

"Ere many generations pass, our machinery will be driven by power obtainable at any point in the universe...it is a mere question of time when men will succeed in attaching their machinery to the very wheelwork of nature."

- Nikola Tesla

FREE ENERGY PROJECTS 2

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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FREE ENERGY

BY GEOFF EGEL

Introduction

In the early sixties I went with a friend to their elderly woman relation she had a wood fire and was always struggling to find energy and money to keep that going for warmth. in cold winters we can have here in South Australia

I imagined other elderly people in that position every since and felt there must be way a help them and other in a practical way.

I spent the last 15 years and money on collecting various free energy patents, articles etc some possibly are not worth the paper they were written on, some I do not know about, others show possibilities maybe with a little more experimentation and research by others. I am presently engaged in electrostatic experiments on a limited basis when time, finance and my present employment permits on trying to duplicate the Swiss ML machine.

So I present the information I have collected for two reasons to inform and stimulate others to action. Please feel free to contract me at the email address above and below or to my Postal Address below to discuss the ideas or share some of yours or to let me know of other web sites with similar themes.

It is my hope that you find the information contained on this web sites to be interesting and challenging and to provide a pathway to encourage changes to the way we do things now for the benefit of us all.

Pollution Free Fuel

I haven't tried this myself and have no additional information so do at your own risk.

FORMULA, mix:

one quart of water

one cup methanol

one teaspoon clear detergent (wetting agent)

one quart naphtha

shake well

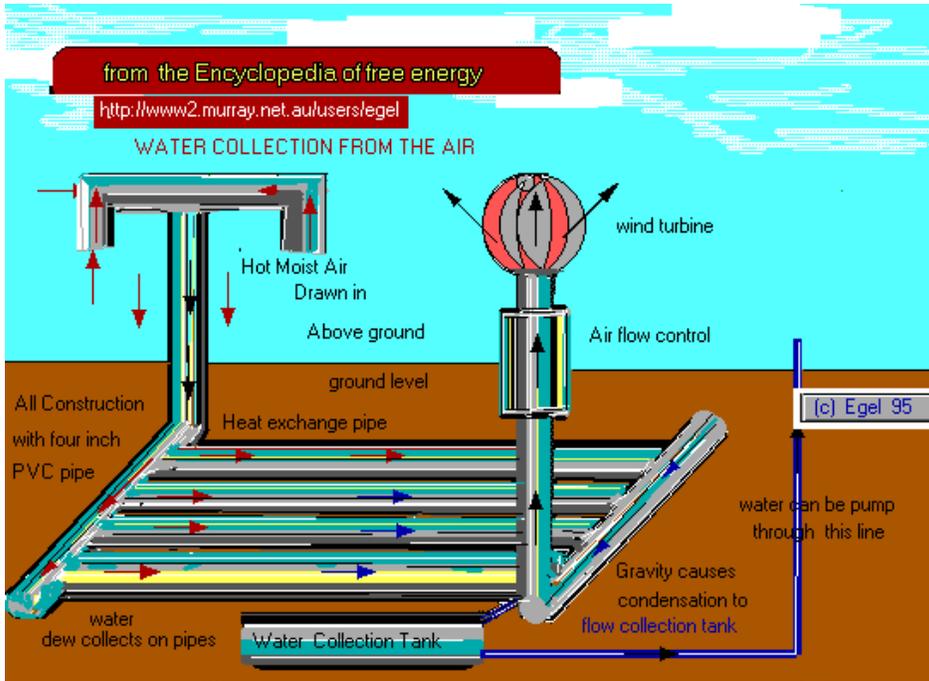
The emulsion is called Gunnermans Fuel patent no 5,156,114 dated 1992

There is also a 96 version somewhere.

The source claims the recipe is crude but did enable him to run a law mower and cut three acres of grass.

If you try it let me know how you got on.

Credit to Author Thor F Maricopa Arizona U.S.A



Airdam - water from the air

Air Wells based on invention Apparatus for extracting water inventor Calce G Courney Route 7 Alexandria Minn 56305 Us Patent App no 215967 . Yes it is true you can get water from the Air. Simple technology that can save lives in times of drought.

Air wells have been operating since Neolithic times in one form or another. Why would you need one of these, if you already have a good water supply.

As our normal water supplies become more polluted and more chemicals are added, we may yet get to see, many more of these devices provide families with their water needs. Already people that now buy bottled water is on the increase.

All the pipes are of P.V.C

The device consists of a ten foot by 3 inch diameter inlet pipe buried nine feet in the ground. with one foot above it.

Both the inlet and outlet pipes should be protected from soil and bugs with screening.

The outlet pipe is buried to a depth of eleven feet and one foot above ground, with an air restrictor valve and wind turbine to pull the hot moist air through the system. The restrictor valve works in a similar way to the following experiment.

Blow air from your fully opened mouth onto you hand it will be warm.

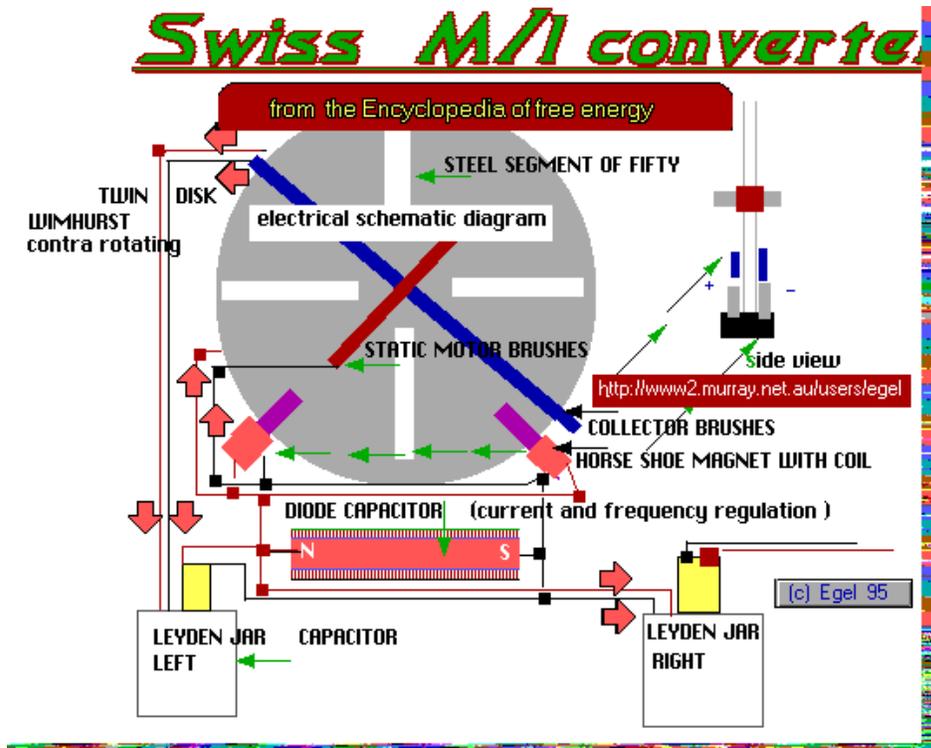
Blow air from your mouth shaped as if you were to kiss someone it will be cool.

There are at least four heat exchange pipes and are a minimum of twenty feet long by 1.5 inch diameter . These heat exchange pipes and connection ends are slanted to allow the dew drops formed to run down into a collection tank which can be pump out by conventional means.

Method of operation

Hot moist air is drawn into the air intake pipe,, one foot above ground level seems to be the best position to capture the most moist air.

When the temperature inside the buried heat exchange pipes is below the dew point of the air flowing through them ,droplets of moisture of water will form and migrate to the collection tank. How much water is dependant on the amount of moisture in the air and the soil temperature and thermal properties. Moist soils tend to work to work the best however.



The Swiss M/I Converter

This machine exists today in a commune near Bern Switzerland and could have the answers to our energy needs.

The Unit is started by hand by revolving the two disks in opposite directions and continues to move without further input.

This device has only two moving parts namely the bearing races at the centre of the disk.

The disk are made of acyclic plastic upon which are placed flat a series of fifty blade type steel or aluminium sections equally spaced around the middle sections of each disk.

The speed of the revolving disks is about 50 to 60 rpm limited to this by magnetic impulses from the magnetic section on the rim.

To those that have seen this powerhouse in operation it is certain that useable power is being extracted from the environment and some is being used to run the machine.

This is an energy system which relies on the self moving wimhurst electro static generator for the high voltage and somehow the members of this commune have found a way to extract ,amplify and convert this energy to powerful useful levels.

The Swiss M/I converter is based on a modified wimhurst electrostatic machine.

My people have seen the swiss m/I converter in operation but to do date no one has been able to understand or successfully reproduced the results as claim by the Swiss commune group Methernith in Linden .

But to one fortunate individual had a visit to Paul B.who is claimed to have had said that if they could understand the above following experiment they would be close to understanding how the device was able to work.(as illustrated above)

It consists of two plates of metal one aluminium the other copper separated by a insulator of some unknown material could be paper or plastic(unknown).

It also included a horse shoe magnet wrapped with a coil of wire and both ends soldered together.

Paul B placed this capacitor made of the differing metals between the poles of a horse shoe magnet and then asked a witnesses to connect the plates to two probes of a voltmeter to each plate and to their surprise found a voltage of seven hundred volts which occasionally dropped in value.

I have communicated with some people how have performed the above experiment with little result however.

WHAT I THINK HAPPENED ALTHOUGH I DON'T KNOW FOR SURE.

PB may have conditioned the insulator of perspex of other similiar insulator by the following means without revealing what he had had done.

It is known that if you heat perspex until soft to touch and becomes tacky and you then subject the heated mass to a high voltage field via means of metal plates on each side of perspex mass and leave it there until the perspex is cool. Removing the applied high voltage charge an electrostatic high voltage charge may still be continously taken from those metal plates something like this also happens with the electrostatic microphones in modern tape recorders.

What part the magnet and the coil and differing face metal plates plays in additional to the electrostatic charge is yet to be determined by yours truly.

Looking at other parts of the machine the pickup fields that don't touch the spinning disks are also made up of perforated Aluminium separated with a perspex insulated and withcopper behind it.

I would like to know if any one has performed the above experiment and got a successful result.

Based on The Wimhurst Machine

The theory of operation of a wimhurst machine is. The disks are of plastic, glass, hard rubber or in one case I saw old phonograph records.

The contra rotating disk causes air molecules to become electrically activated by the fictional movement of the air both disks causes.

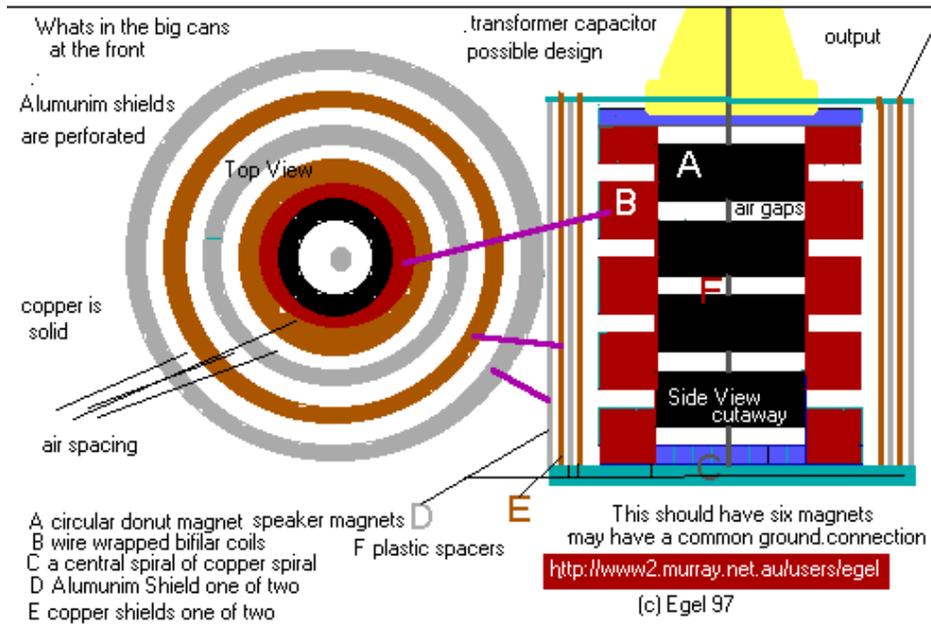
This rotating action causes the disks to become continually charged and an electrostatic charge builds up, causing a flash over.

To stop this flash over, a series of foil sections are attached to the centre portion of each disk and equally spaced and back to back with foil sections on the outer sides.

To remove the charge, collection arms are arranged to collect the charge and transfers the charge to a storage capacitor. At 45 degrees to these collection points is a neutralising bar that extends to full length of the disk and has brushes at both ends. A neutralising brush equals the charges on the metal foil position at both positions on both sides.

The neutralising bar on opposite side disk is at ninety degrees to the one for the other side.

WHATS IN THE BIG CAN



For many the cans in front of the Testakica have proved to be a bit of a mystery.

From information I have obtained the general opinion is that the above diagram is close to explaining what in the twin cans. It seems to a combination of two copper cylinders interlaid with two perforated alumina screens.

In the middle are six or more doughnut magnets upon which are wrapped coils some think they could be bifilar in nature.

Between each magnet there is an air gap made possible by the plastic spacers between each of them.

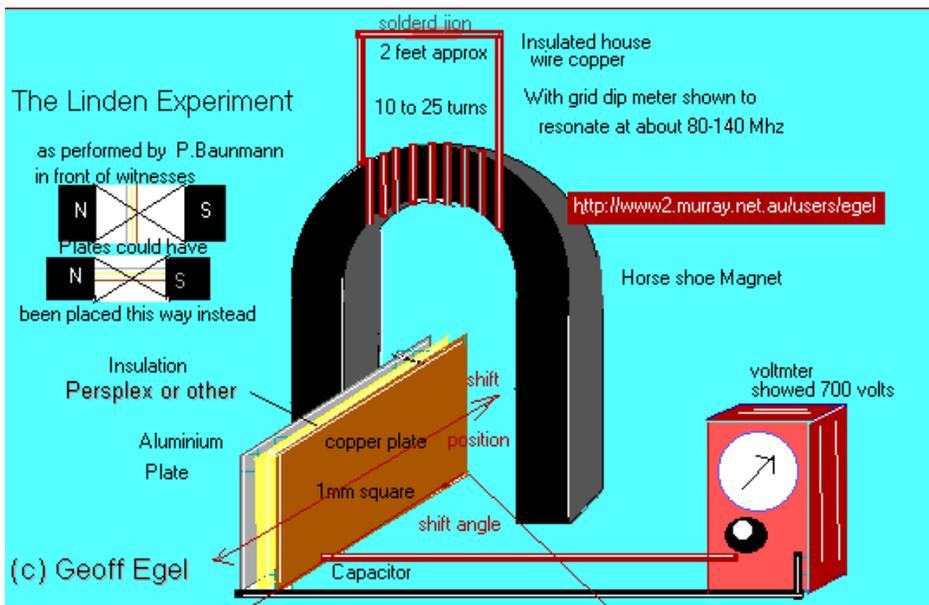
In the middle of the magnets there is a single spiral of copper or aluminium metal.

It is possible although not confirmed that there is a common ground at the bottom of each can connecting all these elements.

Don't quote me on this but it reminds me of an automotive transformed connected in reverse and shielded with copper and aluminium shielding.

I not sure what roles the magnets provide but tesla used a magnet field in his designs to give a dc voltage output like modern day rectifiers in some of his AC circuits.

The magnets may also work similiar to work carried out by Captain Hans Coler.



Some facts know about this machine.

Constant Power output 230 volts at 13 amperes for a 3kw rating pulsed DC

Dimensions 110cm wide 45 cm deep 60cm high

43.23 wide 17.68 deep weight approximately 20kg/ or 44 lbs X23.58

Self propulsion by way of the esf flow principle of motorised brushes to revolve the twin disks.

Today researchers are trying to make windmills that will produce electricity and more of it by making bigger wind vanes. Unfortunately the bigger they get the more damage they suffer when rotating and have speed controls to prevent destruction.

Nature when it wants to produce large amounts of energy gathers it from a large area and compresses it in to a small area ,for example cyclones and tornadoes.

This is what my idea is based on.

Wind is collected from any direction by means of stationary vanes curved slightly and reducing in size from a large starting collection point and directed to a small area directing compressed air in a cyclonic motion towards a spinning egg shaped turbine that turns a electrical generator DC or AC..

The direction the vanes are curved will determine the direction of the turbine and will then allow wind flow to be collected from any direction. The vanes need to curved so that air flow is directed towards the centre flow and not out through another wind input area.

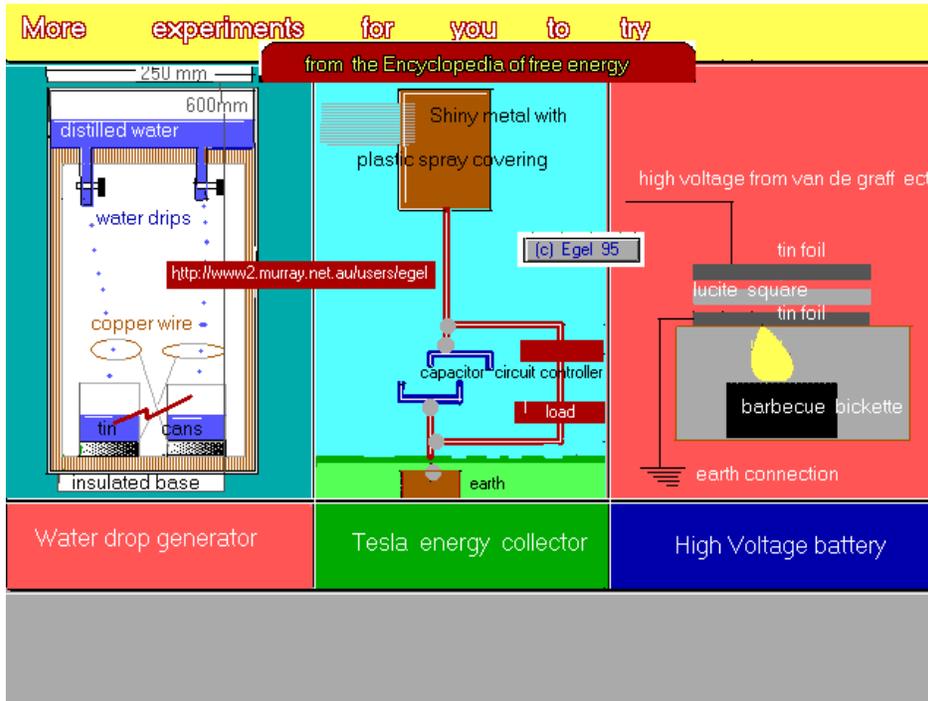
The egg shape was chosen because it has unusual properties and allows the fast moving air to gradually slow down as it approaches the bottom of the egg turbine and so not cause any damage to equipment.

Please note the stationary collecting vanes can be any size the bigger the better but securely anchored to prevent movement by wind gusts.

The centre turbine must be free to rotate in any direction.

The blades on the turbine need only to extend from the hub a small distance but must follow a spiral path from the top to the bottom of central hub. This idea could be used with the newer DC brushless generators to produce really efficient operation and possibility with reduce wear.

IF you build one let me know how you get on.



Experiments

First illustration

Lord Kelvin Water drop experiment also see modified Lord Kelvin device 1892 Lord Kelvin performed the following experiment. In it he was able to demonstrate, that he was able to produce static electricity charges from the dripping water.

In the experiment, he suspended a metal tank filled with distilled water approx 250mm in width and 600mm from the base. Underneath this tank he inserted two taps to control the flow of the dripping water.

Below each tap were two metal cans that collected the water and were insulated from the base .

A copper loop was connected to the opposing cans.

The theory is as the water drops through the air towards the collection can they obtain a small static charge from the air by means of friction.

As each droplet is different, one becomes positive and the other negative. Over a period of time the charges built up to flash point. A neon bulb

could be connected in series with one of the wire loops to enable flash to be better indicated.

A Forgotten Experiment

At the beginning of the century the University of Vienna performed the following exercise.

A jet of water under the pressure of 5 times atmospheric (73psi) is forced down a pipe with the bottom diameter of 0.2 to .3 mm

Apparently the higher the pressure the better the result. although this may not be the case

At about 30 to 40 cm in direct line with the pressurized jet there was a metal container insulated with paraffin wax on the outside and covering the lip.

It was important to have the can insulated from the ground. A wire led from the can to the electroscope to indicate when an electrostatic was present.

Another piece of paraffin wax in a block form was positioned at an angle a short distance from the thin water flow.

When the water flowed the meter registered a charge of 10 thousand volts.

A Swedish research group performed an experiment with similarities to the Lord Kelvin experiment as previously mentioned above.

They tried the Vienna experiment and added a second jet at about 60 cm from the first. The result was a double charge. They crossed it with loops as described with Lord Kelvin experiment. They also found the loop had to be in a horizontal plane and in a particular height to be found by experimentation for it to work successfully. They noticed as soon as the static field reached a certain intensity the water stream split and rose back upwards even with 73 pound per square inch pressure behind it.

A simple experiment to try for yourself.

Go to the bathroom and turn a tap only slowly. Get a plastic comb and rub it with a woolen article. Bring the comb in contact with the water stream. When both are close together but not touching you should be able to bend the water flow.

Alvin M. Marks of the United States of America has invented an electrical generator unit the size of a large ball that uses no magnetic fields, no moving parts. The unit required a jet of water vapour and an electrostatic field. He was hoping to build a unit in the 10,000 watt range.

This inventor has used similar principles in building an anti car pollution device.

Second illustration

We all can remember seeing solar panels on spacecraft and now on watches and calculators.

Nicola Tesla had an idea for collection of free energy too.

Nicola Tesla's panel consisted of a shiny metal panel with a transparent coating which now days could be the clear plastic you can get from a spray cans.

This Panel had advantage over the others in that it would be used at night as well as the day.

The bigger the shiny metal surface area and the higher up the better the output.

The metal plate was to connect one end of capacitor and the other side to a good earth connection.

To get the power output the condensor would be switched into a load at intervals to transfer the power stored in the capacitor.

At any given height above the ground there is an electrical plus potential the higher up the more stronger and a negative one at ground level.

The capacitor that was to be used was to had have a considerable electrostatic capacity and a very good dialectic preferable mica.

When asked what he felt the potential of his ideal would be , he thought it would be a thousands of times more powerful than the crookes radiometer.

Unfortunately for Tesla and us he ran out of funds and the device was never constructed or tested.

Third illustration

This is the only design of a device of it kind , I have see that gives a high electro static charge on demand and has some thing similar to the make up of electrets used in microphones.

The instructions given me to are below:

If you have a high voltage source available such as a Van De Graff or wimhurst machine you can make one.

If requires you to get a square of lucite [I suspect that is also called perspex here in Australia but am not sure maybe someone can enlighten me.

About 5 inches in square should be sufficient.

You will then need to get two pieces of aluminium foil the same size and place one piece below and above the lucite.

Connect the top foil to high voltage static generator source connect the bottom to a good earth connection

Now place it on a stand that will enable you to put a heat source under the sandwich and heat the lucite to a soft form

A good heat source is a barbecue bickete or bunsen burner

Switch on the electro static generator

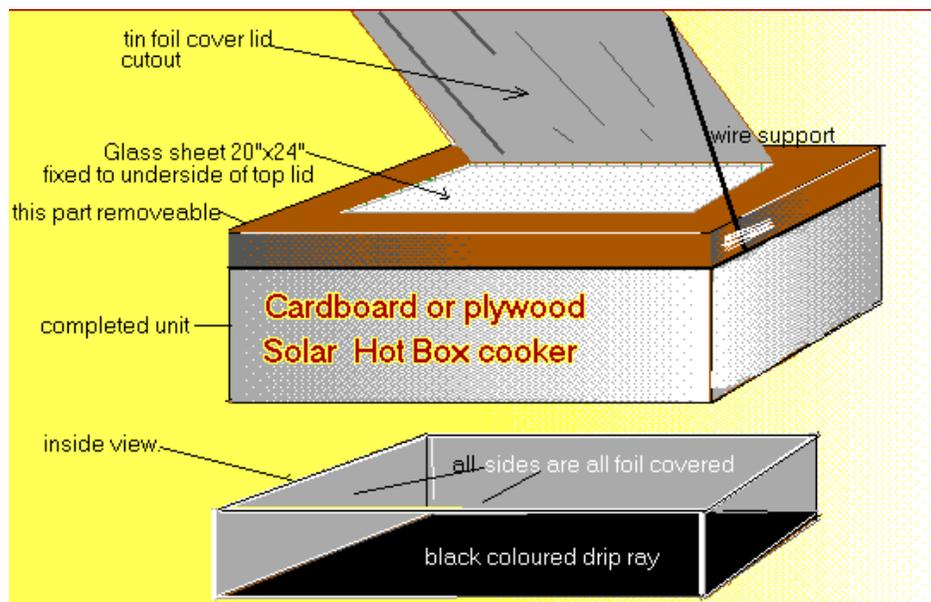
Set alight to the brickette and melt the lucite square. Leave the electro static generator on until brickette has burnt out and lucite has cooled to solid mass again.

When cooled disconnect the leads and test unit by shorting out the foil covering, there should be a spark. The beauty of this device is you can continue to do this, and when you finish playing with it, be sure to wrap the entire battery in tin foil, to preserve the charge in the same sort of manner as you do with a magnet, when you provide a magnetic pathway between the two poles to keep the magnetism strong.

I have never actually made this so you may need to experiment

Question

Is this why some plastic packaging material seems to have a static charge or is very clingy, Is there something in the manufacturing process that promotes the forming of a charge.



Construction of solar box cooker

Advice on how to build one

Materials needed

5 large pieces of cardboard (see#2 TIPS AND STRATEGIES);at least two should be 4 and one half feet across;Flatten cartons from bicycles,appliances or furniture are excellent (see step 1A,alternated reflector regarding cardboard)

50 feet regular aluminium foil 12 inches wide.

1 pint white glue.

window glass 20" by 24"

* 8 feet wood molding: window screen moulding is best (see section on alternate Reflector)

one tube clear silicone caulk

4 feet slash cord or similar heavy string

Insulation 2 inch stack of newspapers

Black metal tray approx 17 inches by 21 inches (see step 4 cooker completion)

Masking tape.

Tools needed:

Box cutter or sharp knife

Pan or bowl to mix glue.

brush or small roller to spread glue.

Straight edge (eg yardstick) plus blunt tools pliers handle or large screwdriver) for scoring cardboard.

Saw

3/16" drill

Caulk gun

Tools for holding cardboard while glue dries(eg clamps, clothes pin bricks masking tape etc.)

Scissors

Tips and Strategies

1 Cut all patterns with scissors on solid lines; dotted lines show where cardboard will be folded. Place patterns and hold in place using masking tape.

2 regular cardboard is easier to work with than double strength cardboard and is satisfactory for most parts of the box. Double strength cardboard is useful for the reflector and lid and may avoid need for reinforcement.

3 Use full strength glue for fastening cardboard pieces together; dilute half glue; and water) for glueing foil to cardboard.

4 Score cardboard (using straight edge and blunt instrument) prior to folding .Score on the side toward which the fold is to be made in order to avoid tearing the cardboard. All folds are UP, towards the side on which pattern was placed .Except narrow flaps on the inner box ,which are scored on the reverse side and folded in opposite direction.

5 Place pattern on cardboard to take advantage of folds pre-existing on cardboard, otherwise place patterns on cardboard so that the new folds are as far way from pre-existing folds as possible.

6 When working on the floor don't kneel on the cardboard you are going to use; it makes dents. Kneel on a scrap of cardboard it protects the knees.

7 Start with the lid; there are several steps requiring glue to dry in between, go to another part of the box while it is drying.

8 A second piece of glass is useful in marginal weather (where there is wind or intermittent clouds, place on top of lid to avoid heat loss.

Step 1 Construction of the lid

After cutting and scoring cardboard fold tabs at corners outside the side flaps and glue, securing with clamps and or tape.

Allow time for glue to dry before proceeding.

Invert top and adhere glass to underside of top using silicone caulk. Make a bead of caulk about 1/2 inch in from the edge. Press flat with something heavy until dry. Fill in the space between the glass and sides of top with strips of cardboard about 2 inches wide (measure to fit exactly) and glue in place.

After caulk is dry on underside, invert top and put a bead of caulk around glass window where it is framed by the cardboard.

Step 1A Construction of the Reflector.

Pattern is design to provide a reflector from the same piece of cardboard from which the lid is made.

Simply cut along the three dotted lines in the center of the pattern and score on the reverse side (top of lid) of the fourth side providing a large flap which will serve as the reflector.

An ALTERNATE REFLECTOR (which provides a larger reflecting surface and protects the window better when cooker is not in use) can be made by cutting a separate piece of cardboard (double strength cardboard is useful here) to fit the full size of the lid. In this case the larger flap provided by following the pattern will be cut off along the fourth side and removed. This is a piece can be later used to improvise a drip pan (see section on cooker completion).

Which ever reflector is used, completely foil the side facing towards the glass. If the alternate reflector, score three inches from the edge of the back side and glue to lid.

If regular strength cardboard has been used, it is suggested that the reinforcement sticks be glued to the three unsupported edges of the reflector.

Prop mechanisms for the reflector.

[A] Punch holes through side of the lid and reflector. Tie stick in each location so that in each location so that it can be slid up and down to adjust the reflector.

or

[B] Glue blocks of wood about 3/8" thick 6 inches to 8 inches long, with holes drilled in side to lid and reflector .Use heavy wire(such as from coat hanger) for support

Construct an inner box to fit inside larger box on all side of this inner box glue the al foil to each inner side.

ADD black metal pan to bottom of inner .It is essential to have a black drip pan in the bottom of the cooking chamber.

If a metal pan is not available it is satisfactory to improvise a pan by covering one side do a piece of cardboard with foil cutout and then painting the foil black

GETTING BOX READY TO COOK

After the box is complete ,but before cooking allow box to dry several hours in hot sun so that no chemical odours from glue or caulk are absorbed by food.

Make sure there is a black drip pan in the bottom of the box and that any cooking pots have black or dark lids.

Finishing touches.

Line the underside of the lid with foil in order to cover all spaces between glass and cardboard.

Cover all corners with two inch paper tape such as sheet rock tape or brown paper bags cut into two inch strips using full strength glue.

This helps protect the corners.Don't use pre adhesive tape, such as masking tape or duct tape ,as it fails to hold up against repeated exposure to sunlight.

Make short feet for your cooker of 2 inch squares of wood ,plywood or several layers of cardboard to protect the bottom of cooker.

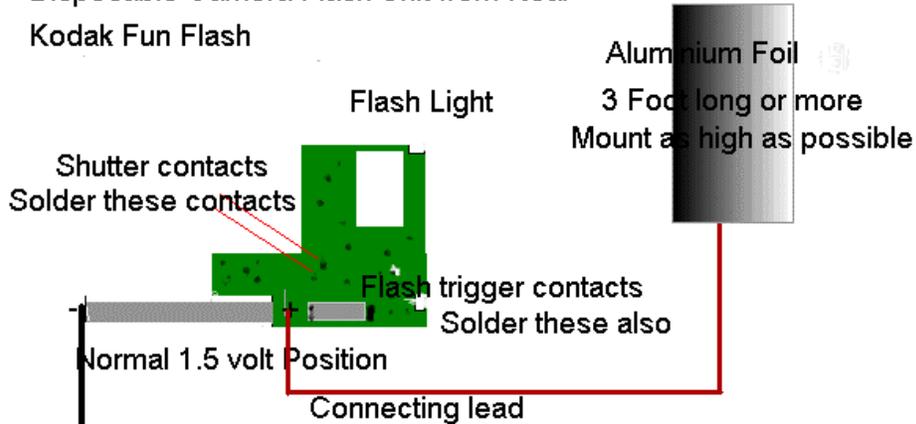
Cover cooker with wallpaper ,cloth,contact paper or exterior paint. two coats of exterior paint are especially helpful in making your cooker more waterproof.

The information provided came from an individual know to me as IM

A solar water heating system based on the hot has been also constructed to provide hot water. A simple diagram is presented below.

<http://www2.murray.net.au/users/legel>

Disposable Camera Flash Unit from Rear
Kodak Fun Flash



The Free energy Flasher

I haven't yet finished building this device but my contact in Houston Texas assures me it will work

The details sent me are thus:

Try this...get one of those cheap one shot use disposable cameras, tear it apart, carefully...find the wires that go to the shutter switch and short them out, connect them together so that they are constantly 'on'

(** the one I tried a Kodak Fun Flash came apart quite easily it does not need a lot of force **)

Then take out the batteries....put a long rod into the ground...8 or 9 feet long...then connect that copper rod to the (-) negative side of where the batteries hooked up to the camera's strobe...

Make a piece of metal, aluminum foil, large and as long as you can, 3 feet long at least, attach it to a wooden pole, just don't let it get grounded okay...then attach (+) lead that went to the batteries to it.

(note ** A high single length of wire aerial may also serve the same purpose as the al foil , it may be also wise to use something other than wood as your support as this will become conductive to the ground when the wood becomes wet,use maybe plastic or rubber spacers to attach the foil to mast **)

Put the camera's strobe unit into something that will water proof it out side
 {** maybe silicon or a clear plastic jar or box..**..}.

It will take about a day for it to charge up and maybe the second day you will get a couple of flashes from it...during a storm, it will flash more often...dont just sit around and wait for it to flash...

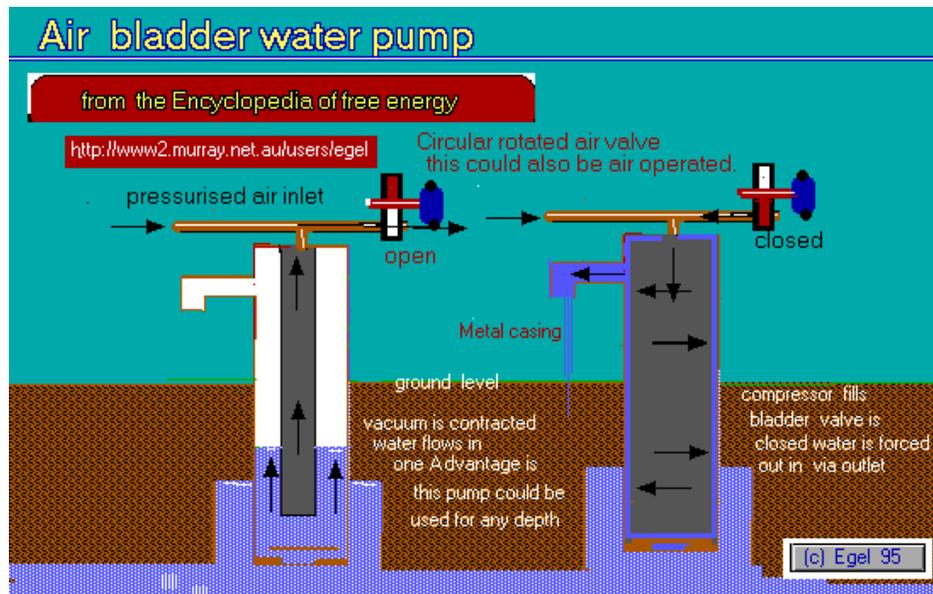
Just do what ever you normally do...sooner or later you will see it flash...getting power from the air and earth charging the capacitor and then firing the camera flash strobe

Water the copper ground rod after you put it into the ground. This demonstration unit should cost you next to nothing to build. (**. The Kodak disposable camera in Australia cost \$27.00 the rest can be anything you have lying around.**)

(note ** It occurs to me that if you that if you don't solder the flash shutter but only solder the trigger contacts it may be possible to fire your unit to flash at your time of choosing , after the large capacitor has received enough charge **)

** Please note anything between the asterisks are my comments and are not part of the construction details received by me.from my contact

By the way the capacitor when charged has a nasty shock in store for anybody not handling it carefully **)



The Air Bladder water pump

Another simple device based on the premise that no two objects can occupy the same space. As you can see from the illustration the parts consist of a pvc pipe any length any diameter. A rubber bladder that when inflated exceeds the inner diameter of the pvc piping. This is more than you will need, but this gives a good margin to play with. A top cap that will hold bladder in place and holds the T bar air supply.

A simple valve in bottom of pvc piping, this need not be anything special.

A simple one could be a light piece of rubber cut in a circular shape and placed over an end cap with a reasonable size hole drilled in it. It could also be connected to bottom of bladder and bottom of the end cap tubing, with a hinge so that it could be operated when the bladder expands and contracts.

A water outlet on the side of the PVC tubing and a reliable air pressure source. An air pipe of tubing made in a T shape this will be the means the air is supplied to rubber bladder.

The pipe section of tubing entering bladder would need to be of a smaller diameter than the rest. At the opposite end to air inlet a means would be needed to open and close air pressure supply.

This could be a simple rotary valve or electrical device operating by the unit itself. A much simpler solution could just be an air tap operated by hand when water is needed.

Experimental Version

A experimental version could be made by using a smaller diameter Pvc tubing a t piece inserted in middle to make an outlet and a bicycle tube. A bottom valve made as described previously.

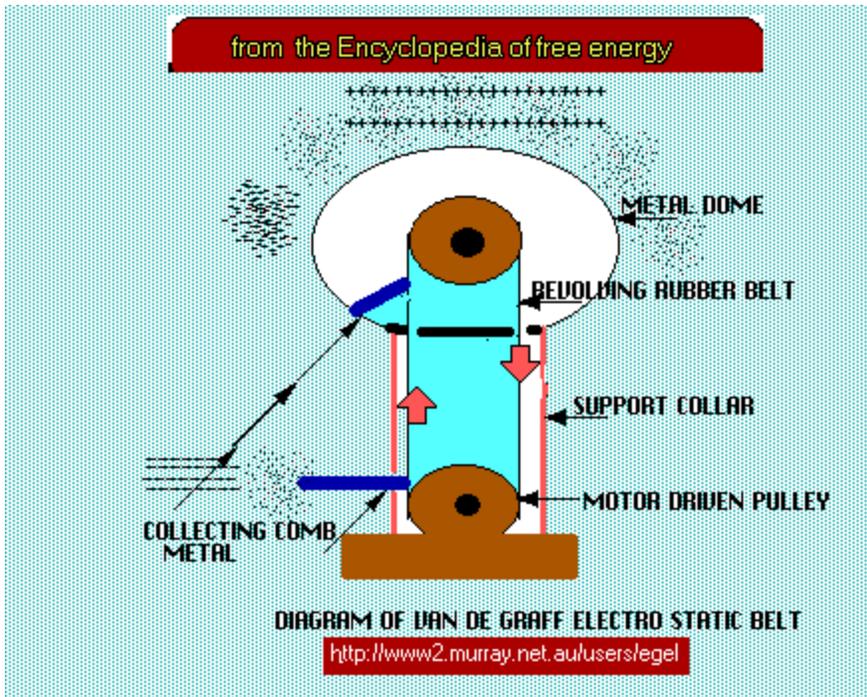
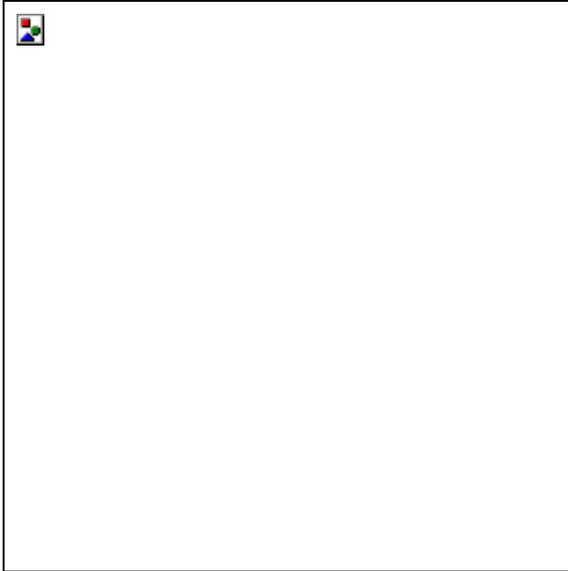
Place the complete bicycle tube bent in half in the pvc piping so that air valve is at the top. Place the pipe pump in a water source and then using a bicycle hand pump inflate tube. You will need to find a way to deflate the tube. This will not need to be a problem if you use a continuous source of air and the t bar air inlet as previously described. If you are using a continuous source of air pressure such as an air compressor remove the rubber in valve stem of inner tube so that air can flow in both directions without hinderance.

Theory of Operation

Air at beginning is directed into rubber bladder by turning the air outlet tap to off position. The increasing pressure of bladder causes the bottom valve to be forced shut. The bladder continues to inflate and water is forced up the pipe until it exits out the outlet. When all water is expired. The air outlet tap is opened so that air escapes and pressure in bladder is decreased and the Bernouli effect takes place to cause the bladder to be compress. This causes the bottom valve to be opened allowing more water to enter tube. The

compressing of the bladder may also assist in drawing water into the piping if the water outlet is not too large or has a non return valve in it [although it is not necessary to this design.]

I believe this device should work to any depth if air pressure can be maintained greater than water pressure depth.



Van De Graf

In many physics and atomic experiments carried out today in the big labs there was found to be a need for good reliable high voltage static generator. Since world war 2 this need has been met by a device call the Van De Graff It main components consist of a metal dome ,an insulated top pulley ,to which a rubber belt revolves and on this belt is a metal comb which carries a charge to the metal dome.

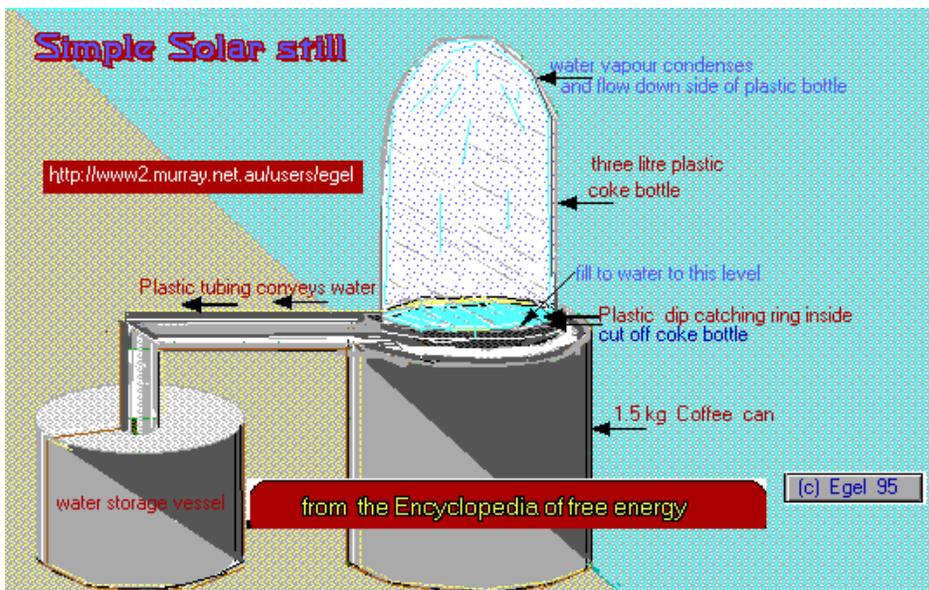
A support collar insulated from the drive wheel and motor , most units I have seen are made from P.V.C.tubing Inside the collar a rubber belt is revolved at a reasonable speed by the drive motor in bigger units the belt may be enclosed in gas tight container for higher voltages.

As close as possible to the bottom of belt another metal comb is rested upon the belt. When the belt is rotated a charge is carried from the bottom plate to the dome via the top metal plate. After the belt is rotated for some time a charge will build up on the top dome ,care should be exercised when discharging, as a nasty shock could result.

Shown in illustration is simple machine which could be built from a tin can, gum rubber band, and brass combs made from suitable brass sheets, pvc piping and a suitable drive motor..

To see if a charge is building up on the tin can (dome) place a thread of cotton on top and if it levitates your machine has worked.

A good party trick is to fully insulate a party guest from the ground [preferably a female with long hair] and then get her to touch the dome, her hair should stand on end. Make sure you discharge unit before party guest makes contact with the ground again.



A Solar Still

This is a very simple solar condenser that will give a small amount of pure water each day. This unit is suitable for supply water to lead Acid batteries, but gives too little for a survival situation.

The unit consists of three main parts.

One three litre or a two litre plastic coke bottle. One 1.5 kg coffee can or larger. One plastic bottle to collect the distilled water in. Some plastic drip irrigation hose [small size]. assorted drip irrigation threaded connectors [smallest you can get].

Assembling the unit

First thing to do is to cut a large diameter hole in top of can lid. The bigger the better.

Use a nibber to do this, Paint the coffee can with a good rust proofing paint and then let stand for some time.

When dry give several washes to remove paint residue.

With the Plastic three litre coke bottle remove top of bottle with a sharp knife, just below the start of the dome.

Make a circular plastic plate from a 1/2 inch plastic board [a plastic chopping board is ideal] to fit inside the tin lid diameter.

In the circular plastic plate cut a hole to match the one in the tin lid. [this is so water vapour can rise].

[A coping saw may be able to do this] I used a lathe to make this part.

Also make a circular groove just inside next to where the wall of the plastic bottle will sit so that water can collect there when water has condensed. Drill a hole in side of plastic plate to link with the groove.

Insert a plastic screw thread connector in drill hole ,glue if necessary but preferably just screw into the plastic plate.

Fix the modified coke bottle to the circular plastic plate and fix to the top of coffee can lid.

How to use

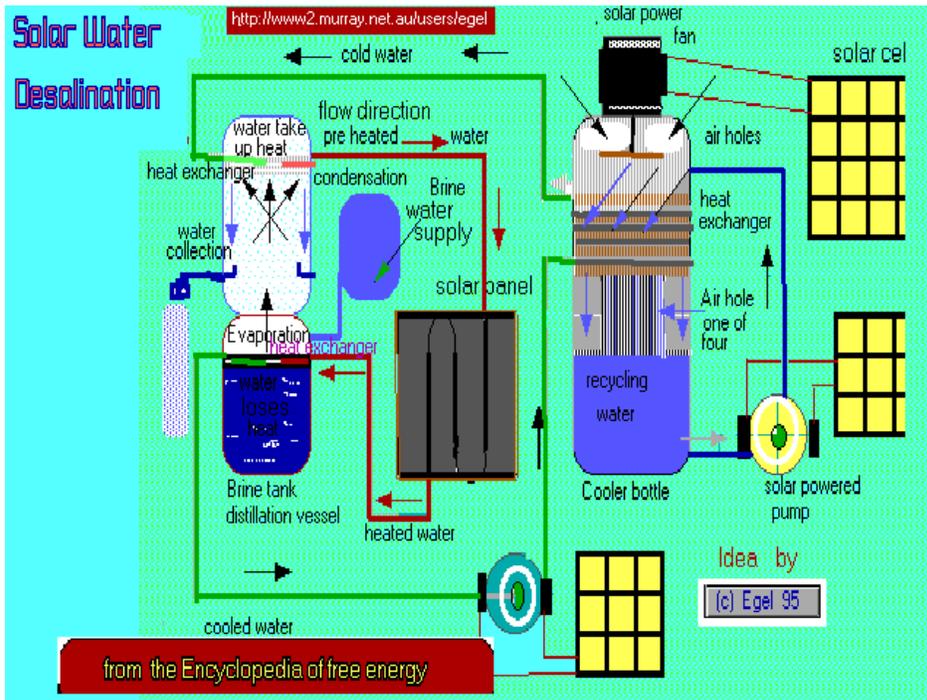
Fill the coffee can with water right up to the top, place lid on can with the coke bottle fixed to it.

Connect a flexible plastic micro irrigation hose to the screw thread on plastic plate and put the other end into a collection bottle at a lower level.

Place unit in bright sunlight and wait make sure all parts are secure as any strong wind will blow the plastic parts away from the unit

Operation

The water in tin can is heated and rises up towards plastic bottle where it condenses and runs down the inside of plastic bottle towards the groove where it collects and flows through the threaded connector and plastic hose into the collector bottle.



Solar Desalination Device

This is an improved version of the solar still described elsewhere.

This is a device that could be made as a small unit or a much bigger one depending on the parts you can acquire.

I believe most of the parts, solar cell, and pumps can be obtained from various sources.

The metal heat exchange units could be made of small copper tubing and wound around any handy cylinder for small units. The connections between each heat exchanger and unit could be plastic hosing.

If the unit was to be of a permanent nature, the cooling section of connection hosing could be buried deeply in the ground to enhance the cooling effect.

You could also use black plastic or black metal connection hosing in the heat section above ground to add additional heat from the environment to the flowing fluid.

I need not describe the solar panel as there are many in production or you could build a simple unit with black metal, piping and a glass cover.

This unit has two basic cycles heating and cooling

The Cooling Bottle Cycle.

It would help the unit to operate if kept in the shade. At the top of the bottle or can is mounted a solar driven fan which forces incoming air down. There should be enough space on top or side for adequate air to be drawn in and air slots underneath the coils to help remove the built up heat.

Underneath this, is a series of water jets forcing water pumped from a collection tank below and forced down over a heat exchanger. The heat exchanger is a coil of copper tubing carrying a fluid which could be water. Fan forced air and water is passed over the tubing and removes the heat from the tubing. Remaining cooling water is dripped into collection tank which is kept at a constant level by automatic level and then is pumped back to the top jets.

The Heating cycle is supplied by solar panels.

Distillation

The distillation unit is also made up of two parts

The top half contains an upper heat exchanger which will take heat from the water vapour and cause it to condense water droplets along side of walls and then the water drips into a collection groove and fed via gravity to a collection storage container.

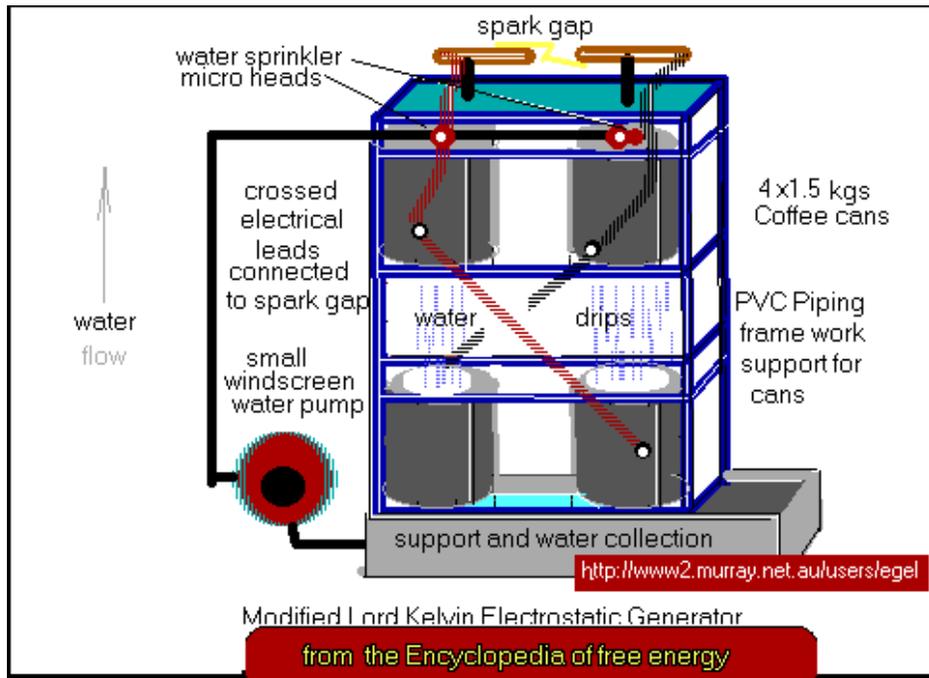
The bottom half consist of a storage unit for the salty water and a heat exchanger mounted just below the top of the salty water. The salty water is kept at a constant level by a supply reservoir and an auto level feed. This bottom heat exchanger gives heat to the brine water.

Operation of the unit

Basically there is flow of fluid from the hot and cooler sections transferring heat to and from via the heat exchanger sections.

This flow is controlled by a constant speed solar operated pump pushing fluid through the sections. Fluid is fed from the cooler section into the top heat exchanger of the distillation container where it takes heat from the water vapour and condenses water droplets on the side of the walls. The Fluid slightly heated is then fed to a solar panel where it is heated further and then flows to the bottom heat exchanger to heat the salty water by releasing heat from the working fluid. The water is heated and water vapour rises to the top. The heat exchange fluid now at a lower temperature is now fed to the cooler unit where

the remaining fluid heat is extracted and the cooled fluid is now fed back to the top heat exchanger of distillation unit to begin the cycle all over again.



Water drop electrostatic generator

In the late 19th century and early 20th century there was performed a nearly forgotten experiment that generated static electricity by Lord Kelvin.

This is a modified form that will give better results.

The frame work is made of PVC tubing that holds 4 x 1.5kg empty coffee tin cans or anything made of metal.

The top of the upper two tins will contain small plastic micro garden sprinklers popularly used and very cheap.

Both of the bottoms of the uppermost cans have about a two inch centre hole to allow water to drip into can below.

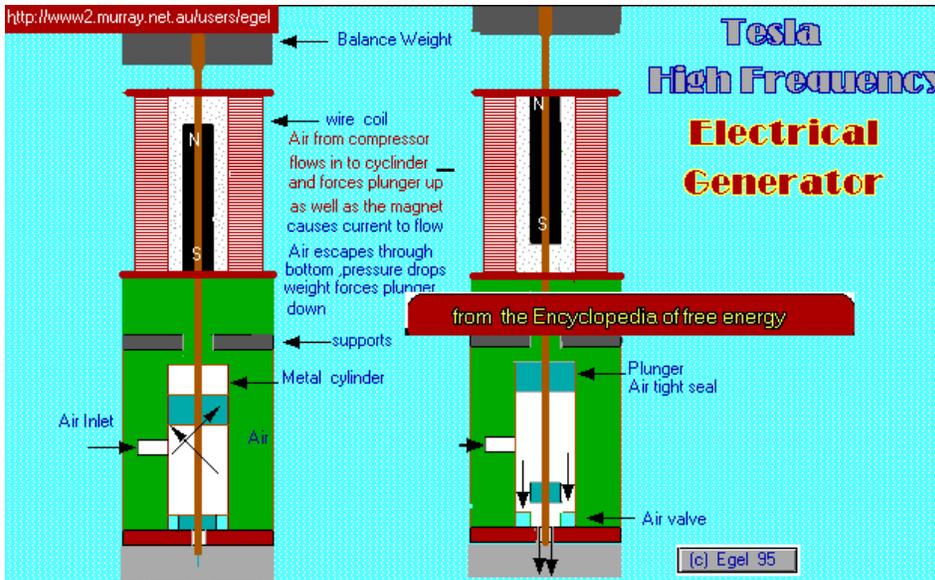
The two bottom cans have their tops completely removed and small holes punched in the bottom of each can to allow water to drip into a common collection tray.

Water is pumped through the plastic tube from the collection tray via a small car windscreen water pump and sent to the two sprinklers mounted in the lids and then the water drips through the can until it reaches the collection tray.

Distance between top and bottom can should be such that water drips and is not a continuous flow.

Wire leads are connected to di-anglar cans and then to a spark gap terminal

When water is flowing a spark should be generated every twenty seconds experimentation will be needed to adjust the spark gap for better results.



High Frequency generator

Telsa High Frequency Electrical Generator

In the early years when Nicola Tesla had his laboratory in New York, he made a simple vibration device powered by air. It was simple in construction and having no valves , one air inlet and only one moving part.

Although power required is hazy, it was suggested he used only 1/25 horsepower to run it.

When he had the unit connected to a metal pillar in his building and when he had it running some time, there was resonance build up enough in the surrounding buildings to cause them to shake and nearly be destroyed.

They would have happened to, if he had not stopped the unit by hitting it with a large hammer nearby to stop the resonance.

Although I have not seen the unit , I believe it could have worked in principle like the unit illustrated.

The design shown is my idea of how it could have been modified later by Telsa to generate electrical energy of high alternating frequency for transfer of electrical energy without wires.

It could be made of metal [preferably] but maybe with modern plastic fittings as well if heat build up is not a problem encountered.

The unit might have been constructed thus:

A single cylinder closed off at one end with a drill hole small enough to hold a single piston rod .

On the bottom of the shaft is a piece of plastic that seals bottom hole in position when shaft is in down position.

Next up is an air delivery position.

Further up the piston is a piece of circular metal that makes a air tight seal.

Rubber seals or oil possibly be used to ensure a complete air tight fit.

Above this is a set of magnets that move through a coil of wire.

The weight above is designed to help move the assembly down when air pressure drops.

Secure top of unit so that rod can only travel up and down without side ways movement.

A Slight Variation

The piston arrangement could be different in that no hole needs to be drilled in the bottom of cylinder.

Use a cup or tin can for outer cylinder and fed with air in from side.

Place a small cylinder inside can so that rod shaft has somewhere to rest securely and is able to move only up and down.

Make a cover that fits over top of can and is air tight when rested there when fitted to shaft. Make a inlet for the air to be side delivered into unit.

The rest of assembly is as above.

The distance the rod needs to travel need not be large as it is the higher frequencies we are interested in.

You will need to experiment with coil windings, magnetic strength and air pressure to get your desired electrical output.

Theory Of Operation

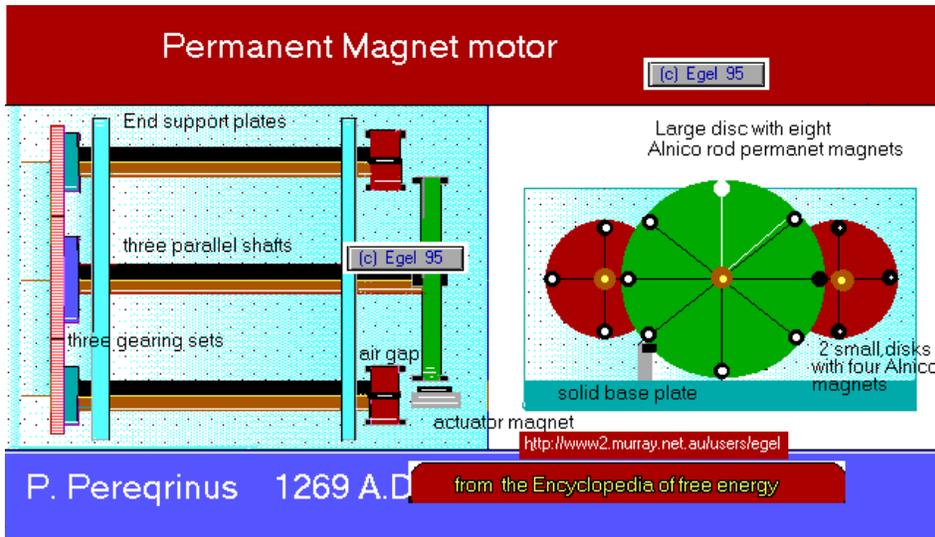
Air Pressure is delivered through side outlet

The air pressure in the cylinder builds up and lifts assembly upwards generating electricity in one direction in the coil.

When the air pressure drops due to the bottom hole in the cylinder or through the top with cup unit ,the top weight forces unit downwards and generates electricity in opposite direction.

The whole process repeats until air supply is removed. I would suggest that the Tesla unit be mounted on rubber backing to prevent vibration transfer

to surrounding areas. The ideas put forward are not protected by patent as far as I know.



Peregrin Magnetic motor

A Christian monk by the name of Peter Peregrinus of circa 1269 is credited with the design of this type of motor

He used portions of loadstone and nails driven into wooden flat disks to give the gearing ratios on the disks.

His original work was translated from the latin. This idea has remained hidden for centuries until a modified form was created by A Californian Mr Lee Bowman. Unfortunately he has now passed on.

His device is as illustrated consists of three parallel shafts mounted on bearings fixed to a base plate. The disks were made from lucite I suspect this is another name for perspex.

The gearing of the disks is a two to one ratio, with the centre having the larger gearing.

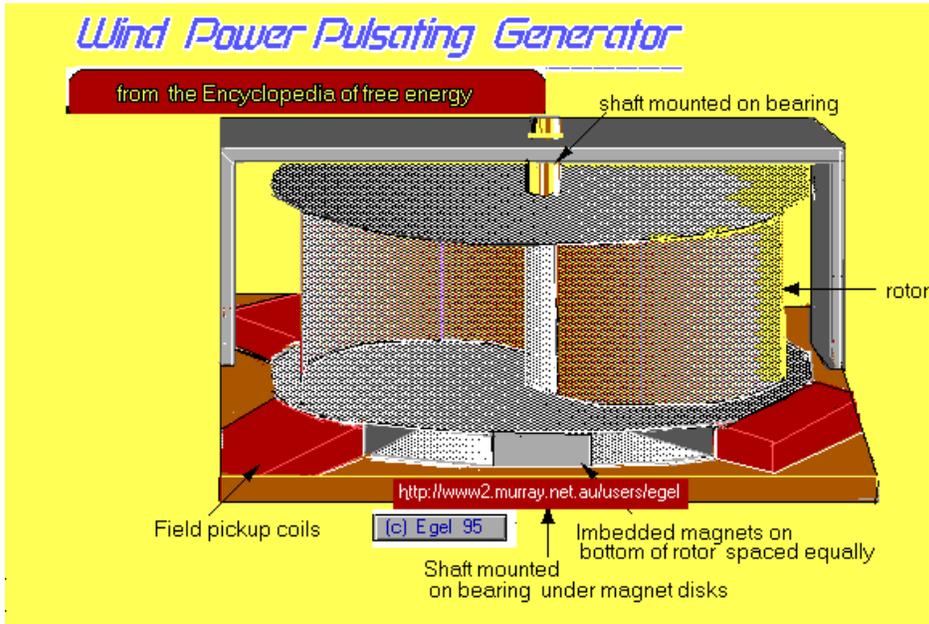
The outer gearing is of the same size.

The centre disk has mounted on it eight aluminum nickel magnets of equal spacing and four magnets on each of the other two smaller disks.

The magnets revolve parallel to each other with a gap of .005 spacing.

A cylindrical magnet is placed at a positional angle in the bottom corner of the base plate so that it can be used to cause, the rotation of the disk by unbalancing the magnetic forces of the unit.

Several witnesses claimed to have seen the device working but was later dismantled due to a lack of interest.



Pulsating wind generator

This is a version that uses a [S] shaped rotor, a configuration I have not seen before. Using a S shaped rotor and a belt driven generator results in speed to low for normal electrical generation. This is different in the sense that it uses no belt drive. The materials are Aluminium Sheeting which can be obtained from newspaper printers as they cannot reuse it again and it could cost as little as 60 cents a sheet. Two 3/8 inch screwed rods to the length of sail height and the extra length required for the connection nuts one inch screwed rod [the length as above] A couple of one inch diameter ball bearing races and retainers. A selection of nuts and bolts or rivets Three pieces large card board 1/4" or thicker the better. A large base plate this can be metal or wood but must be able to be secured so that the wind does not blow assembly over. A collection of permanent bar magnets or electro magnets.

Construction

With the aluminium sheeting cut six circles to the diameters you wish each will need a one inch hole in centre of each circle. drill also two 3/8 holes on the outer diameter on the same radius from the centre, these will be used by the 3/8 inch screwed thread in supporting the outer portions of the sail wings.

You will need to make three of the following:

Cut a sheet of cardboard to the exact diameter of the aluminium circles.

The cardboard is used to add strength to the sandwich construction without adding too much extra weight.

Make a sandwich with the cardboard in the center and two aluminium circles on the outside. Drill holes on outer diameter of circles and bolt together the construction together. Weather proof the cardboard with paint and weather proofing compound.

Please note plywood could also be used in place of cardboard but will add extra weight to the unit.

You should now have three thick disks sandwiches.

One will be used for the top and the other two will be for the bottom under sail and the other to mount the magnets.

Work out the size you wish the curved sails to be and cut aluminium sheeting to size, also leave two inch tabs on the top, bottom and the two sides.

The tabs are then drilled ready for rivets

Bend all tabs 90 degrees and place a sheet in a {C} curve shape on the top plate and then rivet to the top sandwich disk

Do this with the other sheet but in opposite direction so that you end up with a [S] shape rotor.

Insert one inch rod to top sandwich, bolt into position and rivet centre side tabs together around the 1" centre rod.

Insert the two 3/8 inch rods into sandwich wing outer support holes bend over outer wing tabs and rivet together.

Do the above to the bottom plate and bolt into position.

On the remaining sandwich cylinder place your permanent magnets on the outer diameter, equally space them, all can be facing the same directions or alternate them.

You could also use bar electromagnets but a couple slip rings would be needed to be included in the design.

Fix magnets in position.

Fix bottom plate to rest of assembly with one inch nuts

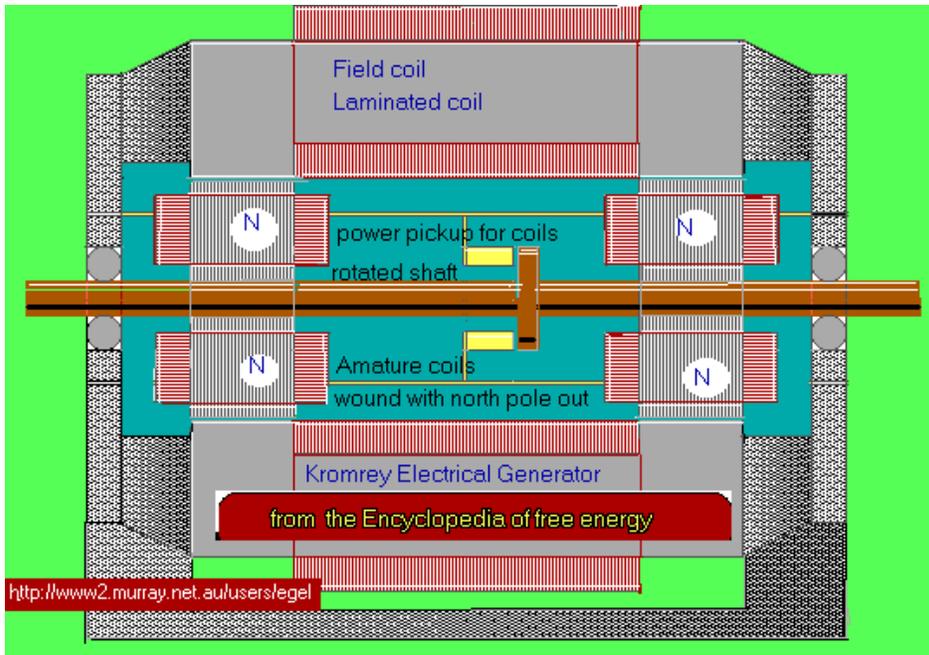
Then put 1 inch rotor ends in bearing race on bottom of support plate and make top support for upper bearing support and then fix it to bottom support.

Field magnets maybe transformer [I] shaped pieces wound with copper wire and mounted as you wish. You will need to experiment with coil windings and core types to get desired voltages and currents.

Fix field pickup coils [bar type] into position on the support base and line up with rotor assembly magnets.

You may try any configuration you wish so that you get pulsating dc or ac, remember only one end of each field magnet pole is used, the other faces away.

Make sure unit is secure so that any wind gust will not flip the device over.



Kromrey Converter

Kromrey Converter 3,374,376 Electrical Generator Raymond Kromrey 15 Rue du Mt. Blanc Geneva Switzerland filed jan 9 1964 ser. no 336,769

also known as Swiss French gravity field converter system

This invention relates to an electrical generator

With the aid of two bar shaped rotatable arms acting as the armature.

This armature carries a winding of two series connected coils resulting in all outer armature poles being of the same [all north or all south]

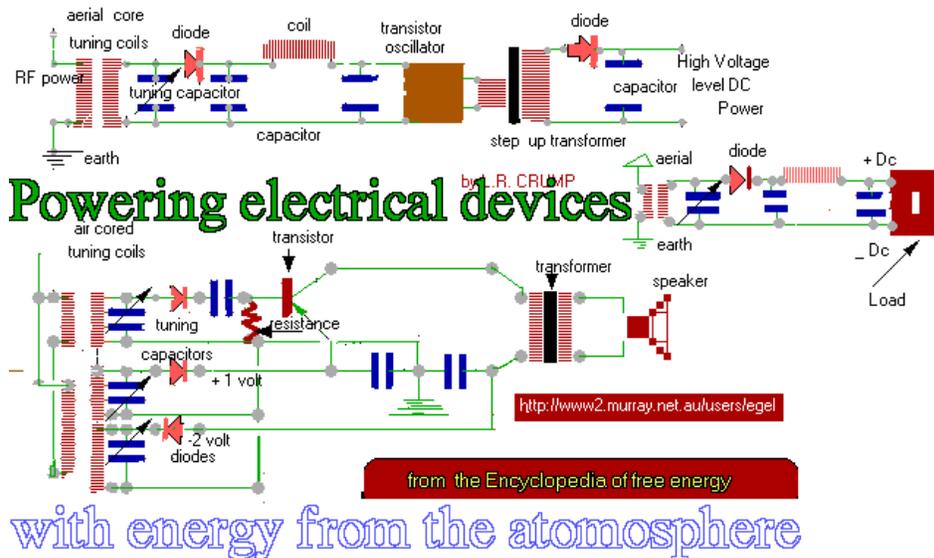
The stator is made up of a yoke shaped laminated electro magnets positioned on the bottom and top.

The inventor in his patent application claims the following

An electrical generator comprising of a fixed stator and a rotor coaxial with said stator, drive means for rotating said rotor about its axis, said stator being

provided with a pair of elongated bar magnets extending parallel to said axis on opposite sides thereof and terminating in transverse extremities, oppositely poled extremities of said magnets confronting each other and defining magnet means having two axially spaced pole pairs disposed in a common axial plane and forming a pair of diametrically extending air gaps for establishing a magnetic flux path including two axially spaced parallel magnetic fields across said air gaps traversing said axis substantially at right angles, said rotor being provided with two axially spaced parallel elongated ferromagnetic elements slightly shorter than the space of said confronting extremities and extending perpendicularly to said axis at locations coplanar with said pole pairs for concurrent periodic alignment of said elements with said fields in said air gaps upon rotation of said rotor, and an output circuit on said rotor including winding means on each of said elements and collector means in series with said winding means, each of said pole pairs and the corresponding elements having confronting arcuate faces centre on said axis, the sum of the arcs spanned by said faces being substantially equal to 90 degrees in plane of rotation.

end of claim



Crystal set power

Powering Electrical Devices with Energy Abstracted from the Atmosphere
 by L.R.Crump U.S. patent 2,813,242

In the early days of radio when valves were the norm and very expensive, many people were unable to afford them. A simple device called a crystal set was the norm. It consisted of only a few components, many made by the people themselves. A coil usually hand wound by trial and error. A tuning

capacitor A diode which allowed current to travel in one direction , this was usually a piece of galena crystal with a movable piece of wire this was moved about on the crystal until a signal was obtained.

I have also seen the blue Gillette razor blade and a lead pencil used in the same manner.

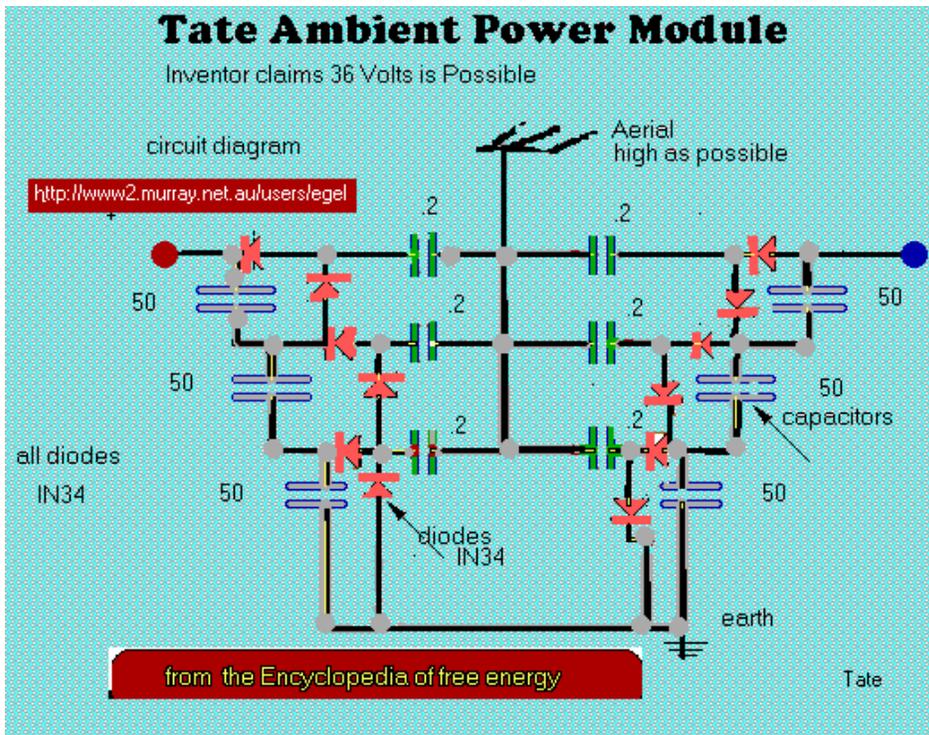
Later a crystal diode was introduced which made things considerably easier and the final component a head piece or head phones. The headphones are the most interesting piece as far as energy is concerned as current is supplied from the rest of the device needed to make them work. This invention makes use of this current to power other devices.

Coil and capacitor are tuned to frequency of a radio transmitter from which the diode rectifies the signal and delivers a D.C. pulsating current , a full wave rectifier would give a better output.

To deliver an increase in power several tuned circuits could be coupled together. Results obtained from a 5 Kilowatt standard broadcast station from five miles away using only an indoor antenna to pick up the power signal. 2.5 to 3 volts at 0.5 to 1 milliwatt. A longer outdoor aerial would give better results

Please note that the newer coils using ferrite rods give a stronger signal and the coil can be substituted by one made by your self, A few turns are only needed to receive the stronger short wave stations such as radio Australia. Of course you would use your own short wave station in your country.

I have found that insulated steel wire coil gives better results than copper. The diode should also a geranium type in preference to others types.



Tate Power from the air

Tate Ambient Power Module. Joseph Tate Last Known Address 760 Waldo Point Sausalito Ca (4965) 415 331 8150 332 9918 U.S. Patent 4,628,299

This design converts radio frequency energy to power that can be usefully applied in power devices such as clocks, radios and smoke detectors.

This design makes use of a doubler, splitter and rectifier.

The device has been known to give 36 volt/9 watts.

This device does away for the need for batteries by extracting energy from natural and man made radio waves.

The device uses a coil made of the following design 479 turns of #22 wire on a 3" plastic tube, the coil should be loosely wound as a close wound coil tends to reduce power collection. One end should be connected to unit at antenna connection point and the other to an antenna of your choice .

Other coil types could be used in your experiments such as sliding induction coils that is inside one another and find the best position by moving them in different positions.

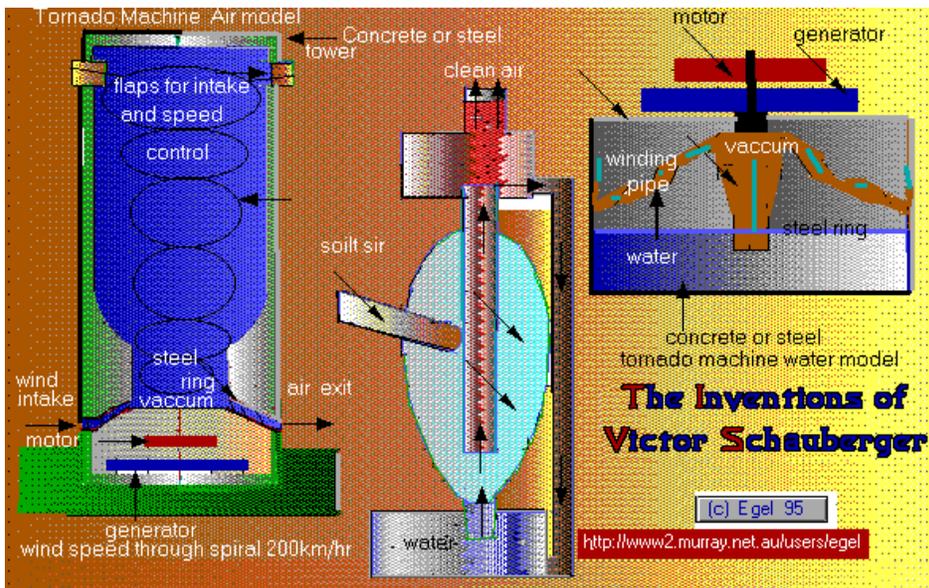
Other coil types can be found by referencing any good book on radio fundamentals. Check out the Tesla type coils as well.

Power could be also enhanced by placing a tin foil pyramid under the coil as this seems to also improve power.

The power produced also seems to improve near bridges, ships and any thing containing a great deal of metal.

A high antenna wire seems to improve the running of unit although a 7 foot whip antenna worked reasonably well too.

An interesting side line is the inventor claims to be able to detect earthquakes by the rise and fall of energy levels.



Schaubergers inventions

Victor Schauberg and the spiral flow.

If you think about it for a while, you can I am sure you can think of many ways that nature uses a spiral pattern. To the conical windings of sea shells, the spiral patterns of stellar galaxies and even to ourselves with our RNA and DNA structures in our bodies.

All the storms that ravage our planet from time to time are spiral in pattern, be they hurricanes, twisters or whirly winds that can be seen in rural Australia.

In the northern tropics of Australia the sea takes up the readily available solar energy.

Whirling sea current starts a circular uplift of heated vapour and in no time a cyclone with the full fury of powerful forces coming from within to maintain the storm and then some energy left over to cause massive damage as well as residents of Darwin Australia knew when Cyclone Tracy nearly destroyed it.

You must be familiar with the water flow out of bath tub down the drain plug spiralling in different directions depending on which part of this planet you are on.

You may have even emptied liquid from a bottle by shaking it to form a vortex and noticed it emptied quicker than if you had not..

It takes only a small amount of energy to get the vortex going but with the aid of gravity the mini cyclone continues until the bottle is emptied.

An unknown American inventor built and patented a water ram pump from information involving the spiral flow which he claims to have gleaned from a visit to the Egyptian Pyramid.

There may yet be a truth in the old laundry detergent advertisement of a white tornado in a bottle admittedly a big one.

Mankind only real attempt to utilise the spiral is in weapons of destruction by using a rifled barrel in arms ordinance to give flight stability and distance accuracy.

A man by the name of Victor Schauburger a pre world war one timber worker saw great potential in the spiral flow.

Victor being a keen observer of nature in the forest often noticed things that others did not.

He often saw lights at night in the rushing streams of his native Bavaria and was puzzled as to what they could be. Until he reasoned that they were the rocks being impacted with one another.

When he told others they did not believe him until he took from a shelf some rocks and placed them into a bucket of tap water. He took the bucket and the rocks into a dark place and reproduced what he had seen in the forest to astonished witnesses.

The Timber department where he was working had an economy drive and needed a means on how to improve their transportation of logs from the forest which up to then had been carried out by teams of oxen.

Victor suggested using the forest streams to transport the logs and estimated a saving of ninety percent.

The engineering experts were negative and pointed out that the logs they were cutting were oak and beech not know for their ability to float.

But the forester knew that on the cold Bavarian nights his idea would work. Some how over coming the opposition of the experts he convinced the owner to give him a chance to prove his idea.

He built water shutes and put in wooden slats to spiral the water flow in a manner similar to a rifle bore.

When logs were inserted into shutes the logs spun around their axis and moved like bullets without touching sides of the shutes.

The idea proved very successful.

During World War two Victor Schauburger was interned in a nazi concentration camp and was forced to work on a flying disk project using his ideas. It is not known by this author if the project was completed or if the saucers actually flew.

After World War two Victor migrated to the United States on promises by various agencies to help him develop his ideas . Those promises later proved to be hollow.

At one time he was committed to mental institution but by the timely interventions of trusted friends he was released with his sanity intact. Victor returned to Europe in 1958 and died soon after.

This man may have died but some of his ideas remain. He suggested that we look at the cooling cycle and not always be focused on the waste heat produced from our devices.

The explosive force we now use to provide energy such as in the automotive combustion cycle, for example tends to be harmful to the environment, Whilst the implosion equivalent may not if it can be found. We should be working with the laws of natural forces instead of using wasted energy to oppose them.

The Water tornado machine as illustrated

This is a machine Victor may have constructed to generate electricity. A small electric motor drives a conical center piece which has a large water inlet.

As the device spins a centrifugal force raises the water level and forces the water out through two spiral arms.

The arms nearly reach to the outer limits of containment vessel and a recoil action is produced when the water sprayed out comes into contact with a wavy or rippled steel ring.

The water then flows back to collection area by means of gravity.

The centrifugal force in the spiral arms creates a reduction in pressure on bottom part and this leads to great efficiency.

The two arms were said to look like a wild animals harmonic spiral horns thick at the base and coming to a thin point at each end.

When the machine was running the generator was then switched on line.

Clean Air Machine

This another spiral device but uses the shape of an oval egg.

Soilt air is introduced from the side and combined with water that the reduced pressure draws from the bottom via a tube . The spiral flow in the tube

cleans the air with water which flows back to the base. Clean air then exits from the top.

The Wind Tornado machine with a Mega watt

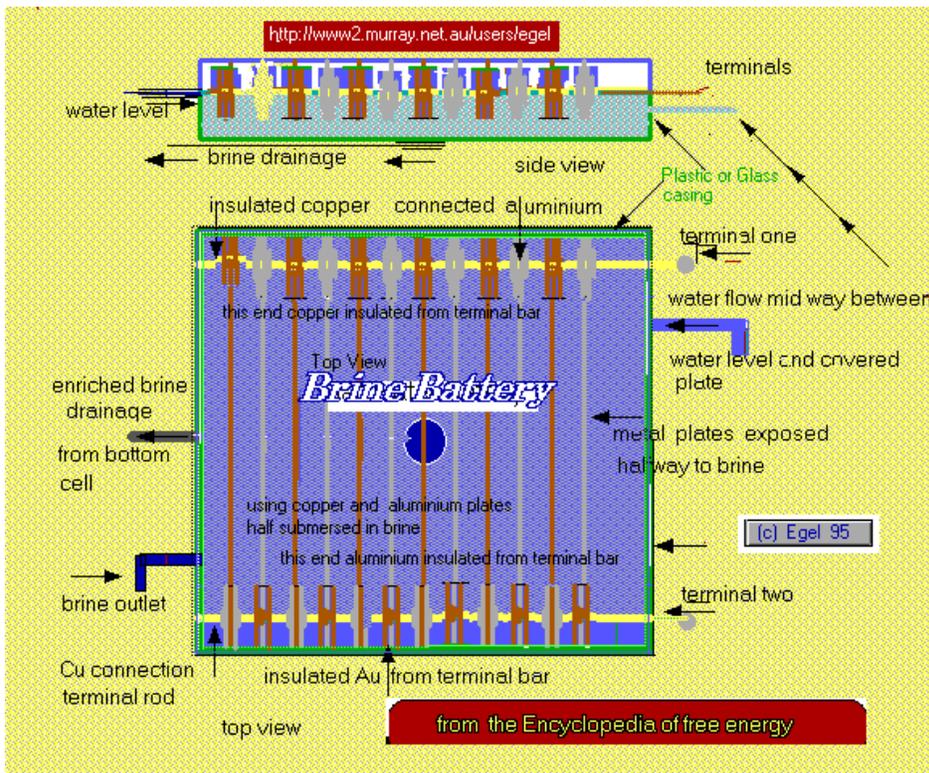
James Yen working for the American company Grumman Aerospace estimates a turbine of only six feet in diameter could give a mega watt where as normally a conventional one of two hundred feet would be needed

The concrete silo as illustrated has an open top and is open to one side. A electric motor could be switched on to begin the whirlwind and once the swirling action had begun could be reduced in speed or taken off line.

An air flow enters from the top of the tower and the air is forced to whirl because of the way the tower is constructed. When the air flow is whirling a reduction in air pressure is caused Air coming from the bottom is drawn into the vacuum and in doing so drives a air turbine generator.

Experiments with wind tunnels seem to confirm this idea will perform as expected.

We may let get to see a spiral action in generation of our power needs if scientific establishment is ready to seriously look at it.



Simple battery made with salt

Scrap metal battery

Salt dissolved in water with two strips of different metals can be used to make a battery.

The reaction that causes this flow of electricity dissolves one of the metals and then plates it on the other electrode.

The metals that could be used are copper, iron, tin, zinc and aluminium. A scrap battery could be made using any two of these metals by placing the differing metals in alternate rows.

Suspend the metals from insulated supports into the brine solutions. It is recommended that copper be one of the metals used in your battery.

Use salt to water in the ratio 10:1 that is 5 pounds of water by weight to 1/2 pound of salt.

Attach a wire to each electrode and wire either as series connection or parallel connection.

Each metal pair combination will give approx .5 of volt, the current level will depend on the plate area.

Alternate use not illustrated.

Unit employing the electro gravitational desalination of saline water U.S. patent no 3,474,014.

The invention is owned by General Marine Technology Corporation the address is unknown maybe someone can help me.

They seem to encourage experimenters to build their own units but would get upset if built for commercial profit.

In this application several combinations of copper tubing and aluminium rods cells are placed standing upright.

Each cell is separated from one another and has an inlet some where near the bottom of the copper tube length

A area is provided to collect the increase brine concentration at bottom of each tube cell.

A water outlet is provided on opposite side of cell in the copper tube near the top and fed to the bottom of the next one.

Above this is an electrical connection between the copper tube and aluminum provided by a 10 ohm resistor and clear of the brine.

For a hundred gallons a day unit the following are required, a scaled down unit would produced less fresh water and current.

copper tubing 1" diameter X.03 wall by 64 inches long

660 required 3,520 feet in total.

Aluminium rod of same length 1/2 inch diameter use P.V.C. tubing to provide connections between cells

A means needs to be provided to remove the brine from bottom of each tube cell at periodic times when there is a build up of high concentration of salt crystals.

This means opening tubes at the bottom for a fraction of a second while the unit is still running to remove the salt build up.

There are 30 rows of cells and 23 cells to the row

Water flows from the bottom to top in each cell one after the other.

If you want to replace the 10 ohm resistors connect each cell in series so that extra voltage is added from each cell

The electrical circuit must be completed for this unit to work and why not a motor.

From information obtained the average total of 996 watts would be available so this should be enough to drive a small water pump of 1/4 to 1/3 hp to supply filtered sea water or bore water to the unit.

The aluminium rod is fixed inside copper tube with 1/4" space all around to allow the water freedom to flow out of the bottom and the top and inside between the copper tube and aluminium rod.

Brine is fed very slowing from the bottom of the copper tubing, and an electro galvanic response takes place where in simple terms the salt ions are send to the bottom outlet zone.

Meanwhile because there is a flow of water the lesser dense salty brine is carried out to the top and fed to bottom section of another cell and so on until water becomes pure.

Power supply is directly related to the desalination activity and from time to time the aluminium rods will become coated with hydroxides these can be removed by use of a vibrator on each aluminium rod to shake the hydroxides loose.

Care should be exercised during the vibration exercise as there is the danger of an electrical short or an electrocution.

The minimum flow rate should not be less than 10% of the optimum flow rates in units over 10 gallons.

This unit functions not only as a water desalinators but as power source as well.

Babylon battery

In the early history of what is now as Iraq then know as Babylon there is evidence that they knew how to make batteries.

Researchers found a small clay pot with two different metal pieces in it and could not work out what it did.

Until one of them poured some vinegar in it and connected leads to a multimeter and found it gave a current.

These people certainly knew how to make wine and some must have turned to vinegar and they also knew how to work metals in their weapons.

It is suggested it was kept secret by the early citizens of Iraq and those in the know, who used it to electroplate items to look like gold and then they passed them off as the real thing to early tourists. A real good money earner for the time.

Inventions

Below are a few inventions that could or could have changed the way we do things:

The Bascle carburetor

was patented in the fifties it was supposed to raise mileage by 50% and reduce pollution 45%

Kendig Carburetors

Produced an invention called the variable venturi carburetor. most were hand made. claimed to double fuel economy.

Super Carburetor

A Canadian inventor C.N. Progue in the late thirties developed a carburetor which claimed to give 200mpg.

Water to gas

Guido F. Franch demonstrated a water to gas mixture, according to chemists it worked better than petrol. According to Franch his secret was to use coal powder in his conversion.

Burning water

in the thirties early tractors used three tanks a tank for petrol, another for kerosene and one for water. After using the petrol to start the tractor they then switched over to a cheaper mixture of kero and water.

Petrol and water mix

United International Research presented a report they were using a mixture of 50% water , 45% petrol,alcohol and a bonding agent which kept the formulation together.

Ultrasonic Fuel Systems

used ultra sonics to vibrate existing fuels to a smaller size a 20 % increase was expected from these units.

Super Milage from Fuel Vapourization.

car fuel was heated in fuel tank and then vapour fed into carburetor several inventors got positive results, but was not taken up for some reason.

The Alexander Fuelless Car System

Robert Alexander put together a small 7/8 12 volt motor that provided the power to start and when going a air and hydraulic took over recharging batteries. U.S. Patent 3913004

Salter's Ducks

Large floats moving up and down with ocean tides to produce electrical energy. scale models worked well.

Zurbis Electric car circuit design

the Zurbis invention cut energy drain on starting by 75% the design is claimed to have doubled the efficiency of the electric motor U.S patent 3,809,978(31)

Air Powered Engines

in 1816 a Scottish inventor Robert Sterling designed an engine that ran on hot air. in 1975 British atomic energy commission came up with a liquid version which was nothing more than pipes and valves.

Electostatics

When static electricity is made to flow over a red hot object it is cooled. The tabernacle of the christian bible seems to be a large electro static collector and storage unit. Rumor has it that a device of the biblical dimension was built in the seventies but found it too dangerous to let it remain.

Flying Disks

John Searl of England built what he called levity disks while working on electrical motor he noticed emf was given off as it wa spun. He claims to have built a disk which glowed pink and then disappeared. He also claimed his disk designs created a vaccum around his craft and once free'd of gravitation attraction forces, it disappeared. Also claims to have built several others.

Laithwaite Anti Gravity

Prof Eric Laithwaite devised an anti gravity machine consisting of two spinning gyro scopes. It depended on the assumption that no energy was required to return gyroscopes to original starting position.

Lyle D. Atkins

Of Houston worked out a method to convert organic moistened waste material between aluminium and copper electrode plates to produce electrical energy of any size. It was said a special bacteria was also involved.

Physicist Alvin M Marks patented an electrical generator . the device was two foot long put out 10 watts and 50,000 volts of D.C.power using nothing but a jet of electrical charged air and water vapour. Charged particles shot from the generator unit, hit a repulsive field, build up an electrical charge and then raced towards a collector unit where the charge is removed.

DE Land Frost Guard Orchard Protector

An American orchadist has ditched his frost protection devices and installed the following. Starting with a 32 foot high tower from which spring seven underground wires from the top of the tower and out to max radius of 144 feet from the tower. At the end of each wire there is a 5 inch alnico magnet which was wound with wire. The magnets were pointed towards the north pole and towards the tower slightly 45 degrees There was just enough excess wire to extend beyond the soil and point in alignment towards the top of the tower. One of the seven wires was in carefully alignment to the magnetic north pole

Pharoahs Pump

In the nineteen thirties inventors become interested in the pyramids and though it was one big water pump. several models were built between years 40' to 60' and functioned Despite patent being granted it never took off.

The Future

Who can really predict the future. The only ones who really know are the ones living there.

The shiny saucers that others see. are they from other systems? or could they just be from the earths distant future.

Just our future relatives checking out their ancestors. If we took the time to look. Could we recognise their faces amongst us?. The discoveries they make. To make ours look insignificant by comparison.

Maybe if we tried really hard again today could this be the beginning of a new golden age for us all.

Inventions and ideas for this age lost in the midst of time being discovered and used again.

Where others see problems I see solutions waiting to be found.

I don't want to fight you my earth brother For crumbs in the sand. For over that small rise lies a banquet Laid out waiting for the two of us . with seating space enough for our unknown earth cousins as well

Making a Difference

Here is an extract of a factual story that appeared in the late nineteen century or early twenty century:

A man today has been arrested for trying trick people into investing in a phoney device. A device he says is able to convey the human voice over any distance via metal wire so that it can be understood at the other end.

This con man calls the device a telephone which is meant to convey a similarity to the word telegraph and capture the victim confidence because of the wide use of the telegraph today.

Well informed people who are familiar with the operation of the telegraph know that is impossible to send a persons voice over wire.

AND ANOTHER

is the real inventor of the refrigeration process largely ignored and thrown into prison and the multi nationals swooped when the patents ran out.

HERE WE GO AGAIN

If God had meant men to fly he would have given them wings

Up to two years after the Wright Brothers had made their first historial powered flight at Kitty Hawk there were still people who had trouble in

believing that it was possible and that it had happened despite all the newspaper reports.

Another virtual unknown:

Nicola Tesla who did so much to bring about the twenty century which he virtually invented himself with the credit usually going to others.

He is the man we have to thank for the wide use of alternating current in polyphase motors, fluoro lighting, radio etc.

Even then he had a fight on his hands with Edison who wanted the use the far inferior Direct current method of energy transfer.

Without his gift of royalties to George Westinghouse, we would today be struck with a DC power station every quarter of mile for our power needs.

Though out history there have been many people who have contributed to society the things that we now enjoy, and who were then accused of fraud or deceit and later to have their ideas proven and stolen from them.

To the persons who are reading this, you can make a difference, maybe not in financial support, but by keeping an open mind on every thing presented to you, offer help to people trying to make a difference, try to understand and don't always take the word of the experts as the final say without question.

Make up your own mind based on the information available to you and if you can't get any material then actively seek it.

The world today is in such a mess, every where Pollution, energy shortages, food shortages, corrupt people in positions of power

Powerful self interested groups looking out for number one whether it is good for anyone else's interest or not.

The list of what's wrong grows daily.

The world today needs all the help it can get today. The Governments won't change it, the multi nationals won't really help either.

The only one's that can are groups of individuals and others like you, all over the world really caring and moved to action and support for each other any where on this planet we call our home !!! EARTH !!!

Take a Stand now

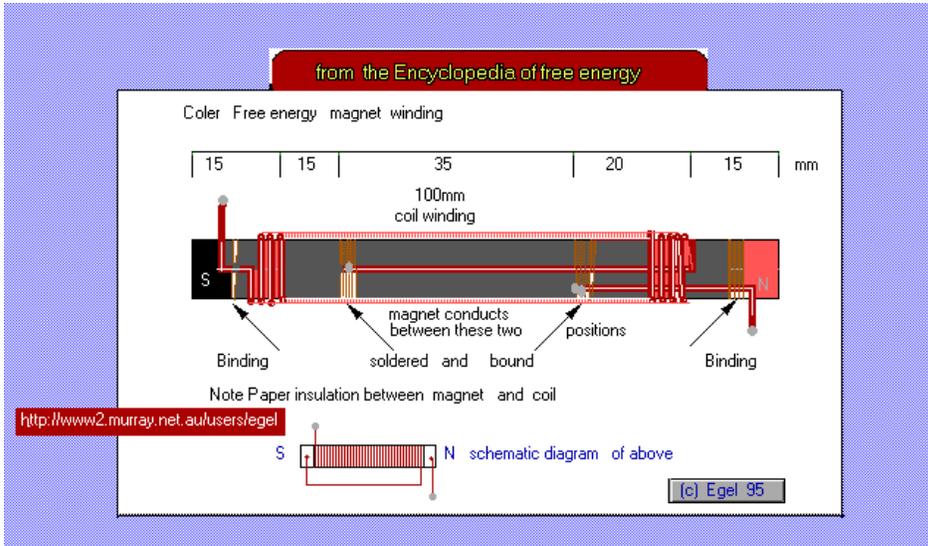
Find your nitch

Make A Difference

Contribute

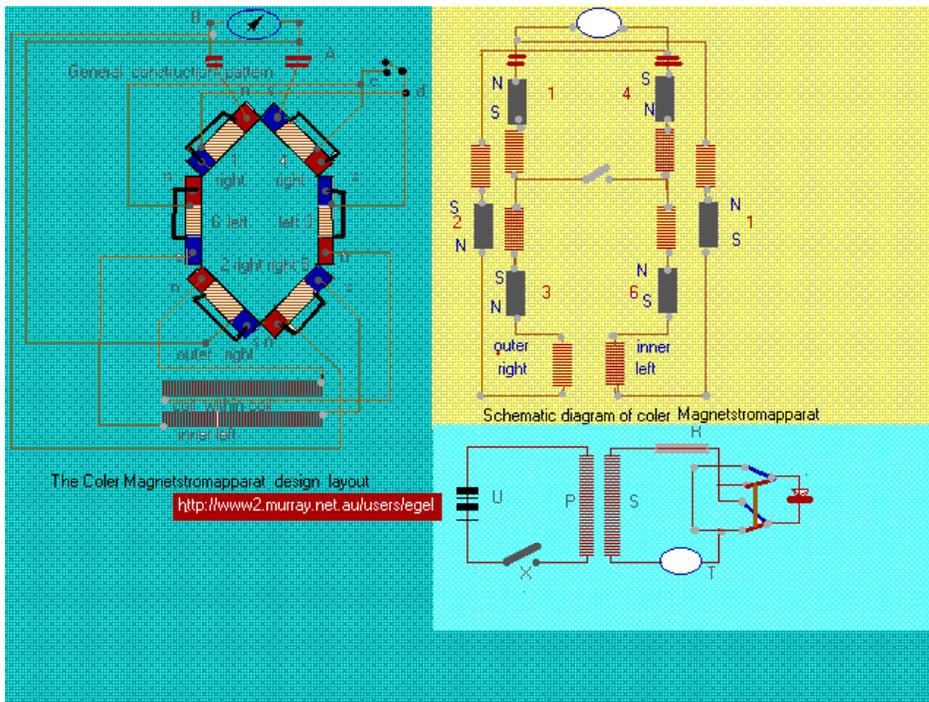
Don't keep forever on the public road, going only where others have gone. Leave the beaten track occasionally and dive into the woods. You will be certain to find something you have never seen before.

Alexandra Graham Bell



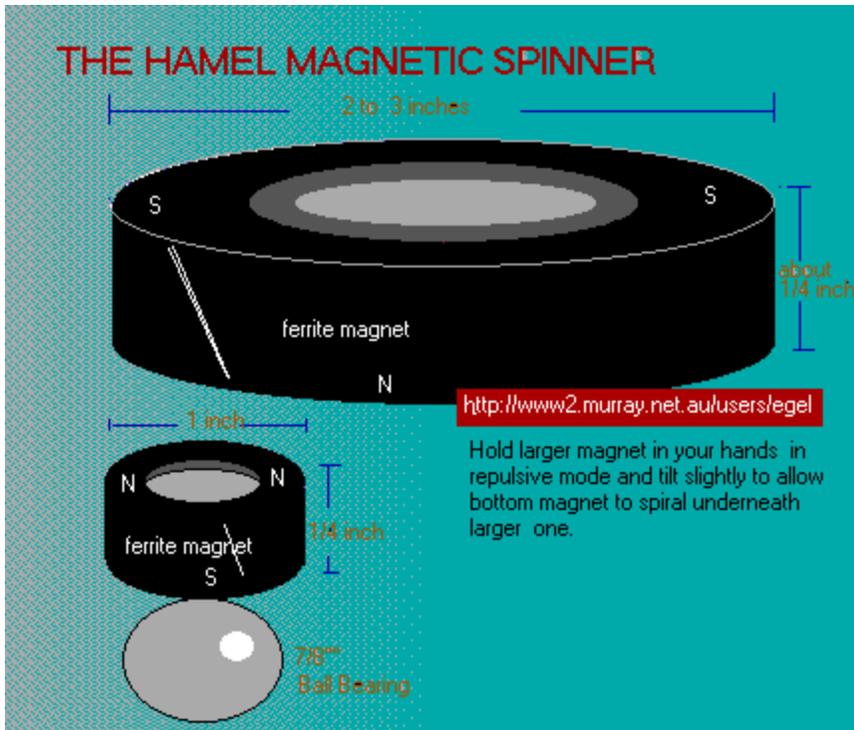
Captain Hans Coler device.

This device called the magnetromapparata was invented in 1933. It needed no outside power sources to function. Since an official interest was noted from the heads of the German navy at the time who felt an investigation was necessary and an official report was produced. Experts examined the device and could find no fraud. It was judged Coler was an honest experimenter but no expert opinion was forth coming to how the unit operated.



The device consisted of permanent magnets of steel ,copper coils and capacitors in a special holding arrangement. The device incorporated six steel magnets in a six sided arrangement where the magnets were connected in series with the coils of about .33 ohm resistance to form part of the circuit. That is a conducting path was made through the magnet core. The design also incorporated two small capacitors, a switch and a pair of sliding solenoid coils , one fitting inside the other. as shown in illustration. To allow the device to power up the following was done. The switch was left open. The magnet and coil combination were moved slightly apart using a mechanical arrangement of cranks and sliders that allowed each magno coil combination to be altered equally, There was a wait of several minutes between changes. The sliding coils were also set to different positions relative to one another. These changes were made often until a precise point was reach as indicated on the voltmeter. The switch was then closed. There were still more changes more slowly this time until the best result was achieved. Several tests gave the 450 millivolt for period of some hours other times 60 millivolts was all they could get. The best voltage obtained was about 12 volts and remained there indefinitely until the unit was shut down. I believe that this device has some similarities to the Hendershot design. Coler was also said to have created a device called the stromerzeuger. This consisted of a arrangement of steel magnets, flat coils and copper plates on open arms mounted in a parallel combination with one another and fed power from a tranformer from the centre.. The output is said to have lit a blank of lights of which the output exceeded the

input power level. He was said to have built a 10 watt unit in 1925 and a 70 watt unit in 1933. Other units followed until the end of the war where work seems to have come to halt.



The Hamel Spinning device

At this time in Canada there is man by the name of David Hamel who claims to have been contacted by aliens who showed him how to produce a flying saucer using the power of magnetic repulsion to power this craft.

David Hamel claims to have made a design using about \$3000 dollars of tandy one inch magnets which when flew created a bright light as it ascended towards the heaven.

At the same time electrical equipment in the area failed to function.

FREE ENERGY DEMONSTRATION.

fig 1

string

metal key ring

ball bearing

magnet

fig 2

<http://www2.murray.net.au/users/legel>

(c) Egel 95

Try this yourself

gently lower a key ring holder by string upon a ball bearing or metal object which is sitting upon a ceramic magnetic (Tandy) and then gently pull up.
 The ball bearing should remain attached to the key ring without the magnets influence.
 if you hang this up by the string it will remain attached until acted upon.
 if you handle the string too roughlyly the connection will be broken

if you take the key ring and ball bearing apart you will not be able to make them come to together again without repeating step one.

Question Where is the energy coming from to hold the ball bearing and key ring together?

The experiment

The drawing is an experiment that has excited some free energy personnel

although David Hamel does not claim it to be a free energy device but a demonstration of a greater principle.

But never the less the experiment is interesting to perform and is cheap to do so.

Parts Needed.

2 to 3 inch circular ceramic magnet with just over 7/8 inch hole in the centre

1 tandy 1 inch circular magnet or thereabouts

one steel ball bearing 7/8 inch in diameter

a hard surface kitchen top is excellent.

METHOD

Place the ball bearing on the hard surface and then place the one inch magnet on top of the ball bearing

if it tilts over don't worry as when you bring the larger magnet with your hand towards the one inch magnet it

will come back up.

The magnet should be in an opposing mode that is north against north or south against south..

Move the larger magnet into position with your hands and hold it one inch or so above the smaller magnet.

The smaller magnet will find it own position from then on you will need to tilt the larger magnet with your hands

slightly to promote a spiral forward motion under the bigger magnet.

Keep the magnets far enough apart so that so do not become attached to one another.

with some practice you should be able to keep the ball bearing and magnet spinning for several minutes.

FLYING VEHICLES

from the Encyclopedia of free energy

Normal pressure area

low pressure area
craft is pushed and pulled forward

Cabin

Craft projects

Ionic rays

producing vaccum

H.V source

Ion Flying disc [C] Egel 95

Ion rays must be emitted from 50% of the craft area from within the 8 areas top and bottom

to land or rise emit rays from top or bottom

Electokinetic Apparatus

glass tumbler cardboard

egg milk bottle

Coffee mug Plastic place mat

Directional Control

Pressure Experiments

Flying vehicles

What is described is a means of propulsion for such a flying disk. The entire outer skin of craft is covered with means of producing Cathode ionizing rays. When an ionizing ray is produces it breaks down a layer of air to form a vacuum and then is re absorbed into the air. This could be a means of propelling a craft through the air. The reports of these craft seem to indicate they prefer flying in a straight line for any given direction This could be achieved by the following means. For directional control the vehicles skin is divided into sixteen sections eight above on top and eight below. Please note

more less sections could be used in the guidance of the flying vehicle. To move the craft in any direction half of these sections must be switched to on and producing ionizing rays and the others to off leaving this area to a be normal air pressure. To move in any direction set the vacuum producing sections so that mid section top and bottom is in the direction you wish to go. The air in front of craft for this direction is then turned into a vacuum and the normal air pressure behind craft pushes it into the low pressure area and because the ionizing rays continues the craft continues to move in forward direction. To go up the entire top surface is turned to vacuum producing rays and the bottom is turn off. The craft entire craft moves upwards. To go down reverse the above process. To power the craft an ionizing cathode ray generator could be employed as described in the ION CATHODE GENERATOR This vehicle could not have portholes as the changing air pressures could cause them to break so TV cameras would needed to be mounted around the edge of craft to aid in navigation. The Ionizing field would produce a very bright light and would be very dangerous to anyone standing near when in operation and could only be safely approached, when all of cathode emitting units were turned to off. The fields would not effect the crew as the rays are projected outwards and the radiation danger would probably be less than the normal environment. Those claiming to have seen a UFO have often reported bright lights and some have had strange radiation burns on their bodies giving witness to their stories.

Pressure Experiments. The following experiments are included to show to you the power of a vacuum and air pressure that surrounds us. Glass Tumbler Place some water in a glass tumbler ,surprisingly it does not need to full as some suggest. Place a piece of cardboard or playing card over the top of glass and with a hand holding card in place. Tip card and glass tumbler over quickly and remove you hand and the air pressure from the outside and the vacuum inside will hold the card and water in place without pouring onto the ground if done properly.

Egg in Milk Bottle If you can get a milk bottle you can perform this experiment. and a not too big fresh egg and piece of paper and a lighter. Put a slight splash of water around the top of the milk bottle to allow slight lubrication. Light a piece of paper and drop into milk bottle wait until the paper has nearly burn out and place egg on the neck of the bottle. When the air inside of bottle has cooled it creates a slight vacuum in milk bottle and the outside pressure forces the egg inside bottle. If you soak the egg in vinegar it will remove the outer shell and may make it easier to perform the experiment. Now that you have got the egg in the bottle how do you get it out? The only way I have seen is to put the bottle in your mouth and with lips around entire bottle give a strong

blow and then put the egg into inside of neck of bottle. Keep blowing until egg starts to move through neck to outside. There is another way however pour hot water into the bottle pour the egg into the neck and wait for the air inside the bottle to heat up and wait for the air pressure to build up and push the egg out. You could probably do the above experiment like this with a small blown up balloon and a glass jar. The balloon would certainly be easier to remove than the egg.

This I have seen this happen by accident. A hot coffee cup that has just been finished with and still hot is turned upside down on plastic place mat. What happens when the coffee cup cools there is a partial vacuum created inside the cup and the place mat is drawn into the cup and a seal is formed around the lip of the cup. When the cup is picked up later the place mat goes with it too.

Electrokinetic Apparatus Invented by T.T. Brown Filed July 3 1957 number 2,949,550 This device consisted of two disk shaped devices mounted on a freely revolving platform which carries two high voltage charges one positive and one negative supplied by a high voltage source. The disks themselves are made of a dialectic centre, upon which are placed two conductors on the rims, one being made positive and the other one being made negative. Both saucers have electrical connections the same, that is both of the back conductors on each disk are positive and the front conductors are negative. The two conductors on any single disk should be far enough apart to prevent voltage sparking crossover between the two conductors on the said disk. Upon applying the high voltage to both disks the apparatus began to revolve around the centre post gradually gathering speed.

Inventors of note

This by no means a comprehensive list I'm sure there are others, if you need some publicity via this forum let me know I'll add you to the list in next edition.

Dennis Lee of Conserve Financial services

Led a team of inventors in 1987 and claimed that have they had solved the energy needs of the planet he claims that by using what he terms the use of refrigeration and low temperature phase change as well as the use vacuums and high pressure and gases other than those provided by water. he was able

to generate electricity from heat that is available from the environment even in a blizzard. or in a cold room. 150 page book and three video tapes (american video standard) for US Dollars \$59.95 security deposit will be returned if not satisfied on return of purchase. Better World Technology P.O Box 653 McAfee NJ 07428, U.S. suggest you write to confirm the price and availability Please note some investors have expressed disagreement with funding provided to him by themselves

Lester J Hendershot

Inventor of electronic toys and biggest claim that he could extract electrical energy from the environment by the use of multi wound coils around a condenser wrapped around stain less steel cylinder. Several threats were made against his life Survived by his son who now continues his father work. Mark Hendershot has put together an information packet about his fathers work and sells it for U.S. \$64.95 to help with the work Mark M Hendershot 16541 Redmond Way #160 Redmond Wa 98052 U.S.A

Bruce De Palma

Trying to find a way to generate over unity power with what amounts to an idea by Nicola Tesla by rotating magnet and cylinder together biggest problem at present seems to be how to collect the electrical energy. Calls his device A Closed path Homopolar Machine.

John Bedini

G Field device seems to be a twelve volt battery ,a controller/switcher and a twelve volt motor driving a generator causing it output to be transferred back to the battery. Secret may be in the frequency of operation of the switcher controlling both the motor and generator in sequence that is one off one on. Further information available from Bedini Electronics Inc last known address P.O box 769 San Fernando ,CA 91341

T.E Bearden theory of how to get free energy from the environment entitled Towards a new Electromagnetics.

Nicola Tesla

Perhaps the greatest electrical engineer and inventor this century has seen even surpassing Edison Gave us numerous inventions ranging from water fountains to the three phase power system and induction motors. Astounding achievement for his time was the construction of two A.C. Generator plants at Niagara Falls in 1895 which produced eleven mega watts.

Believed he could transmit electrical energy anywhere in the world with the need of wire but ran out of financial support before he could make his dream a reality. His laboratory mysteriously caught fire and was immediately offered financial help from the money men of his day if he would work for them. Nicola Tesla refused. On his death his abode was raided by the American Government agencies and his belongings seized Unusual for any person unless there was something to hide.

John Lorenzen

Featured on the Australian ABC Tv showing his energy independent farm and experiments of the use of hydrogen fuel. Unfortunately this program did not show how his system worked.

Bruce Cathie

A retired New Zealand airline pilot, has formulated ideas of how the Universe works, by using the rules of harmonics of time,space ,light,energy he has calculated

Moray B King

Built a unit he claimed could extract energy from the environment by the use of special plasma tubes tuned to resonate at particular frequency several attempts made on his life. His family still trying to duplicate results their father achieved.

Roy J.Myers

The Arizona convict inventor who was paroled for thirty days while he went to Washington to secure a patent. Device consisted of magnetized steel plates set in a circle the method of preparing them was apparently kept secret the mechanism attracts electricity .This was then carried by wires to a transformer.

Howard Johnson

U.S. Patent no 4,151,431 has put together a magnetic motor consisting of only magnets some of these are specially shaped.

Hans Coler

German pre world war 2 inventor who then had the rank of captain put together several energy units that were claimed to have produced electricity. Questioned by the Allied powers after war and is suggested they saw working devices.

John R. R Searl

During 1946-1956 claims that were built by himself a series of flying disks that flew under there own power obtained from the enviroment.

R Kromrey

Designed an unusual generator in that all four amature poles are of the same direction that is all being north or all are south poles. Whilst stator are normal configuration. United States Patent 3,374,376 filed Jan 3 1964 see illustration

Mr Perrigo

From 1916 to 1927 Kansas city Mo., newspapers of the day reported on his device called an electrical accumulator which drew electricity from the atomosphere not many details but passing people and fanning air currents increased the power output.

Chauncey J Britten

Device extract energy from the air radio apparatus U.S. pat 1826,727 file october 1932

John Ecklin

Has put together elctrical generators with no brushes it consist of two set of c shaped magnets or electromagnets and two pickup coils at 90 degrees to each other, in the centre is a rotating magnetic pathway that makes and breaks a magnetic circuit between magnet and the pickup coils. John Ecklin 6143 K. Edsall rd. Alexandria Va 22304.

Paul Brown

Has also offered designs for variable reluctance generators as well

Stan Meyer of Grove City Florida

Claims to have putt together a fuel cell that vibrates with the resonant frequency of water to liberate the hydrogen gas in water allows for the economical release of hydrogen and gives greater control some doubts about him however

Robert Adams

New Zealand inventor. Has a device called the Adams Pulsed Motor Generator device consist a four pole amature of like poles and six pole position stator four of the stator positions are used to drive motor while the other two act to pickup generator current Inquiries directed to Nexus Australia. Where they have a manual detailing the device.

Joseph R. Zurbis

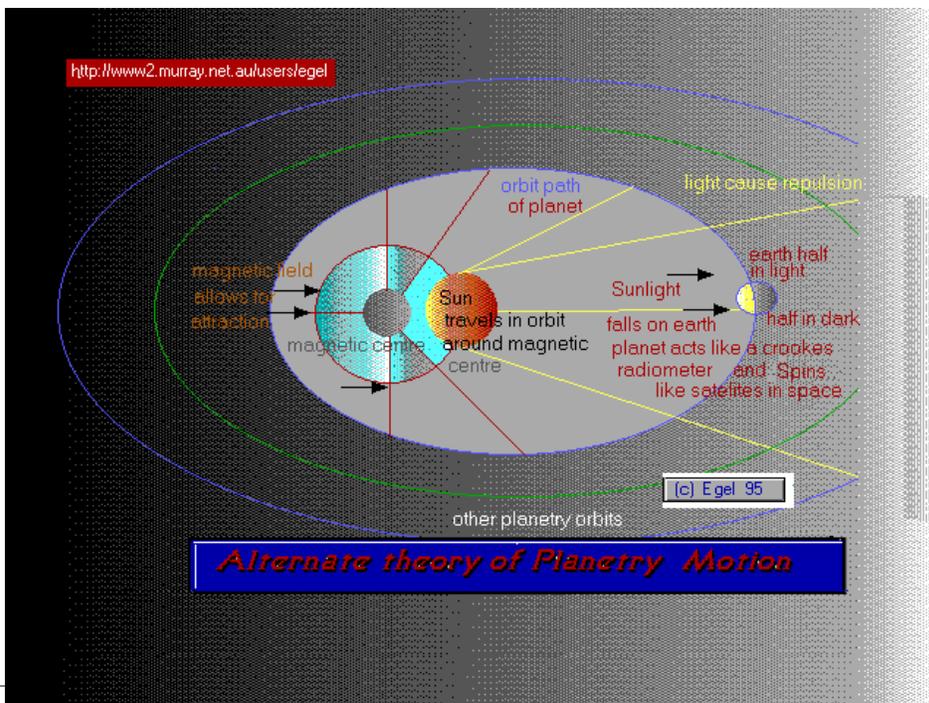
In 1969 becoming digusted with his normal automobile invested a couple of hundred dollars on putting together an electrical car .he succeed in in producing an unique design which he estimated cost only \$100 a year to run. the patent claimed doubling the efficiency of the series motor. U.S. pat #3,809,978(31)

Ed Gray

Built a electric motor using battery voltage increase so that it would jump spark gaps and give pulsating magnetic fields. claims was more than 90% efficient. U.S pat#3,890,548

Viktor Schauberger 1885-1958

Bavarian inventor who sought answers from nature in the particular the spiral Felt that present sciences concentrated on the destructive side of nature to produce energy and felt we should be working with nature using the non destructive side of.(implosion rather than explosive.) see more in main body of disk magazine.



A New theory of Planetary Motion (maybe)

Before I explain this theory, we need to make some things clear. The rules you may be able to confirm in your public or science library. The assumptions I make, I don't think you will be able to.

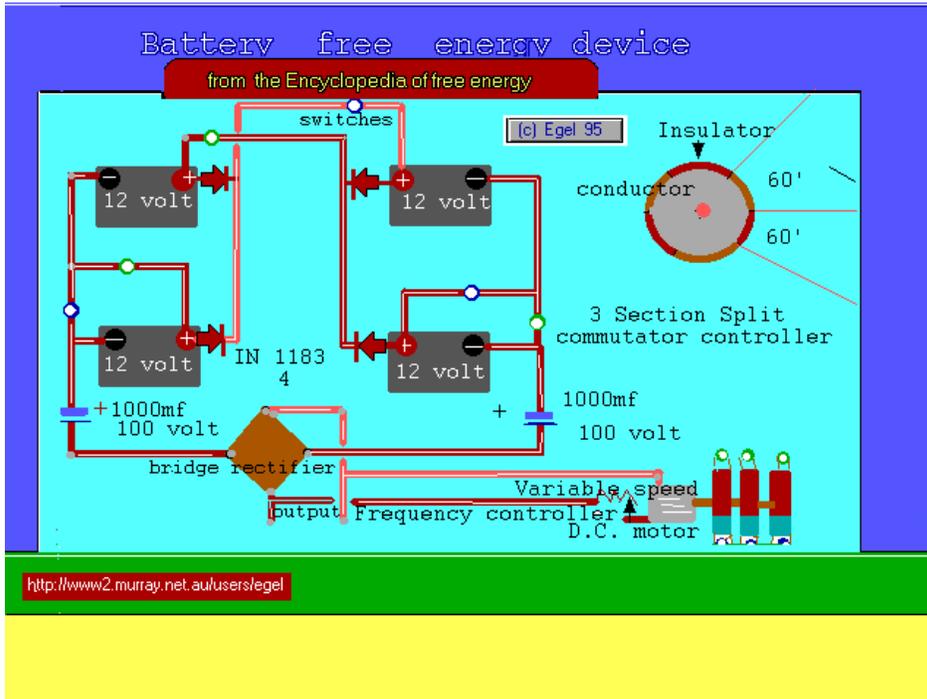
First Rule

Light rays tend to repel. You want an example take Crookes tube or it's better known name, a radio meter. Put this bulb with its four spinning vanes one side of each painted black and the other painted white into bright sunlight and watch it spin. The better the light source the faster the vanes will spin. Admittedly the vanes are in a vacuum. Now take a man made satellite in space, with a much bigger vacuum surrounding it, one side in light the other in darkness and what happens. Yes that's right it spins when the sunlight is exposed to it. How about working on something a little bigger than Earth perhaps a big bulb in space one side lit with light and the other side in darkness and sitting in one big mother of a vacuum. What do you think would happen this time. What does the earth do in every twenty four hour period. In science classes we were taught the earth had only one magnetic field going north south. Could they have been wrong, are there more than one? Think about this for a while. Get a normal magnetic compass and let it line up to magnetic north and south. If there were a weaker magnetic field of differing polarity would the compass indicate a presence, probably not especially if it was only a tiny ceramic, but the field would exist just the same and be overridden by the more powerful one in the vicinity. A rule we were taught that at school science, magnetic lines of force do not cross: Therefore if this is true, there could be pockets of self contained magnetic fields of differing magnetic polarity and strength occurring naturally here on earth. yet undiscovered. Now to take this one step further, could there be a large magnetic field out there in space undiscovered or are the people not yet informed about.

Second Rule

Light repels magnetic fields. If there was? What would be the result of the sun in contact with this field? Would the light and magnetic forces balance each other out. Could the sun actually move around a magnetic field in orbit and not be a static body as generally assumed. As you are probably aware no independent body in space is really at rest. If the sun moved in this real circular orbit at the same speed it takes earth to orbit the sun, could this be the reason for the elliptical orbits the planets take. At the differing times in the orbit

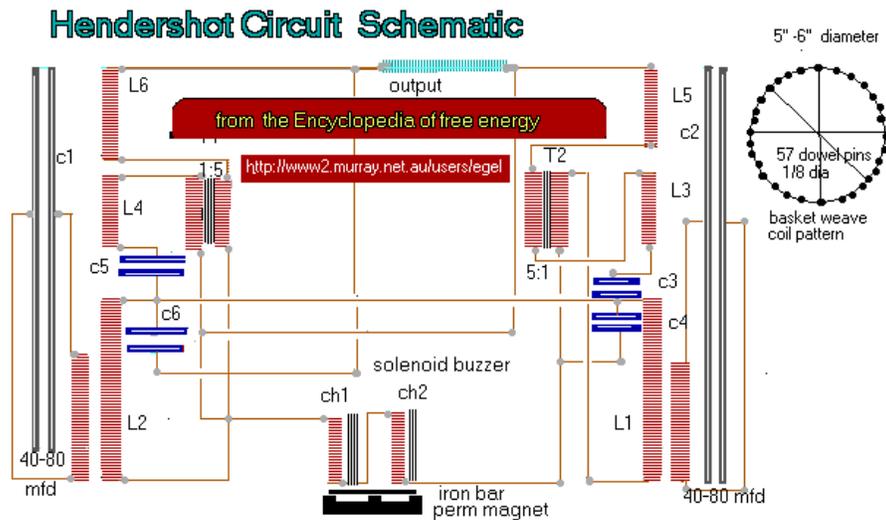
the magnetic field would have a greater influence on the planet pulling it towards this magnetic field. Whilst at other times the sun would have a greater influence and tend to repel the planet away, the combination of these two forces would balance out to give an appearance of an elliptical planetary orbit. Pure conjecture or is it? You decide for yourself.



Battery free energy claim

There are a number variations on this theme. Some are all electronic and have electronic all switching [power transistors] driven by a variable electronic sine wave generator. In reality they are the following design as illustrated. A twelve volt lead acid battery will usually deliver a voltage of between 12 and 13.5 volts, therefore to charge this battery a voltage greater than this would be needed. To achieve this four batteries are used, in one half of the switching cycle two batteries are connected in series to give 24 volts and fed to the other two connected in parallel as 12 volts. In the other half cycle the batteries previously charged as twelve volts are now a parallel connection of twenty four volts and are now charging the other two as twelve volts. On the diagram the green circles represent switches that are activated by motorised activator and are in either on or off mode together. The blue circles represent the other set of switches and are off when the green ones are on. The arrows represent

power diodes and that help direct the power flow. The key to making this device work seems to be the frequency of the switching operation. This is achieved by a variable speed electrical motor driving a set of insulated disks with metal contacts fixed to wheels. The wheels themselves making intermittent contact with outer part of the switch [see diagram] when rotated. A power rectifier and a full wave bridge convert the pulsating current to a dc supply. Apparently the right resonance switching triggers something in the chemical and electrical characteristics to give better charging than expected and resulting in claims of over unity power from some constructors.

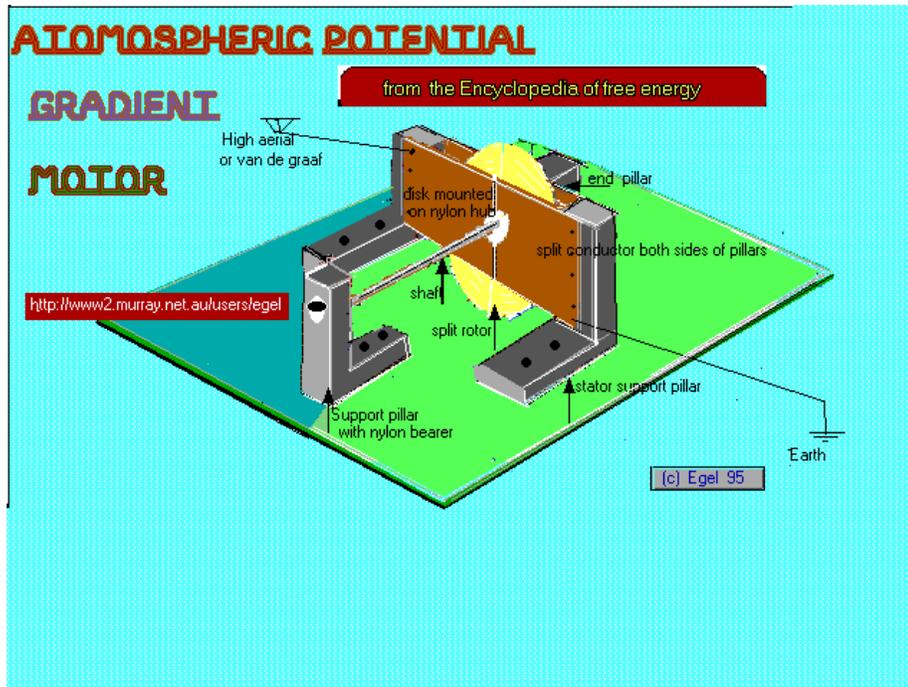


Hendershot Electrical Generator

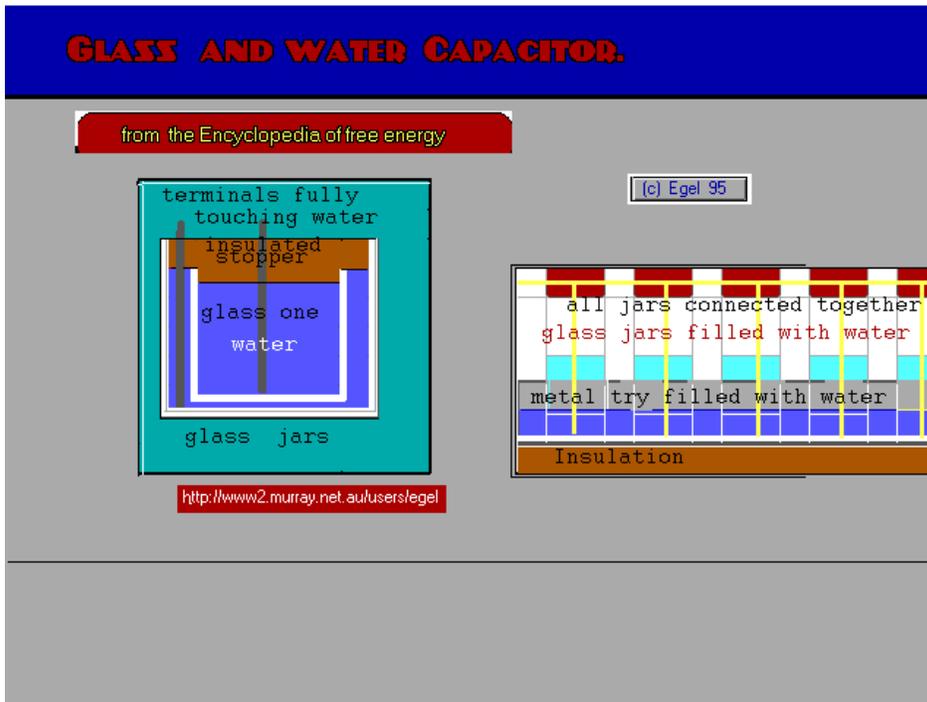
The Hendershot Electrical Generator. During the 1920's an Inventor in the United States called Lester Hendershot produced a device which claimed produced useful power of a about 300 watts. The device proved however to be erratic in operation. The inventor claimed he was tapping the space energy field. The Hendershot generator consists of a special arrangement of two basket weave coils with each of them being of three coils themselves. Each basket weave coils were placed around a stainless steel cylinder upon which before a full capacitor al foils had been wrapped. The unit also consisted of two transformers of 5:1 transformers, magnetic clapper unit, from which the unit was triggered and additional capacitors. For those who are interested in the full

construction details, his son Mark Hendershot who is trying to continue the work, has available a full set of construction plans of the generator and details of his father's life work. A copy can also be obtained from the Tesla bookshop

Atmospheric Motor



Atmospheric Potential Gradient Motor A simple motor using electrostatic energy gathered from the air or from a electrostatic machine. The device consists of one split armature of two semi circular metal disks mounted on a smaller insulated disk mounted to a common axle. On the arm supports are bolted four metal face plates one to left ,one to right in the front and two in the rear of the rotor. The face plates cover the entire disk surface with a gap through the centre where they are not joined and where the axle comes through. The Face plates on the left hand are connected to an aerial as long as possible to gather sufficient static electricity. A small piece of wire is soldered to the face plate and the other end makes contact with the rotor plate. The right hand side is similar except it is connected to good earth. How it works The unit works by the aerial gathering a static charge from the air and transferring it to the left face plates and then to the rotor face. As both metals now have the same charge a repelling effect takes place and the other side of the rotor with

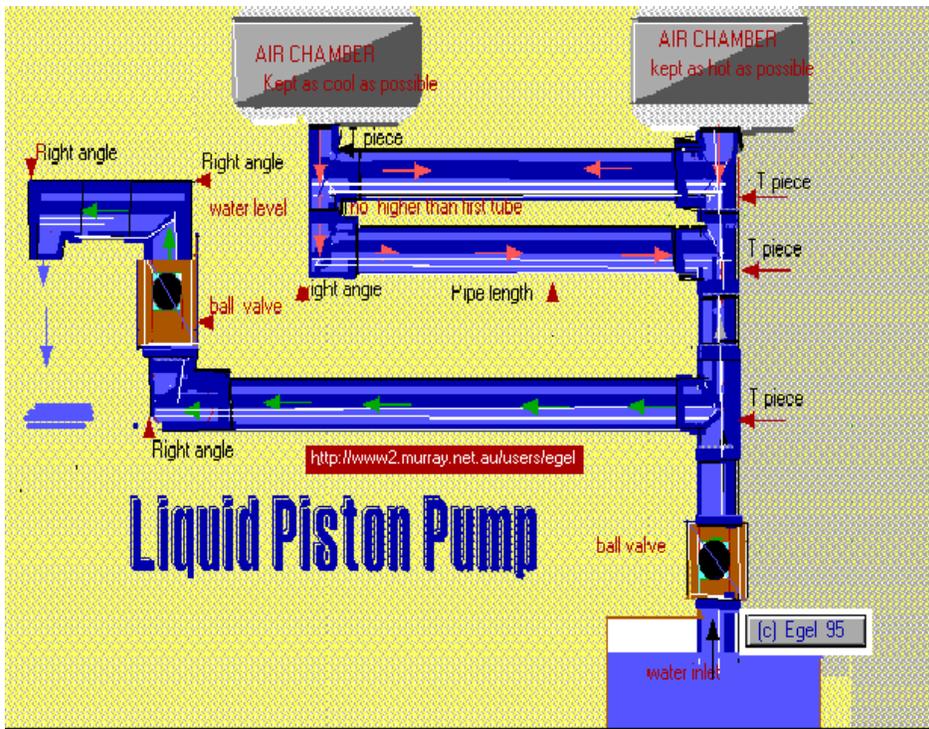


Water and glass Capacitor

If you have ever over charged an electrolytic capacitor and then shorted the leads out you can see the wallop this little package can deliver in a short space of time. Some of the big ones left to themselves can build up a charge big enough to kill people. These usually carry a warning to discharge them properly before use. A question though if there is no free energy where did this power come from? The main purpose of a capacitor is to store electrical energy and their beginnings can be traced back to the Leyden jar when the only electricity was static energy produced by rubbing amber with wool The leyden jar was a glass jar with tin foil coating layers on both sides of jar Nicola Tesla described capacitors as the electrical equivalent of dynamite. The capacitor can be made of many materials some of which are listed below. it usually consist of two conducting plates sandwiched around an insulator. The thickness and type of insulator and the size of the plates determines the electrical charge it can hold. Some typical materials used in construction Electrolytics and bipolar electrolytics use a chemical substance to help store the energy Resin dipped electrolytics which use a tanatalum dielectric Polystyrene , Plastic Film Capacitors , Ceramics oil, oil paper, aluminium, glass I have seen one constructed using a book with tin foil plates alternately connected to each other on each page , for a tuning capacitor in a crystal set. The tuning was affected by putting pressure on the book covers and squeezing tight. Most of the above are hard for the experimenter to construct,

however there is one almost anyone can make and comes in two variants. Acquire two jars nearly the same height but different in diameter Place one jar inside the another. Have a brass rod to both sections and then fill both jars with water. Leave the water levels down on jars so that water cannot flow into one another. If you want to improve the appearance, you could make a top of cork or plastic to hold both jars together and bolt the brass rod through the top, both brass rods need to insulated from one another. Use both rods as capacitor connections. The other variant is even easier Get a collection of jars or bottles fill each with water each jar must have a common electrical connection to each others water. Place all of them on a on metal tray and fill tray with water Place a connection on tray ,both wires now form the leads to your condensor. Experiment with water by adding salt to water to improve conductivity. I think that we, are yet to know everything about water and we may be surprised what else we can do with it.

Making a normal capacitor If you wish to make a normal capacitor here are some ideas how to achieve it. You will need some aluminium foil the type sold on cardboard rolls The more foil used the better the charge it will store. You will also need some wax proof paper You will also need any type of polymer resin as long as it is sticky. any paint shop should be able to sell you some. First place a length of the wax paper down and coat with the resin Next comes a layer of tin foil. Then another layer of resin coated wax paper Then the final layer of aluminium foil. By the way it may be wise to have the wax paper wider than the tin foil. Roll all the layers together tightly to form a cylinder, and using former core may be a good idea to wrap layers upon. May sure there is way you can make electrical wiring connections to both foil layers and apart from this no other electrical contact is to be made between foil layers. There you have it. The biblical capacitor In the Christian Holy bible there is a description of the ark of the covenant that Moses and the Jewish people built that some say was nothing more than one really powerful self charging capacitor. Certain instructions with the metals and silk screens seem to confirm it. There were also instructions to those that were to carry and manage and look after to the ark which seem like to me a Faraday Cage Protection scheme. There is also a report in the bible that one unprotected individual touched the ark and was killed while trying to stop it from falling. If you wish to check this you can find it in the Old Testament book of Exodus chapter 25 verse 1 to chapter 29 I heard a report that a American citizen had also built one but found it to dangerous to have around and thus dismantled it.

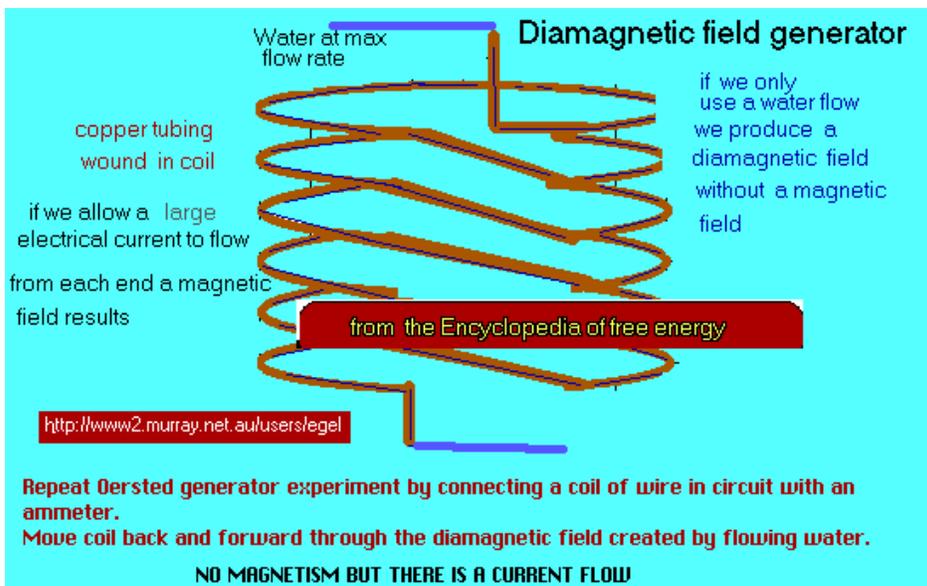


Liquid Piston Pump

Electo magnet pump

This is a device which makes the use of Fleming's right hand rule which if drawn would represent in all directions in a three dimension space that is [up,down] [left,right] [front,back] Take one line to represent the direction of the magnetic field another to represent the flow of the current and the final one to represent the direction of motion. This holds true from all combinations of magnets, current and direction in any form of motor. A motor usually consists of a stationary magnetic field called the stator and in the middle a rotating magnetic field called the armature fed by a direct current alternated by commuter. In this design there is no moving core except the motion of the liquid salty water. Construction Please remember this only an Experimental Idea Obtain a P.V.C. pipe and cut to length desired. drill two holes directly opposite one another each side of the pvc and insert brass nuts and bolts These will be the means by which electrical current will flow from one contact through the water and to the other contact. Seal around bolt holes so that they cannot leak water. Take two leads from these points. Now mount two magnets permanent or electro magnets over top of the contacts and fix into position. If you wish to use permanent magnets go to a local vehicle wrecker and obtain a windscreen wiper motor . Disassemble the motor usually with a hack saw and remove the armature section. You should know have easy access to the

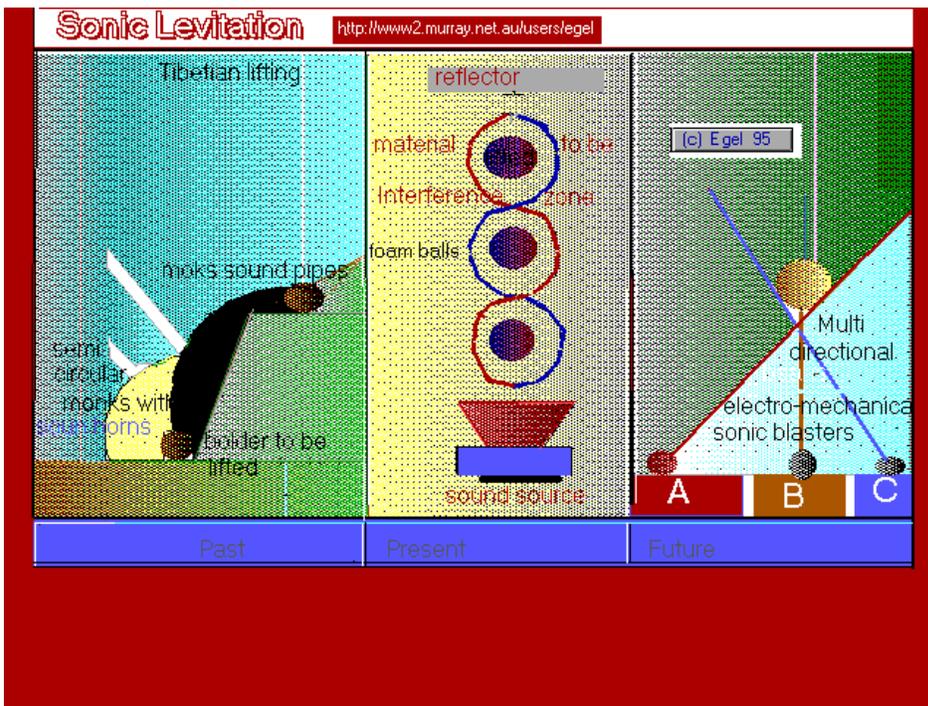
curved magnets inside. These will fit ideally around the pvc tubing of the correct size and could be held in place with electrical insulation tape. Set up tube and fill with salty water connect up the field coils if not a permanent magnet and pass a current through the contacts. With the correct voltage, current and water conductivity. This you will need to determine by experimentation. Water should then flow in one direction or the other. With greater magnetic strength and wider current flow across the direction of water flow ,this could conceivable be used as a device to propel an aquatic vehicle across water. Nuclear power stations already employ something similar in the reactors.



Related Article

I came across this idea in some papers I received The idea seems to originated from some one called Richard Lefors Clark Ph.D dated 18/3/86 4015 Crown Point drive P-3 San Diego CA 92109 He seems to suggest a way to generate a strong diamagnetic field by pumping water through copper tubing wound in a spiral helix using a normal water pump. He also seems to suggest that by putting four to six coils on a platform and then turned upside he could levitate the platform. Professor Clark suggests that if put a normal electric current through the tube we get a strong normal magnetic field. Suggests also that the connection of diamagnetism and electrical effects has hidden the true nature and utility of diamagnetism. For evidence he quotes an experiment performed by Oersted

Now with water flow in the copper coil only Connect a loop of wire in a complete circuit with an ammeter. Move the copper wire coil close to the water carrying helix copper at close range. No magnetism but electrical current is produced in the ammeter circuit. He also seems to suggest that we need high speed flow pumps and directional flow coils to improve the design. Maybe the two designs in this article could be linked to create the above flow pumps. Wind coil mentioned in this second article like normal dc coils are wound. Start at one end and tightly wind down in spiral path until one layer is finished and in one rotation back to the top then back down again as at the start. Editor's note If what the professor suggests is correct, think of what kind of new motors and generators could be made, perhaps better performing than those we have now.



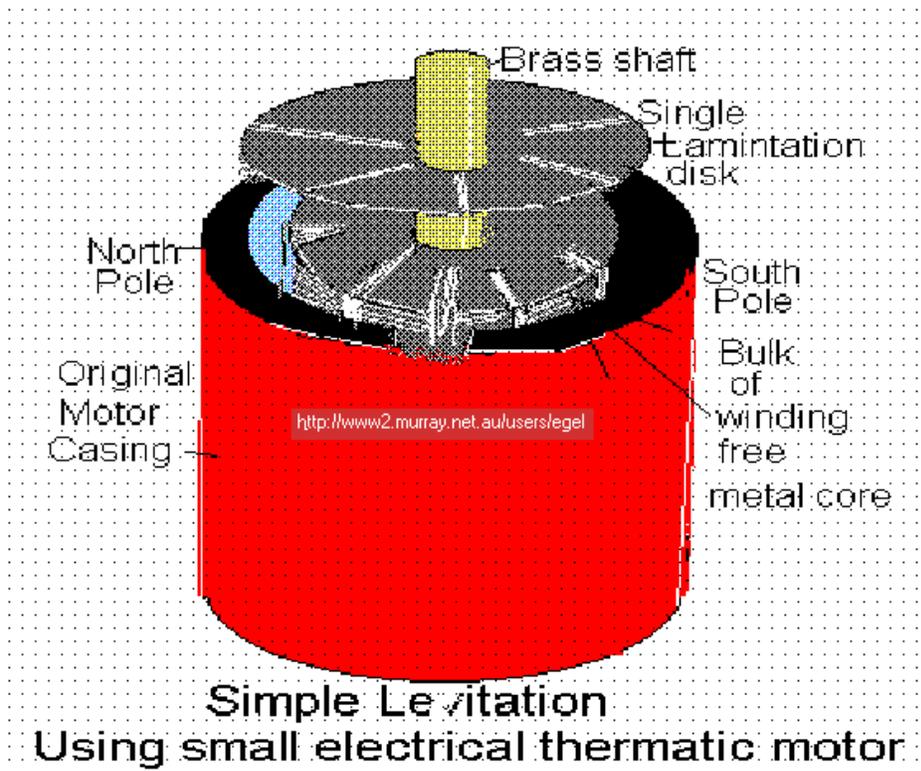
Sonic Levitation

Question

Put an egg in a glass and watch it sink. How can you get it to come to the top without touching it? Answer Easy if you know how By adding salt to the water and waiting for it to dissolve will make the egg rise. The surrounding area around the egg has changed and the gravity effect has been altered. Maybe

by the addition of sound waves to an area sounding an object and to the object the effects of gravity can be changed also time will tell.

THE PAST Lifting heavy weights has always been difficult. But if the following story is true, there may have been in the distant past an easier way This is story that has been passed to me and I have two versions two different Locations but the details seem to be similar. It seems an Oxford MD had a Tibetan student friend who invited him to Tibet and whilst there he witnessed the following He was taken to a monastery where a building operation was underway. At the scene he noticed that at 250 metres above ground level there was a cliff with a cave. He saw monks were busily building a wall on a small area in front of the said cave. At ground Level there laid a smooth flat stone with a large indentation in it one meter across by 15 centimeters deep. A block of stone about 1 by 1.5 meters was placed into this area At a distance of 63 metres from the container 19 musical instruments including (ragdongs) were placed together in a 90 degree arc. * I believe ragdongs are long wind blown pipes that produce a low frequency tone *. All Distances had been carefully measured. The instruments consisted of 13 drums and 6 trumpets, Eight of the drums were 1 meter wide and 1.5 meters long. Four were medium sized 0.7 by 1 metre There was also a small one 0.2 by 0.3m The drums were made from 3mm thick sheet metal and weight 150kg with one end open. The operators stood behind their instruments when playing them. The small drum was used to signal a control to start. This resulted in the monks singing a mantra and the instruments making a loud low droning noise and drum noise. It seems for about four minutes nothing happened. When the tempo was increased the stone began to sway and then levitated towards the cave opening Three minutes later it landed on the platform at the cave opening. In one hour so the story goes they lifted 5 to 6 stones into position. For this story to be true the stones would have needed to have flown in a 500m long parabolic curve and a height of 250 metres. The drums and trumpets were placed in an equal order and each trumpet was separated by drums.

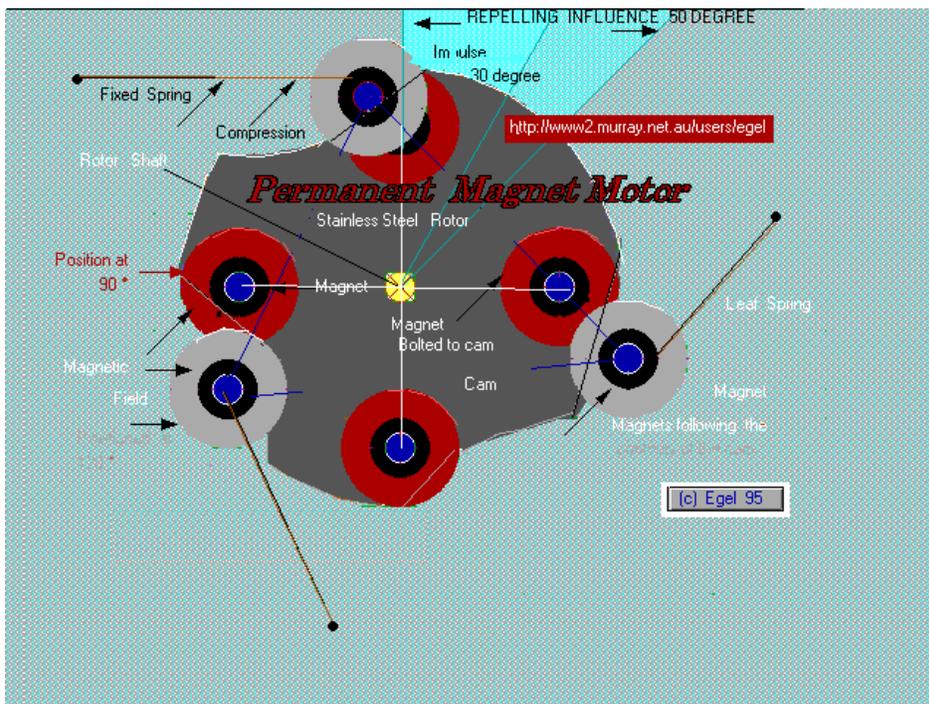


THE PRESENT Just before World War 2 a man in Florida built his dream home. A coral castle for him and his future wife in Europe. Unfortunately this arrangement was to her dislike and the marriage never occurred. All That Remains today is a tourist attraction called Coral Keys with several unanswered questions. In that castle are building blocks that large modern cranes have difficulty in lifting even today. Yet he used a small wheel barrow and a loan of a pickup vehicle He never disclosed his secret, although some have suggested he used electromagnetic means. In research establishments today experiments have conducted using sound waves produced electronically to lift small rocks and little foam balls. The device consists of a speaker mounted at the base and a reflector at top to create sound wells in which the balls floated. see middle illustration.

THE FUTURE We may see sound playing a more important role in our lives as once the laser beam was an invention waiting for use in the early sixties to widespread use bday it enjoys. We may yet see sound used in demolition and construction work. Researchers need to find a way to produce a low frequency tone at high power levels to be able to lift heavy loads. In lifting this weight you must be able to direct where it will go. My idea is to construct three units using high air compression with pipes cut to a fundamental frequency as the actual frequency may result in pipes of extreme length. By

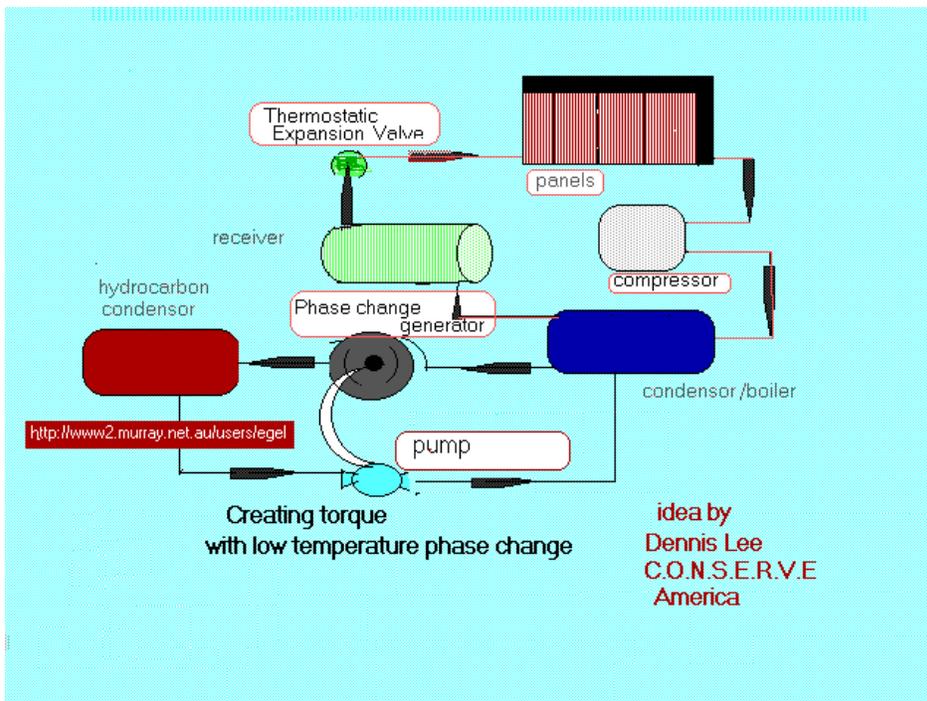
having three beams allows one to create a shifting sound well in which the load could sit and moved in a 360 degree circle at any given height depending on unit placement. Unfortunately the right frequency has yet to be found.

An interesting experiment When factories were being built in Sydney Australia There was an unusual occurrence that used to happen every after noon between one o'clock and three o'clock every day for all the factories. A load droning sound would emit from all these factories and of course this use to cause some headaches and some amusement. After much searching it was found that the gutter down pipes would become heated during the morning when exposed to the sun and would then be subjected to cooling air. This caused air eddy currents within the pipes which would then cause the pipes to resonate. The solution was found to be in detuning the pipes. You can get the same effect by getting a metre or there about of a length of metal tubing place some wire mesh about quarter the way from the bottom inside the tube . Now heat the bottom of the metal tube until it has warmed up, about five minutes on a propane gas should be about right. (a candle could probably be used as well) Now by holding it upright expose tubing to normal air temperature and a load droning sound will be heard.



Permanent magnet cam Motor

Not much is known about this design I came across in some papers I had laying around. This motor consists of four magnets on a rotating cam of three magnets placed on spring arms at every 120 degrees on the outside mounting positions. The overall cam diameter should be seven inches. By positioning the outer magnets in these positions a repelling force is put into effect every 30 degrees. The repelling action will last for approx 50 degrees. The 20 degree difference should overcome the drag and hopefully keep the cam rotating continuously. The strength of the magnets will have a large effect in the amount of power achieved. A slight improvement may occur if more than three magnets say five or even seven or placed on outer springs. This may take some experimenting to work let me know of your success.



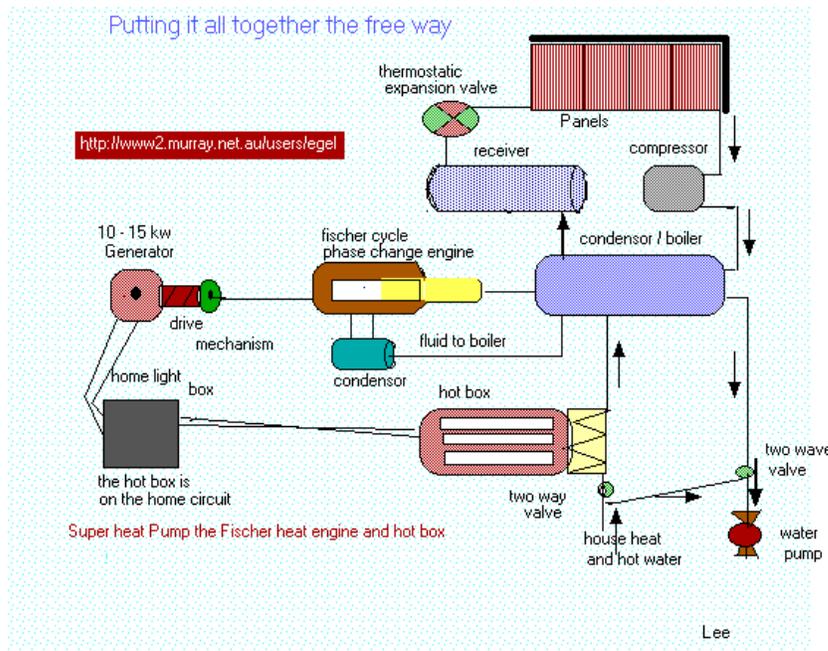
Dennis Lee Phase change cycle

Today water is super heated to 1000 degrees under high pressure to generate our electricity. What happens if we used something with a much lower boiling point. Some thing that boils at below 40 degrees f below zero degrees perhaps not many places can get that low, meaning we have a reliable heat source. As strange as it seems this has been accomplished by man named Dennis Lee and a talented team from the United States. This man has been blocked in several ways one way was to send him to trial for fraud this

apparently had some TV coverage ,a charge he claims he beat it by the way. Remember these devices have been built and tested and unfortunately confiscated by authorities and never returned. This article is reproduced from the package Dennis Lee provides as an information package. Just think we could have no more oil wars or oil pollution. His address is in the inventors section. His package contains three NTSC standard videos and a book and if not satisfied he will refund your money. Apparently only two people have requested this to be done and I was not one of them. His book contained no copyright warning so this extract is reproduced from his book to inform others that may not heard of him and in so give you the chance to be of assistance to him and to see what he is capable of. By the way I have no connection with this man and have nothing to gain from him

Free Energy from Air a Layman's explanation. Lets see how this technology meets the criteria for practicality. What we are calling practical is a unit that takes energy from the air 24 hours per day or night. 365 days and nights a year. To produce up to 50,000 kilowatts of free electricity per year at the retail cost of about \$12,000 including a hot box thermal storage system for backup power. In addition to producing free electricity it does it harmlessly with no pollution,toxic waste or damage to the environment. The first thing you need to know about a heat pump works "is the first law of thermal dynamics". It says that a hotter substance will give its heat to a cooler substance until the two equalize in temperature. A heat pump uses a very cold liquid like freon and exposes it to the environment in flat plate collectors. These liquids are so cold they boil at 40 degrees F below zero. This means that because of the first law of thermal dynamics,anything in the environment that touches this liquid in those flat plate collectors, is going to give up it heat to that liquid. Is there anything in the environment that you can think of that is colder than 40 degrees f below zero? Sun? Rain? Wind? It may get pretty cold,but even the snow has heat to give up to the refrigerant. If snow is 32 degree F above zero and the refrigerant boils at 40 degree f below that means there is 72 degree worth of heat that can be removed from the snow. There is a limitless supply of molecules outside warm enough to continually boil the refrigerant. So just by exposing refrigerant to the air through evaporative plates ,we can cause the refrigerant to boil any time. The second thing you need to know is that when a substance phase changes or changes state from liquid to gas for instance ... it Absorbs a tremendous amount of energy.It becomes a sponge for energy. For instant it requires a lot of energy to boil water from ground temperature which is about 55 degree f to 212 degree F. But believe it or not it takes six times as much energy to get it one more degree over the boiling point than it took to increase it that 150 f. So changing liquids to gases absorbs a tremendous amount of energy. While the refrigerant is absorbing a tremendous amount of

energy and the molecules are going crazy because it is boiling, the temperature doesn't rise much and the gas is not yet hot. That is because the gas in a vacuum, expanding through a huge flat plate collector without any pressure. Compressing that energy into a smaller would increase the pressure make it hot, and change its boiling point. Then we could transfer the heat and use it to provide energy for us. A compressor now becomes the key. All this gas running freely through the evaporators is directed down into a compressor where a piston in the compressor draws like a syringe and fills up with energized gas. Then all the gas in the full length of the piston chamber is squeezed into a very small area causing each molecule to be squeezed tightly together and thereby increasing the temperature of the gas. The gas comes into the piston chamber at maybe 50 degree f and comes out after being compressed at 250 degree f. The process lets the environment energize and expand the gas and then uses a compressor to make it 250 degree hot. The compressor does not put the heat into the gas, it merely squeezes it out, like squeezing a sopping wet sponge. 250 degree F gas is now hot enough to use to heat water or air and actually transfer the heat produced.

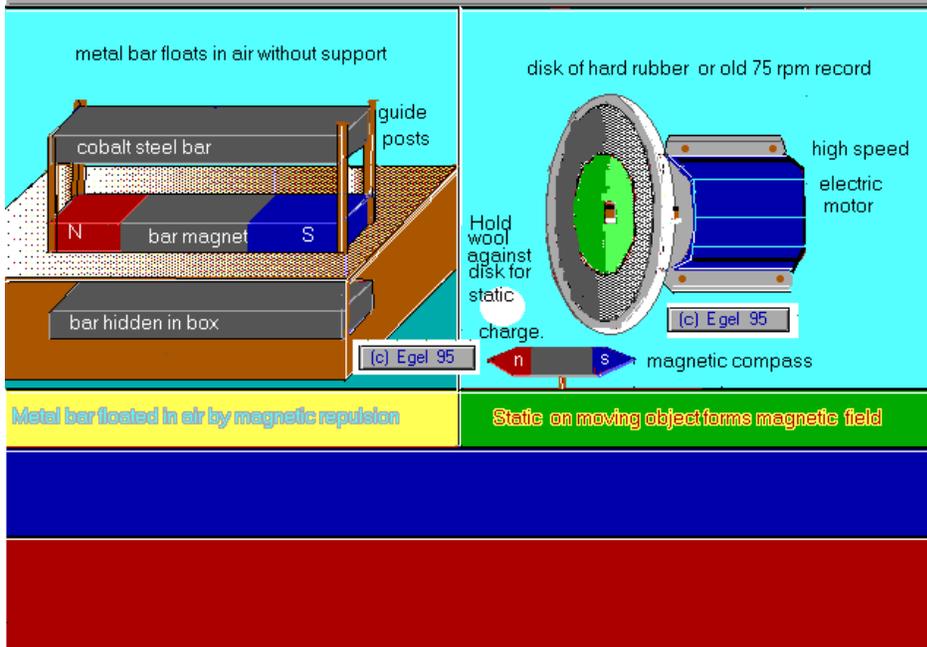


Now how is electricity made? Your electric supplier uses water which boils at 212 degree f and heats it up to 1,000 degree F or more in a pressurized boiler gas (steam). The pressure is released as the steam escapes past a turbine blade. If we were to take our 250 degree f hot gas coming out of

our compressor we could use it to boil another low temperature substance which would become gas and turn blades that rotate a shaft. just like the electric company. But instead of heating up water that boils at 212 degree f in a pressurized vessel, why not use our hot gas to excite a substance that typically boils at 40 degrees f below zero. Now that 250 degree f gas would get that second fluid pretty excited. This would build up a lot pressure on our gas and when escaped through turbine blades [or air motor] would rotate a shaft that would power a generator to produce electricity. The difference between what we are doing to make electricity and what the electricity company is doing, is that we are doing it at much lower temperatures and of course we are doing it with energy from the air whereas they are burning coal or oil to heat that water to 1000 degree F. Their process of burning things to obtain high temperatures pollutes the environment whilst this process we call low temperature phase change burns nothing and provides safe, clean cost free energy. The massive flat plate evaporator measures 8 foot by 3 foot. Two thin sheets of aluminum are silk screened with a vein pattern and heated and pressed together under 200 tons of pressure and they bond together as one piece except in the places where the dye of the silk screen made the vein pattern. The veins actually poke out as the oxygen from the metal is pressed out of the aluminum. The result is a 8' by 3' flat collector with a network of veins to put freon into and let boil through the other side. A surface area of 400 square feet can be mounted in a 7 foot diameter. End of extract

Please note some investors have expressed disagreement with their financial arrangements with him and how he spent the investment.

Unusual Phenomenon for the experimenter to try



Metal bar floated in air by magnetic repulsion

Static on moving object forms magnetic field

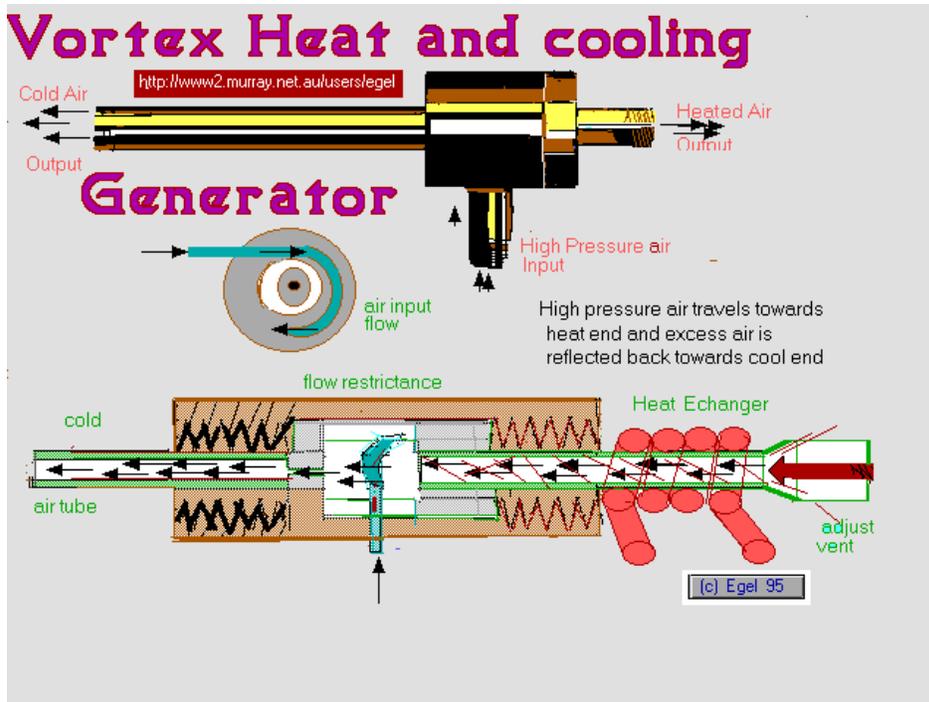
Experiments to try

The floating iron bar. I came across this in an experimenters book. Not really an energy device but interesting and maybe it will teach something to us about magnetic fields. Just the same I am assuming that readers are familiar with the notion of two magnets with the same poles facing each other, tend to repel each other. This device is interesting in that claims it will repel and levitate an iron bar. I think it was originally made as a magic trick. to construct this device you will need the following two metal bars of the same size [cobalt steel preferred as it can be magnetised more strongly than others. A bar magnet of the same size and length a hollow wooden box. Construction Mount a metal bar in the inside of a wooden box Just above it on the top of box fix the magnet into position so that it will not move Around the magnet place some guides so that the other cobalt metal bar can float upwards but not sideways. The floating bar is actually supported by the lines of the magnet force repelling similar magnetic poles

I made something similar by accident when working on a small 12 dc motor windscreen wiper motor with permanent magnet field poles. [curved ceramic magnets]

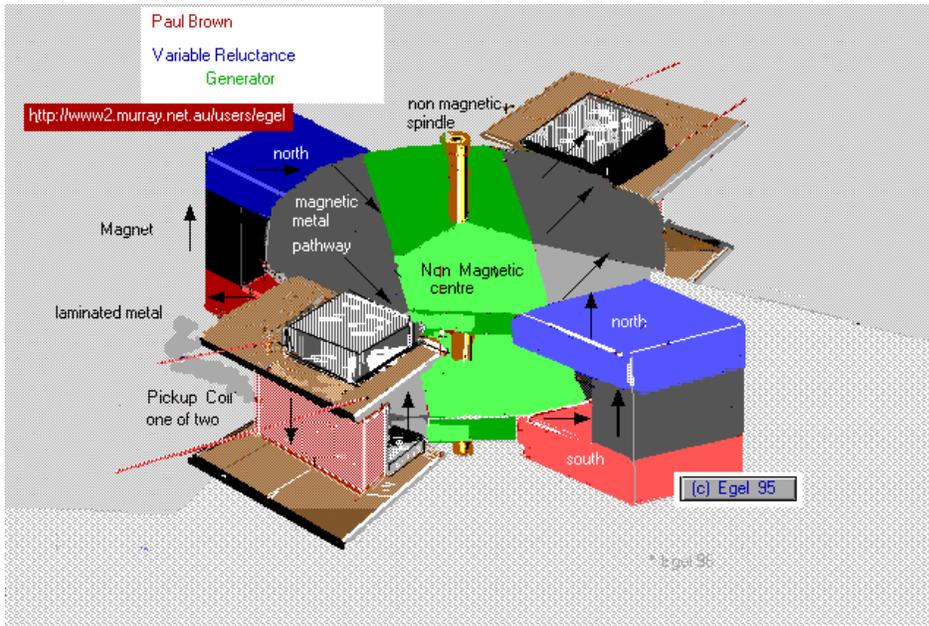
Experiment. First remove the armature and take all wire winding off it. Remove the circular laminated armature core sections one by one. Make a new shaft out brass rod, aluminium may work as well, as long as it not influenced by a magnetic field. Fit all laminated core pieces back onto the brass shaft. They do not need to be secured tight except that they cannot drop off the bottom. They should be close together and the former wiring winding slots can be in any position. Keep one laminate core piece apart one. The two curved magnets from stator are placed round the sides of armature core and moved so that magnetic gaps on both sides are the same. The top laminated core piece should be level with top of curved magnets when placed upright with the shaft facing upwards Four inches of the shaft should be above the magnets top most position when rested flat. This part of the shaft should be a smaller diameter to allow easy movement of the remaining laminate piece up and down. or you can drill out the centre of laminated piece to the correct diameter. The bottom of the shaft should not protruded pass bottom magnet level, so the two magnet curved bottoms can rest flat on the base. Slide the last remaining laminated armature piece on to the top of shaft carefully and watch it float in the air held in place by the shaft.

Henry A. Rowland a noted American physicist of the 1940's made the unusual discovery that a moving electrostatic charged object influences a magnetic compass. The experiment here consists of a disk of hard rubber or an old phonograph record connected to shaft of an electric motor. The disk is given an electrostatic charge by rubbing it with a piece of woolen cloth. The disk is then spun and a magnetic compass is brought in close to the spinning disk. The compass is deflected and the faster the spin the greater the deflection. It appears that a magnetic field is not only set up by a current moving through a wire but by a moving electrostatic field as well. If static electricity can produce a magnetic field can it also be repelled by one . Can this magnetic field be used to generate a flowing electric current



Vortex heating and cooling

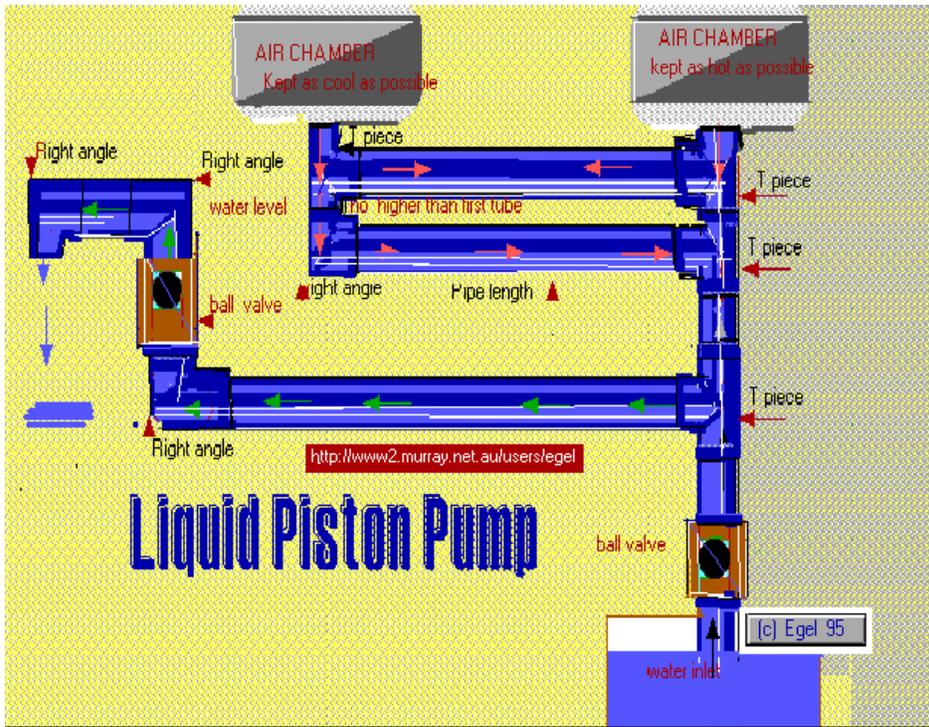
A device using high pressure air to create both heat and cool. If you take a normal air compressor air outlet nozzle and hold it between your fingers and try to restrict the air flow, you will notice the pressurised air becomes hot and you will not be able to stand to hold it for long. In this device, air is forced through the centre portion of this gun, and air flow is restricted in one end by an adjustable screw at one end, producing extreme heat whilst at the other end, cool air is produced. The placement of the air flow in the centre is critical, and some practice and experimentation may be needed to get this device to work. This device has been incorporated in an air conditioning system but was found not to be efficient compared to other methods at present. An interesting device, never the less.



Reluctance generator

Paul Brown Variable reluctance generator. American Inventor Patent number and address unknown If any one can help let me know so he can get the credit He deserves. I believe he has built several units but not sure how successful they were. The normal way to generate electrical current is to pass a a conductive wire through a magnetic field. In this unit there is no need to move a heavy coil of wire and metal armature thus removing some of the power loss. In this application two permanent magnets or electro magnets are placed opposite each other at 180 degrees. At ninety degrees to the magnets are mounted two field pick up coils. In the centre is a disk that has two metal magnetic influenced outer sections and a non magnetic influenced centre section. The disk is rotated at speed and when the metal sections are in a position to provide a magnetic pathway from the permanent magnets to the field pickup coils and back again this will result in a electric current being induced in the coils. By having the disk magnetic metal sections cutting in and out of the magnetic pathway will give an A.C. current/voltage output. Slightly changing the wiring setup could also give you a pulsating D.C. output. The two disks could be made by using a fibre glass mould to give a disk shape and allowing the outer sections not to be filled and when mould has been set, put compacted metal filings in these sections and then given a final layer of fibre glass to seal metal section. If you have a metal workshop you may be able to make better disks by using an aluminium core and magnetic outer metal pieces and use allen bolts to hold it together. The unit should be built with laminated steel pole pieces to prevent magnetic strength losses and where there is a reversal of the magnetic force. There is also a need for small air

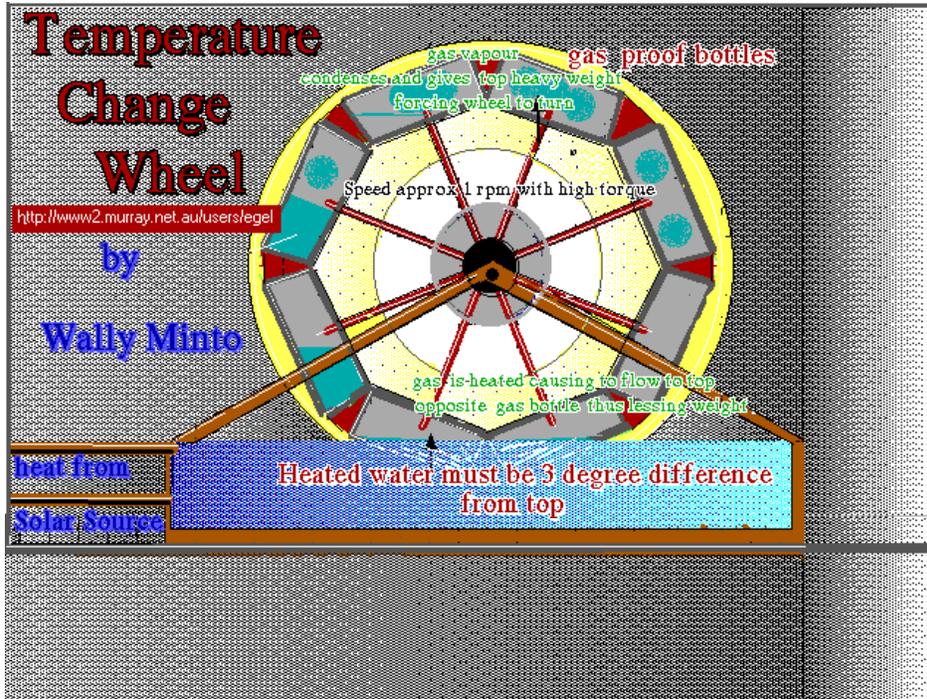
gaps ,the best insulated wire and sufficient length for the correct magnetic strength. You will need to construct it on a non magnetic frame to prevent magnetic losses. Also select a suitable prime mover to drive the unit. Whether a D.C. motor, Hydro Wheel or windmill. Using this setup means no relative motion between coils and the magnetic field and the disk will accelerate into the permanent magnet poles and slows down on the way out and therefore should result in a steady speed. The voltage is directly related to the change rate of the magnetic field and speed of the rotor. Amperage is related to how long the pole faces are in position with each other.



Liquid Piston Pump

The idea is credited to a Scottish inventor called Robert Stirling in 1816. The idea is that a fixed quantity of air is pushed between two chambers one hot and one cold. The resulting changes in air temperature and pressure can then be used to perform work. I have seen this little pump in many forms In the late sixty's I saw one on a television science program one made entirely of glass with ball bearings for the valves and heat from a from a spotlight to power the device. Another I have seen was made from metal piping and heat supplied from a lit gas jet to power the device. The one in the illustration can be made from cheap plastic irrigation water piping fittings and values from a cheap plastic hand liquid pump. The one thing common to all models is that all joints

be air tight. The items you will need as in illustration or to make it a little easier you could use small irrigation or garden water fittings that come with threaded ends. It is then just a case of screwing them together. The flat valves could be pieces out of the liquid pump Two three or two litre empty plastic coke bottles with their tops .These will be the air chambers one for hot one for cold Construction The alignment is of as in the illustration. The illustration is pretty clear I believe and just to add to it, the following information may be of assistance to you Remove the tops from the coke bottles and drill a quarter inch hole in center of each top Cement with plastic putty or whatever you have available the tops in one side of a T Piece make sure that it cannot move and is air tight . You will need two of these , and when the unit is finished the plastic bottle will be screw into the glued plastic tops. Connect other pieces as in diagram. You may use what ever you can for valves but they should be light round and flat or even a glass marble fitted into a rounded drill hole in flat piece of plastic inserted or glued into a irrigation connection piece and most important they must only allow water to flow in one direction and block it from flowing backwards The other type of valve could be the same drilled hole but with a piece of flat rounded plastic resting on top of it placed on such a way that it cannot move sideways but can move freely upwards and downward. Priming the pump Place suction inlet into source of water and pour water into top of unit until level with second level piece under the plastic bottle tops. Water should now be flowing out of the outlet pipe when correct level is reached Place plastic bottles in position ,one bottle should be exposed to sunlight and the other kept as cool as possible. Improvements that could be worth trying are Put some black paint inside a plastic bottle and roll around until the inside surface is covered with the black paint. This will be the bottle exposed to the solar heat. The other could have a large tin can collar with a small hole in bottom of the can to allow the thread of plastic bottle to exit and be joined to rest of connections. This should have a water tight seal to prevent leakage. When properly sealed, add water to collar and natural evaporation will keep the plastic bottle cooled. Or alternately use more connections so that the bottles could be stood right way up and the cooling bottle put into can from the top. How it works: The invention alternatively pulls up water through the bottom valve and then pushes it through the top valve. When the air heats up in the hot air bottle pressure expands thus forcing the water in tube out . When the air is cooled down it contracts creating a vacuum that pulls water up through the bottom and so on. The unit should keep working until heat source is removed. You may need to experiment to make this unit work more efficiently. Possible use Although this is only a demo unit a bigger one could be built and used in a hydroponic garden for water cycling or for the cooling unit in the solar desalination unit described elsewhere.



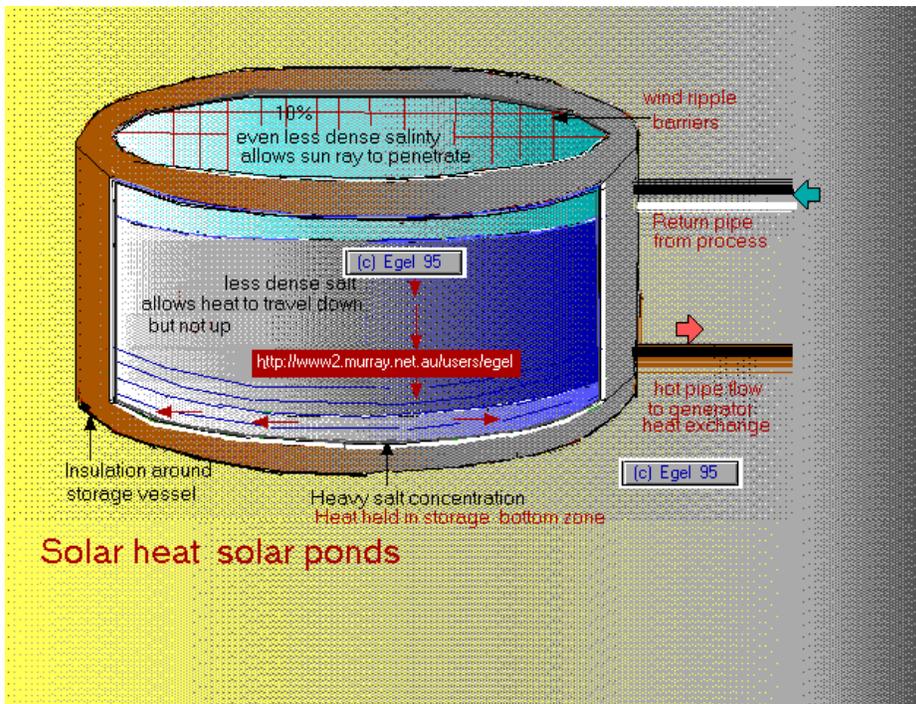
Wally Minto Temperature change wheel

In 1975 Wally Minto donated a design to the world. His unpatented wheel worked on a change of temperature as low as 3.5 degrees. Apparently if you handy with a welder you can build one too. You will need a selection of gasproof tanks of the same size and then weld them into a wheel shape. Each tank opposing each other should have a hollow tube connecting them together. Each tank should also have a low boiling point gas in them as well. Arrange on a axle so that only one or two tanks will me immersed in heated water (solar Perhaps) Operation The bottom gas tank is immersed in a tough of water solar heated or otherwise. The gas in the bottom is heated and the gas becomes lighter and flows to opposite tank where it cools down where it becomes heavier again. The heavier gas tank is then drawn down by gravity and the process begins again. The temp wheel rotates at slow speed but has high torque so step up gearing may give a higher speed output

For winter operation, a large heat collector buried under ground will supply the 3 and 1/2 degrees required to make it work during the winter.

In fact a bigger heat collector buried for winter use would be better along with a summer collector.

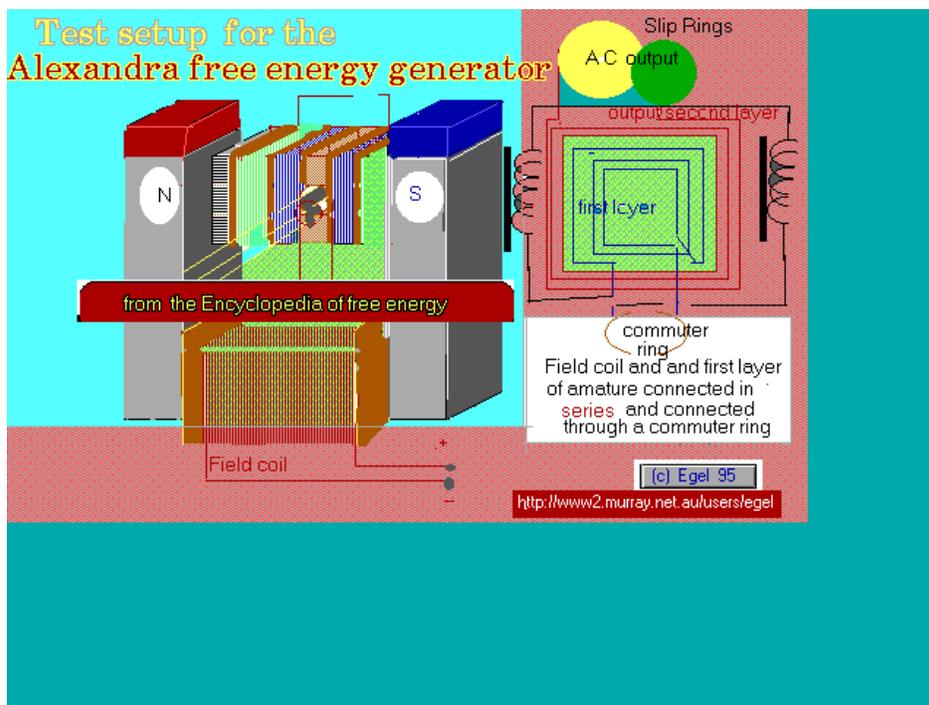
This Minto's motor will generate lots of power. If you need water or electricity this is the unit that could supply it.



Solar Ponds

Those large areas of the planet covered by salt ponds may be yet be of some use after all. Work today is being carried on in Israel where they have the best location for work of this kind, that being the Dead Sea where they have built a power station using heat stored in this sea . There are also other areas in the United States of America and even in Australia. Areas In rural Australia which are being destroyed by a salt may yet be made useful for energy production. These Ponds to be useful must have three differing zones of salt concentration not easy to obtain which work together to trap and store heat originating from the sun. The surface zone the lightest in salinity allows the heat to travel down but not upwards and also acts as buffer to the second zone. The second zone prevents heat from returning to the surface. The third zone with the greater concentration of salinity acts as thermal storage and readily absorbing the solar heat rays`. The weather pattern in the area has a great bearing on the effect of this heat storage pond where evaporation and wind patterns can completely destroy any heat storage capability The wind can cause the three zones to mix therefore destroying the heat thermal storage properties of the pond. Floating wind barriers have been introduced to reduce the ripple effect of the wind across many lake surfaces. Some solar ponds can have a

temperature of 100 degree c in the lower zone, whilst having a considerable lower one on the top zone.. Brine is pumped from the pond at the correct level and passed through a heat exchanger and maybe a temperature phase changer and is put towards a number uses from power generation to desalination plants. Water from the top of lake could be used in the process for cooling as there is a temperature difference between the zones. Although a large surface is required for the collection of the solar energy ,I have noticed an effect when I was storing gherkins in large wooden barrels containing salt water. When the gherkins were removed and the brine was left to stand after a period of time in the sun there was always a cold top layer and a warmer bottom layer whenever I inserted my hand to drain them. I am sure this idea using a large wooden barrel or insulated container bottom and sides and connected to solar panel with water flowing to bottom layer could be used as a heat storage unit. This could also be improved by having a glass top to direct sunlight into bottom layer.

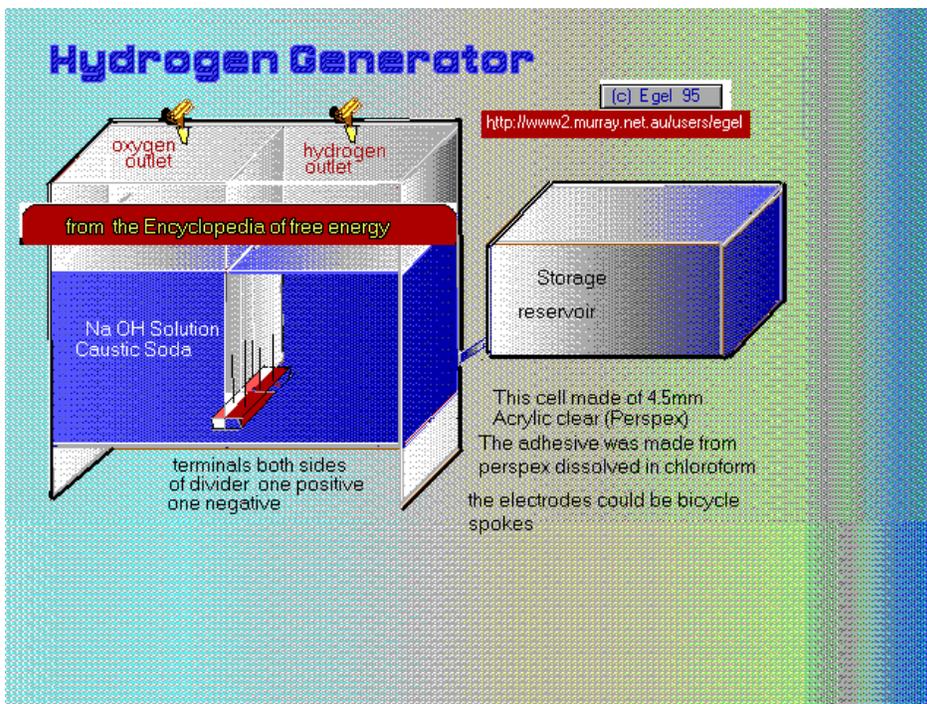


Increasing Electrical power

Method and Apparatus for increasing Electrical power Inventor Robert W.Alexander patent 3,913,004 Dated October 14 1975. This is an interesting patent in that it actually claims to produce more power than it uses. The Patent Abstract A form of rotating machine arranged in such a way as to convert a

substantially constant input voltage into a substantially constant output voltage ;involving generally a rotor that revolves at substantially constant speed within a stator which comprises a transformer coil subjected to and having a primary motorised transformer winding and a secondary transformer generator winding , whereby transformed and generated power are synchronously combined as increased output power.

The illustration is not an accurate design of his design but meant to convey an experimental setup. Robert's design employed a four pole generator of which the petrol motor had been removed. He kept the stator field setup He unwound the armature coils and replaced them with two windings each windings occupied the same slots of the armature. He connected the ends of the first primary windings to a four pole commutator and brushes setup . I believe this could have been a series connection setup but am not sure. and the secondary coil winding to slip rings. This transformer had a ratio of 3 to 1 in the secondaries favour. The armature primary field and the stator coils were connected to a 48 volt power source (four batteries) When power was applied the unit acted like a Dc motor The commutator action reversing the armature poles and the alternating current being induced in the secondary winding along with the magnetism produced from the stator coils.



Hydrogen Fuel generator

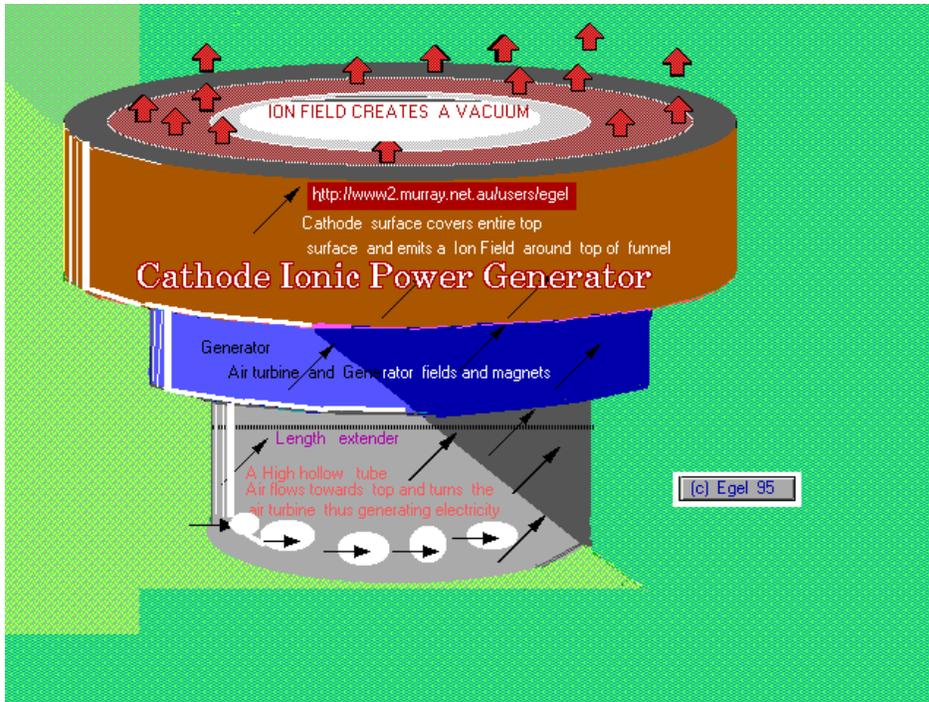
When the word hydrogen is mentioned, most people have visions of a pre world war two air ship going up in flames over the United States. Most people think they saw explosions in the newsreel footage but what really happened, was it just burnt to pieces and burnt upwards as well. In the news services there have been claims of inventors making hydrogen from water economically. We shall see in time, if it can be bought forth by them. An automobile suitably modified could be made to run on hydrogen and that hydrogen could be made from the one thing that is in abundance now, sea water, if it could be done more efficiently than today. Getting hydrogen and oxygen is just a simple matter of putting two electrodes in water, keeping them apart and turning on a direct current power source of in excess of 2.5 volts. You should now see two electrode giving off bubbles the faster one is the hydrogen and the other is oxygen. Water that has a 30% caustic soda content could improve the generation

WARNING But be careful when dealing with caustic soda, it can leave a very nasty burn if splashed on your skin, Wash it off immediately upon contact Use safety protection gear rubber gloves and goggles you just can't be too careful when dealing with this substance.

If you don't want to chance it. my informant suggested using washing soda instead.

The colour illustration is something along the same lines as above, with some important differences. Two set of electrodes are mounted next to a perspex sheet one side for the hydrogen and the other for oxygen. The electrodes should be set at a height that the gases do not intermingle. By doing this there is formed two collection cells in the device. The water solution is able to pass underneath to both sides, and is filled from an opened topped reservoir set higher than the level used in the reaction chambers ,this is important in control of the gas pressure build up and prevention of an explosion. When dectrical power is turned on gas flows from each set of electrodes and into the top of their individual cells. When gas builds up the water levels will drop and water is forced back into water reservoir. The levels will return to normal when gas is removed form the holding cells Gas can be extracted from taps at top of each cells. The electrodes could old carbon rods from spent batteries or iron nails or bicycle spokes. The more in each set of electrodes and closer the better will result in better gas production. The power source could be the brine battery as described in this book as long as voltage is more then 3 volts. A slight alteration could be to use a variable dc power

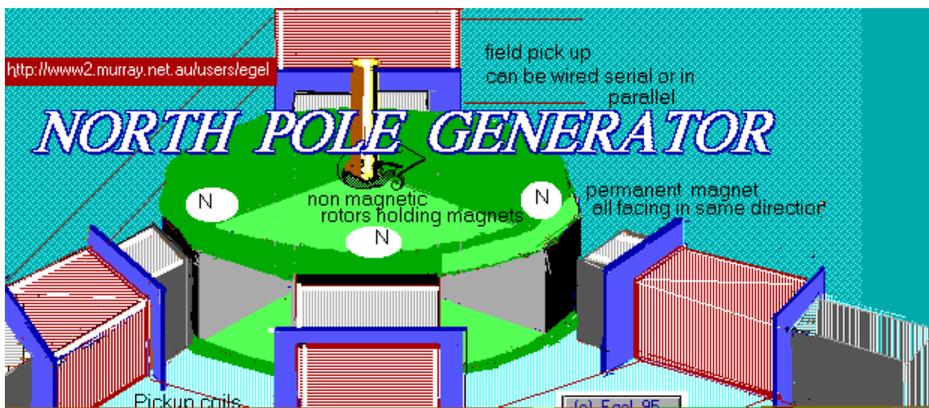
pulse and find by experimentation the best resonance frequency for the gas production. The cells are made from about 4.5mm acrylic clear perspex and can be any size but roughly the same shape as in the illustration. The glue can be made by dissolving some of the perspex in chloroform. Other parts tap ect you should be able to obtain from a good scientific supply house. If you have proper tanks to store your gases they can be recombined in a fuel cell such as those used by NASA to give electricity and pure water at a later date.



Ionic Electrical Generator.

Here we have a new idea to generate electricity The forms we now have are Hydro electricity is clean but the water storage dams needed eventually silt up and beside they usually destroy our wilderness that are needed by our city residents to unwind. Nuclear Power has been with us for some time but has proved to have dangerous results and the waste storage is still a problem waiting to be solved. Solar and wind generators are not a twenty hour four proposition with out the costly storage devices. Coal based generators are only adding to our Green house gas problems. The idea here is generate electricity by means of the air pressure that surrounds all of us. The method has none of the problems associated with those methods described above and is renewable as well. Every one of us is familiar with the concept of the

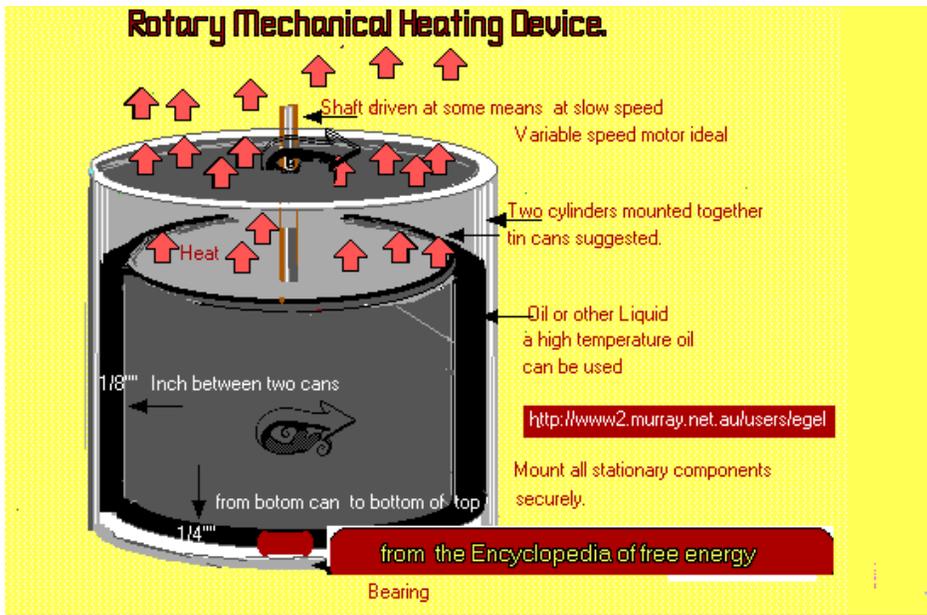
chimney. In this design Air is drawn from below into the chimney and up to the top where it is decomposed by ionizing rays and then re absorbed into the atmosphere. Where air has been ionized it creates a vacuum and draws more air into it. from below. This causes an air flow that could be utilized to turn a electrical turbine. In a design say with a dome of twenty metres surrounded with ionizing equipment on top and a air tube of 4 metres diameter through the centre , a turbine inserted in the middle would be subject to forces in excess of 120 tons To put things into perspective that is say equal to 1 square meter of water falling from height of over 120 metres. Of course the whole generator would have to be constructed in such a way than the Ionic rays would not present a health hazard to those nearby, although this should not be much of a challenge. The atmospheric ionization on one side gives rise to enormous pressure on the other. The electrical power is extracted by air turbines when these two pressure areas try to normalize. This is a imaginative idea that needs to be looked at seriously. Thanks to identity known only as the captain for this idea wherever you are.



Single Pole Generatorr

North Pole Generator Having a permanent magnet for the armature is relatively new idea and means no slip rings or commutator is needed to take the current and voltage off as in the case of using it as a generator To make a permanent magnet armature motor with one south and one north pole would mean a way would needed to be found to reverse the current and voltage flow to the field coils so that it could match the speed of the rotor at start up and in turn repel and attract the poles of the permanent magnet armature. Maybe a Hall field effect device to sense the magnetic pole type could be used to control the switching if you really wanted to go this way. Taking the centre armature permanent magnet idea one step further however and relying only on the magnetic repulsion effect, the following simply would only be needed to be

done. You will need four strong bar magnets and place them at ninety degrees to one another, all with the same poles facing outwards. With any permanent magnet design it is important the spacing between magnets is equal. Mount the four laminated bar and stator winding fields with the same winding configuration pattern facing the same direction and with one end facing outwards. The stator fields could also be mounted top down or bottom up instead of the flat position as displayed, as long as the electromagnet pole faces are the same direction in relation to the permanent magnet armature. The permanent magnets are mounted sandwich like, in the case of the flat bar fields as illustrated in design, between two non magnetic materials with a shaft mounted in the centre. Other ways would need to be done for other positions. To use as a generator spin the sandwich wheel by some means and pulsating power will be produced in the field winding subject to pole facing, rotor speed and magnetic strength and field windings. To use as a motor, a cross arm conductor mounted in the rotor centre and making contact intermittently with a fixed conductor to pulse power, this means really just opening and closing a current flow as no current reversal is required, as we are only interested in producing a repelling magnetic effect when magnet and field coils are in alignment with each other. Please keep in mind All the air gaps between poles and stator pole face should be kept to the closest spacing you can get. The stators should be made of steel laminate pieces. The coils should be wound with the best insulated wire you can get. With this design you are not limited to four permanent magnets and field coils but you could use more or less, as long as field coils and magnets matched each other and the conductor arm can supply the correct pulse sequence. You may like to check out a variation of this design by New Zealander Robert Adams who has made something like this but uses it as a combination motor and generator at the same time. With Power being returned to batteries running unit. He has a manual available Giving design details and performance data achieved so far Many claim to have built this creation and got it to work satisfactory using this information. A copy can be obtained from Nexus Magazine Australia for about \$40 Australia Plus Postage overseas buyers may care to check first for the cost to them. The address is in the information section of this magnetic book.



Rotary Mechanical Heating Device

invented by Eugene Frenette

Several of these units have been built. There are several ways to build a simple model, with the rotor and the static parts having the same configuration. They may be a cone, cylinder or normal cup shape as in a tin cans.

It is recommended that the experimenter start with two tin cans. The tin cans should fit one in to the other with about 1/8 inch clearance around the sides and 1/4 inch clearance between the bottoms of the two cans. High temperature oil is put between the two tin containers, don't overfill with the oil.

One small unit produced about 110 degrees Fahrenheit in a 60 degree room. the outer diameter of the vessel was no more than four inches.

Another unit 30 inch in diameter and using a 1/2 to 3/4 horse power at slow revolution The temperature could easily have risen to between 200 and 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The device heated 16 rooms for about \$30.00 a month. The liquid molecules are set into greater motion due to the rolling friction between the stationary and rotating cups.

A good conductor such as steel should be used to conduct the heat. If you can get the liquid at the right thermal vibration the heating action will be intensified. Keep the design simple and operate at very slow speed.

Further improvement would be to have both vessel rotating in opposite directions.