacitor discharges across the storage battery, but only to the level of the storage battery, so the level of the **MAGNETO** must be 5 times the battery voltage , the capacitor is now at the level of the storage battery and the process starts all over. Now you have **KRON'S** open and closed path system with no interacting grounds. If the battery is in good shape the impedance is around .0023 Ohms. If this is done fast enough and correct you will get a constant high current flowing to the battery, what the motor is using for power is not worth talking about. The system here can be done many ways this is just one.

The above is from John Bedini's page here:
The Year is 1984

Personally, I believe that is the best explanation for self running SG on the internet or any self running electrical system for that matter. Even if a machine is self running and appears the loop is closed, it is pseudo closed because it still never really is closed.

Last edited by Aaron : 05-21-2007 at 08:39 AM.

Quote

Aaron

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#11 (**permalink**)

05-23-2007, 12:50 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

sg switch

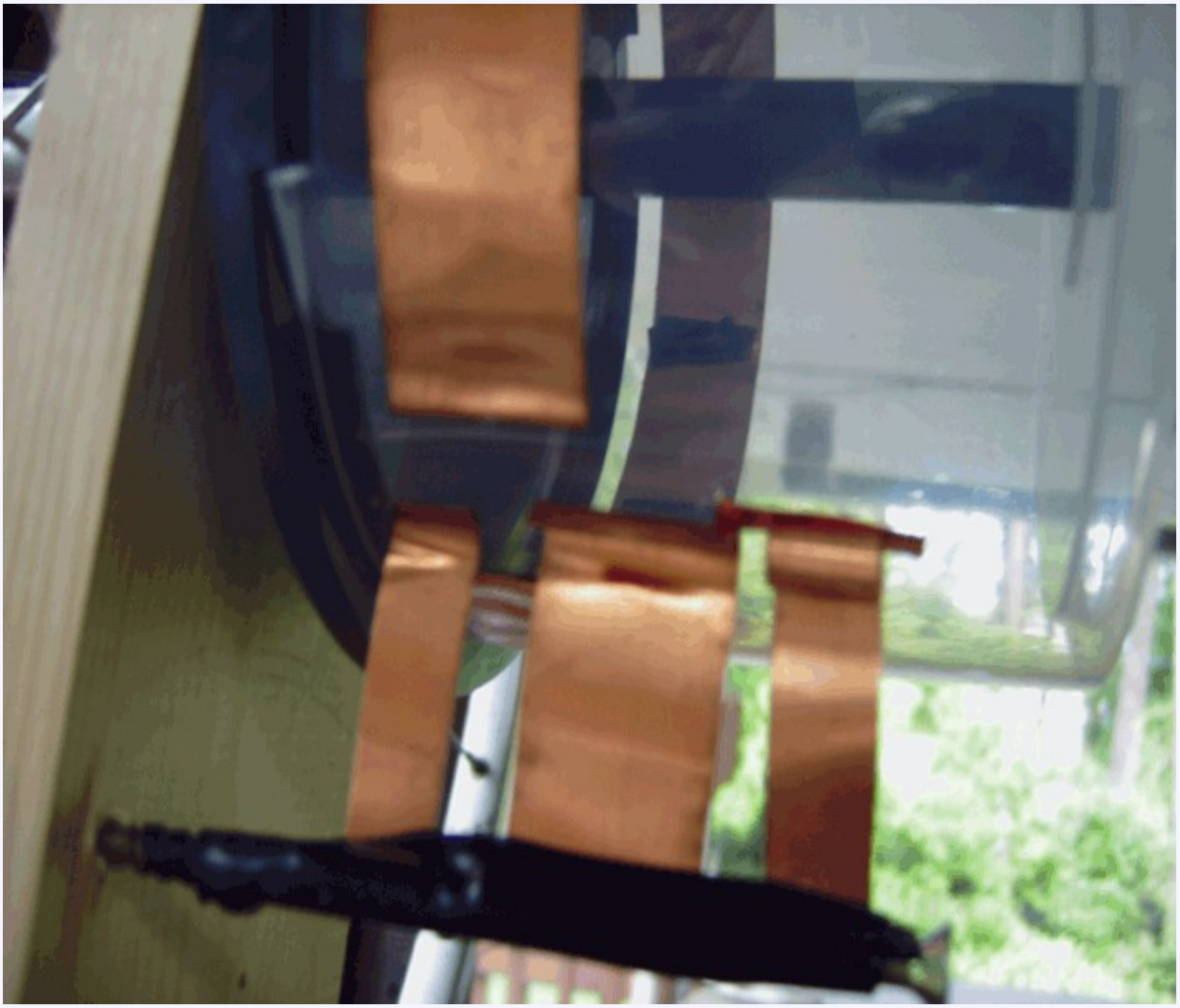
switch based on my drawing low budget low tech style
empty cd rom case fit over shaft.

copper strips taped to case

screw insulated with tape

left brush for the emitter negative connection
middle brush common for emitter and discharge switch
right brush only for discharge switch





video clip closeup of switch action

Bedini SG switch video

Last edited by Aaron : 05-23-2007 at 12:53 AM.

Quote

Aaron

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#12 (permalink)
05-25-2007, 09:11 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

Bedini SG Self Runner

5 video clip compilation of Rick Friedrich's videos showing his self-running SG bike wheel energizer. Charges the input batter while charging a secondary battery.

http://www.esmhome.org/library/john-...elf-runner.wmv
20 minutes
18.2 MB
wmv video format

Quote

Aaron

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#13 (permalink)
11-14-2007, 09:51 PM



LutherG
Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007
Posts: 8

Alternative Coil Geometry

Hello Aaron,

You wrote:

I even showed it to John with one application of using it to power an led that I used an

optical tachometer to read the rpm. The thing about it is...you can ***can get even more power from that coil in a different location and with different geometry that I have never shared with anyone****. I only mention this because you're brave enough to post this stuff*

Would you please reconsider sharing this different geometry?

Thanks and best regards,

Luther

Quote

LutherG

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Find all posts by LutherG

#14 (**permalink**)

11-15-2007, 02:26 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

geometry

Hi Luther,

I won't post any details on this but will tell you that there is something that is more practical with possibly more benefits that I will post once testing is complete. Everyone is going to love it I think and it does have to do with geometry.

Quote

Aaron

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#15 (permalink)
11-15-2007, 04:09 AM



ren
Senior Member

Join Date: Oct 2007
Posts: 1,002

Exciting stuff guys. I am getting geared up to replicate this self runner. Aaron, I was looking at some schematics of Bedinis and the cap pulsing trifilar interested me. The trigger and power coil arent feeding through the diode to a secondary, basically because all your potential is being captured on the third winding. Would a ssg setup which charges the secondary off collector still be as beneficial in a trifilar cap setup? Or am I better off just capturing off the third winding.

Basically, can I run both off the same coil? Or should the cap/bridge pulser be a separate coil?

Posting some pics soon, taken my time cutting a acrylic rotor, its a pain to center but it will look good when finished!

Quote

ren

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#16 (permalink)
11-15-2007, 08:38 AM

Aaron
Spiritual Entrepreneur

Join Date: Feb 2007
Location: Washington State
Posts: 7,492

self runner

Hi Ren,

You can charge a cap and charge a batt from an SSG diode at the same time but would dilute each of the results. I would recommend experimenting with an isolated winding.

On the self runner, I have had similar concepts increase the front battery voltage, but I must warn you that if there isn't enough current, which has been my experience and only pure radiant back to the input, the voltage will climb but the battery will get damaged. You need the bare minimum amount of electron current to put the battery in charging mode. Also, the battery gets goofy if you try to alternate the charging and powering modes like

this. They like to either power constantly or be charged constantly for a while but not flopping back and forth. It is a good demo to see the possibilities and a better way to do it and is a good learning experience but I wouldn't say it will be good for practical use and I don't think Rick is claiming it is a practical way to do it either but I could be wrong.

Quote

Aaron

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#17 (permalink)

12-09-2007, 12:38 PM



elias

Senior Member

Join Date: Sep 2007
Posts: 870

Did you succeed in getting outputs of 1KVolts?

Aaron,

I asked you some time ago about the self-runner and you told me then that you had not achieved those thousand volt outputs of Rick's self-runner, I don't get any high peaks either.

Have you been able to get those high peaks? I am curious to know why should this happen? I get a sinwave output in the order of 20-30 volts peak-to-peak but not 1000 volts! It is enough to light a 12 volts light bulb very bright. Although it drags a bit when getting current from the coil, but the drag becomes negligible when the output of the coil is connected to a capacitor with a rectifier.

It would be good if Rick came up and talked about this a little bit.

Elias

Quote

elias

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#18 (permalink)

12-09-2007, 01:34 PM



elias

Senior Member

Join Date: Sep 2007
Posts: 870

Very interesting!

I took a second look at Rick's schematic, and saw a very interesting claim:
Why should the coil produce over 1000v when one side of it is connected to the battery negative? It does not make any conventional sense! I will test to see if this works, I was not doing that.

Have any one got any idea of why these high voltages are produced?

Elias

Quote

elias

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#19 (permalink)

12-09-2007, 01:59 PM



Jetijs

Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Location: Latvia
Posts: 1,886

Elias, I tested the selfrunner setup and it did produce pulses of 2000V. But the recovery coil must be pulsed to get this result and also in the right timing. If I did not pulse-discharge the coil, it produced only about 30V, but when I pulsed at the right time on each revolution with a relay to the primary battery, I could get those high voltages. Also, if I loaded the recovery coil just with a light bulb, it created a serious drag on the wheel, but when pulsing the coil,

it did not create any drag at all I will draw a schematic of my setup later

Quote

Jetijs

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#**20** (**permalink**)

12-09-2007, 03:47 PM

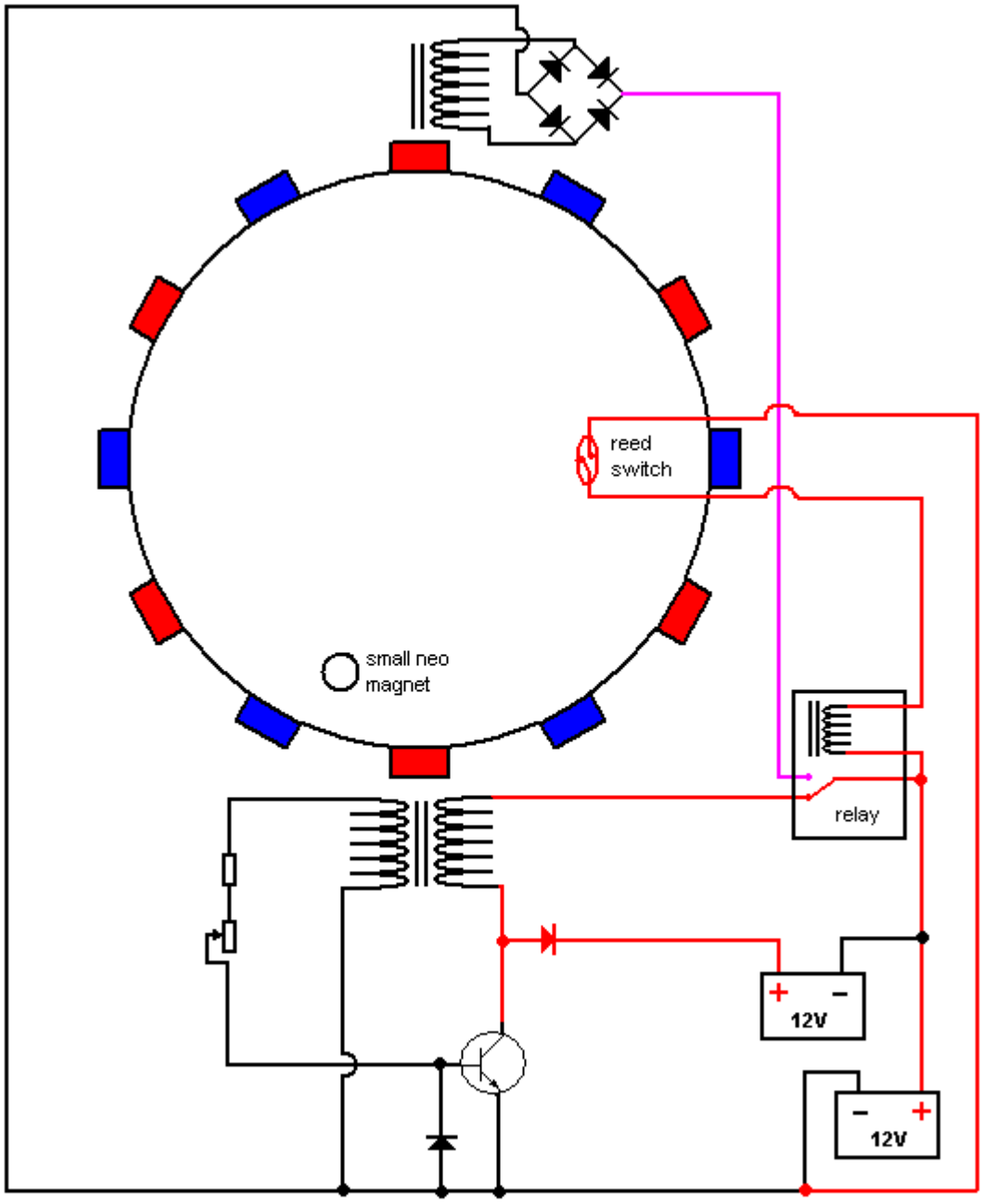


Jetijs

Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Location: Latvia
Posts: 1,886

Here is the circuit I used for the self runner setup



Ihe timing must be exact to get those high voltage spikes. I used a tiny magnet on the rotor, that triggered a reedswitch allowing the relay to pulse the energy from the recovery coil to the primary battery. In the same time the rest of the circuit is disconnected form the primary battery. The recovery coil has to have at least 20Ohms resistance, the higher the better, because when the speed rises at startup, you can see on the meter, that the voltage across the recovery coil increases. But the 2000V spikes start to appear only when about 30-35V are reached. So if your recovery coil can not generate at least 30 volts conventionally, it will be hard for you to get those high voltage spikes. If so, just add some

more turns of wire on your coil. The magnets are in NSNS configuration. You must place the neo magnet so that it triggers the relay just after the N magnet has passed by the primary power coil and just before the next N magnet. That way you will get the high voltage.
Attached Images
selfrunner.jpg (11.4 KB, 56 views)

Last edited by Jetijs : 01-18-2008 at 12:45 AM.

Quote

Jetijs

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Find all posts by Jetijs

#21 (permalink)
12-09-2007, 06:04 PM



elias
Senior Member

Join Date: Sep 2007
Posts: 870

What's the spec of your coils.

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Jetijs**
> *The recovery coil has to have at least 20Ohms resistance, the higher the better, because when the speed rises at startup, you can see on the meter, that the voltage across the recovery coil increases. But the 2000V spikes start to appear only when about 30-35V are reached. So if your recovery coil can not generate at least 30 volts conventionally, it will be hard for you to get those high voltage spikes. If so, just add some more turns of wire on your coil.*

Well thank you Jetijs,

May you tell me the specs of your coils? I mean what gauge wire and how many turns? It seems that thinner wire maybe better, because it will have more impedance and more turns of it will fit it, I was thinking to use #35, #36, what do you think? we need not current, and only potential.

Have you put capacitors at the end of the bridge? I used a capacitor and it seemed that it had no drag on the rotor, despite the fact that loading it certainly has. I think that capacitors don't draw much current to get charged, and are charged mostly by potential.

Elias

Quote

elias

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#22 (permalink)

12-09-2007, 07:41 PM



Jetijs

Senior Member

Join Date: Aug 2007
Location: Latvia
Posts: 1,886

elias,
My recovery coil has about 3000 turns or more with gauge 24 wire and some gauge 21 wire. I had not enough gauge 24 wire so I continued to wind the coil with a different wire size that I had. The resistance of the coil was 31 Ohms. The more turns, the higher the voltage generated and also the less speed is needed to get to the point where the high voltage spikes appear. The rotor speed is important, because if you use a relay for pulsing you should know that it can only operate at 10-14Hz or so. If the rotor speed is too fast, the relay wont have enough time to switch, if the speed is too slow, there will be less voltage generated. The spikes wont appear if you don't pulse-discharge the coil. So you may consider some different switching method. Also I did not use a capacitor across the bridge rectifier althought that did not create any noticable drag. As far as I know, Rick also did not use any capacitors nor did John Koorn who also succesfully replicated the self runner. I did not get the setup to self run, but I did got the high voltage and that is the first step. After all I abandoned the selfrunner replication process, because I found that pulsing a battery this way damages it and the battery will eventually fail. It is better and easier to pulse the high voltage to another seperated battery, this way you do not need to get the timing exactly right.

Last edited by Jetijs : 12-09-2007 at 07:45 PM.

Quote

Jetijs

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Find all posts by Jetijs

#**23** (**permalink**)

12-10-2007, 07:57 AM



elias

Senior Member

Join Date: Sep 2007
Posts: 870

Thanks

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Jetijs**
elias,
My recovery coil has about 3000 turns or more with gauge 24 wire and some gauge 21 wire. I had not enough gauge 24 wire so I continued to wind the coil with a different wire size that I had. The resistance of the coil was 31 Ohms. The more turns, the higher the voltage generated and also the less speed is needed to get to the point where the high voltage spikes appear. The rotor speed is important, because if you use a relay for pulsing you should know that it can only operate at 10-14Hz or so. If the rotor speed is too fast, the relay wont have enough time to switch, if the speed is too slow, there will be less voltage generated. The spikes wont appear if you don't pulse-discharge the coil. So you may consider some different switching method. Also I did not use a capacitor across the bridge rectifier although that did not create any noticeable drag. As far as I know, Rick also did not use any capacitors nor did John Koorn who also succesfully replicated the self runner. I did not get the setup to self run, but I did got the high voltage and that is the first step. After all I abandoned the selfrunner replication process, because I found that pulsing a battery this way damages it and the battery will eventually fail. It is better and easier to pulse the high voltage to another seperated battery, this way you do not need to get the timing exactly right.



Thanks
I did a simple experiment, to see how one can obtain charge from the coils without drag, this is one of my conclusions, If one attaches a large capacitor to the output of the coil it would drag the rotor a bit while charging, but if one places the iron core of the coil a bit away from the rotor and brings the core closer to the rotor while the capacitor charges, then no significant drag is felt.

One can design a generator this way which moves the cores of the coils while charging the capacitor, with no significant drag.

Quote

elias

View Public Profile

Find all posts by elias

#24 (permalink)

12-10-2007, 02:29 PM

albertMunich
Member

Join Date: Nov 2007
Location: North of Munich Germany
Posts: 56

Battery getting damaged by recovery coil?

Hello everybody,

I have been following this discussion with great interest. I have tried the recovery coil and as you have said the battery voltage will remain constant for a while but then it drops and the whole process seems to damage the battery. So it seems to be a bad idea to flipflop the primary for a longer time. Rick never mentioned a longer test. I think that in the end it will run down....but I would love to be wrong here.....
As to the voltage spikes: Isn't there a phase difference when you use the NSNS magnet system? I think you might get a phase difference between the voltage on the negative side of the circuit and the spike being generated in the recovery coil. depending on where you put the coil on the circumference of the wheel. This way the voltages in the circuit and in the coil might add to each other..???

I strongly recommend to everyone to test at least a 24 volt setup of the bedini machine. I run my machine (five coils) on 3 batteries (36 to 40 Volts) on both sides. everything works much better this way, I use the 3055 transistors and all you have to change is the setting of the trigger pot (wire wound is a must here). watch the rotor speed though. I try not to go over 200-220 rpm on my bike rim rotor.

I wonder if some sort of lockup also happens when one swaps batteries in the setup without a pulsing cap. The output batteries fill with the radiant and with my current setup I seem to be able to swap batteries only as long as I stay with two very well charged batteries. In the 13 to 14 volt/battery range.

A good way to measure the point where battery swapping is best done is to look at the sum voltage between primary neg and secondary positive pole. This drops at first -the surface charge dissipates- but then goes up - the secondary will charge a bit faster as the primary goes down. Lead acid batteries have these funny discharge curves where they can stay at a certain voltage for a long time and then they will suddenly drop. If you look at hte sum

voltage these non linearities cancel themselves out somewhat. I can do this swapping several times and then the batteries seem to "lock up" the secondary just won't charge anymore.
I have tried the recovery to a different battery by using an unused trigger wire in one of the coils. Just a FWBR on the coil. That seems to work but it slows down the charging in the rest of the batteries.
There is still a lot to learn for me on these circuits....

I think this forum is the best one around and having DR Lindemann at your sides certainly helps! Keep up the good work!

Albert

Quote

albertMunich

View Public Profile

Find all posts by albertMunich

#25 (permalink)

01-27-2008, 04:22 PM



elias
Senior Member

Join Date: Sep 2007
Posts: 870

Self-Runner Spikes

Hi

I finally got some time to experiment with the self-runner coils. As I experimented thoroughly I conclude that the high voltage
spikes appear after the swicth opens like the collapsing magnetic fields when pulsing the coils, but this time the coil is charged by the moving magnet instead of the battery. When the battery is pulsed, the spike is release afterwards, when the relay opens. So I think that as we pulse the battery these spikes get stored in the capacitance of the coils and build up there for better pulsing each time, but not so sure. Maybe we can capture these spikes and charge another battery with them. The attached scope shot clearly shows the fact that the spike is released when the relay is opened.

Elias

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Bedini_SG/

Discussion group for the open sourcing of the simplified version of John Bedini's "School Girl" circuit and motor, which allegedly taps into radiant energy in the process of charging batteries. Project page: http://peswiki.com/index.php/Directory:Bedini_SG

In the fall of 2004 an Egroup was founded to attempt a replication of John Bedini's wonderful free energy machines. A number of the posters were sycophants, and the below post is an example of the blind faith some of the members placed in Mr Bedini.

Message 75 of 80, Date: Thu Oct 21, 2004 4:42 pm Subject: Re: [Bedini_SG] Dear Group Members John Bedini
When in the presence of a master one should be accepting and diligent in performing the tasks. Even though you do not understand at the time just do and perform the task. Don't annoy the master with trivialities, he has given you what you need. To ask thoughtful questions is important but to think is more important. To presume you know more about what he does or disprove him with some theory or another is obnoxious and stupid and rude. In this case this person does not deserve to be your master. An automatic separation will happen. As in this case on this email list.

However, the Egroup did contain a few members who were of a mildly critical disposition, and some brave folks actually requested Mr Bedini provide charts, scope shots, and other data, to validate his claims of free energy. In response to this, Bedini posted some comments:

Message 65 of 80, Date: Wed Oct 20, 2004 5:39 pm Subject: An Answer to Koen, Horace, and others, by John Bedini
I will not supply Stefan any charts,waveforms, etc.....Stefan ....looks like he is unwilling to devote his attention to anything I have said to him. I have answered his questions with complete honesty at every turn..... Stefan has a vast lack of knowledge in this field, and apparently, so do you.

Evidently getting nervous, Mr Bedini then made a rather startling claim:

There is NO free electricity produced in these systems, or any other system that I know of.

Which came as news to most of us who have followed Mr Bedini over the years. Apparently sensing that things were starting to get a little difficult, given that no-one could replicate his claimed 4:1 free energy gain, Mr Bedini then withdrew, and refused to answer any further questions.

Message 73 of 80, Thu Oct 21, 2004 4:17 pm Subject: Dear Group Members John Bedini
However, it saddens me to see that this forum has become a clearinghouse for "other topics" which I believe will not help the learning process. Therefore, I have decided to leave the group. I remain willing to help anyone who is actually building a replica of my motor, but I can no longer spend ANY time responding to other subjects. Good luck. I believe I have given you all the necessary tools to prove to yourselves what I have been saying. Just stay focused on the experimental process and let Nature teach you the truth.

But then if we examine an earlier post, then perhaps the reason for Mr Bedini not wanting to post any data becomes clear:

Message 61 of 80, Tue Oct 19, 2004 9:58 pm, Subject: Scope shots
Check out the last couple months of Keelynet messages, Bedini says that the "magic" doesn't show up on meters (so it wouldn't show up on a scope, either). He also states on his website that hooking meters, etc. up to the motors can kill the effect.

So the free energy effect, can not be measured, does not show up on equipment, and the act of measuring it, causes it to go away. One is left wondering if the effect is imaginary, and it dissapears when a probe is attached, because it does not in fact actually exist.

Finally, I felt this post from Mr Bedini gives a fascinating insight into how 'free energy' researchers actually do their measurements. In the wonderful world of crank science, a 36% efficient system (measured), properly interpreted with a magic 'radiant energy' theory supplied by **Dr Peter Lindemann DSc**, suddenly becomes a 250% gain (not measurable).

From: "john_bedini", Tue Oct 19, 2004 7:59 pm Subject: Sterling did you write this. John Bedini
If you did write this, let me just direct your attention to your own data. Your meters are CLEARLY SHOWING that "electrically" the output of the system is only 36% of the input, but, the output battery is charging at almost the same rate as the input battery is dropping. This indicates that the "radiant infusion" is making up for the difference. Right now, even if you are not quite at break even, your system is running at a COP of about 2.6 (1/.36 = 2.77) And this is before you have even optimized the circuit. So, the COP of the system IS the Radiant Gain! All of your "electrical losses" are almost already compensated for, but the Radiant Gain DOES NOT show up on the "electrical meters"! But it does show up IN THE BATTERIES! Further fine tuning of the circuit can raise the COP even more.

Readers are left free to draw their own conclusions about the free energy technology of John Bedini. But I think the reasons most free energy researchers prefer not to participate in open discussion, or give their devices over to independent third party testing, are self evident.

JOHN BEDINI CIRCUIT TESTS

From: "garry" <garry@c...>
Date: Tue Dec 2, 2003 4:08 pm
Subject: Re: [free-energy] Re: I feel the need to

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/free-energy/message/5713

```
Hi Gary, Others,

Open your eyes please before you start telling the world how wonderful
something
is.

The Schoolgirl motor ran for 5 days at a school science fair each day it ran
for
5 hours and its stated draw was 19 or 20 ma or there abouts.

First you need to do the basic maths and see how much power it uses in 25
hours
and then you simply need to track down a battery company on the net and find
out
what the 9 volt battery contained.
```

To save you time let me simply tell you because I actually took the time to do this at 20ma that's 100 ma a day and 500 ma for the week so how much in one of these batteries, well I guess it will surprise you to learnt that there is in fact 595ma in a average 9 volt battery, so if the motor had run for a couple of
days more maybe and I really do mean maybe it would have been something to write
home about, you see manufacturing companies have to make sure their product is fit for its purpose on most countries and so to say that the battery has 595ma in it means that they need a margin for error.

Its a bit like going to the supermarket and buying potatoes, the bag can be as much overweight as you like but it is not allowed to be a gram underweight.

So there you have it, what is amazing is not the motor running for so long at all but how many people don't believe this is possible and so it must be something special, when science and a bit of maths and the appropriate data tell
the truth.

Bedini, like a lot of others, simply jumped on the free publicity from this and
tried to use it to his advantage, same as Don jumping in here spouting claims of
anti Lenz in his motor when we were discussing mine earlier.

Other Bedini stuff has merit but this one is just plain lack of understanding which hopefully I have corrected here, but please do follow this up yourselves and see for yourselves.

Garry Stanley

Cable.net.nz

From: k4zep@e...
Date: Fri Feb 6, 2004 7:00 am
Subject: Bedini and Ossie Chargers my results.

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/free-energy/message/7683

ADVERTISEMENT

Hi All,

In all my test using a known good battery operating
in the 50-100%
charge window, I can find no OU while using pulse charging supplied by a simple low power Bedini or Ossie style charger.

I also find that the devices do not charge 2 batteries in parallel as fast as one device. The voltage and Sp. gravity rate of change is halved when using two batteries on the output in my test.

If you destroy a battery by discharging it below recommended levels down to zero volts (actually below 50%) and make a secondary battery act as a primary battery, you will for few cycles appear to have a small amount of OU. In the long run after 3-5 cycles, you end up with a boat anchor and no useful power. The only excess power is from the battery, as it is dying NOT from the charger.

In a 5-day test of cycling the batteries from input to output every 24 hours, the final outcome was already apparent. I had planned a 7-day test but terminated it in 5 days when I accidentally blew the charger Triac (damn test leads, shaky fingers). The test was simply running one battery into another through an Ossie Turbo for 24 hours and then reversing the batteries. BOTH batteries were loosing absolute charge shown by voltage AND Specific Gravity readings.

This is the true test of an OU battery type system. The batteries are charged open loop but then fed back through/into the system long term. ALL calculations are done in the batteries. If they charge up, it works, if they do no, it does not. In my case, it did not. To say otherwise is to live in a fantasy world.

I am not saying that the "systems" do not work, I will just say that I was not able to get them to work. Maybe I don't have the magic, the "Mojo". This is what I have found.

In my opinion, the Ossie Turbo and the Bedini solid state circuit are basically the same device. I have a hunch John will disagree. If he does, I will not argue with him. I can simply say that both circuits show amazingly similar results when fed into GOOD batteries.

A few observations are in order.

At times I had "measured" COP's of 1.7/1. I later found that this was measurement errors. It took a couple of weeks to refine the measurements of current and voltage both in and out of the chargers and the batteries. You can NOT use a meter on the output side of the circuits to measure the output current. The frequency and waveform is not usable to a standard DVM or Vane types meter. Input measurements with a DVM measuring current is close but then too, there is an error due to the square wave nature of the waveform or current draw on the input side.

The most accurate way to measure input current is across a very small resistance (0.1 ohm, carbon resistor) on a scope and then calculates power draw in the circuit. Of course duty cycle of the waveforms has to be taken into account. Newer digital scopes will do it for you. I do not have the luxury of a 5-8K dollar scope so I have to use my wits and eyeballs.

Discharging the battery is fairly simple. Any 1-3 amp 78LXX series

regulator can be placed on a heat sink and with one resistor become a constant current sink device thereby giving you a very accurate power drain on the batteries. Of course, you can't drain the battery down to 0.0 volts as to do that is a no win situation! This produces "Dead" Batteries permanently.

You must accept the fact that this style of energy device does NO work. Trying to say this device does work is incorrect. If it is doing work, it has to be exerting force over distance and it obviously is NOT what a solid state circuit does! It is producing power, which COULD do work if applied to a mechanical device.

It has current going from a battery into the charger and then into a battery. This is simply calculated in WATTS, in or out. Normally we calculate this in watt-hours. To open up the numbers we can convert the watts in or out of the device into JOULES when used in the correct definition of Joules as used in a dissipative circuit. Where 1 watt (P=EI) equal 1 Joule/second/ 360 Joules/min or 3600 Joules/hour.

I am sure others will duplicate these circuits. The only test/results I will accept as genuine is the long-term 2-battery test as described above. If it does not continue to run indefinitely, it is bogus. It meets all the criteria of an open loop system and also tests the total power produced in that system. It is simply a "self" test for OU!

If the systems are creating real power, it will run forever. If the temporary excess power is in the chemical effect of the battery dying, then it will not. That is all.

Personally, I will say that the above is not what I had hoped to find. I really wanted to believe. It is a real downer for me right now. Frackaty Frackaty FRackaty!

On to the Aspden Patent!

Ben K4ZEP

JOHN BEDINI'S CHALLENGE TO ERIC KRIEG

Disclaimer: The opinions and views are not necessarily those of Harlan Sanders

Date: Fri, 17 Jan 2003 16:21:22 -0800

Eric,

Do you not have anything better do with you time, it must be fun to have everybody just hate you for what you are. The truth of the matter is you have never done any work on any of these

systems. You claim to know what your talking about, but do not. Here is my challenge to you, go pull my patents make the machine, by yourself no person helping you "except you" do not change a thing because you think it's better. Then dis-prove my patent as to why it does not work as I say. Here is your chance "big boy" disprove the batteries and what is going on in the machine.

I'm saying you do not have the skills to do this and must get some "lackey" to do the work for you. Lets see if your degree is worth the power to blow it up. You have opened your big mouth, now it's time to do some real work, this is just to save your ass you must understand. I built the machine in one day, from winding the coils to the machine work, should I give you 5 days. I will post this so everybody can read this.You have your challenge big mouth let's see what you got. How should I say this, your the fraud and can't do the work. After 5 days all is I'm going to do is come down on you like a fly on shit, Build the machine dis-prove me. Meanwhile I'm going to talk about you behind your back, just like you do to others. When you fail bring the money to me and it will cost you $10.000 just for lessons on how to work, and we are not talking about paper work. Take pictures of "YOU" doing the work with you own hands. Or you loose!!. The time has come to prove who you are and if you know anything. If you can't do the work then just come out and say your an asshole who just wants something for nothing. Buy the way you must spend your own money to do this. Let's see if you can recover anything with your machine. Then you can pay to learn how to do it since you do not understand what it is.

John

Date: Mon, 25 Oct 2004 22:50:12 -0400

Harlan,

This is really lame; John is trying to change the issue from my offer of $10,000 for proof by him - to destracting people on an accusation that I couldn't get his device to work. I don't think I or anyone could get his device to work.

There is no problem with me getting viable designs to work. I have already recieved more than 1 million dollars (adjusted for present value) from the different companies I have worked for in the past quarter century. Lately I have done very well with a device that retransmits a microwave signal over fiber optics. Phil may be caustic, but he's designed a lot of products out there running 24/7 all around the world too. If I thought a given free energy system would work, maybe I'd try. But FE people frequently have the audacity to ask me to get their designs to work. I don't know whether that expectation is more far fetched than the design.

I have tried to offer John a chance to respond to the following article from someone else that I have mirrored at www.phact.org/e/z/bedini.htm John made threats about it, but never really offered a rebuttal. How long has John been working on what we call free energy and what is the best here and now evidence of something significant that he or school girls can offer for it?

Eric Krieg

Bedini Simple Science Fair motor - 03/08/00

**Thanks to John Bedini for sharing this information,
more info will be added as he can provide it.**

A 10 year old girl builds a science fair project that appears to be unusually efficient.

Two stills from the video showing the motor running from a single 9VDC transistor battery and running a generator that lights the LED on top.

A diagram of the motor showing the magnets between two cylinders which apparently are forced to spin when the coil at the bottom pulses and where the coil at the top generates current to drive the LED.

Looking at the picture, it appears the shaft of the wheel is driven by a slot car type motor that is driven by the battery.

As the wheel rotates, the magnets between the discs induce current in what looks like a coil on the bottom which recharges the battery??? And another coil on top which lights the LED???

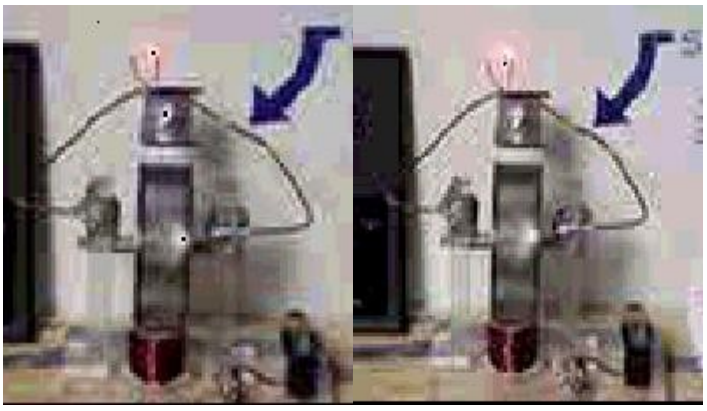
Sorry, I don't have the exact circuit diagram yet but John will update when he gets a chance.

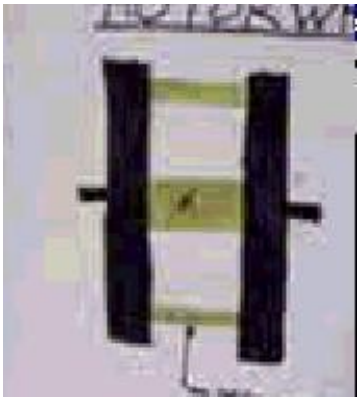
Some of the ribbons and awards won by this amazingly simple highly efficient science fair demonstration motor.

If the motor is a 1.5vdc slot car motor, they easily draw from 200 milliamps (300 millwatts) to 500 millamps (750 milliwatts). 4000 rpm with this kind of power usage should NORMALLY drain that 9VDC battery in a couple of hours.

John says this circuit ran for 5 days (120 hours!!) on the single 9vdc battery, that is amazing and the girl should be congratulated for demonstrating it to win the science fair awards.

This file will be updated either with a URL pointing to the circuit on Johns webpage or updated within this document.





This battery was measured by the science teacher before the motor was turned on and it measured 8.9 volts.

These batteries are usually 400 millamps batteries for one hour, The motor was running on 22 millamps at 4000 rpm.

When pulling the generator load the current draw on the battery went down to 13.2 millamps;

(look for the all North Pole Motor in the notes)this is the same motor that anybody can find

in the lab notes on My page.

It's like I have said all along these motors when built like I have said not changing anything have no problem doing this, is why Jerry I could win your contest anytime I have a motor setting on the same batteries for 12 years at My shop.

Jerry don't take My word for this, write Thomas Bearden and ask him what the batteries looked like when they fell out of the machine in front of him and then ask why the motor kept speeding up wile it was running under load.

I will make you a MPG of this motor if you want it. I have always given all the information out on these motors and G-Fields, except you will find that people always change things before studying the results.

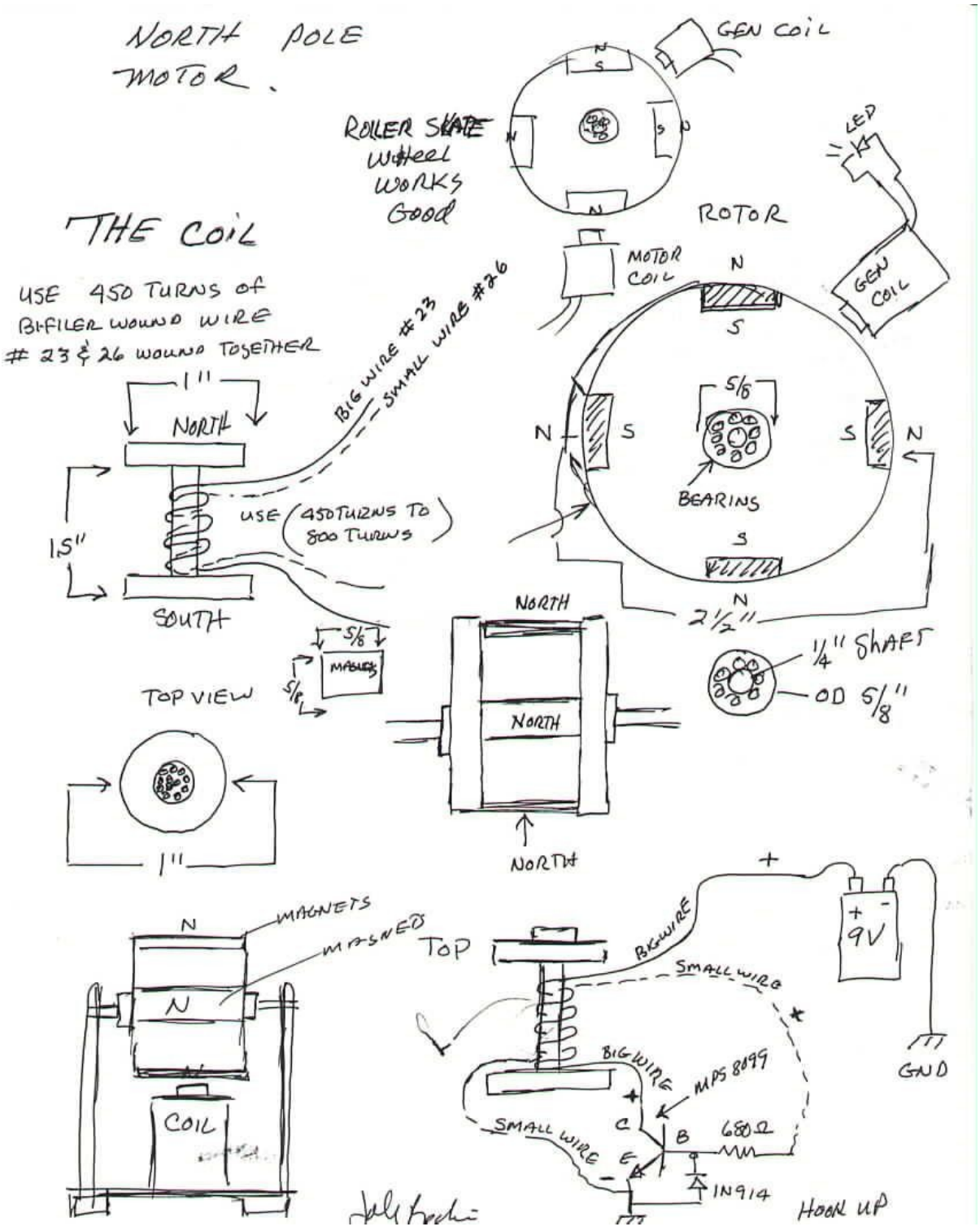
I have been doing these motors for a very long time, In my life I have found the answer to getting results and this is with the school kids because they do not change things and they learn, wile the others change things.

Jerry if people would just build it the way the inventor said get the results the inventor claimed, and then make improvements we would beenergy efficient right now.

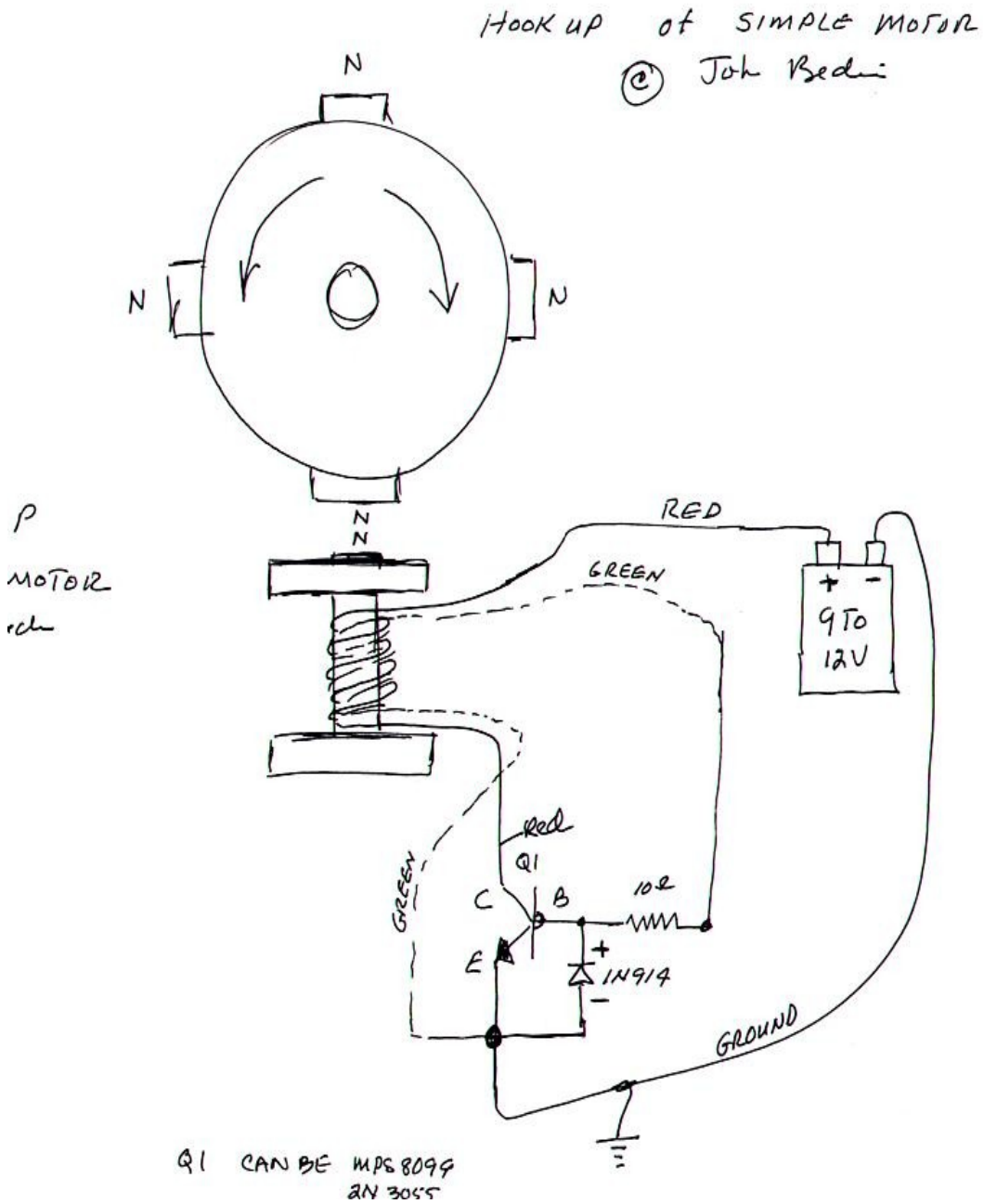
Just wait till GAS goes up to $2.50 a gallon let’s see what happens.

John

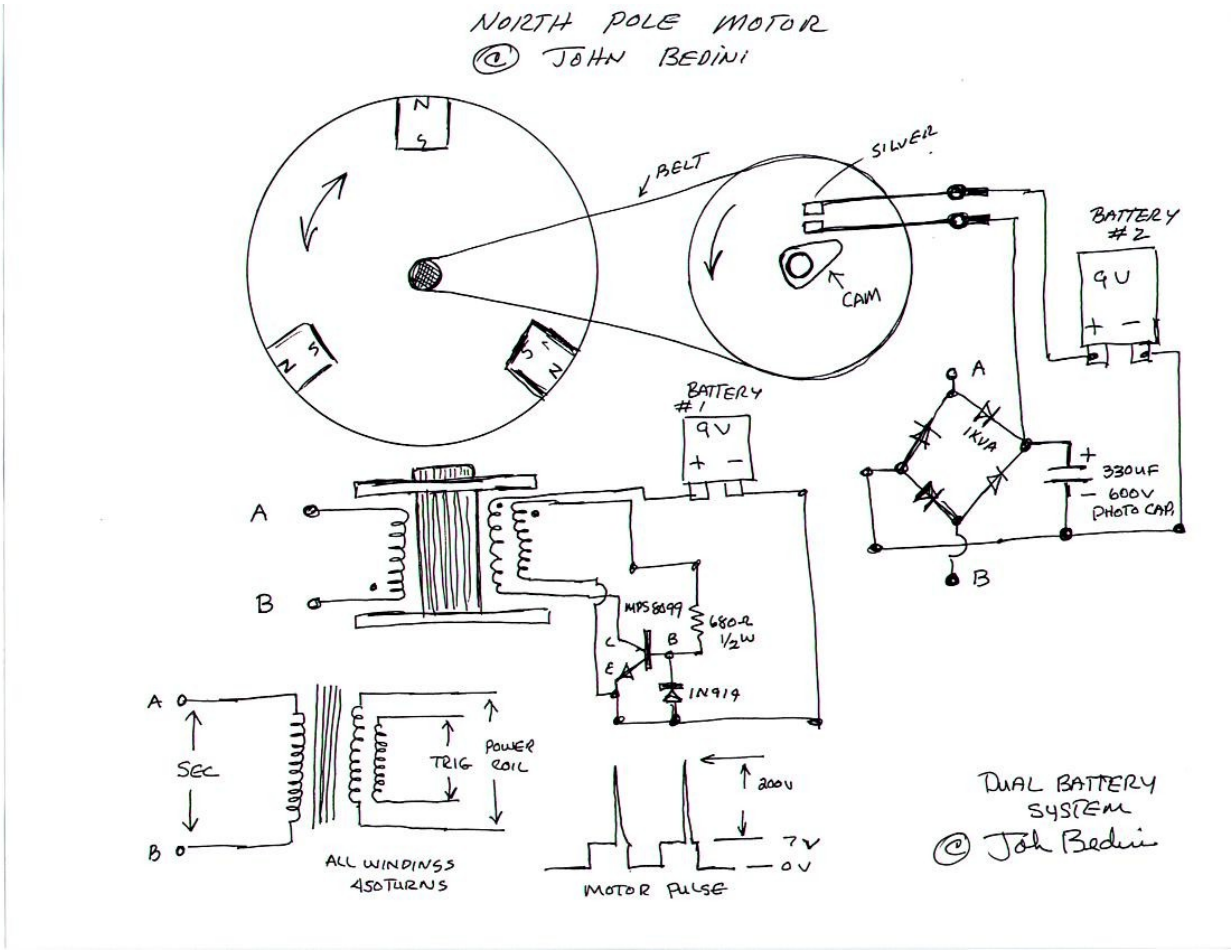
John courteously sent this cool diagram on 03/20/00, of the motor the 10 year old built and he gave me permission to post it, it is so clear that I decided not to redraw it. If you choose to build this very simple motor, please share your thoughts and experiences with us and/or with John, though we'll certainly pass any input on to him in appreciation for his sharing it.


NORTH POLE MOTOR.
GEN COIL
ROLLER SKATE WHEEL WORKS GOOD
LED
ROTOR
THE COIL
MOTOR COIL
GEN COIL
USE 450 TURNS of BIFILER WOUND WIRE # 23 & 26 WOUND TOGETHER
BIG WIRE #23
SMALL WIRE #26
1"
NORTH
1.5"
SOUTH
USE (450 TURNS TO 800 TURNS)
5/8
MAGNETS
TOP VIEW
BEARINGS
2 1/2"
1/4" SHAFT
OD 5/8"
NORTH
NORTH
1"
MAGNETS
COIL
TOP
BIG WIRE
SMALL WIRE
9V
GND
MPS 8099
SMALL WIRE
680Ω
IN914
HOOK UP

John sent another diagram showing the transistor and arrangement to clarify questions posted at [the KeelyNet Interact discussion list]



Q1 is an MPS8099 bipolar transistor or a 2N3055 transistor, 10ohm resistor, 1N914 diode. John also wrote that he cuts welding rods into the length of the coil form, then inserts them into the center hole around which the wire is wrapped to form the coil, this increases the magnetic flux as an 'iron' core transformer.



John Bedini

From PESWiki

Jump to: navigation, search

John Bedini



John Bedini

Some people play the piano by music, others play by ear, and some can do both. The talents are different. **John Bedini** has a natural ability with electronics. He does not work from a circuit diagram, though he knows how to read them and compose them. For him, the positioning and balancing of components comes as naturally as one who is gifted at playing the piano by ear. He can "compose on the fly." He has a natural feel for what diodes to use with what capacitors and transistors and transformers; what they do, and how they interact. He has worked with these building blocks, even making the from scratch for years.

His original and persisting fame has come in the world of audio equipment. His Bedini sound systems are still used in the professional recording industry. Three-D sound, the ability to convey high fidelity on junk wires, digital sound with the quality of analogue, and more.

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Nikola Tesla

John Bedini's devices such as the Schoolgirl motor, the Monopole Battery Energizer, etc, apply Radiant Energy Technology, by generating Unidirectional Wave Impulses. There is talk of enormous High Voltage Spikes, but without current. A brief perusal of gathered comments from John Bedini yields that he calls this Reactive Power - something that has to be transformed into actual energy. A capacitor always features in his designs, to convert this Reactive Power to useful electricity. Triggering mechanisms (for timing) and tuning are very crucial also. Tuning into resonance of the rotor + trigger so that maximum benefit is reached. Bedini also likes to use the rotation of some of his battery chargers to also spin a larger fan (Bedini Monopole Energizer) to provide mechanical work also.

Conferences

1. 

Events>Electromagnetic>**John Bedini** / Peter Lindemann>

Bedini will be at Nov. 13-14 technical conference - Jeane Manning writes:

"Peter Lindemann will reveal motor secrets, Jeff Wilson is said to have a machine that runs itself as well as charges itself; and there will be other speakers too.... There will also be a Big Surprise event. I'll try to blog right away afterward. During the event, no cellphones or cameras are allowed, we're told." (*ChangingPower*; October 23, 2010)

1. 

Events>Radiant Energy>**John Bedini**>2010 Conference>

Bedini conference report - Sanford Staab gives his review of the recent conference in Sandpoint, Idaho announcing the new "Tesla Switch" which is a power amplifier for solar panels, that lets you improve the efficiency of your solar panels by up to 2x; as well as the other inventions of John Bedini, including the 3- and 10-pole monopole motors. (*Sanford's Blog*; Apr. 14, 2010)

1. 

Featured / Events: Radiant>Electromagnetic>**Bedini**>

Tesla Switch Solar Charger to debut at Bedini conference - The April 10 event in northern Idaho will feature a new Tesla switch that enables the batteries in a solar array to last much longer, while also enabling more energy to be drawn from the solar panel system. The Renaissance Chargers and 10-coil Energizer kits will also be demonstrated. (*PESN*; Feb. 11, 2010) (*Comments)*

Product in Market: Renaissance Charge

In 2007 John Bedini began limited distribution of a line of battery chargers and rejuvenators (same product), which both charge batteries using much less energy than traditional chargers, as well as restores sulfated batteries to near new

condition. In Nov. 2008, he began increasing the marketing for these devices which have been performing well.

1. http://R-Charge.com
2. http://Energenx.com
3. Directory:Renaissance Charge Device by Energenx

Patents

Note that Bedini has stated that he is forced by the patent office to employ the term "Back EMF" even though the device does not even utilize BackEMF at all. He is using high voltage radiant energy spikes to electrochemically re-charge batteries. f.ex. If you understand this further, please clarify.

USP7109671

2006 - September - 19 - USP7109671 - Device and method of a back EMF permanent electromagnetic motor generator

1. This invention is a back EMF permanent electromagnetic motor generator and method using a regauging process for capturing available electromagnetic energy in the system. The device is comprised of a rotor with magnets of the same polarity; a timing wheel in apposition to a magnetic Hall Effect pickup switch semiconductor; and a stator comprised of two bars connected by a permanent magnet with magnetized pole pieces at one end of each bar. There are input and output coils created by wrapping each bar with a conducting material such as copper wire. Energy from the output coils is transferred to a recovery rectifier or diode. The magnets of the rotor, which is located on a shaft along with the timing wheel, are in apposition to the magnetized pole pieces of the two bars. The invention works through a process of regauging, that is, the flux fields created by the coils is collapsed because of a reversal of the magnetic field in the magnetized pole pieces thus allowing the capture of available back EMF energy. Additional available energy may be captured and used to re-energize the battery, and/or sent in another direction to be used as work. As an alternative, the available back EMF energy may be dissipated into the system.

1. Inventors: Bedini; John C. (Coeur d'Alene, ID), Assignee: Energenx, Inc. (Post Falls, ID), Filed: March 26, 2002

USP6677730

2004 - January - 13 - USP6677730 - Device and method for pulse charging a battery and for driving other devices with a pulse

1. A two-phase solid-state battery charger can receive input energy from a variety of sources including AC current, a battery, a DC generator, a DC-to-DC inverter, solar cells or any other compatible source of input energy. Phase I is the charge phase and phase II the discharge phase wherein a signal or current passes through a dual timing switch that controls independently two channels dividing the two phases. The dual timing switch is controlled by a logic chip or pulse width modulator. A potential charge is allowed to build up in a capacitor bank, the capacitor bank is then disconnected from the energy input source and then pulse charged at high voltage into the battery to receive the charge. The momentary disconnection of the capacitor from the input energy source allows for a free-floating potential charge in the capacitor. Once the capacitor has completed discharging the potential charge into the battery, the capacitor disconnects from the battery and re-connects to the energy source thus completing the two-phase cycle.

1. Inventors: Bedini; John C. (Coeur d'Alene, ID), Assignee: Energenx, Inc. (Coeur d'Alene, ID), Filed: December 21, 2001

USP6545444

2003 - April - 8 - USP6545444 - Device and method for utilizing a monopole motor to create back EMF to charge batteries

1. A back EMF monopole motor and method using a rotor containing magnets all of the same polarity and in a monopole condition when in momentary apposition with a magnetized pole piece of a stator having the same polarity, said stator comprised of a coil with three windings: a power-coil winding, a trigger-coil winding, and a recovery-coil winding. The back EMF energy is rectified using a high voltage bridge, which transfers the back EMF energy to a high voltage capacitor for storage in a recovery battery. The stored energy can then be discharged across the recovery battery through the means of a contact rotor switch for further storage.

1. Inventors: Bedini; John C. (Coeur d'Alene, ID), Assignee: Bedini Technology, Inc. (Coeur D'Alene, ID), Filed: March 13, 2001

USP6392370

2002 - May - 21 - USP6392370 - Device and method of a back EMF permanent electromagnetic motor generator

1. This invention is a back EMF permanent electromagnetic motor generator and method using a regauging process for capturing available electromagnetic energy in the system. The device is comprised of a rotor with magnets of the same polarity; a timing wheel in apposition to a magnetic Hall Effect pickup switch semiconductor;

and a stator comprised of two bars connected by a permanent magnet with magnetized pole pieces at one end of each bar. There are input and output coils created by wrapping each bar with a conducting material such as copper wire. Energy from the output coils is transferred to a recovery rectifier or diode. The magnets of the rotor, which is located on a shaft along with the timing wheel, are in apposition to the magnetized pole pieces of the two bars. The invention works through a process of regauging, that is, the flux fields created by the coils is collapsed because of a reversal of the magnetic field in the magnetized pole pieces thus allowing the capture of available back EMP energy. Additional available energy may be captured and used to re-energize the battery, and/or sent in another direction to be used as work. As an alternative, the available back EMF energy may be dissipated into the system.

1. Inventors: Bedini; John C. (Coeur d'Alene, ID), Assignee: Bedini Technology, Inc. (Coeur d'Alene, ID), Filed: January 13, 2000

USP5748745

1998 - May - 5 - USP5748745 - Analog vector processor and method for producing a binaural signal

1. An analog vector processor and method for converting right and left mono and stereo audio input signals through a series of six amplifier blocks and two control blocks using a series of unique signal path connections. The six amplifier blocks are comprised of three dual-amplifiers, two spacial amplifiers, a four-amplifier integrated circuit that inverts and transposes the signal path thus putting the signals out-of-phase. The two control blocks are comprised of a new and unique signal mixer control block that selects a mono, stereo, spacial or binaural signal, and a level control block for dual tracking of the signals. The resultant output signals are of an altered sound field producing a binaural effect thus creating a three-dimensional sound experience. The input signals may be from any sound source or conducting medium.

1. Inventors: Bedini; John C. (Coeur d'Alene, ID), Assignee: Bedini Electronics, Inc. (Coeur d'Alene, ID), Filed: February 26, 1996

US5487057

1996 - January - 23 - USP5487057 - Apparatus and method for reducing electronic relaxation noise present information recording medium

1. A method and apparatus is provided for reducing relaxation noise in a conducting medium. The device is fabricated by affixing two magnets at like,

repelling poles; wrapping said magnets with a coil of wire in an orientation orthogonal to the interface between the joined magnets and the like poles of the magnets to form a magnetic unit; connecting said coil to a motor means, an electrical power supply means and a switch means; attaching a spindle to said motor means. The spindle receives said conducting medium. The apparatus can be in a housing. The conducting medium is placed on said spindle. By activating the device, a modulated magnetic electromagnetic field is created simultaneous to the spinning of the conducting medium. The information recording medium rotates through the modulated electromagnetic field, thereby reducing the relaxation noise.

1. Inventors: Bedini; John C. (Coeur d'Alene, ID), Assignee: Bedini Electronics, Inc. (Coeur d'Alene, ID), Filed: June 22, 1994

US5464442

1987 - February - 17 - USP5464442 - Anti-copy system

1. An anti-copy system which prevents copying of tapes and records and other source material by placing a degrade signal on an analog source signal to be recorded on a recording device. One embodiment of the system includes a pulse width modulation (PWM) circuit that generates a pulsed signal in a frequency range from near the upper end to well above the range of hearing. The PWM pulsed signal is modulated by the source signal to be recorded. The PWM signal becomes the degrade signal. This degrade signal is keyed so that it is combined with the source signal only when the frequency of the source signal exceeds a desired threshold. The combined source signal and degrade signal are recorded on the original recording. This original recording can be played back without the presence of the degrade signal impacting the audible quality of the reproduced source signal. However, attempts to make taped copies of the original recordings cause the degrade signal to beat against the bias oscillator frequency of the tape recording head, thereby creating harmonic signals that result in distortion and noticeable alteration of the reproduced source signal that are unpleasant and objectionable to the listener. The anti-copy system may be used with stereophonic recordings, monophonic recordings, or even digital recordings of the type wherein an audible tone burst is used to represent desired digital data.

1. Inventors: Bedini; John C. (Sylmar, CA), Assignee: TVI Systems, Ltd. (Los Angeles, CA), Filed: June 24, 1983

US54555795

1985 - November - 26 - USP4555795 - Monaural to binaural audio processor

1. An audio processor which converts monaural input to a realistic pleasant sounding binaural output in which optical coupling means, having a nonlinear transfer characteristic, creates an unbalanced output to a pair of audio outputs. The system provides for a high or low level input, which may be selected by a switch, to an emitter follower which drives an optical coupling circuit. The optical coupling circuit is comprised of a light emitting diode and a phototransistor connected in a phase splitting network. The phase splitting network provides an unbalanced output to terminals for connecting to preamplifiers, amplifiers, etc. An alternative embodiment employs two optical coupling circuits in two separate signal processing channels, including two phase splitting networks.

1. Inventors:Bedini; John C. (Sylmar, CA), Assignee:TVI Systems, Ltd. (Los Angeles, CA), Filed: July 21, 1983

Websites

1. http://energenx.com
2. http://www.icehouse.net/john34/ - John's official website.
   http://www.icehouse.net/john1/stubblefield.html - John's site on Nathan Stubblefield (magnetic induction amplifier=earth battery) + ground radio

1. http://www.bedini.com/ - Regarding John's audio work
2. Wikipedia:Bedini_Audio_Spectral_Enhancer - Wikipedia article regarding the John Bedini Audio Spectral Enhancer (B.A.S.E. (see monoaural to binaural patent)

1. John Bedini Master list of John Bedini's Websites

Videos

1. 

   Radiant Energy >Energy from the Vacuum series>

   The Cejka Files -- DVD number 20 in the "Energy from the Vacuum" series - Like **John Bedini**, John Cejka had been an electrical prodigy from an early age. He also had an encyclopedic knowledge of the “free energy”

scene—not only its history, but also its secret technologies, its inventors and its pioneers. And he had the documentation to support this prodigious knowledge. Documentation that was not available to the general public: and insights that were clearly privileged. (*ZP Energy*; Sept. 5, 2010)

1. 

Magnet Motors>Howard Johnson>

Bedini Posts Video of Howard Johnson's Devices - **John Bedini** and Rick Friedrick post a video showing Howard Johnson's linear track magnet train and original magnet motor that John has in his possession, received from HJ years ago. He addresses the video to Mylow to encourage him in his efforts to carry on the work of the late H.J. (*YouTube*; May 15, 2009)



1. **New "Energy from the Vacuum" Documentary Series DVD release - John Bedini** - Bedini conducts a tour of his lab and explains how every motor works, in addition to patiently answering a whole host of questions pertaining to 'radiant energy'.

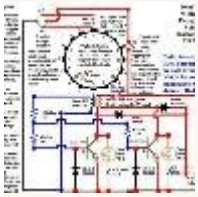
1. 

Featured: Videos>

Energy from the Vacuum series - Parts 1-9, now available, feature Tom Bearden as well as John Bedini, Walter Rosenthal, Deborah Chung, Howard

Johnson, Peter Lindemann, Daniel Sheehan, Sparky Sweet, and T Henry Moray. "Even a tiny efficiency of tapping [space energy] could and will extract all the energy anyone could wish." (*PESWiki*; March 15, 2009)

Project Pages



1. **Self-running Bedini motor** - Long-time participant in various Bedini motor replication projects, Rick Friedrich posts videos, photos, diagrams, and explanation of his set-up, which he says measures a net gain in energy "from nature".

1. **Bedini School Girl Circuit and Motor**

1. **John Bedini's posts to the SG project list** (pdf) - Compiled by Ron Pugh. 33 posts, 15 pages. Tesla's radiant energy, battery behavior, Sweet VTA, Kron theory. (April 25, 2005)

Interviews

1. April 6th, 2008, Sky Meadow Media - Serving the New Energy Movement Since 2001 interview with John Bedini

2. September 6th, 2006, Jeff Rense interview with John Bedini on Royal Raymond Rife

Theory

1. Magnet Motors>Mylow>OS:MYLOW:Theory>

Mylow's gate - "I have explained that the switching is very important and you must understand that first. I don't care how many magnets you glue on that disc it's not going to work until you understand the switch and where the energy is coming from." -- John Bedini (*Mylow_Magmo*; May 15, 2009 11:57 am Mountain)

Coverage

In the News

1. 

Featured / Best Exotic FE: Electromagnetic / Events>2011> NEW: Bedini Conferences>

Early Registration Promotion of Upcoming July 2011 Bedini Conference - Rick Friedrich is offering several incentives for early registration to the July 29-31, 2011 conference to be held in Idaho, USA. The unspoken promise in this series of Bedini conferences is that eventually, working, commercial overunity devices of increasing quality and capability will emerge from this process. (*PESWiki*; December 24, 2010)

1. 

Featured: Electromagnetic / Events>2010>Bedini Conference>

Wiseman calls Bedini 3-pole kit revolutionary - "The little 3-pole kit they are selling is going to revolutionize America. It allows grassroots experimentation so that people can get a working understanding of the principles that allow Free Energy to be gathered." (*PESWiki*; December 8, 2010)

1. 

Featured: Electromagnetic / Events>2010>Bedini Conference>

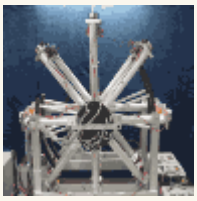
Bedini Renaissance Conference marks turning point in overunity electromagnetic research - The enthusiastic chatter about the Bedini Conference describes a monumental event with amazing demonstrations of technologies and networking of people who previously have only known

each other by usernames. What came to be called the "Bedini Ferris Wheel" was unveiled, drawing milliamps while producing tremendous torque and electricity. (*PESN*; November 23, 2010)

1. 

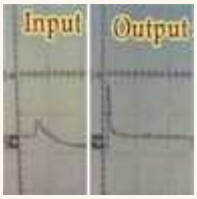
Events: Electromagnetic / Radiant Energy>

Renaissance Conference November 13-14, 2010 - A Workshop giving people a chance to spend time at the shop with John Bedini and others of like-mind in actual assembly of his cutting edge energy technology, including the R-Charge battery chargers, Bedini/Cole magnetic window motor energizers, and electric vehicle conversions. "This may be more significant than the '84 Tesla Symposium." -- Rick Friedrich (*R-Charge*; Sept. 2010)

1. 

Featured: Electromagnetic>**Bedini**>

GAP Power magnetic amplification and neutralization illustrates regauging - Art Porter has posted a video series that demonstrates what John Bedini calls "regauging", a principle involved in being able to replicate some of Tesla's later work. (*PESN*; Feb. 20, 2010) (Comments)

1. 

Featured: Radiant>Electromagnetic>**Bedini**>

Bedini on Oscillator vs. Tesla Switch - "The Oscillator can work down to

voltages of 0.7 tenths of a volt, so it can charge in very low light -- no magic except in the conversion here; just good engineering..." Videos show analogue meters and oscilloscope readouts of the input (3.8 amps) versus output (8.5 amps). (*PESN*; Feb. 14, 2010) (Comments)

1. 

Featured / Events: Radiant>Electromagnetic>**Bedini**>

Tesla Switch Solar Charger to debut at Bedini conference - The April 10 event in northern Idaho will feature a new Tesla switch that enables the batteries in a solar array to last much longer, while also enabling more energy to be drawn from the solar panel system. The Renaissance Chargers and 10-coil Energizer kits will also be demonstrated. (*PESN*; Feb. 11, 2010) (*Comments*)

1. 

Featured: Electromagnetic>**Bedini**>

Bedini 10-coil energizer kits now available - Tony Craddock has posted a new infomercial video about the 10-coil energizer kit being manufactured by Rick Friedrich. Their purpose is to educate about Tesla's radiant energy technology, especially pertaining to its desirable effect on batteries, to rejuvenate them and charge them with much less input electricity required. (*PESN*; Feb. 9, 2010) (Comments)

1. 

   Featured: Electromagnetic>**Bedini** / Steorn>

   Is Steorn's e-Orbo a copy of Bedini's monopole? - Bedini associate, Rick Friedrich, says he wishes people would give due credit when they consult and then copy John Bedini's technology. "Steorn not only copied my 3 pole monopole kit, ...with a few different unessential parts configurations, but they even had the nerve to call it the classic!" Says Steorn's demonstrations are not very convincing. (*PESN*; Jan. 13, 2010)

1. 

   Top 100 / Featured / FEN: Batteries>Chargers>R-Charge>

   Interview with John Bedini about his Renaissance Charger that Rejuvenates Batteries Using Tesla Technology - Bedini talks about what Tesla's radiant energy is, and how he is using some of those principles in a device that he's had available for limited distribution for 1.5 years but is now marketing more widely. (*PESN*; Nov. 20, 2008)

1. Mythbusters Fumbles Bedini - December 2004 *Discovery Channel* program debunking free energy included a replication of one of John's motors. They didn't even have magnets on the flywheel. Read John Bedini's comment.

Directories

1. Wikipedia:John Bedini
2. http://www.aionalchemy.com - Aion Alchemy focuses on radiant energy and the replication of the Bedini patents.

See also

1. Directory:John Bedini
2. PowerPedia:Radiant Energy
3. Directory:Renaissance Charge Device by Energenx
4. PowerPedia:Peter Lindemann
5. John and Peter's Coaching - Index created to keep track of the various coaching comments John Bedini and his associate, Peter Lindemann, have provided for the Bedini SG project.

- PowerPedia main index
- PESWiki home page

Retrieved from "http://peswiki.com/index.php/PowerPedia:John_Bedini"

Categories: John Bedini | Radiant Energy

Bedini SG:Assembly Instructions

From PESWiki

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Assembly Instructions for John Bedini's "School Girl Radiant Energy Circuit and Motor"

The materials list is complete, as is the schematic page. Combined with the following information, enough information is presented to replicate the design. Several people now have successfully replicated this device.

Contents

[hide]

1. 1Assembly
    1. 1.1Building the Frame
    2. 1.2Fastening Magnets to Wheel
    3. 1.3Winding the Coils
    4. 1.4Filling Core
    5. 1.5Soldering the Circuit
    6. 1.6Battery Tips
        1. 1.6.1Connecting the Batteries
    7. 1.7Adjusting Resistance
    8. 1.8One 1N4007 to Each Battery in Bank
2. 2Instruction Additions
    1. 2.1Wednesday, Dec. 22, 2004
3. 3Cautions
4. 4See also

Assembly

Building the Frame

1. Stand needs to have stability front-back, left-right.
2. Rotor shouldn't have much resistance in its turning, and needs to be made of non-magnetic material.
3. Plan for ~1/8 inch gap or less between the coil spool and the wheel with magnets glued and taped.
4. Frame material should be non-magnetic, but some metal can be present.
5. You may want to be able to increase or decrease the distance between the wheel and the spool, for experimental variable purposes.
6. Direction of rotation does not have to be perpendicular to coil, but can be at 90 degrees as well.

Fastening Magnets to Wheel

1. Use a compass to determine "N" the north end of your magnets. The Earth's North Pole is magnetically south, so the "north" end of your compass will be attracted to the "south" end of your magnet. (ref) North faces out -- toward the coil.

2. Label your magnets.

3. All magnets face the same direction (north out).

4. Magnet spacing does not need to be uniform unless you are going to attempt more than one coil.

5. Determine an equal spacing for the magnets about the perimeter of the wheel and mark where they should go. This is not crucial to proper operation with one coil, but if you want to later add more coils (each with a separate circuit), symmetrical spacing will be important for symmetrical firing. If your wheel diameter is more or less than the ~24 inches called in these plans, adjust the number of magnets accordingly to be within the same range of spacing between magnets. You don't want to get your magnets much closer than 1.5 - 2 widths apart.

6. If you wish to use more than one coil, each coil will need it's own complete circuit. All coils will need to fire in unison, so the magnet spacing will need to be uniform. Spacing between magnets should not be less than 1.5 - 2 magnet widths (whichever way you have them oriented).

7. Use super glue and/or tape (or rubber bands, or ...) to affix the magnets.

Winding the Coils

"Fill the spool." Approximately ~~450~~ 900 turns.

1. Wind the two wires on the coil together.

2. It is very important that the two wires be next to each other the entire distance of the winding.

3. Arrangement of the winding is not crucial. There is no pattern required. Symmetry is not required. Think fishing spool or kite spool, and you'll be fine. The window of tolerance is very wide here.

4. You might use a drill to spin the spool. A chordless drill generally can turn slower, making it easier to count turns and to make sure the two wires are wound parallel the whole distance.

5. John says the Exact number of turns on the coil is not crucial. Close is adequate. The window of tolerance is quite wide here. However, an exact count will be necessary for scientific rigor in documenting and reproducing.

6. Keep track of input output pairs.

Tips

Counting visually is nerve-wracking and prone to error. Use an audible trigger in winding (e.g. a clacker on the spool). Alternatively, you might affix tape to both ends of spool, protruding outward around 1/2 inch. This will hit your hand as the spool turns, helping you to count turns.

Filling Core

1. Be sure to have the side that will be facing the magnets flush with the top of the spool so you can spin your magnets close to the spool without hitting a rod in the core.

2. You might drill a 1" inch hole in your base around 1/2 inch deep for the other side of the core to protrude into, so you don't have to cut your rods short.

3. Use glue on each rod to keep it from moving.

4. Tap the last few rods in with some light object until you can't fit any more.

Soldering the Circuit

1. Try to keep all wires as short as possible.

2. Don't overheat your diodes, resistor, or transistor when soldering.

3. If you don't know how to solder, you could use wire nuts or even nuts/bolts to secure your connections.

4. Make sure the circuit works before soldering the connections. Alligator clips can be be used to hold things in place until you solidify them.

5. A little 9-V battery can be used to test the circuit. (Sterling's suggestion)

6. John keeps the wires in his circuit as short as possible, going nearly to the quick when fastening his diodes to the transistor. The circuit will work with the wires being longer, but he says it works better when they are short.

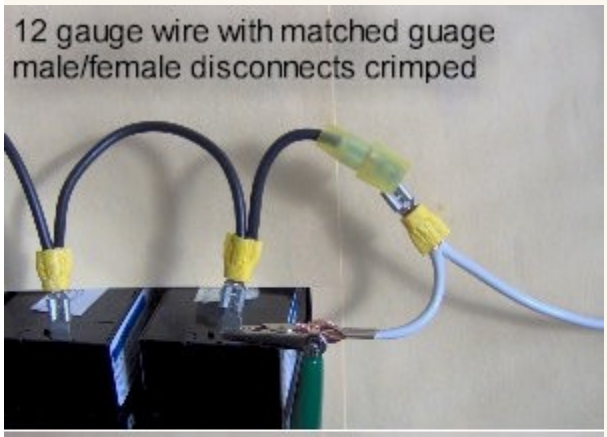
7. Also, be sure to use a heavy guage wire when connecting your batteries in parallel or series.

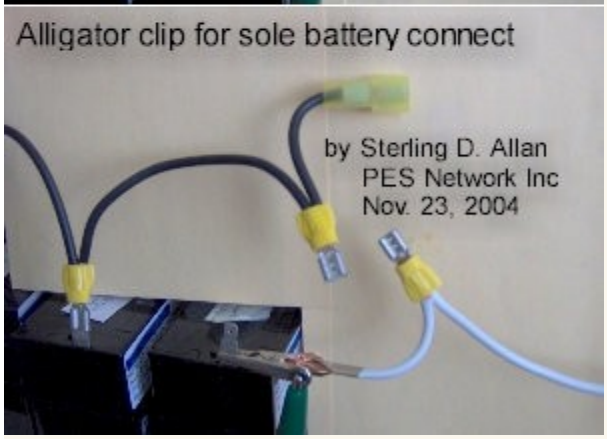
Battery Tips

1. In functional application, you should not draw power from the same battery that is presently being charged. You should have one bank of batteries under charge, and another for discharge, and then switch between them.

2. See Battery Characteristics

Connecting the Batteries



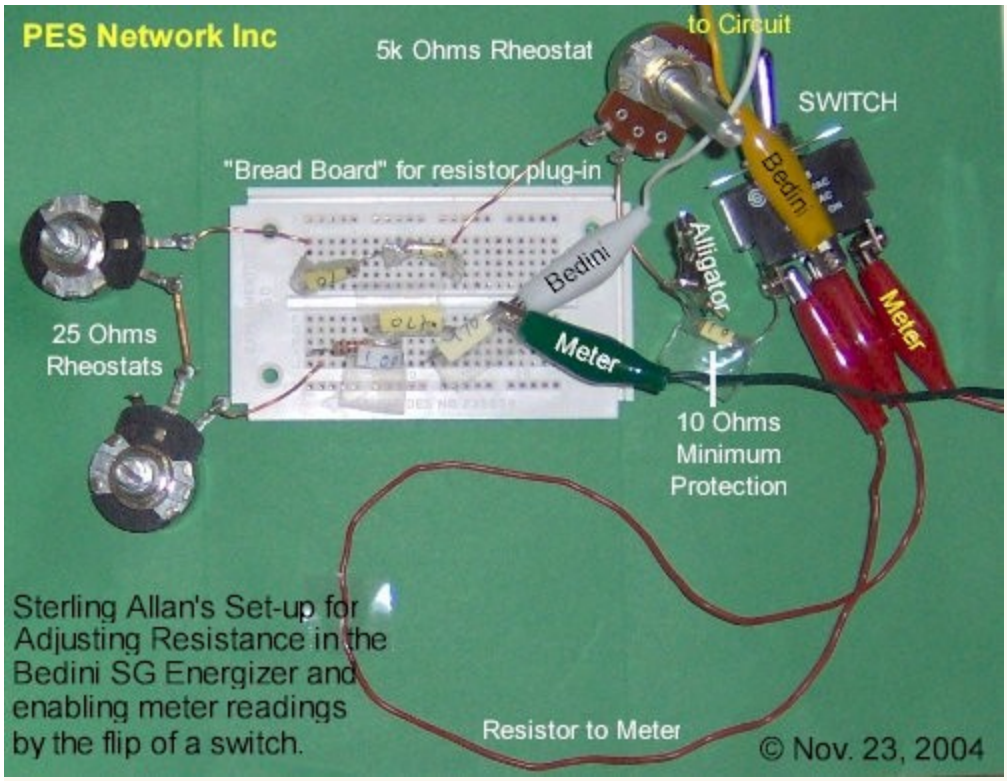


Once your system is confirmed running, you will want to beef up your connections to optimize the effect. Use a heavy guage wire and terminal connectors with crimping.

The above photo shows a set-up for rotation of batteries from the back end to the front, allowing for single battery charging (fresh from the front) while that battery comes up the same voltage as the bank of batteries, so they can then be connected in parallel.

Adjusting Resistance

Sterling uses the following set-up to adjust the resistance on the circuit. Note that the arrangement includes a switch to enable meter readings without extended disconnection of the circuit. Depending on how responsive the meter is, the circuit is interrupted for maybe one or two seconds using this method.



The 25 Ohm resistors give a fine-tuning capability. The bread board enables hard resistor plug-in to the appropriate range desired. The 5k Ohm potentiometer enables a wide berth of tuning.

Note, the 5k ohm potentiometer tends to be unstable in how it holds the resistance. If you wish to lock into a particular resistance, you should consider hard wiring the hard resistors into the bread board and bypassing the 5K potentiometer.

One 1N4007 to Each Battery in Bank

Dec. 9, 2004 http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Bedini_SG/message/431

Peter and John recommend that we set up our 1:4 battery arrangement as follows:

Purpose

to isolate each of the batteries in the back-end charging bank.

Method

in addition to the 1N4007 diode coming from the circuit to the batteries positive terminal, branch off to each battery with a 1N4007 diode so that they see the circuit independently.

Note

Harlan tried omitting the diode coming from the circuit, just using one going to each battery, and that did not work.

Ramifications

1. the worst battery in the set does not become the weak link in the chain.
2. no need to stop the circuit when rotating batteries
3. no need to have the bank standing idle discharging while the battery from the input comes up to charge
4. when the input battery discharges, the battery with the highest charge from the bank (not necessarily the one that has been there the longest), can be brought to the front end to run the circuit

There is another trick that John will disclose to us in due time.

Instruction Additions

Wednesday, Dec. 22, 2004

1. Tuning Tips - John gives several tips on how to optimize the Bedini SG, from how to tune in the base resistor, to wire gauge modifications. He would like to see us get to the point that we can run a 500 W inverter.

1. Doesn't work for Sterling - I implemented most of John Bedini's recent suggestions. Does not reveal over unity, though the solid state test looked at first like it was going to. (Jan. 3, 2004)

Cautions

1. CAUTIONS - Dangers associated with this project are mainly with the batteries, but also with wheel rotation and soldering. Be sure you understand the risks and that you take necessary precautions.
2. While this design can deliver some good shocks, they are not of a dangerous level.
3. If the neon bulb is not in place, the transistor is likely to burn out if the device is run without a receptacle for the radiant energy (e.g. a receiving battery). The neon bulb absorbs the excess output energy and serves similar to a shock absorber or fuse (though nothing is "tripped" and has to be reset).

See also

1. Operating Instructions
2. John and Peter's Coaching - Index created to keep track of the various coaching comments John Bedini and his associate, Peter Lindemann, have provided.
3. Materials List
4. Schematic
5. Replications
6. Assembly Variations

- Return to School Girl Radiant Energy Circuit and Motor
- Other Directory Listings
- PESWiki main page

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Categories: John Bedini | Radiant Energy | Motors | Battery Chargers | Circuits | School Girl Motor