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BASIC PSIONICS

Hi folks.

Well, I imagine lots of you are wondering just the bloody hell all of these gadgets are for so I'm going to try to explain it to you. Psionics is the art of manipulating psychic abilities by means of physical instruments. Now, these instruments may be big bulky things with lots of dials and lights and amplifiers and stuff or they may be as simple as a pattern printed on a piece of paper. But the important thing to remember is that they all work.

Part of Psionics is the art of Radionics which was discovered, or invented, by Dr. Albert Abrams in the early part of the last century. One day in 1910 he was in his office with a patient, percussing him which does not mean he was swearing at the man but rather tapping his tummy to see how his innards sounded. It's a doctor thing. Anyway, Doc Abrams got a kind of strange noise when the man faced one way but a normal noise when he faced another. So the good doctor spent the afternoon marching the man around the office, tapping his tummy while the waiting room outside was filled with fuming other patients waiting to get their tummies tapped.

The upshot of all this was that the good doctor decided that the magnetic field of the earth had something to do with the differing tummy noises and so he set up a series of experiments to find out if different physical and disease states would cause different tummy sounds. He procured an assistant and a length of wire, a handle and two aluminum discs. One disc was fastened to the forehead of the assistant by a rubber band and wired to the other disc on the handle. While a second assistant held the handled disc over tissue samples with various diseases, Doc Abrams tapped the tummy of the first to see where on the tummy the different sounds were coming from. This yielded all kinds of useful albeit rather strange information until one day disaster struck! The same sound came from the same place on the tummy from two different diseases!

Fortunately for the world, Doc Abrams was a scientific fellow and thus had in his laboratory a death ray -- er -- sorry about that, a three dial resistance box which all good scientific people had laying around in those days. They never used them but it was important to look the part. Well, the good doctor took a page from Alexander the Great and cut the Gordian Knot, well actually he cut the wire, and fastened it to the connectors of the box and then fiddled with the dials while tapping the assistant's tummy. And yea, lo and verily there were different sounds again at different dial settings. The world was saved!!!

And he was off and running! For the next fourteen years until he up and died, Doc Abrams designed a plethora of instruments, all for healing unfortunately, to use what he called his Electronic Relations of Abrams (he assumed that what he was doing was somehow electrical). Of course there was one little problem?finding assistants willing to stand all day and have their tummies tapped. Abrams solved that by inventing the Reflexophone which looked like a bongo drum on its side and sort of acted like a portable tummy. That became the precursor to the stick pad.

Now the reason I just bored you with all that is because it's a good fun story and I love to tell it. Modern Psionics has actually rather little to do with Abrams because we don't think of it as purely electromagnetic and we aren't that interested in healing, well, at least I'm not.

There are three basic principles of Psionics.

- 1.If it exists it can be known.
- 2.If it is known it can be studied.
3. If it can be studied it can be manipulated.

Psionics is a means of gathering information and then manipulating that information to bring about results. Information is gathered by variants of dowsing, using various tools such as the pendulum or stick pad and then manipulated either by translating the information into a numerical readout on a radionic instrument and then working the numbers or by direct influence such as by using an amplifying pattern or hooking the helmet into the system, using the instrument to lock onto the target and then visualizing the result.

Numerical manipulation is used most often in healing. That is done by placing the witness (which can be anything that represents the subject) on the witness plate of the instrument and then turning each dial while mentally asking what is the rate for the condition in question. On a three-dial machine using dials calibrated 0-10 the rate might be 1.4, 5, and 2.3. To cure that condition a balancing rate is used. That is found by subtracting all three rates from ten so the dials are then reset to 8.6, 5, 7.7. This rate is then left on the machine with the witness and by some means we have no idea what the disease condition is removed from the energy field of the body ultimately resulting in a physical cure, or at least that's the theory. It doesn't always work that way and sometimes people don't get well but it works often enough that it's worth the try. Now, that technique can be used for any psychic influence as well, so if you have a troublesome thoughtform floating around, you can balance that out of existence as well.

The capacity of radionic devices to lock onto a target is extremely useful in remote viewing and direct psychic manipulation. In those cases you take what we call a contact rate for the subject and that rate is like an open telephone line to the person. You then hook up your headgear and visualize either the result you want or send the message you want the subject to receive.

So there you have the basics. The rest of what you need is pretty much explained with the descriptions of the instruments so have fun.

RADIONIC BOX

This is your standard tool. It works the same way as the radio unit but is self contained.

In order to make this device, you will need:

1 box, a simple shoe box or gift box will work fine. Just avoid metal containers because metal screws up the energies.

1 can

2 screws and nut.

1 plastic lid like from a coffee can or cat food can.

3 rotary potentiometers, the ohm value does not matter.

3 knobs

2 1/8" monaural jacks.

wire, both insulated and uninsulated.

2 quartz crystals

Begin by opening the box and laying the bottom of it aside. Now, lay out the can in the left upper corner of the box, the lid in the right upper corner, the three knobs a bit lower between them and the jacks, one in each lower corner. Mark these spots with a pencil.

Now carefully punch holes for the two screws in the bottom of the can. Lay the can on the spot you marked and mark on the box lid where the holes you punched are.

Carefully punch holes where those markings are.

Now, punch a hole for each potentiometer stem, two small holes under the center of where the lid will be and one hole in each corner for the jacks.

Take two lengths of the unshielded wire and wrap them around the crystals with a short length left over at each end. Once you have done this, attach a short length of the regular wire to each end of the crystal wires by wrapping the exposed wire (I assume you have stripped the ends) to the crystal wires. This will give you two crystals with a length of wire at each end.

Now, attach these wires to the potentiometers so the three pots are in series as in the diagram with the crystals between them.

Now, wire the jacks to the end pots as in the diagram. Be sure the wires are long enough to reach the assigned holes in the box lid.

Make a coil of unshielded wire which will fit under the can lid and place it on the outside of the box lid with the ends of the wire running through the holes into the box.

Glue the plastic can lid in place over the coil.

With the screws attach the can to the box lid in its assigned corner.

Turn the box lid over and attach the pots on the underside of the box lid so the stems protrude out to the outside of it.

Repeat the procedure with the jacks.

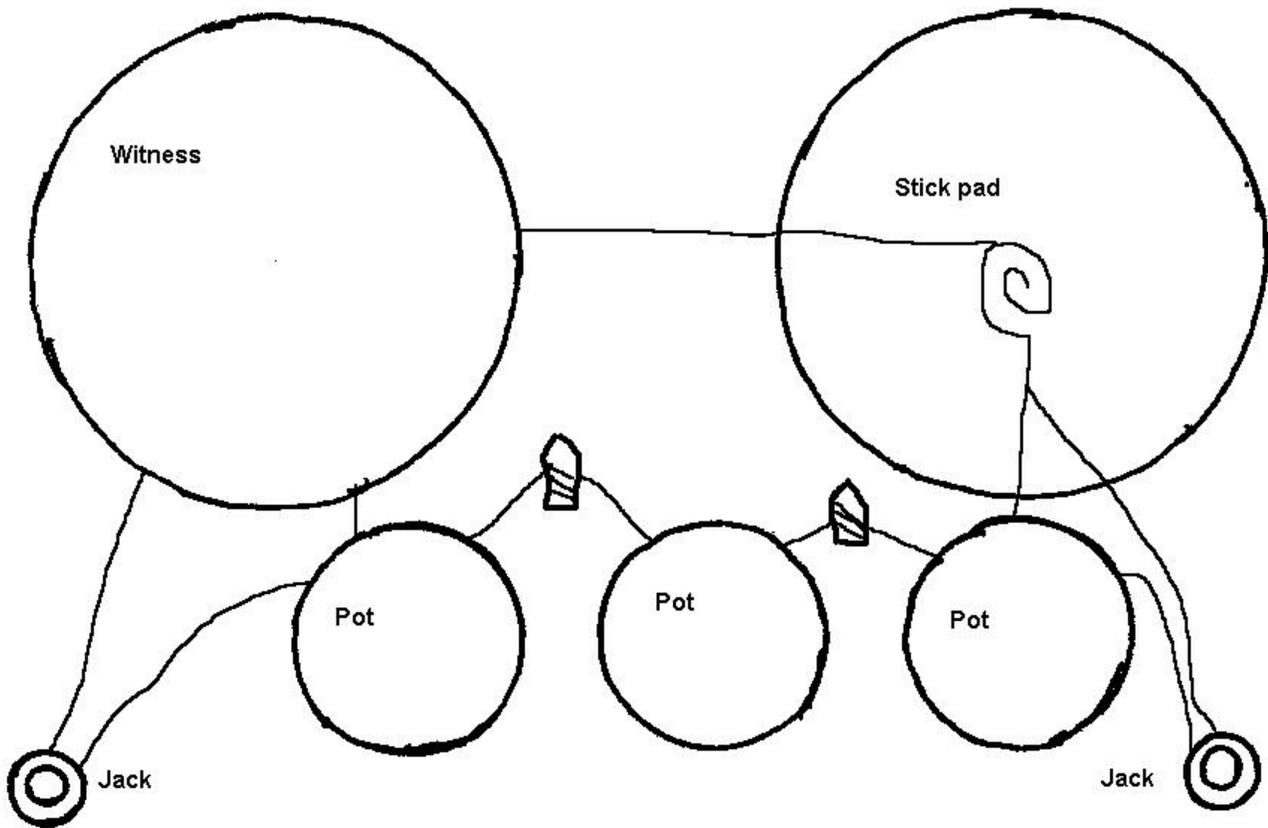
Connect the wire from the coil to the pot at the right end and to the right screw of the can as in the diagram.

Connect a wire from the left pot to the left screw of the can as in the diagram.

Turn the box lid over and attach the knobs to the pots.

Put the box lid back on the box.

And there you have it. You now have a working radionic box. Go to Radio Shack and get the right patch cables so you can connect the helmet to it and you'll be all set.



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HANDHELD PSIONIC TRANSMITTER

For those of you fortunate enough to have read my books, this device is already familiar to you. To those of you so benighted as to not have, hang your heads in shame and then build this simple mechanism. It's a conversion of a walkie-talkie to a psionic transmitter unit.

YOU WILL NEED

1 walkie-talkie, cheap, 100mw will do nicely.

2 screws

1 length of speaker wire, about 4 feet (1.3m)

4 alligator clips

1 length of posterboard long enough to make a headband around the forehead.

1 square of foil

2 brads (paper fasteners)

MANUFACTURE

Take the walkie talkie apart and find the points where the speaker/microphone is wired to the amplifier.

Cut a short length of speaker wire and strip the ends.

Wire one end of the wire to the microphone leads.

Drill two holes in the casing of the walkie talkie (carefully) for the two screws.

Insert the screws part way so that the tops are sticking out of the casing.

Wire the other end of the speaker wire to the screws.

Put the walkie-talkie back together.

Make the headband so that it fits over your forehead and put the two brads through next to each other and spread the tines of them on the inside of the headband.

Glue the foil square on the inside of the headband so that it makes contact with the brads.

Strip the insulation off the ends of the speaker wire and spread the wire.

Attach the alligator clips to the wire.

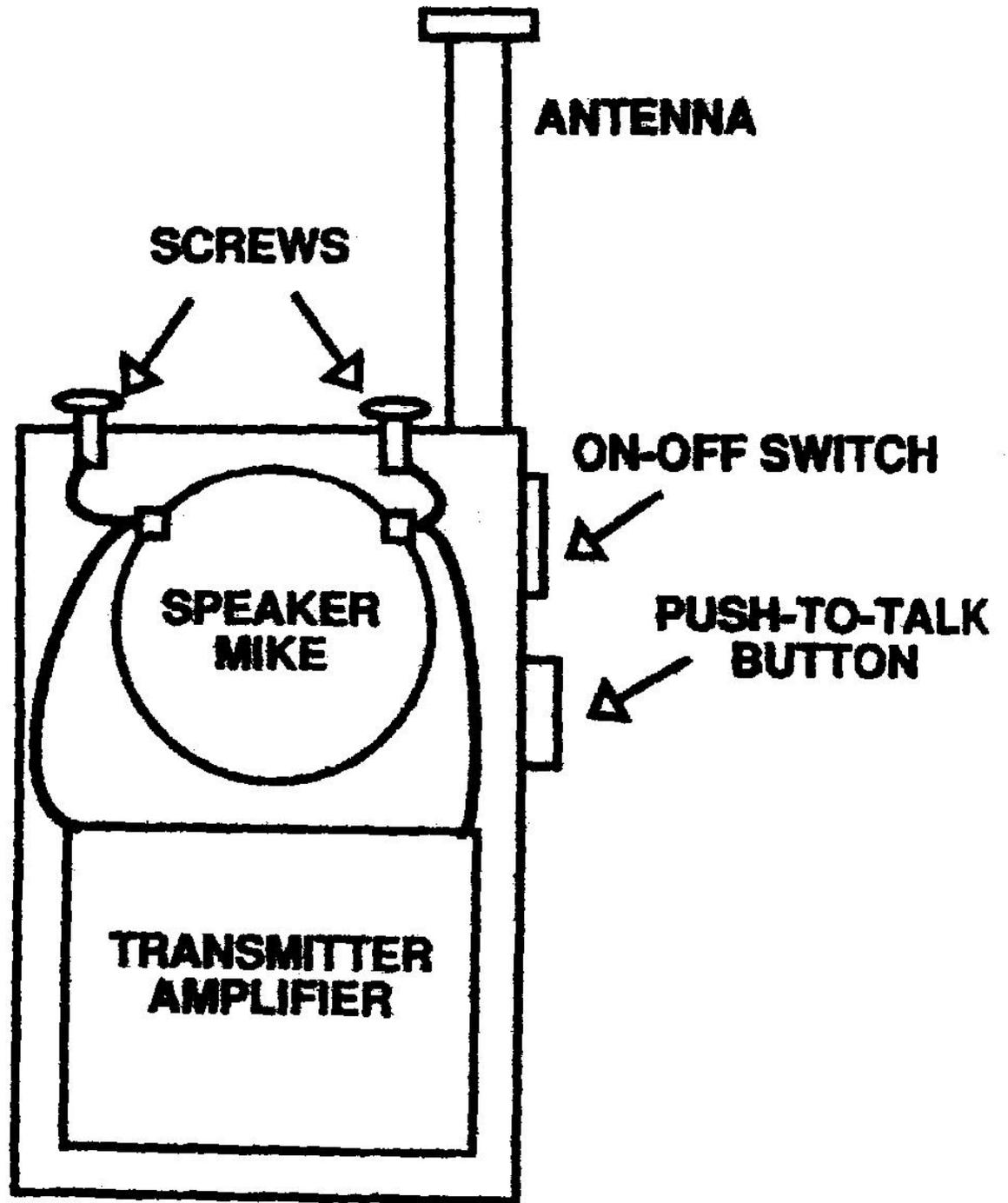
TO USE

Attach one end of the speaker wire to the screws of the walkie-talkie.

Attach the other end to the brads.

Put on the headband so that the foil square is over your third eye.

Turn on the power of the walkie-talkie, push the transmit button and hold the message you wish to send.



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PSIONIC AMPLIFYING HELMET

The Psionic Amplifying Helmet had its origins years and years ago when I was a budding magician and got this idea that it would be really cool to have something I could wear on my head to increase the power of what I was doing. You see, I have this thing about hats and helmets, the house is full of them, and so naturally I wanted one for my magick.

I went to work and created a version of Fortunatus' Cap, which was a simple hard hat with a metal talisman charged to increase my power to command people glued onto it. I even had a little chant that went with it,

"Mind to mind,

I command they obey

I call they come.

My will be done!"

And it worked. Well, with my thing about helmets, when I built my first radionic unit on April 7, 1977, a day that shall live in infamy, I built the head electrode into a helmet that could be plugged into the box. From this evolved the Psionic Amplifying Helmet as we know it today. There are lots of versions of it out there now as people have been experimenting with it and improving on it, so I'll give you a simple version to start with and then you can work from there as your own intuition and creativity leads you.

To make this device, you will need to procure, without haggling:

1 hard hat.

8 small magnet disks or circular magnets

1 length of copper wire

1 length of speaker wire

1 1/8" monaural audio jack

1 crystal

1 circle of foil

Remove the liner from the hard hat. Now, drill a hole at the top of the shell of the hard hat. Drill another hole at one side or the back of the hard the right size to mount the jack.

Glue the magnets in a circle above the rim of the hard hat shell. Once you have done that, take the copper wire and make a spiral (direction doesn't seem to matter) at one of the wire and lead the wire through the hole at the top of the helmet wrapping it around the crystal and then glue the crystal to the top of the helmet.

Put the liner back into the hard hat.

Attach the coil to the foil plate.

Strip the insulation off the ends of the speaker wire (I know that sounds elementary but you would be amazed at the number of people who forget this!)

Attach one set of the ends to the foil plate.

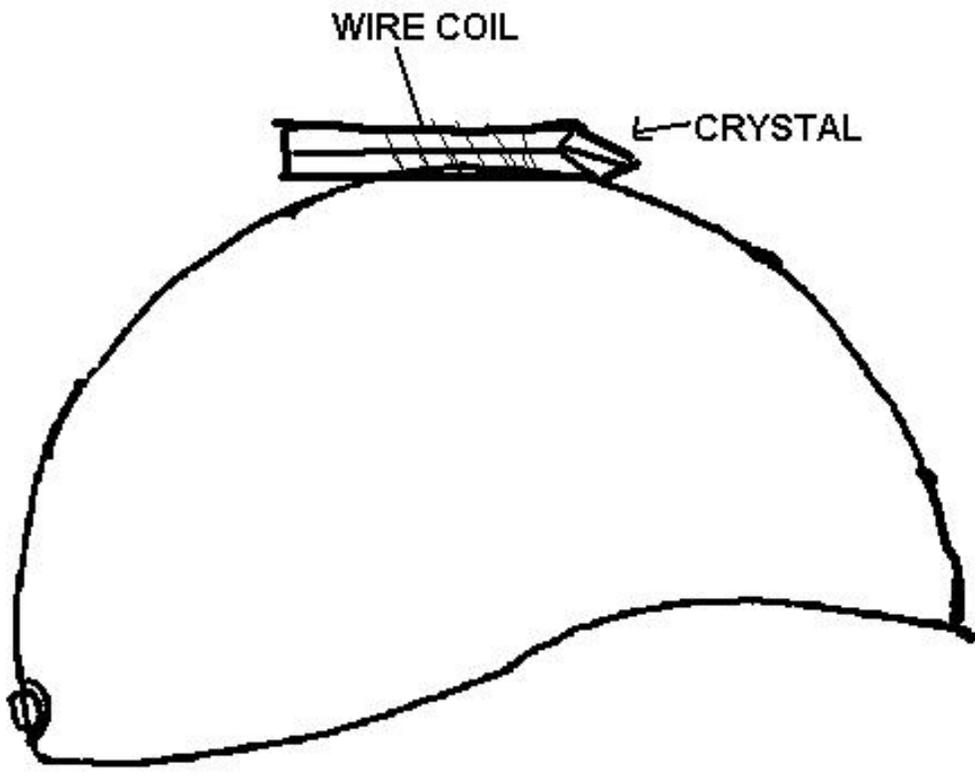
Attach the foil plate to the top of the liner where it will sit on the top of your head when you wear the helmet.

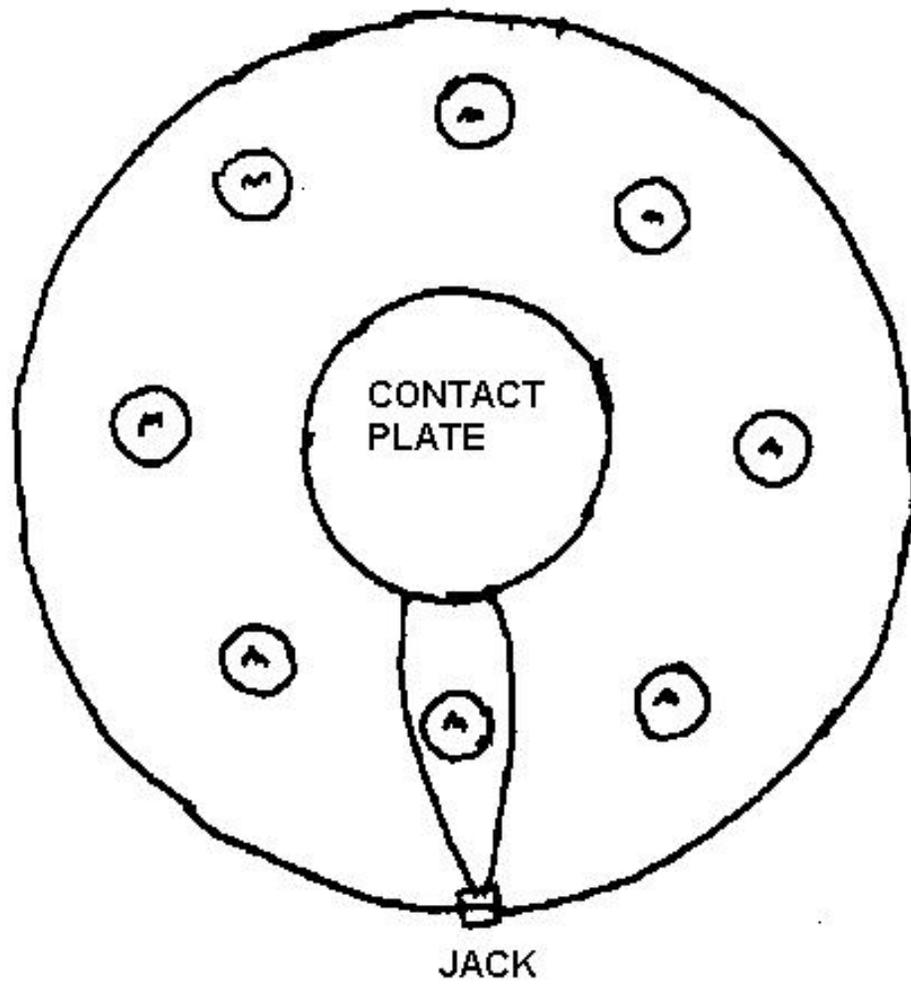
Run the speaker wire under the line to the jack hole.

Attach the leads of the jack to the speaker wire.

Mount the jack on the helmet.

At this point all you have to do is put on the helmet and think, getting a real clear image in your head of what you want to send and the helmet will automatically grab the psychic stuff as it comes out your head, run it around real fast and then shoot it out the top blasting it's way to the target. And by plugging the helmet into a radionic box, you create a direct connection between you and the instrument. (Which is why the jack is there!)





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PSIONIC BIOCIRCUIT CHAIR

This system was developed to meet a very specific need, namely to block out external psychic interference while at the same time forcing the body and its responses to get out of the way so a more perfect concentration could result. It is useful for any circumstances that need extreme concentration.

You will need:

1: A straight-backed armchair. (a lawn chair will do if necessary.)

2: an amplifying pattern
[click here for pattern](#)

3: aluminum foil:

4: material to make a headband with (if you do not already have a Psionic Amplifying Helmet. If you do, use the helmet where the instructions say headband)

5: brads

6: a few six foot lengths of wire with alligator clips at each end

First make the headband with a strip running along the top of the head. push a brad through at the point where the strip touches the crown of the head so that the points come out the top and the head of the brad touches the head. Glue a foil circle over the head of the brad.

Make a foil contact plate for under the feet. This is done by gluing a piece of aluminum foil to a sheet of posterboard.

glue the amplifying pattern to a sheet of posterboard and push a brad through at the center of the pattern. Glue a sheet of foil to the base so that you have a sandwich, the pattern, the posterboard and then the foil at the bottom.

Set-up

Wrap a piece of foil around the chair arm where the palm of your right hand will rest so that the hand will lay on the foil.

Lay the pattern on the floor or a table near the chair and attach the pattern to the foil on the chair with a wire.

Place the foil plate so that your feet will rest on it while you are in the chair.

Attach the foot plate to the headband by clipping a wire from the foot-plate to the ends of the brad on the headband. If you are using a helmet, clip the wire to the end of a patch cable (such as you would use to connect the helmet to the radionic box) from the jack on the helmet.

Have your assistant strap you nude into the chair as follows.

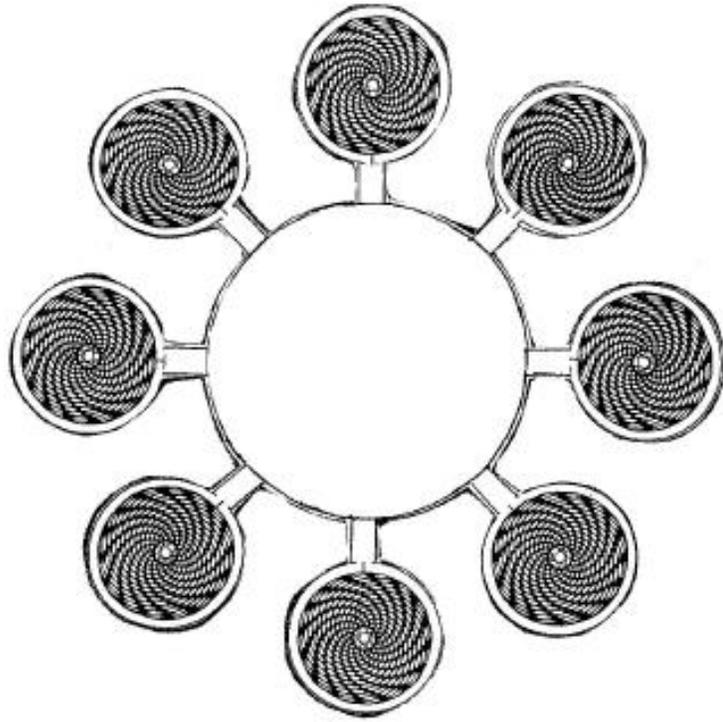
Your arms along the chair arms so that your right hand rests on the foil electrode.

Your waist and upper body strapped to the chair back to keep your spine erect.

Your feet strapped together at the ankles

Your legs strapped together just above the knees.

Once you are tied to the chair, have your helper place the head-band or helmet on you so that the foil touches your crown chakra and set the timer for one hour. Then ask the warden to hold your hand (sorry about that)... . All you have to do then is concentrate on transmitting your own signal.



AMPLIFYING PATTERN

ORGONE BLANKET OR PILLOW

First, this is an easy orgone accumulator to build. Anyone can do it with materials that should be available at most places around the world.

Materials needed are: a) rolls of cotton b) rolls of steel wool c) cotton fabric or a pillow case.

A double layer consisting of a layer steel wool and a layer of cotton. is also known as a "fold" in orgone accumulators. One can make this blanket or pillow size accumulator with as many "folds" as their fabric will allow. The fabric used to enclose the accumulator should be fairly thin fabric like that used on a pillow case.

To construct an orac the size of a pillow, one should start making alternating layers of steel wool and cotton. Make sure that the square footage size of each layer is slightly smaller than the size of the pillow case so that it may be inserted into the pillow case when all the layers are done. Be sure each layer is thick enough so that the layer below can not be seen through the upper layer. Generally a three to five "fold" accumulator is ample to fit into a pillow case. Be sure to have the steel wool as the bottom layer and the cotton as the top layer.

When construction is complete please be sure to follow these important instructions and cautions of use as given in Wilhelm Reich's literature.

1. Always have the steel wool side facing what ever you are using the accumulator on.
 2. Do "not" use near electrical fields. Some examples are: televisions, microwaves, flourescent lights, and any high radiation such as xrays or nuclear radiation.
 3. It is not recommended to use accumulators during rainy weather, heavily clouded weather, and smoggy or hazy weather.
 4. Do not sleep with this as if it is a pillow rather use it as a blanket pad. If used on your body it was recommended by Wilhelm Reich to be used no more than two times a day for less than 45 minutes. We make absolutely no medical claims for this device. We make this information available for use of research only. Accumulators can be used to detect a temperature differential from the inside verses the outside which may vary depending on atmospheric conditions. Research of other variables connected accumulators such as magnetic effects, humidity, electroscopes, and a variety of other factors that may be deemed appropriate by the researcher to be useful in further understanding in how and why the accumulator works.
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RADIONIC ANALYSIS BOX

This is an instrument designed to give the answer of any question as a numerical readout between 0 and 100. It is useful for finding out such things as the percentage of a color in someone's aura or the strength of a radionic transmission.

To make this instrument you will need:

A printout of the pattern

18 ceramic magnets (usually available from Radio Shack)

1 Potentiometer (value unimportant)

1 piece of aluminum foil

1 cardboard box

1 length of wire

1 knob

1 plastic can lid

Making the instrument:

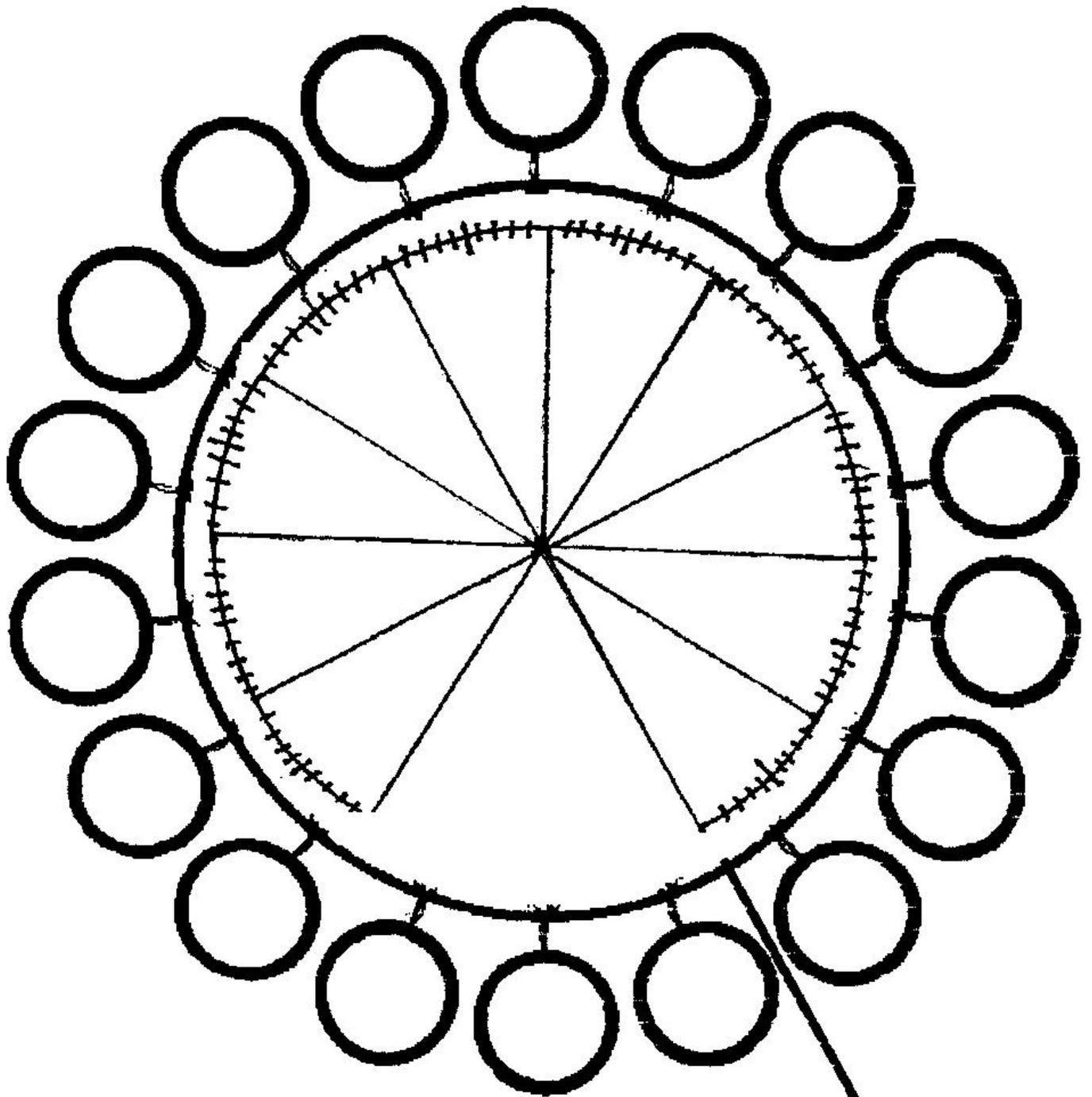
1. Glue the pattern to the top of the cardboard box.
2. Punch a hole for the stem of the potentiometer at the center of the large, calibrated area.
3. Punch a small hole at the center of the box marked Witness.
4. Attach the wire to the potentiometer at any of its points.
5. Attach the potentiometer to the box so that the stem comes out the center of the calibration.

6. Bring the wire out through the center of the witness box and lay it flat in the box. Cut any excess.
7. Glue the foil square over the witness box.
8. Attach the knob to the potentiometer stem.
9. Glue the ceramic magnets to the small circles around the central circle.

To use this instrument:

1. Decide what it is you want to know, such as the amount of blue in the aura of a friend.
2. Place the witness of the subject to be analyzed on the foil plate.
3. While turning the knob, rub the plastic lid with your thumb until you get a stick (you will know it when it happens).

The numerical reading on the dial will be the answer to your question.



WITNESS

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SCALARBEAMER

OVERVIEW:

This page describes some experiments and findings of a device that John Bedini suggested as having a "scalar beam" emitted from the interface of two bucking magnets. And some properties of this "beam" seemed to be very similar to the PE, so I decided to try it. I had suspected that the modulation, combined with the bucking fields, might stimulate the argon in the air, at or near this magnet interface, where the "beam" is reported to be emitted.

One was built, according to Bedini's specifications, and did indeed emit a beam from the interface, and this beam felt exactly as a PE beam! Then some xenon flashtubes were placed at the location where this beam is felt to emit from - and they then produced an extremely powerful PE beam, with the flavor or basic characteristics of xenon!

Also see my message to the Keelynet discussion list on this device: [MESSAGE LINK](#) ; [ADDENDUM MESSAGE](#).

DESCRIPTION:

This device is based on a design put forward by John Bedini, and can be found at SCALAR (<http://www.amasci.com/freenrg/bedini.txt>).

It uses two ceramic magnets, rectangular in shape, and glued together with opposing poles facing each other. (bucking) Bedini suggested having the North seeking poles together, but I initially used South seeking.**

Around this magnet pair or stack, is wound a coil of #30 AWG magnet wire. He suggested about 50 turns, and that the wire gauge/number of turns was not critical. I used 120 turns for the first one.**

I used a thickened cyanoacrylate glue (Krazy, or Super glue), and placed two sets of "tie wraps" or plastic wire ties around this stack, as shown in the photograph, and pulled them tight, to act as coil end forms and safety strap in case the glue broke loose. (these magnets are quite strong)

The coil is connected, in series with a small DC brush motor, and driven with a low voltage DC source. In my case I used a 9-18 volt, high speed motor from Radio Shack. the circuit was initially driven with a 6 volt lantern battery, and the speed controlled with a 25 ohm, 1 watt wire wound rheostat (NOT a potentiometer) in series with the motor/coil.

WARNING: THERE SEEMS TO BE SOME ALARMING BIO EFFECTS, AND OVERDOSE EFFECTS WE HAVE OBSERVED WITH THIS DEVICE - SO CAUTION IS ADVISED IF YOU CHOOSE TO EXPERIMENT WITH IT!

**(subsequent tests suggest that the number of turns, wire gauge, current, and specific motor characteristics are VERY critical, in addition to the size/shape/strength of magnets. I seemed to have gotten lucky on my first attempt, and got a very powerful effect. Subsequent tests with variations can result in much lower intensity, and different bio effects.)

(These Radio Shack motors are not very similar in current/voltage/speed/and brush noise - three of the exact same motors gave completely different results in PE beam intensity and overdose effects. amount of brush arcing, and possibly the added inductance of the wire wound rheostat are also factors)

FIGURE 23-1: Photo of "scalarbeamer1" components / set up:

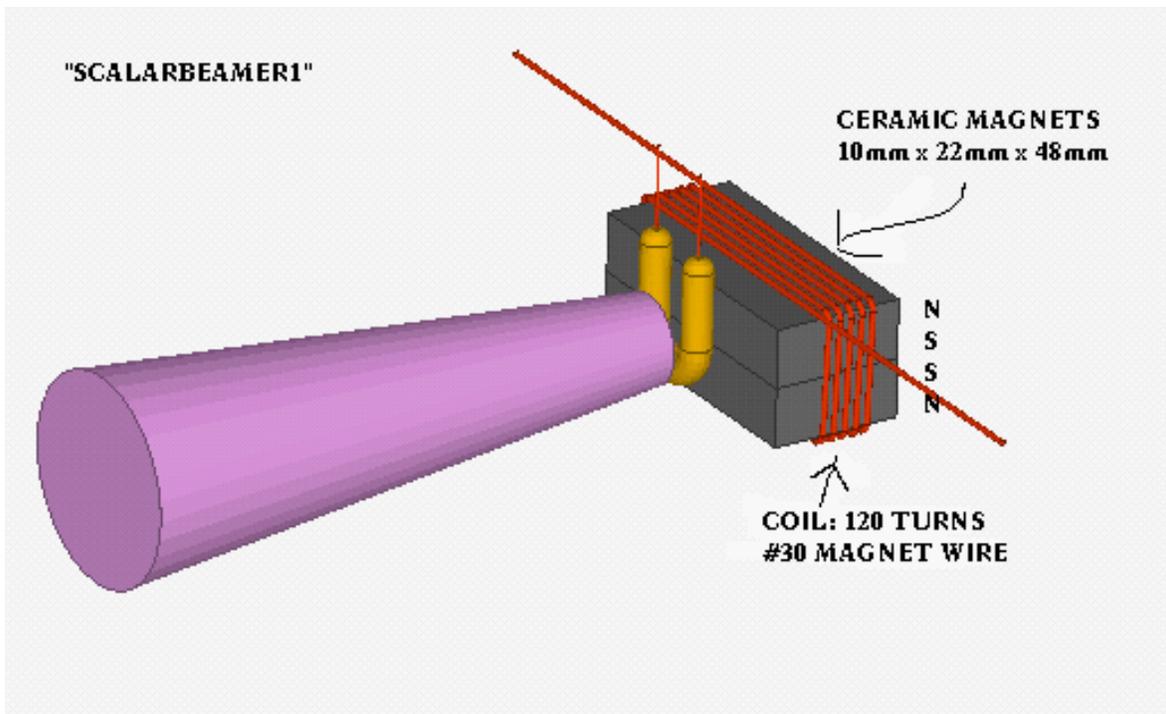
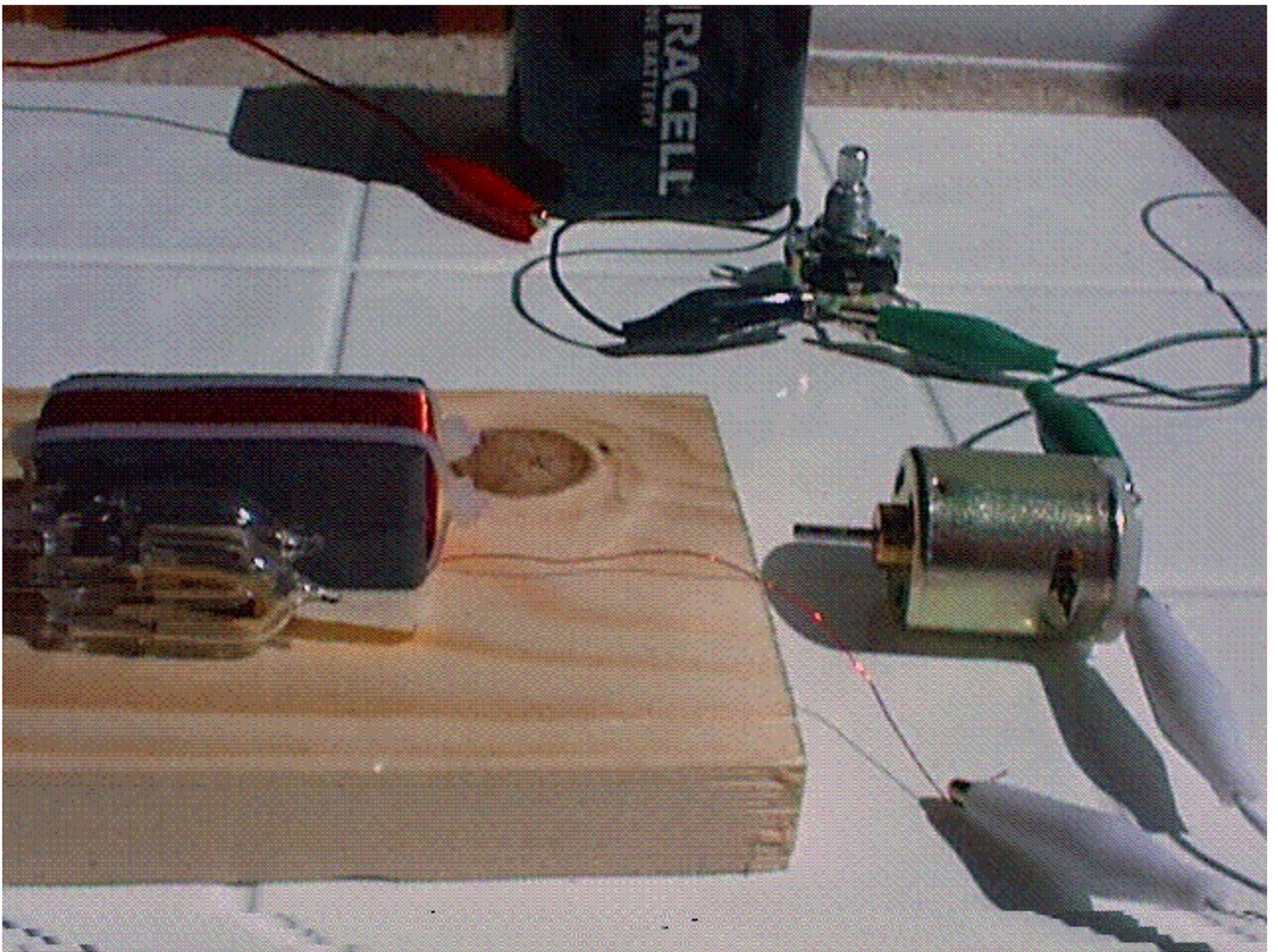


FIGURE 23-2: A 3D drawing of the magnet/coil/flashtube, showing the resulting PE "beam" in purple:

The Xenon flashtube is shown in yellow, and in this position, seemed to give the strongest beam, under all conditions of modulation. Many variations of gas tube orientation, and also more than one tube were tried, at this new "pole face".

MAGNETIC "TRIPOLE":

A set of bucking magnets makes a new structure with respect to the fields. It essentially combines two of the poles, and makes a "Tripole", so the assembly only has three poles..And these poles are radically different. Two are at what were the normal pole faces of the magnets, on the outside of the assembly, and the other single pole is now at the interface between the two magnets, and extends in a radial fashion. See images below:

FIGURE 23-3:

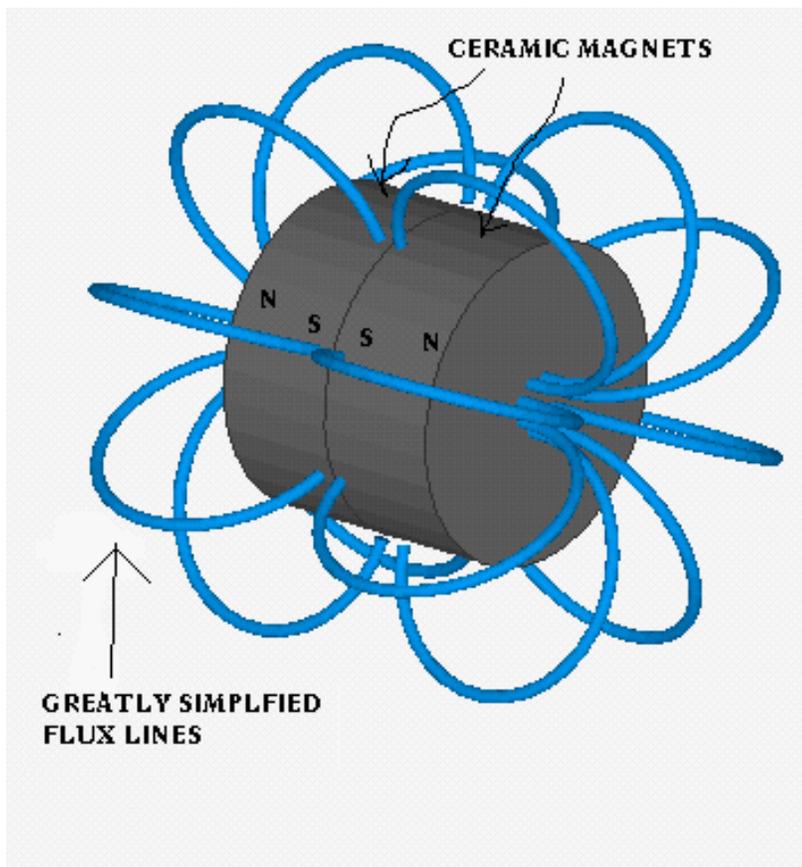
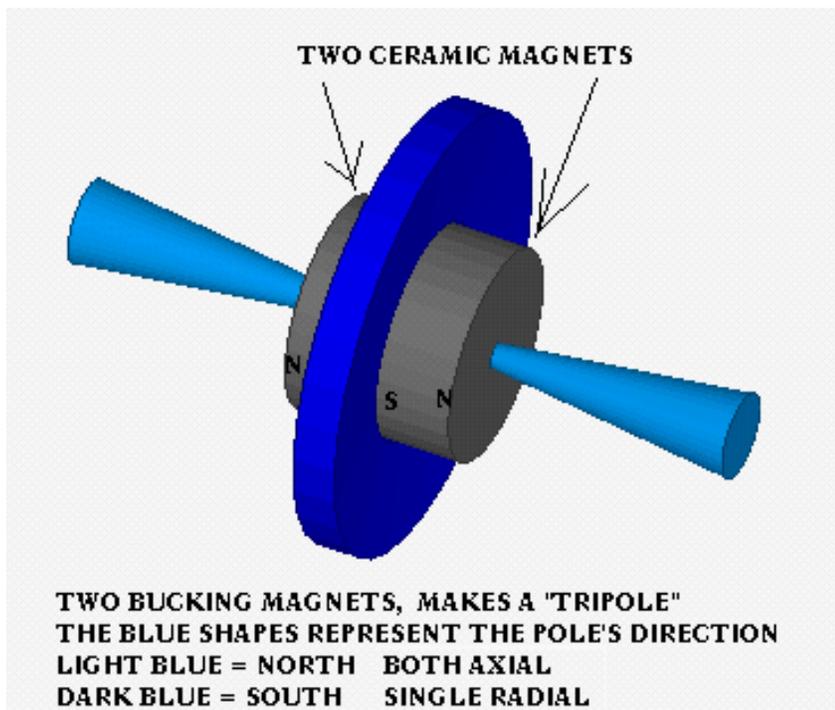


FIGURE 23-4:



This field image, is depicting in the above drawings of small disc magnets, in a bucking arrangement, and shown in cross section. The black lines are the flux lines, and the color map is flux density, and the arrows are the flux density vectors, indicating the polarity of the field at any point.

You can clearly see that the field of a bucking magnet pair is unusual, and makes a much greater assymetry of the fields, than does a simple dipole. this is evidenced by the flux density at the radial pole being at 1750 gauss, and at the axial poles only about 300 gauss. In addition, the center little (spherical) "null zone" at the magnet interface, the flux density drops to almost 0.

However, this does not mean that this region is the same as the ambient space or aether condition. In fact it implies that this region is under a great deal of stress - as this region is normally at a much higher flux density, if separated from the other magnet. It is like having a tug of war - or a tensioned cable - the forces from opposite directions are very large, but they are equal and opposite, so the net force is almost zero. But in the example of a tug of war in a cable, or in this case the aether (space, ZPE, etc.) is under tremendous strain.

In the case of the "scalarbeamer", or all the other beamers, as first outlined in the patent referred to in a previous chapter - this tensioning of the aether, and an assymetry being applied can allow for some interesting effects.(I sometimes call this tensioning - "aether stretch" - and it could be either a tension, or compression, compared to the ambient aether condition)

Essentially this bucking magnet pair, when a coil is added, becomes a "beamer" in the same sense as the "quad" beamer outlined in the Patent, and the "Hex" beamer that I built. The field patterns of the modulated two pole device, are the same as those found in other beamers.

RESULTS:

The device outlined above in the photos, which I am calling "scalarbeamer1" was fabricated, and the modulation applied with a 6V lantern battery, the Radio Shack high speed motor, and a 25 ohm rheostat in series with the motor. With the modulation current resulting from this "noisy" motor, run through the coil wound on the bucking magnet pair, I could feel an emanation from the magnet interfaces, just as Bedini suggested. This emanation feels exactly like that from a mild, or moderate intensity PE beam!

I then placed two xenon flashtubes, at this interface location, where the beam was felt to emanate from, and the emanation got extremely powerful - and now had the characteristics of a xenon beam.

It was very powerful, and there were areas at certain distances from the device, that the feeling was stronger than others, much like how a cell phone or FM radio will respond to nodes in reception - as you move about if the signal is low.

In addition, varying the motor's speed up and down, resulted in a noticeable change in the feeling in the hand. This feeling was much stronger than with only the gas tubes at this magnet interface, and with the modulation turned off. And also there were several regions of the differing motor speeds/freqs, that gave much larger effects - these speed/freq "nodes" were very small, and only noticeable if the speed was very slowly changed through these regions.

This feeling actually became alarming after 5 minutes or so of experimenting. It resulted in my entire arm and hand feeling numb, as if I had been using a hammer drill to drill holes in concrete for 20 minutes. And this numbness lasted for about an hour after the exposure. (I have noticed this numb feeling, and a powerful laser like PE beam from another device, that is a "polybeamer" with 13 radial magnets, all bucking, and two axial, donut magnets, very large in size, and one of these magnets mechanically vibrated to add modulation - and this config will be further explored and detailed later - suffice to say it is inspired by some of the Hamel drum concepts)

Also, the whole body effect of exposure to this beam (did not place anything more than my hand in the actual beam, but a whole body effect always happens from any PE beam to date - there is an omnidirectional nature to the emanation, and the magnetic fields only focus, or collimate some of it, and it is absorbed by any body part, and stored or diffused through the body) was quite strong, and not entirely the same as a normal exposure to xenon. The same extra boost of energy, is felt, but with OD of this emanation, in me seemed to induce the opposite of an OD of other xenon beams.

In normal xenon beams, the OD effect is unnerving, and like a buzzing in your head, and makes you sleepy, like a sedative. But with this modulated xenon beam, the OD was stimulating, and the effect was like having just had two or three cups of strong cappuccino, or espresso.

I also found that our infant prototype PE detector, using a fine tungsten filament, responded in a distinct and repeatable way to this beam, numerous times - and the readings were well outside the normal background fluctuation. (more on this detector method later)

After I reported these findings to another researcher, he went out and got the same motor, from another Radio shack, and made another "scalarbeamer" using much smaller magnets, and only 40 turns of #30 magnet wire.

He reported that his also made a strong PE beam, with xenon flashtube. And that his tungsten detector

reacted in the same manner as did mine, repeatedly.

However, he found that his OD was back to the normal sedative effect - but an almost alarming one - he slept so soundly the night of the first experiments, that his wife had trouble waking him in the morning, and was alarmed at how difficult it was to wake him.

I subsequently tried some variations - I applied a mechanical load to the motor shaft, and this resulted in an increase in the current going to the coil, from approx 200mA up to over 1 amp. (but I did not at first do these loading tests for very long - I was using my fingers to slow the shaft, and would rapidly burn my fingers) But I did notice that the loading altered the beam.

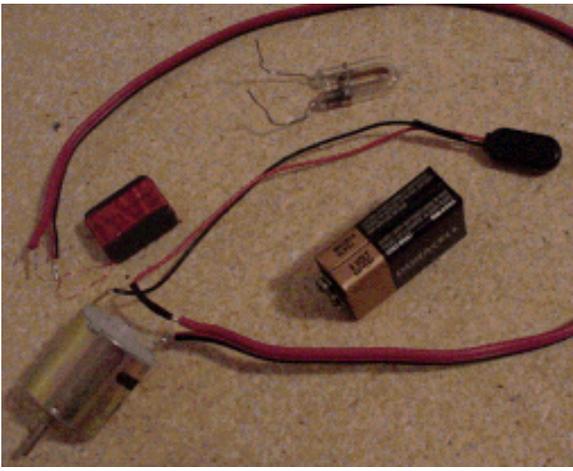
In addition, I noticed that there seemed to be a PE emanation from the motor housing, and the shaft! - so I suspect there may be some kind of "cold current" or feedback of the PE through the electrical circuit. (the PE has been shown to be carried, or conducted, by electrical conductors) (and the motor is a permanent magnet motor, with open air in and surrounding it, and air has 1% argon, and the brushes in my motor could be seen to be arcing at any power level - plasma)

Later, My associate informed me that his motor was not visibly arcing, and was operating at a much higher current level, at a no load condition. So I got another identical motor from Radio Shack - and it was also at a higher current level with no load, and no brush sparking. I intended to use this second motor to place a controlled load on the first motor, by mechanically coupling them together, and making the second one a generator, and placing another rheostat on its output to vary the load in a repeatable manner.

I did this, and connected the generator output to the modulator coil, and could get 1.5 to 2 amps - but at a much lower motor/generator speed - and the PE beam was not as intense as with the one motor set up. And the OD from this high current lower speed modulation - was extremely sedating - I fell asleep on the couch afterwards, and slept all that day, night, and part of the next. (Not typical of simple xenon exposure - this depth and level of sleep is much more than other OD effects)

So we are now continuing our investigations - and getting more measuring equipment - namely a good scope to see the motor " noise" and the frequency components and harmonics that the motor is applying to the coil current. As well as other configurations of this device.

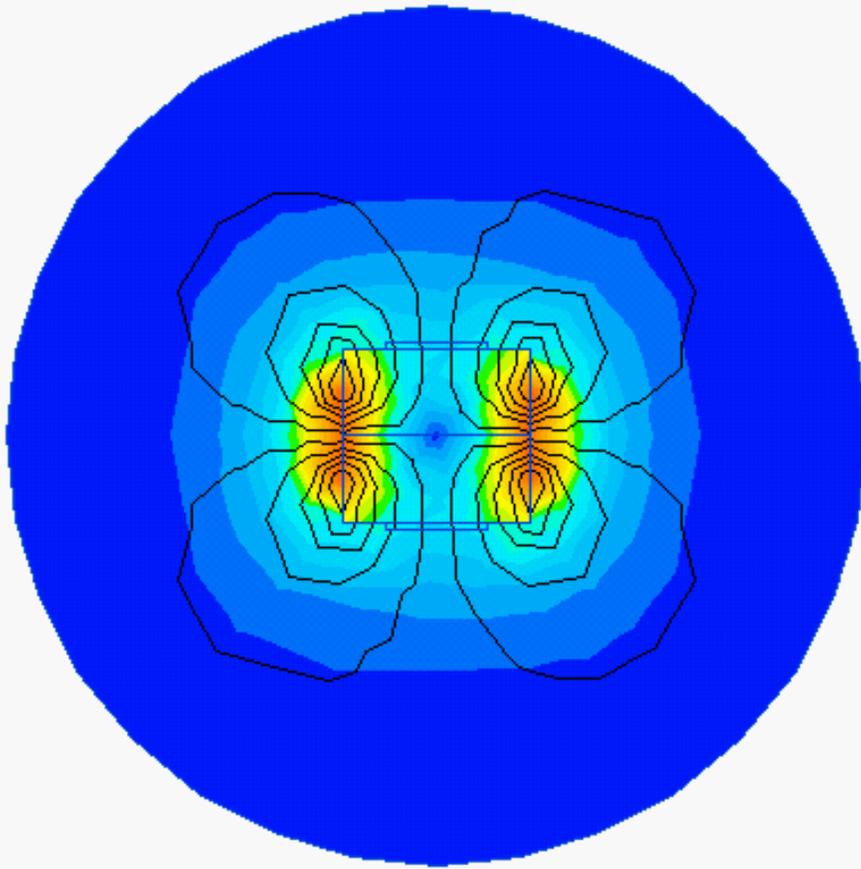
FIGURE 23-6: Scalarbeamer 2 - much smaller ceramic magnets, and fewer turns of # 30 magnet wire.



ANIMATED FIELD ANALYSES:

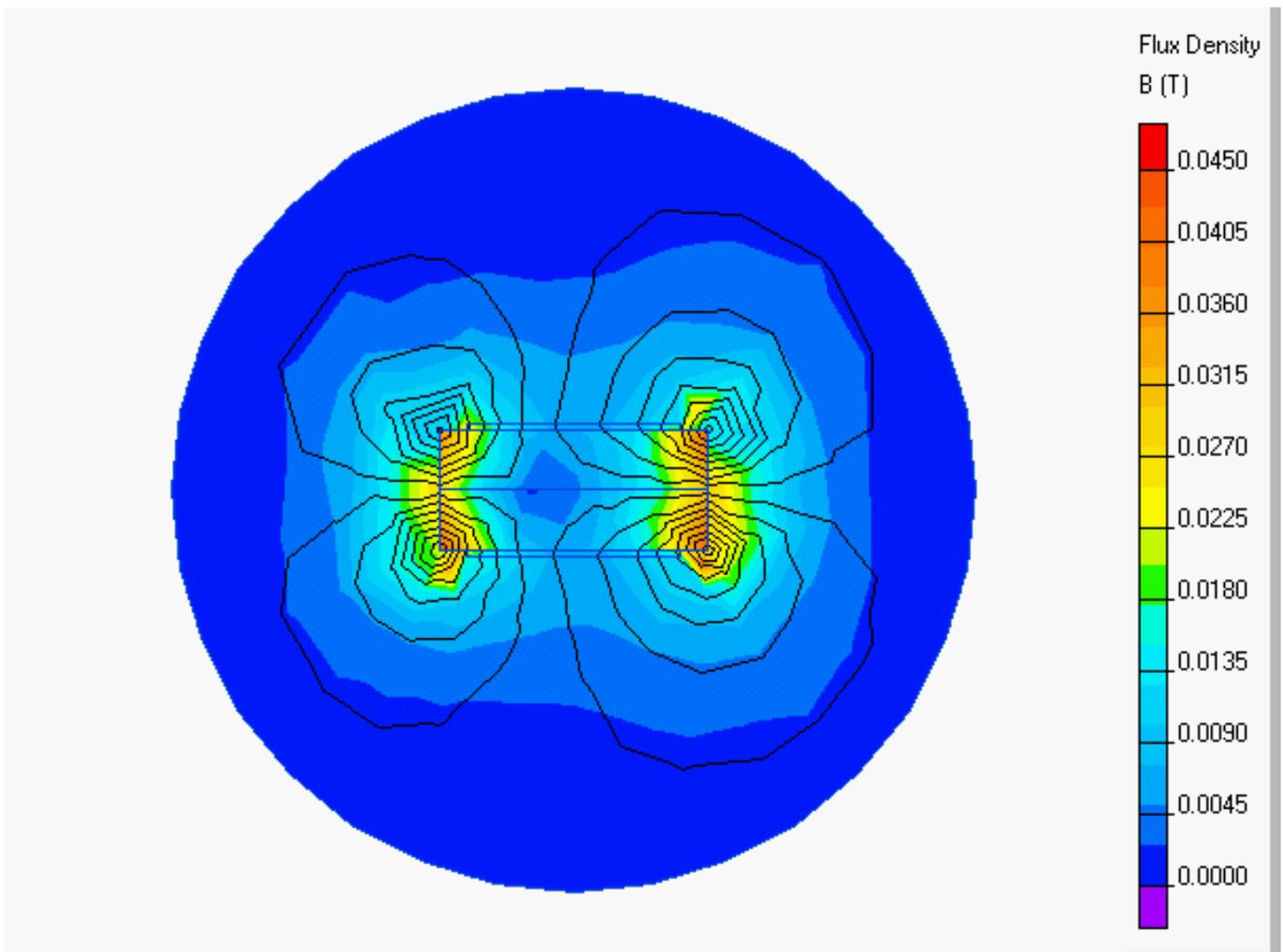
The following are two animations of the scalarbeamers. The first one is my scalarbeamer1, and the second is the much smaller one that was built by an associate, scalarbeamer 2. (ANIMATION 23-1, is the larger magnets; and 23-2 is the smaller magnets ,and fewer turns in the coil) And each is shown using an AC modulation of the current in the coil.

NOTE: A pulsed DC would be much more asymmetrical than these AC animations. And there are likely many rich harmonics generated by the moving "spark gap" of the brush contacts, in the motor. these harmonics are superimposed on the DC pulses. The animations below are shown using a sinusoidal AC modulation to get the basic idea of how the fields move/change, and the maget fields are shown accurately, but I have amplified the coil fields by 3 times to get a readable result. (Student version of QuickField is too limited in resolution to show the low coil field in this case - so these animations are exaggerated to examine the field modulation)



ANIMATION 23-1: cross section of scalarbeamer 1, showing the two magnets, from the end view, and each is $\frac{3}{8}$ " h x $\frac{7}{8}$ " w (10mm x 22mm); and the coil is shown at the top and bottom (120 turns of #30 AWG magnet wire, wound normal to the screen)

And shown are the overall flux density, in color; and the lines of equal flux, shown at .000007 Wb between them.



ANIMATION 23-2: cross section of scalarbeamer2, showing the two smaller magnets, from the end view, and each is 4.5mm h x 19.5mm w; and the coil is shown at the top and bottom (40 turns of #30 AWG magnet wire, wound normal to the screen) (and this image is a zoomed in image compared to Animation 23-1)

And shown are the overall flux density, in color; and the lines of equal flux, shown at .000003 Wb between them.

CLOSING THOUGHTS:

Our thinking with respect to the mechanism of PE beams, and magnetic fields is using the idea of "aether stretch" as part of the reason why placing an inert gas in a magnetic field releases more PE (causes more unmasking of the primary points). There is also the concept of forcing motions on the gas atoms which are not their normal motions. You can clearly see in the above animations that there is both a stretch of aether (assuming magnetic field lines represent a flow of aether) - the wobble, and stretch are clearly visible. You can also see that the gas atoms could be forced into paths that are not normal for their thermal motion - if they are the least bit diamagnetic, or if some are slight ionized. (the gas tubes would be located at the

regions of highest flux density and gradient represented by the yellows, oranges and reds, right next to the tripole faces)

You can also clearly see there is a linear, or scalar motion of the "magnetic null zone" at the center of the opposing magnet poles. This region is not a rest or ambient condition of the aether - even though it is at the same flux density as ambient. It is severely stressed - as mentioned above. And this null zone could conceivably create a "window" to a higher dimension - and then this back and forth motion could generate a wave of this higher dimensional breach in the aether - and could represent an artificial PE - or "scalar" wave motion. (the PE is thought to be a higher dimensional wave motion in the aether - and is natural - but this purely electromagnetic "scalar" wave might be the same kind of aetheric motion as the natural PE)

Also we have found in many other experiments that this PE can pass easily through matter, BUT is reflected, or refracted by strong field gradients - both magnetic and electric. So you can create PE "mirrors" using magnetic fields, and make them in various shapes. In this case you can see a situation where there are a set of variable mirrors alternating from a parabolic on one side, to the other side being parabolic - so you have a focusing, and collimation of the energy alternating from one direction to the other, instead of going out omnidirectionally. (these beamers do also make a strong omnidirection emanation, but there is a definite beam on both sides of the "tripole" interface)

We also have the the oscillation of the flux density, and flux density gradients, and divergence angle - all tending to induce more momentary unmasking, and in a coherent way. (these factors are all related to beam intensity, volume, and coherence, and beam shape)

ORGONE EMITTERS - Aetheric Energy Tools

Thanks to the pioneering work of the natural scientists mentioned above, it will be possible to describe the construction of two resonant aetheric devices, which the author has named "Chi Pencils." Both devices are constructed around a central, resonant cavity. The formula for calculating the dimensions of the resonant cavity was derived from the research of ballistics expert Gerald Bull, Phd.

The "emitting" device is basically a cylindrical, metallic cavity with a non-metallic outer layer. By means of the boundary phenomenon discovered by Reich, aether is drawn from the space around its sides and emitted from both ends. (In principle this is similar to a laser.) The geometric energy field around the emitting device is pictured in Figure 5.

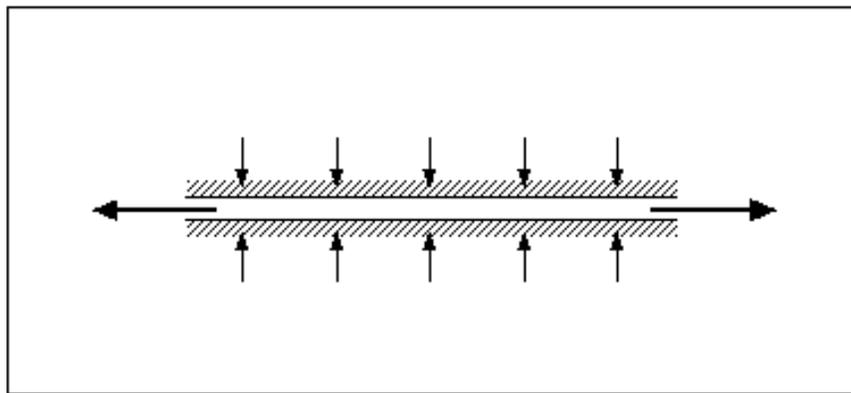


Figure 5: Geometric Energy Field of the Emitting Device

The "vacuum" device is simply the inverse: a non-metallic cylindrical cavity with a metallic outer layer. Aether is drawn into one end and dispersed through the sides. The geometric energy field around the vacuum device is pictured in Figure 6.

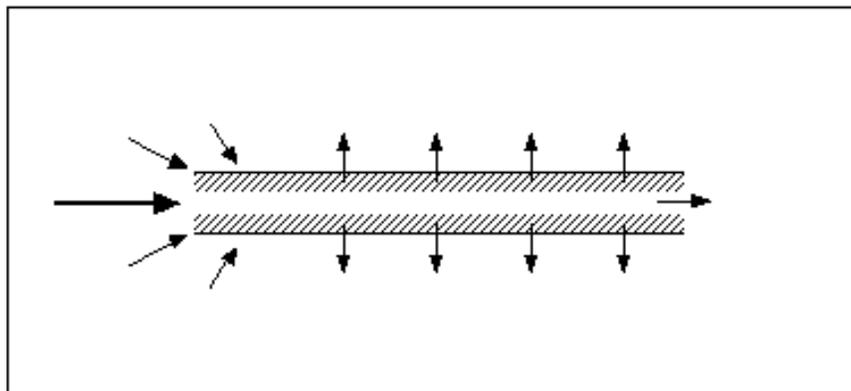


Figure 6: Geometric Energy Field of the Vacuum Device

How to Build the Emitting Device

The following supplies are required:

- a length of 5/32 inch brass tubing
- 1/8 inch soft cotton cord
- metal tubing cutter
- metric ruler, sharp knife, hot glue gun.

1. Cut a piece of brass tubing that is exactly 18.1 cm long.
2. Apply a small bead of hot glue to the outside of one end and affix the cotton cord.
3. Working 2 cm at a time, apply a bead of hot glue and wrap the cord snugly around the tubing.
4. Trim away the excess cord.

How to Build the Vacuum Device

The following supplies are required:

- a length of 5/32 inch ID vinyl tubing
- a length of 5/16 inch brass tubing
- metal tubing cutter
- metric ruler, sharp knife, electrical tape.

1. Cut a piece of brass tubing that is exactly 18.1 cm long.
2. Wrap electrical tape around the vinyl tubing in a few places so that it fits snugly inside.
3. Slide the vinyl tubing into the brass tubing until the ends are flush.
4. Trim away the excess vinyl tubing.

Sensory Exercises

To date the aetheric force streams generated by the resonant devices described above have defied detection by ordinary instruments. This is not surprising, since aether is believed by many to be a "living" energy, while ordinary instruments are most certainly "dead." However, detection of the aetheric forces by a living organism (such as the human body) is quite straight forward.

Experiment #1: Hold the emitting Chi Pencil lightly in one hand. Breathe deeply, and relax. Now bring the tip close to the palm of your other hand. Hold it still for several seconds and mentally picture a thin fluid flowing between the tip and your palm. Try moving the tip in a slow, small circle around your palm. Most people readily experience a sensation of pressure or "heaviness" from the etheric stream. Shake your hand vigorously a few times to clear it.

Experiment #2: Hold the vacuum Chi Pencil about four inches from your palm. Breathe deeply and relax as before. One end will invoke a distinctive sensation at this distance. Be patient, it may take several seconds. Many people experience a "prickly" or "granular" sensation from one end only. This sensation is more subtle than with the emitting device. Try other sensitive spots, such as the inside of your wrist. When you determine which end is active, mark it with a small piece of tape.

Experiment #3: Repeat experiments 1 and 2 while holding a thin piece of paper in your palm. Notice if the sensation feels different as the aetheric stream passes through the paper (organic materials tend to accumulate aetheric energy).

Experiment #4: Take a length of copper wire and strip the insulation from both ends. Make a small loop in the bare wire at one end. Point each type of Chi Pencil at the loop while holding the other end in your fingertips. See if you can detect a sensation as the aetheric stream is transmitted through the wire (metals tend to conduct aetheric energy).

Experiment #5: Bring the active end of the Vacuum Chi Pencil close to either end of the Emitting device and then gently push them together. See if you can detect a certain "resistance" which feels like the force between similar magnetic poles. This may be due to interference between opposite rotations of the two etheric streams.

With these tools in hand, you may begin to experience the world of aetheric forces directly. Allow this intimacy with Nature to guide you in the design of new experiments. Do not underestimate the value of clarity and highest intent in this work.

Conclusion: The Cooperative Future

Interest in the aesthetic value of geometric structures has waned since the days of ancient Greece. Yet new evidence points to geometry as the key to clean energy in the post-modern age. Who will grasp this concept and build the dynamos of tomorrow?

Perhaps that responsibility is too great for any one person or group. The doctrine of knowledge as property has failed to advance the human condition, promoting instead the lesser qualities of greed and aggression. The time for such folly has passed. Share your knowledge freely, and let cooperation be the engine of innovation.

Orgone Accumulator Building Plans

APPENDIX 10

*Plans and Instructions for the Accumulator **

Construction of a three-fold ORGONE ENERGY ACCUMULATOR

1. *Construction of a three-fold orgone energy accumulator*

1. General information

- a. The accumulator is made in six panels which are to be screwed together. All panels except the bottom are constructed in the same manner, and differ only in dimensions. Each panel consists of an inner surface of iron and an outer non-metallic surface which enclose a braced wood frame and alternate layers of glass wool and steel wool.
- b. The materials specified may, if necessary, be replaced by other materials: celotex, plastic or other wall board may be used in place of the upson board; felt cotton batts, rock wool, etc. may replace the glass wool; steel wool, held by wire mesh may replace the inner sheet iron. If substitutions are made, some adjustments in dimensions of the frames may be necessary.
- c. Consult the accompanying drawings and tables for dimensions, construction details, etc.

2. Construct the frames.

- a. Cut the $1\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " pine to the specified lengths. Mitre the corners and join with corrugated fasteners. Brace each frame with a 3" piece of pine placed in the center of the frame. Join with corrugated fasteners.
- b. Construct the bottom frame with $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " pine. No bracing is necessary.

3. Attach the outer surface.

- a. Cut upson board to fit inside the rabbets of each frame. Fasten in place with small nails.
- b. Cut two pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood the same size as the bottom frame. Screw one piece of plywood to frame using flat head wood screws.

* Plans and Instructions for the accumulator were issued by the Wilhelm Reich Foundation on request. Their ready availability emphasizes that the Foundation was less interested in profit than in providing accumulators for as many people as possible. Later models used metal (non-aluminum) screening and polyethylene instead of steel wool and glass wool.

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4. Place the glass wool and steel wool in the panels.
 - a. Place a layer of glass wool about $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick upon the inner surface of the upson board and inside one of the frames. Avoid lumps and holes. Do not compress the glass wool.
 - b. Next place a layer of steel wool upon the glass wool. Steel wool pads when unrolled are the correct thickness. Make the layer as uniform as possible; leave the steel wool "fluffy".
 - c. In a similar manner place the remaining alternate layers of glass wool and steel wool in position.
 - d. Place the glass wool and steel wool in the other panels.
 - e. Bottom panel has different number of layers. (See drawing)
5. Attach the inner surfaces.
 - a. Cut the sheet iron slightly smaller than the frames. Round the corners and file the edges where necessary. Punch holes through the iron and nail to the frames with small nails.
 - b. For the bottom panel, screw the remaining piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood to the frame. Then attach sheet iron over this.
6. Attach side supports to bottom panel.
 - a. Cut two pieces of 1" x 3" pine stock 24" long.
 - b. Screw them onto the outer surface of the panel, across the front and back.
 - c. The supports should project $1\frac{1}{4}$ " from each side of the bottom panel.
 - d. Attach a slider to the under surface of each projection.
7. Assemble the accumulator
 - a. Place one side in position on the projections from the bottom panel. Drill two screw holes through frame of side panel into bottom frame. Screw through side panel into bottom panel using $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws.
 - b. Place the back in position. Drill and screw through side into back.
 - c. Place the other side in position. Drill and screw through side into back and bottom.
 - d. Place top in position. (It will project over front of side panels.) Drill and screw through top into both sides and back.
 - e. Screw three hinges to the door frame. Place the door in position and screw through the hinges into side frame.
 - f. Screw the hooks into the door, the eyes into side frame; one set on the outside, one set inside. The inside hook will screw into the brace of the door frame.
8. Coat the outer surface of the accumulator with shellac.

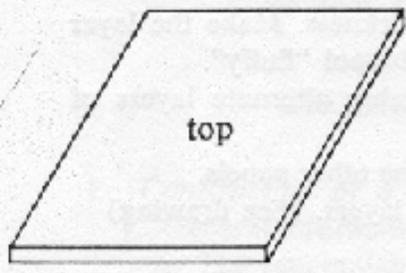
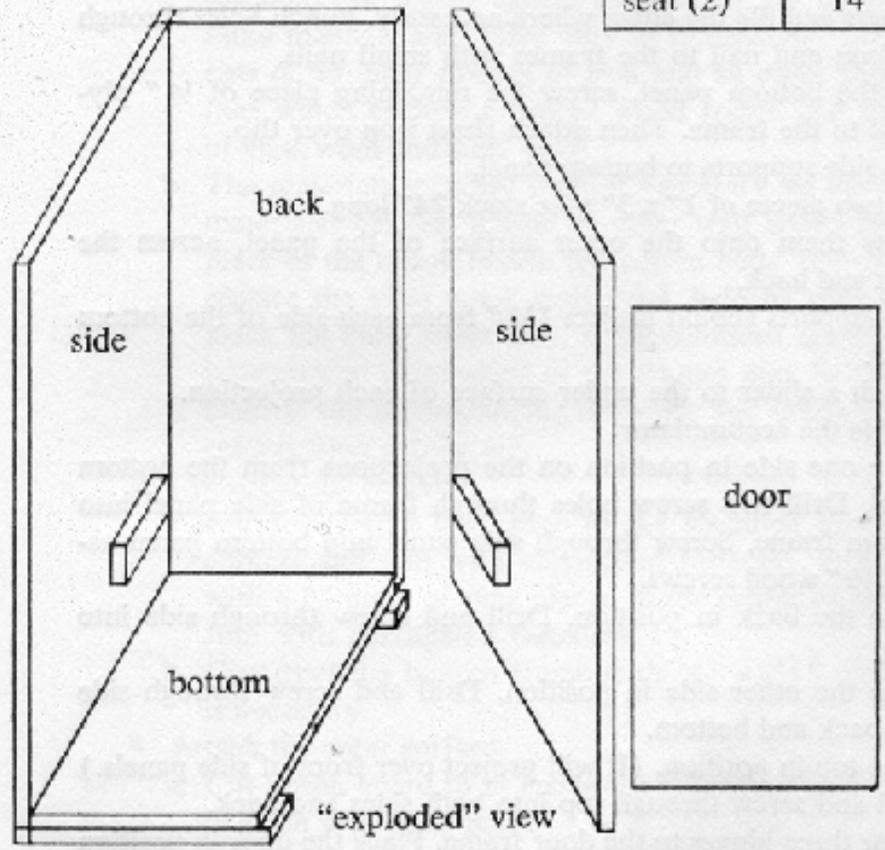
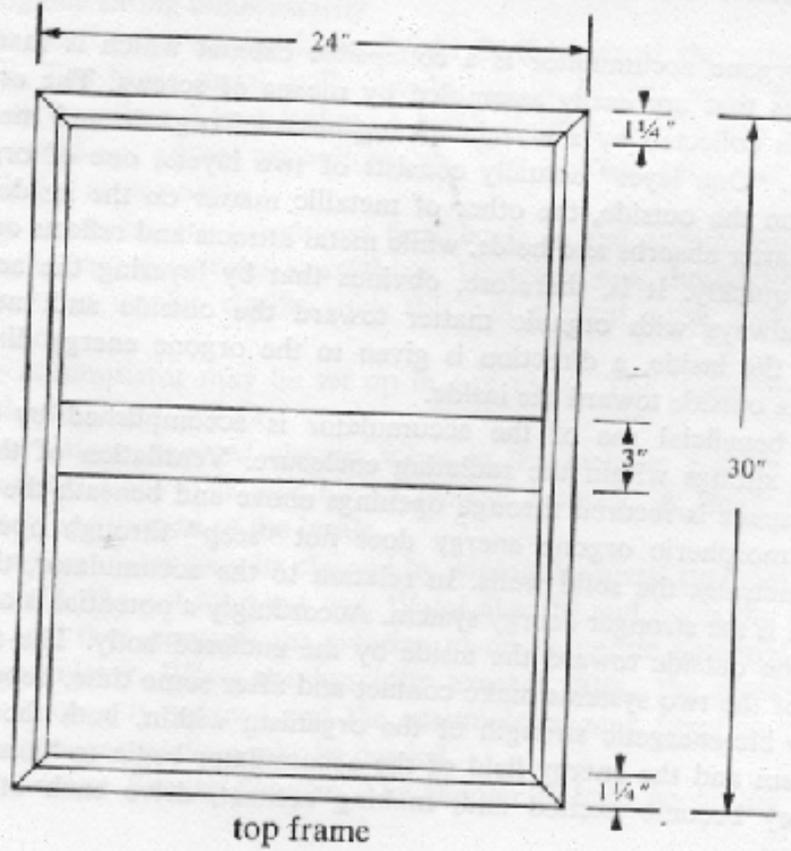
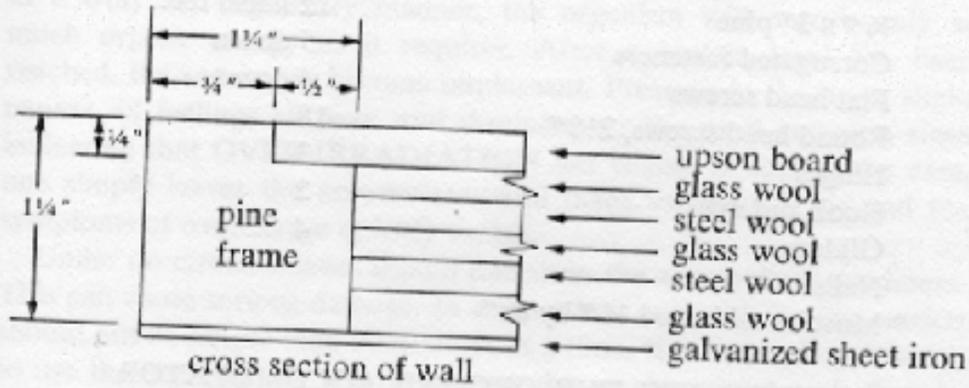
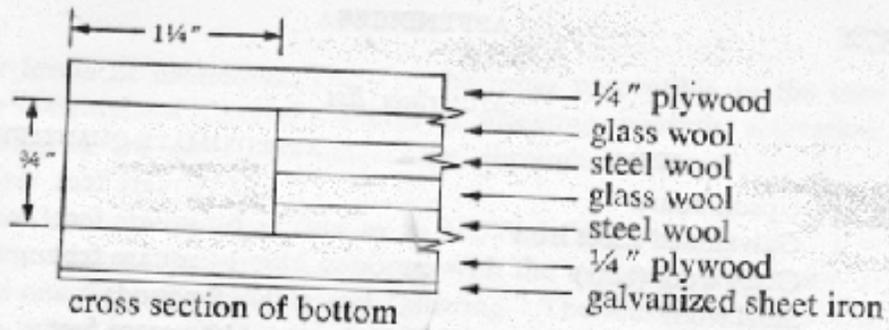


Table of dimensions

panel	length inches	width inches
top	30	24
sides (2)	54½	28¾
door	50½	24
back	54½	21½
bottom	27½	21½
seat (2)	14	21½





Materials list

ITEM	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY
Upson board	55 square feet
Galvanized sheet iron	60 square feet
Glass wool (bats)	14 square feet
Steel wool	5 pounds
¼" plywood	10 square feet
* 1¼" x 1¼" pine	100 lineal feet
¾" x 3" pine	12 lineal feet
Corrugated fasteners	5 dozen
Flat head screws	4 dozen
Round head screws, 2½"	18
Hinges	3
Hook and eye	2
Gliders	4
Nails	
* Must be rabbetted ¼" by ½"	

HOW TO USE THE ORGONE ACCUMULATOR

The orgone accumulator is a collapsible cabinet which is made in six pieces that are easily assembled by means of screws. The orgone energy is collected by a certain arrangement of organic and metallic material. "One layer" actually consists of two layers, one of organic matter on the outside, the other of metallic matter on the inside. Organic matter absorbs and holds, while metal attracts and reflects orgone energy quickly. It is, therefore, obvious that by layering the accumulator always with organic matter toward the outside and metallic toward the inside, a direction is given to the orgone energy directed from the outside toward the inside.

The beneficial use of the accumulator is accomplished by *daily, regular sittings* within the radiating enclosure. Ventilation of the enclosed space is secured through openings above and beneath the door. The atmospheric orgone energy does not "seep" through openings, but penetrates the solid walls. In relation to the accumulator, the organism is the stronger energy system. Accordingly a potential is created from the outside toward the inside by the enclosed body. The energy fields of the two systems make contact and after some time, dependent on the bio-energetic strength of the organism within, both the living organism and the energy field of the accumulator begin to "luminate" i.e. they become excited and, making contact, drive each other to

higher levels of excitation. This fact becomes perceptible to the user of the accumulator through feelings of prickling, warmth, relaxation, reddening of the face, and objectively, through increased body temperature.

There is no mechanical rule as to HOW LONG one should sit in the accumulator. One should continue with the orgonotic irradiation as long as one feels comfortable and "glowing." The sensitive person will, after a while have "had enough." This manifests itself in the feeling of "nothing happening any longer." It is explained by the fact that, in a truly self-regulatory manner, the organism will absorb only as much orgone energy as it requires. After a certain level has been reached, the sensations become unpleasant. Pressure in the head, slight nausea, ill feelings all over, and dizziness are the most common signs indicating that OVER-IRRADIATION has begun. If such is the case, one simply leaves the accumulator and takes some fresh air and the symptoms of overcharge quickly vanish.

Under no circumstances should one sit in the accumulator for hours. This can cause serious damage. In a three fold accumulator one session should not be longer than 30 minutes at a time. It is better, if necessary, to use the accumulator several times a day at shorter intervals than to prolong one sitting unnecessarily.

The size of the accumulator should fit the size of the person who uses it. The inner metal walls should not be further away from the body surface than 2 to 4 inches. A small child in a large size accumulator would not attract enough energy. The average adult size will be suitable for most people.

It is not necessary to undress completely in the accumulator since orgone energy penetrates everything. However one should not wear too heavy or woolen clothes since this will prevent quick contact and excitation.

The accumulator may be set up in any room. The room should be aired thoroughly every day.

Never attach *exposed* electric wires to the metallic portion of the accumulator since it is possible to receive a shock. A small reading light may be attached to the inside.

The accumulator may be cleaned by wiping the metal surfaces with a damp cloth. Do not let it get wet. Water absorbs and holds the orgone energy and thus prevents the creation of an orgonotic potential inside the accumulator. When the humidity exceeds 80%, the atmospheric orgone tension is reduced and the accumulator may function poorly, therefore longer sessions may be needed.

The Orgone Energy Shooter: The shooter is built according to the

same principle as the big accumulator. This accumulated energy within the shooter is now directed through flexible iron hollow cables (BX cable) from which the inner wires have been removed, toward the local region to be irradiated. On small areas it suffices to keep the outer end of the BX cable at the surface at a distance of about one eighth of an inch. On larger areas a funnel should be inserted, corresponding in size approximately to the afflicted area to be irradiated. The mechanism of the irradiation effect consists in that the particular local area draws energy from the shooter box through the BX cable. The latter should be insulated with tape or plastic, organic material on the outside, in order to form in itself a radiating structure with metal inside and organic material outside. One should not irradiate for more than 2 to 10 minutes at a time. The irradiation may be repeated at frequent intervals if necessary.

The Chestboard: The chestboard is a rectangular board which serves the purpose of bringing the orgone energy field of the door of the large accumulator closer to the body. To use it one should rest the board upright about 3 inches from the body upon one's knees, the metal surface facing the organism. Remove after a few minutes, or as soon as local sensation of heat is experienced.

The Seatbox: The seatbox is built into the newer (1950) models for the purpose of further orgone energy concentration, from which orgone energy for local irradiation may be derived via an insulated cable. This seat is composed of two boards which should be placed with their metallic surface towards the inside. The ergonomic potential of the space thus created may be enhanced by loosely stuffing the seatbox with ordinary steel wool (3 to 5 lbs.).

The following areas should be irradiated daily while sitting inside the large accumulator by means of the seatbox or shooter, for a few minutes each:

- a. eyes with lids closed, not more than 1 minute each,
- b. root of nose,
- c. mastoid bone,
- d. mouth and throat,
- e. heart region,
- f. upper abdomen (over solar plexus).

Stop irradiation immediately if burning or discomfort is felt.

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THE DIAGNOSIS CHART

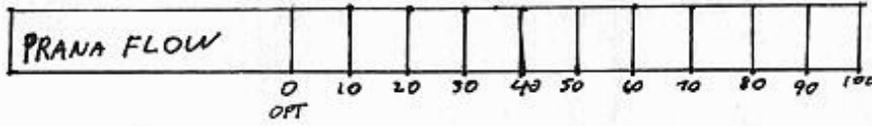
This chart was developed by Malcolm Rae and David Tansley for the purposes of diagnosing the general condition of a person. All you need with it is a pendulum.

The witness of the person is placed in the circle and the pendulum held over it. As each area of the chart is considered, the pendulum will swing out to the point appropriate for the condition of that area of the person. The farther the swing the stronger the health. As each point is marked, lines are drawn connecting them thus giving a pattern which corresponds to the general physical condition of the person.

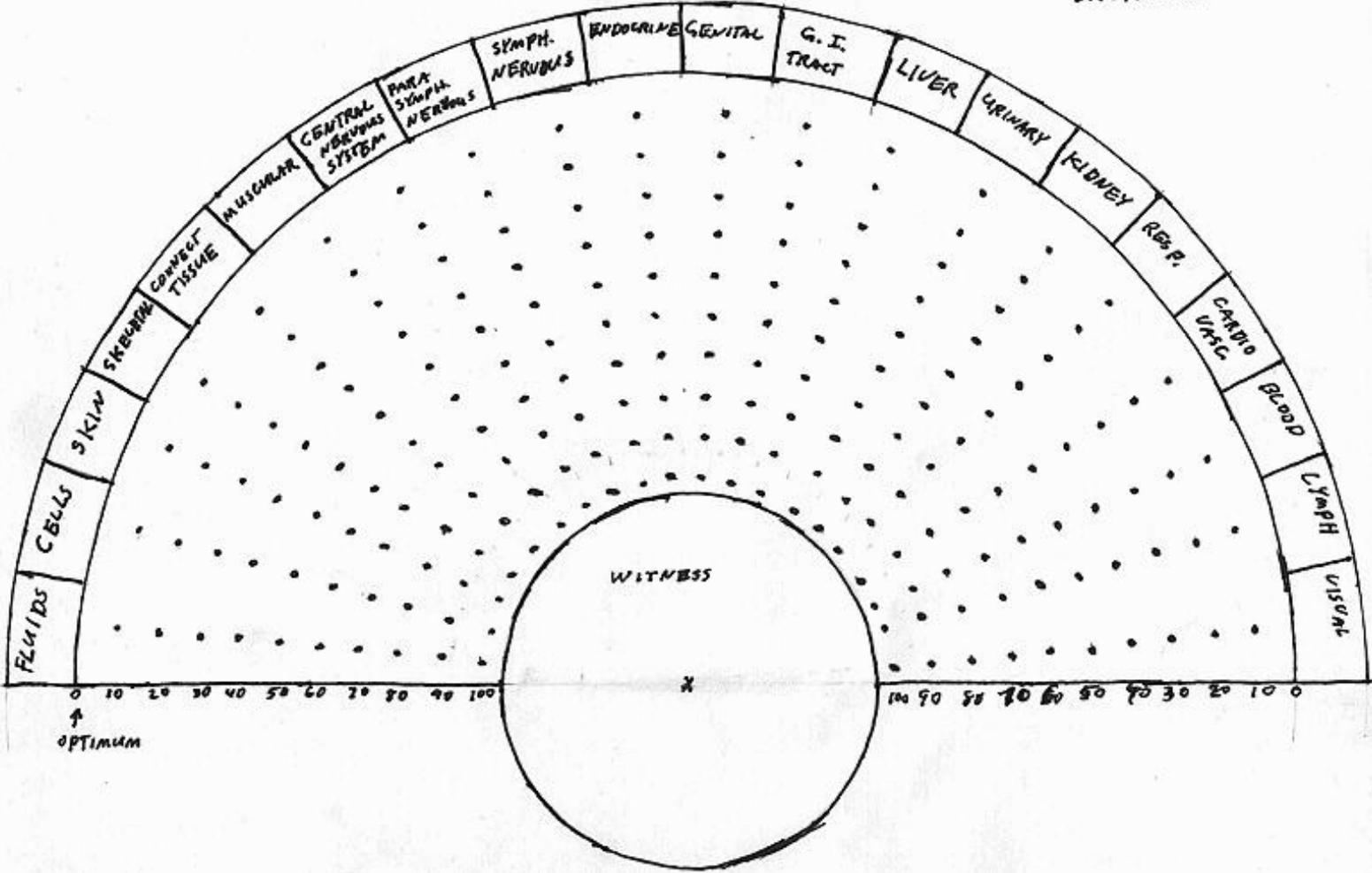
The prana, or life energy, of the person is tested by holding the pendulum over the prana flow box and the length of the swing indicates the strength of the life force flowing through the person.

Each chakra is best tested by using the chakra dial and sweep dial on the console and then marking that information in the places provided on the chart.

While designed for healing, the information given by this chart can be used for many things. Print up a bunch of copies.



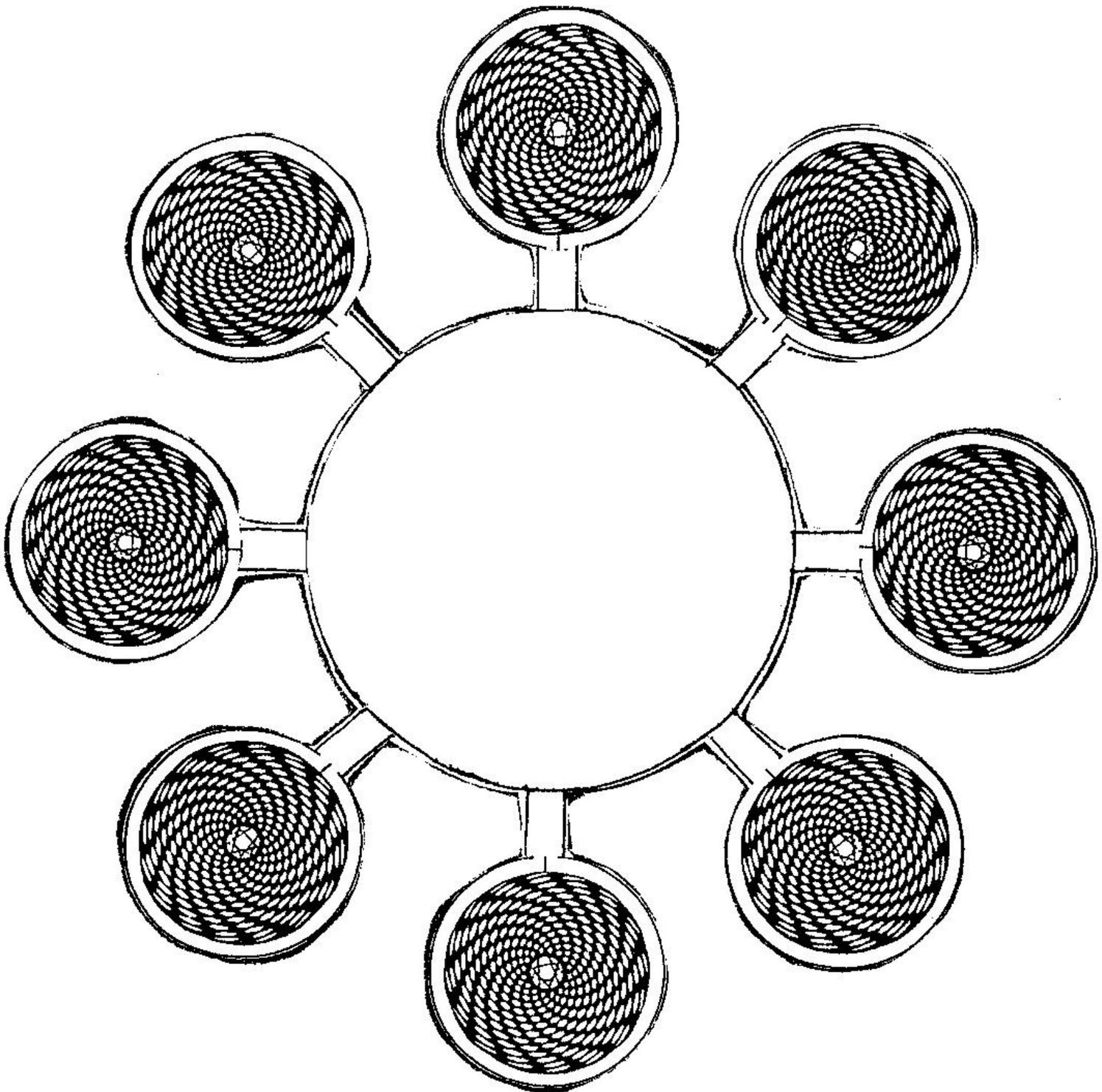
- CROWN C.
- BROW C.
- THROAT C.
- HEART C.
- SOLAR P. C.
- SPLEEN C.
- PELVIC C.
- SACRAL C.



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AMPLIFYING PATTERN

Place the witness of the target in the center of the pattern. Any thought you place in it will be amplified and sent to the target.





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PSIONIC FLASHLIGHT RAY EMITTER

We know that psionic energy can be carried on a light beam. If this were not the case photographs would not work as witness samples because a photograph is nothing more than a chemical or, now, electronic reaction to reflected light. Given this simple fact, it is possible to construct a psionic ray gun using nothing more than a flashlight.

Begin by procuring, without haggling mind you, an ordinary flashlight.

When you get the flashlight home from the flashlight store, take the batteries and your radionic box and set up the box for the rate for whatever you wish to shoot out of the flashlight.

When you have that rate, place the batteries on the output plate of the box and hook your headgear into the input.

Now think. Visualize as best you can that which you wish to charge the batteries with. See the batteries as empty vessels being filled with a light that contains the energy of your desire.

Repeat this several times until you know that the batteries are filled. Use the 0-100 dial on the console pattern in your notebook to test the batteries. When you get a high reading, you know they are ready.

To use the flashlight ray:

Place the batteries in the flashlight.

Point the flashlight at the witness of the target.

As you turn on the light, feel all the energy of your purpose flowing out of you through the flashlight and traveling with the light to impose itself on the target. Continue this until you feel that you are emptied.

Turn off the light.

Repeat as necessary.

SCALAR TRANSLATORS

by

Joseph John Misiolek

05/02/91

Overview:

Before we begin, for those of you new to the art, a translator is a device which can 'convert' EM energy into SCALAR or vice versa.

When converting EM energy to SCALAR, what you are actually doing is attempting to create a substructure in which the energy is folded in on itself in such a way that it manifests no external net effects in the manner in which our current test equipment (single stage interaction) is designed to detect, but rather, maintains all of its energy within the substructure itself (hyperspace), in other words, SCALAR WAVES.

These types of waves are quite capable of penetrating conventional forms of em shielding (Faraday Cages) while remaining quite invisible to standard (single stage) detection methods.

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They are created by deliberately opposing the E and/or B field components of ordinary em waves. Devices designed to encourage this type of wave formation are called TRANSLATORS.

A translator which can only convert EM to scalar or scalar to EM is known as a 'one-way' device. There are certain types of translators which are capable of converting freely from EM to scalar and back. These devices are known as 'two-way' devices. Lets take a closer look at some of the one-way devices.

ONE-WAY TRANSLATORS

A one way translator (EM-scalar) is extremely simple to construct. In fact, the typical home or apartment is literally FULL of these devices now! Consider the common two conductor lamp cord used on many lights, small appliances, and radios.

This cord is commonly referred to as 'zip cord'. As the current surges through the first wire, the second wire is carrying the return current in the opposite direction. The EM fields whirling about the conductors are in opposition.

Up until now, most of you were taught that the fields, while in opposition, 'cancel' each other out. Does this mean that the energy contained in those fields is destroyed? OF COURSE NOT!

We CANNOT destroy energy. We CAN cause it to change its form and this is precisely what happens when fields in opposition 'cancel' out.

As the current oscillates through the wires, an oscillating SCALAR WAVE results. If a direct current is applied to the wire pair, a 'static' scalar EM field results.

Wire Pair Translator:

Tests have shown that the 'zip cord' described above, while conducting a 60 cycle alternating current, will generate a 120 cycle scalar em wave.

Here we have the first (and perhaps the most basic) type of translating device. A single conductor folded in half and parallel will produce a scalar wave if it is fed energy from an alternating current source. This basic translator is at the heart of the next device.

>>> Figure A <<<

Non-Inductive (Bifilar) Translator:

Let us now take our simple translator and wind it into a helical shape. We have just created what is commonly known as a non-inductive (bifilar) coil. Such coils are copious one-way emitters of these waves as well.

Unlike the simple translator above which will produce horizontally or vertically polarized scalar waves (depending on their orientation to the ground plane), this type of translator will produce circularly polarized scalar waves.

A variation of this type of translator is to wind the coil on a 45 degree angle up and down the length of the form creating a series of 90 degree intersections where the windings cross (caduceus coil).

These types of translators (which can also be wound at other angles to facilitate the production of different wave types) tend to create 'free' A, 'free' B, or 'free' E fields which have been separated from the em source wave by selective cancellation of the unwanted component fields of the source wave.

>>> Figure B <<<

Bucking Coil Translator:

Another type of translator that I have experimented with consists of two coils (air-core) arranged so that the fields oppose or 'buck' against one another.

All that is necessary for this translator to produce scalar waves is an alternating source of current with the coils wired so that the north and south poles created by the coils oppose each other.

The region between the coils where the north/south poles oppose is known as the ZPE (zero-point energy) zone. Although scalar substructures are created in the zpe, this type of translator is not exceptionally efficient due to the flux leakage at the other end of the coils. (The accompanying diagram will clarify this.)

This was one of the two types of translators discovered and examined by Nikola Tesla. If you refer to his 1904 lecture in London, you will notice that the demonstration coil Tesla used which was encased in a zinc box (Faraday Cage), had a secondary coil that consisted of two halves wound oppositely.

The coils as described in that book would have created a zpe zone between them. The field would have been capable of penetrating the zinc box, (whereas normal em waves would not)

and this is most likely how Tesla stumbled onto it. There is at least one other translator Mr. Tesla stumbled onto which we shall discuss next.

>>> Figure C <<<

Lenz's Law Translator:

In Tesla's Colorado Springs diary (1899-1900) he noted that he was experiencing a problem in keeping the top turns of his coils

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from shorting out due to breakdown of the insulation on the wires under the high electric potential he was creating.

In effect, the top turns were shorted, closed loop conductors positioned on top of the operating section of the coil. If you ever had physics in high school, you will remember Le Chatelier's Principle:

WHENEVER WE UNDERTAKE ANY ACTION TO CHANGE AN EXISTING PHYSICAL SYSTEM, THE SYSTEM REACTS IN SUCH A WAY AS TO OPPOSE OUR ACTION.

By applying this principle to the interactions of currents and magnetic fields, we have Lenz's Law. This means the the field being radiated by the operating (un-shorted) portion of the Tesla oscillator, caused a counter field of opposite energy to be created in the shorted turns.

The zone between the functioning and reciprocating areas of the coil is a zone very similar to the zone created in the bucking coil translator. This was the second translator that Tesla had discovered. By constructing a Tesla oscillator, and fixing a shorted loop to the top, we may produce powerful scalar emissions.

>>> Figure D <<<

Multiple Antenna Translator:

This method of producing scalar waves lends itself to the production of powerful scalar beams which can be used in military (weapon) applications.

The basic idea here is to use pairs or arrays of antennae spaced at 1/4 or 1/2 wave intervals, and possibly log-periodic arrays and yagi-type configurations as well, which are fed rf energy and wired in such a way as to cause total or partial phase conjugation of the waves projected from them.

The antennae may consist of any combination of the antennae now in use for communications in any band desired. Consult the Radio Amateurs Handbook for antenna types and configurations. The possibilities here are almost endless and are well beyond the scope of this text.

(no graphic)

Well thats all for now. Serious researchers are invited to contact me here through the message section of this BBS for information exchange and think tank discussions. Post Mail to Joseph Misiolek.

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Vangard note...

To assist in a further understanding of Le Chatelier's Principle

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and Lenz' Law, we include the full definition from Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia.

* * * * *

Le Chatelier's Principle

Let us perturb a system which is initially in stable equilibrium to a neighboring non-equilibrium state. Since the initial equilibrium is supposed to be stable, the system will return to an equilibrium state.

Theorems governing the behavior of perturbed systems are often known as "theorems of constraint" or "theorems of moderation."

The best known thermodynamic theorem of moderation is that of Le Chatelier-Braun which in the form stated by Le Chatelier is:

"Any system in chemical equilibrium undergoes, as a result of a variation in one of the factors governing the equilibrium, a COMPENSATING CHANGE in a direction such that, had this change occurred alone it would have produced a variation of the factor considered in the OPPOSITE DIRECTION."

However, this principle suffers from a number of important exceptions. It is therefore preferable to study the "moderation" starting from the usual thermodynamic formalism without invoking a special principle.

* * * * *

Lenz' Law

A general law of electrodynamic induction, stated by H. F. E. Lenz in 1833. It points out that the electromotive force induced by the variation of magnetic flux, with reference to a conductor, in the manner discovered by Faraday, is always in such direction that, if it produces a current, the magnetic effect of that current opposes the flux variation responsible for both electromotive force and current.

An outstanding illustration is the drag on a generator armature; if the armature circuit is closed, the rotation is opposed by a torque arising from the reaction between the field and the current in the armature conductors.

Power must therefore be applied to drive the machine; and the greater the armature current, the more power is required.

The effect known as MAGNETIC DAMPING also depends upon Lenz' law.

A copper disk, when spun between the poles of a strong magnet, quickly comes to rest because of the opposing torque. This arrangement serves as a speed regulator in watt-hour meters.

* * * * *

Warren York and his group out of El Paso have been working

along the lines of the 45 degree angled SMITH coil for SCALAR manipulations.

Warren has published articles on the work in EXTRAORDINARY SCIENCE and the TESLA journal, both out of Colorado Springs. The addresses of these fine publications is listed on KeelyNet under CONTACT1.ASC or .ZIP.

This is to date the finest article (TRANSLRT.ZIP) we have yet seen on the phenomena grouped as SCALARS. The attached diagrams help to visualize what is necessary for you to do your own experiments in this burgeoning field.

Please feel free to distribute this article and the attached diagrams throughout the networks and your own contacts.

Energy Producing Coil

Author : Joel McClain

Date : August 6, 1993

Theory of Operation

COILBAK is a simple circuit consisting of an astable oscillator and an inverting comparator. The output of the astable is used to energize a 6VDC relay, as well as to supply the inverting input to the comparator.

SCR1 is normally ON. As the output of the astable RISES, the relay is energized. When the astable output rises above reference (9VDC), the comparator output goes LOW, disabling SCR1.

The inductive "kick", which is a HIGH NEGATIVE SPIKE, is discharged to the storage battery negative terminal, via steering diode D2. The storage battery absorbs the spike, and couples the net voltage increase to the supply battery.

The aggregate energy of the spike as it discharges will EXCEED the energy required to produce it, given the following conditions :

1. the sawtooth frequency is adjusted to energize the relay in the LEAST possible time.
2. the reference voltage is OPTIMIZED to provide an adequate relay CHARGE TIME at the LEAST possible DISCHARGE time.
3. a high conductive path, (i.e. LARGE GAUGE WIRE) is provided from D2 to the STORAGE battery.

The net effect of optimizing the above is to achieve an aggregate circuit resonance. It is based upon the GRAY motor, which substituted electromagnets FOR THE RELAY, and which was capable of powering an automobile.

This circuit is an above-unity voltage source, allowing surplus energy to be tapped from the supply battery. It may be possible to substitute large values of capacitance for the batteries, provided that the tapped energy does not exceed the level required to sustain circuit operation.

Each circuit must BE TUNED for its OPTIMUM POINT, which consists of varying the sawtooth frequency and adjusting the reference voltage for the LARGEST SPIKE with the SHORTEST discharge time.

Improvements may include pull-up networks (resistor + diode) on the op-amp outputs, to avoid "float", if that affects operation.

Removing the cover of the relay will allow more air around the coil, which is necessary to optimize the spike amplitude.

The GRAY motor was able to vary speed in intervals, based upon even-order harmonics of the resonant circuit frequency. Once you attain optimum gain from the circuit, you may want to try this, as well. However, the GRAY motor also had inertial momentum to sustain rotation above the starting point while increasing speed, and the relay does not have this advantage.

What GRAY realized is that there is NO SUCH THING AS A DC MOTOR!

In a motor which is energized by a non-fluctuating voltage source, the inductive kick from the electromagnets is consumed as heat in the windings. The CURRENT, if viewed on an oscilloscope, is alternating, based upon the EMF (electro-motive force) and CEMF (counter electro-motive force) of the inductive path. Therefore, providing a discharge path will permit recapture of energy and reduce heat. His motors ran very cool. Using the resonant frequency of the electromagnets at peak allowed him to stress the barrier and increase output energy, much the same as with a Tesla coil, which produces several times the input power in the secondary. The key is resonance on both types of devices.

In retrospect, the spike which COILBAK is "recycling" has ALWAYS BEEN considered a nuisance in relay logic circuits, as it can puncture the oxide barrier in CMOS devices which share a signal ground path with the relays. It is typically suppressed or steered back into the relay coil by diode, to dissipate it. All we are doing is saving the spike energy, which EXCEEDS input at resonance.

The "aether" as it is called, or the air around us, or the vacuum in a vacuum tube, is replete with primary and harmonic energy, at levels which ARE INCALCULABLE! Stressing the barrier with ANY form of energy will produce gains above unity. Keely did this with sound, and Tesla did it with electricity. Gray did it with EMP. COILBAK does it using the GRAY model, with some modification. If you are familiar with inductor theory, you know that there is a phase lag of 90 degrees, before current begins to flow.

COILBAK is de-energizing the coil by cutting off the voltage supply at the point where EMF has ATTAINED MAXIMUM, but no longer. Current is not allowed to be wasted as heat, but is delimited as CEMF in a low resistance to the storage battery.

Vanguard Note

You will note the use of several interesting points in this file. Specifically, Joel's use of the term "an aggregate circuit resonance" correlates with one of the discoveries made by John Keely in the late 1800's. The file NEUTRAL1 gives the basis for much of this principle of aggregation.

Essentially, each atom has a fundamental frequency, each bundle of atoms forms a molecule which has a fundamental frequency in addition to all the "bundled" atomic frequencies and so all the molecules when aggregated (bundled) together form a mass resonant frequency. Such an aggregation of frequencies can be so manipulated as to become a harmoniously resonating structure, that is all the parts work together with the LEAST possible interference.

Keely refers to the construction of devices that were "differentiated" or tuned to REMOVE any KNOTS or KINKS in the material. Removal of these kinks would provide for a "pure" flow of force THROUGH the structure. This was done in much the same way that magnets or electrets are now formed.

One or more frequencies are injected into a hot or molten structure, and allowed to influence the cooling structure. The Chladni vibrating waveplate is a graphic illustration of what actually goes on.

The various frequencies cause the mass to take on the form of a 3 dimensional "map" of the injected signature and thus polarizes the mass structure to some extent. This polarization literally creates a physical imprint of the injected patterns.

When considered in this light, we can see how a mass can be "tuned" to respond to specific frequencies which in turn leads to other possibilities that go beyond the scope of this paper.

Such tuning can be made to be harmonious (constructive) or enharmonious (destructive) and when made as perfectly resonant as possible, the structure could directly interface to the hyperspace (virtual) field.

This applies to circuits or objects such as a chair, rock, etc. And since all these frequencies working in conjunction form what is termed the "signature", one can get an idea of how to manipulate mass for specific phenomena.

So, if we consider pure resonance as being analogically similar to a super-conductor (i.e. no resistance), then the overall efficiencies of such a resonant structure should be 100%

(perpetual motion or unity) OR GREATER (overunity or free energy) because of the "purity of flow" of any energy injected into it.

This is again analogous to the contentions stated in the file MAGICSQ, which deals with basic replicating patterns that work together in a harmonious and therefore REINFORCING overall matrix for the redirection of force or generation of phenomena.

One of the questions that many people ask is where does this "free" energy come from? There are several ideas about this. Some say it is the jitter of all atoms/molecules that is entrained in a laser like fashion to produce a directed energy, others say it is a stress impressed on the local space/time field, while yet others say it is a dimensional transfer from what is casually termed hyperspace.

There are other, more conventional forms of "free" energy, including solar, thermodynamic (heat pump) systems, geothermal, wavepower, windpower, cold fusion, etc., and these are quite valid and much easier to practically achieve.

Many consider the quest for overunity or scalar type free energy to be in search of a "perpetual motion device". This could not be further from the truth. Perpetual motion occurs naturally in all atoms, simply from the rotation of the electron(s) around the proton/nucleus and the rotation of planets around the sun, so WHERE does THAT force come from?

It is simply a matter of understanding the SOURCE of this energy and HOW TO TAP that source. So, the researchers in this area discuss various theories and approaches, determine (in some very creative ways) how to test the theories in a circuit or mechanical structure and keep working at it. There is little doubt that MANY OTHERS have actually discovered how to tap this source, however, they have become embroiled with investors, threatened by vested groups or governments or a host of other reasons, and so many DIED with the secret.

One thing we all hear is sarcastic remarks regarding our interests and researches in free energy and other "alternative" studies. There are SO many who are SO brainwashed and not willing to try to think for themselves. It serves no purpose to get into dissipative dialogues with these people.

The information is available and most of us will freely discuss any questions that "outsiders" or "neophytes" have in these areas. That is about the best we can do UNTIL the working machines are OUT and suddenly, all the doubters will jump on the bandwagon, claiming to have been "supporters" all along. Just so.

The ONLY way such devices will EVER see practical use and with the minimum of CONTROL, is through the computer networks such as InterNet, CompuServe and KeelyNet functioning in a sourcing role coupled with the OPEN SHARING OF INFORMATION as Joel McClain, Floyd Sweet, William Hyde and many others have done.

This way, when the plans are discovered and FREELY SHARED, they will be passed onto the much larger global systems as fast as humanly possible, and from there, downloaded, printed and copied for distribution to the hundreds of thousands of people who study such subjects (and all this done at MINIMAL cost).

There is little question that we are all being monitored by governments AND large corporations, indeed, it would be STUPID of them NOT to monitor our actions. When the actual machines are built and used, it will change the world in a most disruptive way, however, change is necessary for growth and society is notoriously ADAPTIVE.

We foresee practical free energy devices in the next 2 years, IF NOT SOONER. Joel is an inspiration in this respect because he not only experiments but openly shares his work.

Some have questioned why such information should be freely GIVEN to people who have made no expenditures of either time or money.

We understand the feeling and to some degree concur with it, however, such an attitude serves to quench the sharing of information which will logically lead to practical working devices. And since the END RESULT we are ALL seeking is to see and USE our own personal free energy machine (for starters), then we cannot accept or support such an attitude.

We too have LONG SUFFERED the lifting of information, distribution of material at our own cost and other activities that EXPECTED some people to be TAKERS and not SHARERS. So, there are snakes in the grass and we must just live with it as a part of the lower human nature.

So, the best thing we can all do is freely share information such as this file, pass it around to your own friends and contacts and don't worry about the USERS. Each of us has a higher purpose and plays a part in a larger plan.

Should you choose to experiment in this area, we would GREATLY APPRECIATE your sharing of your findings or improvements, etc. There are SO MANY people who would actively carry out experiments if they had a clue as to how to approach the problem. This file is an excellent starter and your input will

only help to accelerate the INEVITABLE development of practical, duplicatable free energy machines. Imagine what a world would come from this! THANKS

www.brainwave-entrainment.com - www.consciousdreaming.com - www.self-help-cds.com

Crystals, Gems & Psionics

New Age Claims for Crystals Examined and Tested at Metropolitan Study Group

Frater Lego, Audio Igitur Cognosco

New Age claims made for attributes of crystals in healing may be rather sweeping, but they are not so unreasonable as they might seem at first sight. Or rather, it would be more correct to say that how sweeping you think the claims actually are, depends almost entirely on your concept of reality and the extent to which you are tolerant of the tendency of established twentieth century science to be very selective about accepting evidence of ideas it doesn't like. Let me start by defining one or two points. Many things around us, from snowflakes to sugar, from laptop computer displays to blood cells, have a crystalline structure, but this paper will be restricted to minerals: to gems and semi-precious stones. Another point is that the study of the properties of crystals and gems goes back many centuries. Hildegard von Bingen was a writer and composer of note at the turn of the 10th century - and she wrote at length on the healing properties of crystals - and she followed the teachings of the ancients. However, the present paper deals only with more recent claims. Some of these, it must be admitted, are repetitions of ancient claims, but much of the information circulating now has been 'channelled' by New Age thinkers.

The distribution of elements in the mineral world is sometimes surprising and by far the most common element is quartz, or silicon dioxide. Carbon is, of course, more common in total, but not as a mineral. Silicon dioxide represents about 40% of all minerals making up the earth, and comes in the form of sand and sandstones, as well as quartz crystals. and has some interesting and scientifically established properties. As long ago as the 1890s the Curies discovered that pressure on quartz causes a small electric current to flow - hit it and you get electricity! (The reverse is also true: give it an electric charge and a piece of quartz will expand slightly.) Quartz responds to minute changes in the electromagnetic field around it, and vibrates 32,768 times a second with a reliability which lies behind its use in clocks and watches.

From these properties one can see that, though some of the claims made for crystals may at first sight test credibility, yet there is scope in some of the attributes for a possible methodology behind these claims.

The scientific uses of crystals, apart from those in clocks, include electrical measuring instruments, semiconductors made of pure silicon and used in computers and as a part of electronic circuits. Other common uses include silicon solar cells, for generating electricity from light, piezoelectricity, crystal diodes and lasers (using mainly synthetic rubies) and applications using the hardness of diamonds, [It is worth noting that crystals appear on a scale of hardness from 1 to 10, each material able to scratch the next lower on the scale. Diamonds at 10 represent the hardest substance and Quartz has a hardness of 7 on this scale.

Beyond the scientific uses, there are a group of attributions relating to health, to emotions and to psionics. Some of these are self-evidently genuine. For example, in the New Age canon, the semi-precious stone Carnelian gives courage, while Rose Quartz makes the wearer more lovable. It is believed that carrying the appropriate stone encourages the emotion. If one believes firmly in the effectiveness of crystals and carries a piece of Carnelian, one is likely to believe oneself braver - which is, of course, to be braver. Likewise, having a piece of Rose Quartz and believing in its efficacy in making the bearer more lovable will probably make one behave in ways that encourage love.

The next group of applications may work through what mainstream medical science refers to as the 'placebo effect'. In the testing of modern drugs, up to 60% or more of the effectiveness can be due to this 'placebo effect'. Mainstream medical studies have failed to explain why it occurs - giving it a name does not explain it - but they have shown a bewildering array of factors which affect it: the status of the person prescribing the drug; the time the drug is given

and even the colour of the placebo pill and other factors, all make a huge difference to the effectiveness of a scientifically neutral substance, like sugar or salt. There is a certain amount of evidence that this phenomenon may be related to what is called 'vibrational medicine', though much of mainstream medicine does not like this idea.

To sum up:

- a) Some attributes of crystals are bound to be effective by their very nature;
- b) Some attributes may be due to the actions of vibrational medicine or the placebo effect;
- c) Some scientific properties exist, from which we can hypothesize why others may be justified;
- d) A few claims do not seem to relate in any obvious way to groups to (a), (b) or (c).

I need, perhaps to explain briefly the term 'vibrational medicine'. This is related to our conception of reality. If you turn on a radio & a TV set at the same time, you receive two different programmes, the different tuning of the receivers decoding two different signals which exist in the same space. It is a fact so blindingly obvious that we do not think about it, that 'things' - and radio and TV transmission signals can be thought of as things for this purpose - can exist in the same space as each other without conflict, providing their vibratory rates are different. If one bombards the area occupied by the human body electronically and then photographs it, the etheric body becomes dimly visible. This aura or 'Kirlian' photography (after the Russian who discovered it thirty or forty years ago) is freely available at the Festival of Mind, Body and Spirit and the Alternative Medicine Fair. There are a number of other electronic devices, as well as some psionic ones, from which the etheric body can be inferred. It appears to occupy the same space as the physical body, but at a different vibratory level. Let me quote:

"We live in an ocean of frequencies, as a fish lives in water. The fish is unaware of the many possibilities of the medium in which it moves. So man has been totally unaware of the possibilities of vast ocean of frequencies in which he lives. The many energy frequencies move in geometric patterns. When he geometric patterns are altered, their manifestation is altered. Crystals are those substances which alter the geometric pattern of frequencies..." 0

I need also, for the benefit of those who did not hear a paper I delivered last year about the subject to both Metropolitan and Michael Penrose Colleges, to define 'psionics'. This is the name given to mind machines, though not all mind machines are psionic. I have, for instance, a mind lab, consisting of a flashing strobe and matching beeping sound which prompts ones brain waves to follow preset patterns to achieve effects like relaxation or self hypnosis: that is certainly a mind machine, but not really psionic. The term covers things like the psionic black box for vibrational healing or overlooking and the crystal healing rod, like those shown.

It was in the area of psionics and vibrational effects that we undertook some experiments at Metropolitan Study Group in January this year. For the purposes of those experiments group (a) were ignored, though some New Age channelled information is on display today, along with some examples of scientific and psionic applications. Group (b) attributes were felt to need larger numbers, longer periods and greater resources than were available to the Study Group. However, falling into group (d) were a couple of frequently made claims we did test. It is widely claimed that a piece of quartz in the soil makes a pot plant makes it grow better and that a piece of quartz in the water makes cut flowers last longer. One of my daughters swears (anecdotally) that both are true and the florist from whom I bought the cut flowers for the experiment also took it as a matter of established fact.

In November I bought two sets of three plants of the same type and about equal development. Three were marked 'A', 'B' and 'C' and Peter Dudley, the Secretary of the Study Group, placed a piece of quartz in one of them, made a note of the letter of the pot and sealed the note in an envelope marked 'experiment 1'. Next the second three pots were marked 'M', 'N' and 'O'. One of the three he then watered with treated water for two months - I'll go into details in a moment. In January I bought three identical bunches of cut flower and placed them in three identical vases, marked 'X', 'Y' and 'Z'. Into one of them Peter Dudley placed a piece of quartz, made a note of which vase and sealed the note in an envelope marked 'experiment 3'.

Turning to the water for experiment 2, water has some interesting, if scientifically controversial properties, used in Homeopathy, Bach's Flower Remedies and Gem Essences. The continual dilution of homeopathic medicine until no molecules of the original substance remain can only mean - assuming that homeopathy works - that the effect lies in the field of vibrational medicine and that water itself can be imprinted with a vibrational 'memory' of what was there. Evidence for this comes from experiments into the effects of spiritual healers on water. This is not the time or place to raise this as an issue, but I did try treating the water myself with a crystal and it was this water used in the second experiment.

The pot plants and cut flowers were left in Stansfield Hall Library, which was neither warm enough nor light enough for any plant to do well. They were watered regularly by Peter Dudley, using tap water except for one pot watered with treated water. In January the Study Group considered this paper and my experiments (and another, to which I will refer to in a moment.) Each person was asked to vote as to which of the three plants in each group was 'best developed' or 'best preserved'.

There were 17 people present: 4 did not vote - me as organiser, Chairman Ron Pike, Secretary Peter Dudley and Senior Substitute Magus, Andrew Stevenson. That left 13 votes. A choice of three subjects and the answer 'all about equal' (4 answers in all) means that a chance score would be 13 divided by 4 correct votes and that, to be significant, the score would need to be higher than 4 or less than 3. Can I also stress that no results from these experiments could be considered as having proved anything, one way or another, in scientific terms.

Voting was as follows:

Experiment 1 - Crystal in the soil

Pot A__1__ Pot B__9__ Pot C__0__ About Equal__3__

The correct pot was Pot. B (The result was very significant statistically)

Experiment 2 - Watered with treated water

Pot M__2__ Pot N__2__ Pot O__5__ About Equal__4__

The correct pot was Pot O (The result was just beyond the limits of chance)

Experiment 3 - Cut flowers - crystal in the water

Vase X__7__ Vase Y__2__ Vase Z__2__ About Equal__2__

Correct vase, Vase X (The result was statistically significant)

Before spelling out my reservations and possible reasons for the results, let me deal with the other experiment. For this two volunteers dowsed with a pendulum, trying to identify which of 5 identical ESP cards covered a coin. Each tried first dowsing the uncovered coin, which was then concealed when they had left the room. Each volunteer tried once whilst wearing a crystal headband and once without. Everything was done in full view of the group and there was no voting - the dowser selected one of the 5 cards in his own time.

There were no cases of the dowser choosing the correct card, though it is interesting that those near to the table agreed with each other that, in the cases involving a headband, the pendulum had actually moved more over the correct one than the one chosen. Can I add that, once again, the sample was too small to mean anything scientifically.

I want to consider now some of the uncontrolled factors which could have impacted on the results and why there might have been genuinely positive trends some of the time.

To take the first point, there are a number of factors to consider. While the Stanford Research Institute findings, taken over many years for the CIA and American military, suggest that psychic powers are latent in most people, it is clear that the degree of natural talent, spontaneously available without training, varies widely from person to person. The potential for abnormal findings are further increased because some members of the SRIA have developed those latent talents in one direction or another. The experiments involving dowsing called for 'random' volunteers - but it was hardly a random group from which they were drawn. It will be obvious that wearing a crystal headband may not make much difference to someone either very talented already or whose talents have been developed by say, meditation. Nor will it make much difference, of course, to some with little and undeveloped talent in that direction. Incidentally, I charged the water in the second experiment myself. I have no training or track record in spiritual healing, so the low level of success in that trial is possibly impacted by that fact.

As to why experiments in group (c) applications might work, we need to consider the paper on the holographic universe which I delivered to the Metropolitan Study Group in January last year. I drew attention to the fact that the negative of a hologram is not a picture, but consists only of interference patterns and that every part of the negative contains every part of the image, unlike the negative of an ordinary photograph. I mentioned Professor Karl Pribram's experiments established that we remember holographically - that no matter what part or how much of a rat's brain he removed, it remembered all it had learned. Professor of Quantum Physics, David Bohm, on the other hand, argued that the whole of reality could be considered as a holographic projection from a higher level. In practice, since the universe is dynamic and changes from moment to moment, we need to imagine a holographic videotape, in which

past, present and future can be viewed at random, like the random access memory of a computer, from level of interference patterns, but only the present is visible from the perspective of the projection.

If reality is a holographic projection, then we are ourselves part of that projection. But every part of the hologram contains the whole image, albeit faintly. This would explain the concept '...as above, so below...' It would also explain why dowsing, precognition and remote viewing work - we already have that knowledge of the whole of reality within ourselves and need only to find a way of accessing that knowledge.

At another level, and turning more specifically to the role of quartz crystals in telepathy and remote viewing, we know that quartz responds to the most minute changes in electromagnetic fields. We know that brain waves can be measured on an EEG. Therefore, we can be sure that quartz would respond to brain waves, if it were placed closely enough. Now we come to an area of speculation. Four hypothetical steps:

- (i) Brain waves are on the same electromagnetic spectrum as radio and light waves, and
- (ii) Our brains are not us - we reside somewhere outside our physical bodies, and
- (iii) We must be in touch with our bodies and, since every other contact is in the form of waves on the same spectrum, this is probably true of 'thought waves', and
- (iv) Quartz responds to virtually every other wave in the spectrum, so it probably responds to these waves as well.

This is, let me emphasise, a series of hypotheses. It is not proved as fact. I do not claim it as fact. I set it out as a possible mechanism by way of which quartz may help telepathic communication - and we didn't prove that it did, though there were signs that further experiments might be more conclusive.

To enlarge the field of reasoning and hypothesising, let me continue with the earlier quotation:

"Crystals are those substances which alter the geometric pattern of frequencies. We must realise these frequencies are more or less stable, but crystals because of their strength of geometrical pattern can modify and reform the frequency pattern. In so doing, energy can be released and directed to man's purposes. Crystals are orderly arranged molecularly and magnets have an orderly arrangement of molecules which makes possible magnetic lines of force. The magnet represents the most orderly of what we may call 'matter polarity': the crystal represents the most orderly focus of what we may call 'spirit polarity'. The orderly focus of molecules in a magnet produces a magnetic field: the orderly focus of molecules in a crystal produces an etheric field. The etheric field is similar to a magnetic field of force. Just as the magnetic field is the key to electricity so the etheric field is the key to magnetoelectricity or di-electric energy." 1

Di-electric or magnetoelectricity (ME for short) is a difficult concept to explain, and an explanation doesn't belong here, except to say that it is related to negative matter and Einstein's formula that $E=mc^2 / 1 - v^2/c^2$. The idea of negative matter is fascinating I might pursue it on another occasion. For now it is enough to point out that crystals do convert energy of one vibratory length (light) to another (electricity) as in solar cells and that there are other, equally scientific examples of this facility.

All in all, it looks as if both New Age claims and ancient teachings on the powers of crystals and gems are not without foundation, sweeping as they might seem.

Textual Notes

There are only the two direct quotes, but information in this paper is based on:

Ahsian, Naisha; Crystal Ally Cards - The Crystal Path to Self Knowledge; Heaven & Earth, Vermont; 1995

Cunningham, Scott; Crystal, Gem & Metal Magic; Llewellyn, St. Paul Minnesota; 1996

Gerber, Dr. Richard (MD); Vibrational Medicine; Bear & Co, New Mexico; 1988/1996

Melody; Love is in the Earth; Earth Love Publishing, Colorado; 1995

Simpson, Liz; The Book of Crystal Healing; Gaia Books, London; 1997

Symes, Dr. R.F. & Harding, Dr. R.R.; Crystal & Gems (Eyewitness Guides Series); Dorling Kindersley, London, 1997

Also:

A course and notes taken by the writer at the Natural History Museum, London
Experiments done at the Metropolitan Study Group of the SRIA, Saturday 16th January 1999.

Specific Quotes:

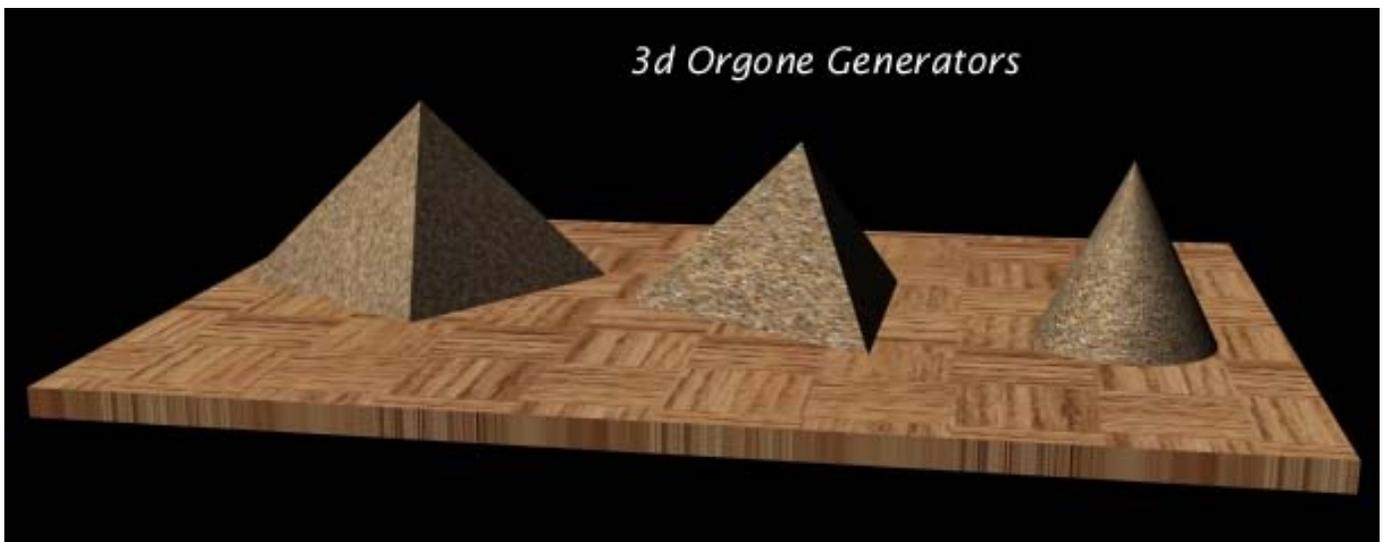
1. Through the Curtain; V. Neal & S. Karagulla; California, De Vorss & Co; 1983; pp171-2 (Quoted in Vibrational Medicine qv above)
2. *ibid.* (Italics added in: Vibrational Medicine qv above)

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How to Build Pyramids and other Orgone Generators

There are many different sizes of pyramids you can build, and different ways to build them. The faces in a pyramid are not needed to produce the energy, only the edges, and so a pyramid "frame" can be built. It is interesting to note that a pyramid with faces but no edges doesn't work. All the pyramid designs here are based on the great pyramid's ratios. Any pyramid will work to some degree, but the cheops pyramids work best. The great pyramid is believed to be built to pi or the golden section, however the best ratio is 1.6171 (pi is 1.6180). I will cover how to figure that out later. I will cover construction of small solid faced pyramids, as well as larger frame ones. Additionally I will show you how to build tetrahedrons and cones, which work too.



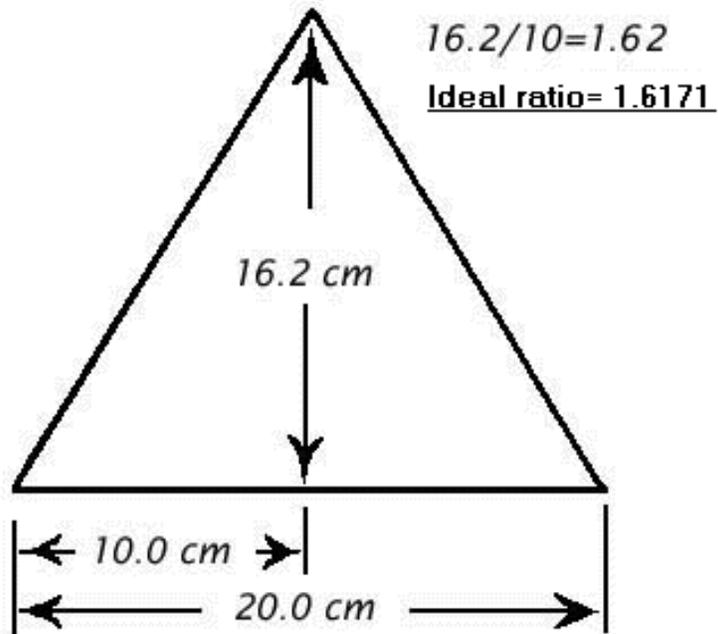
How to make a "standard" Cheops cardboard pyramid

Materials

Cardboard (cereal boxes or or any other kind you can get)
Masking tape
Sharp utility knife
Ruler
Geometry set
Compass

Procedure

Draw out the diagram shown below onto the cardboard



Cut out the triangle

Do this 3 more times so you have 4 triangles

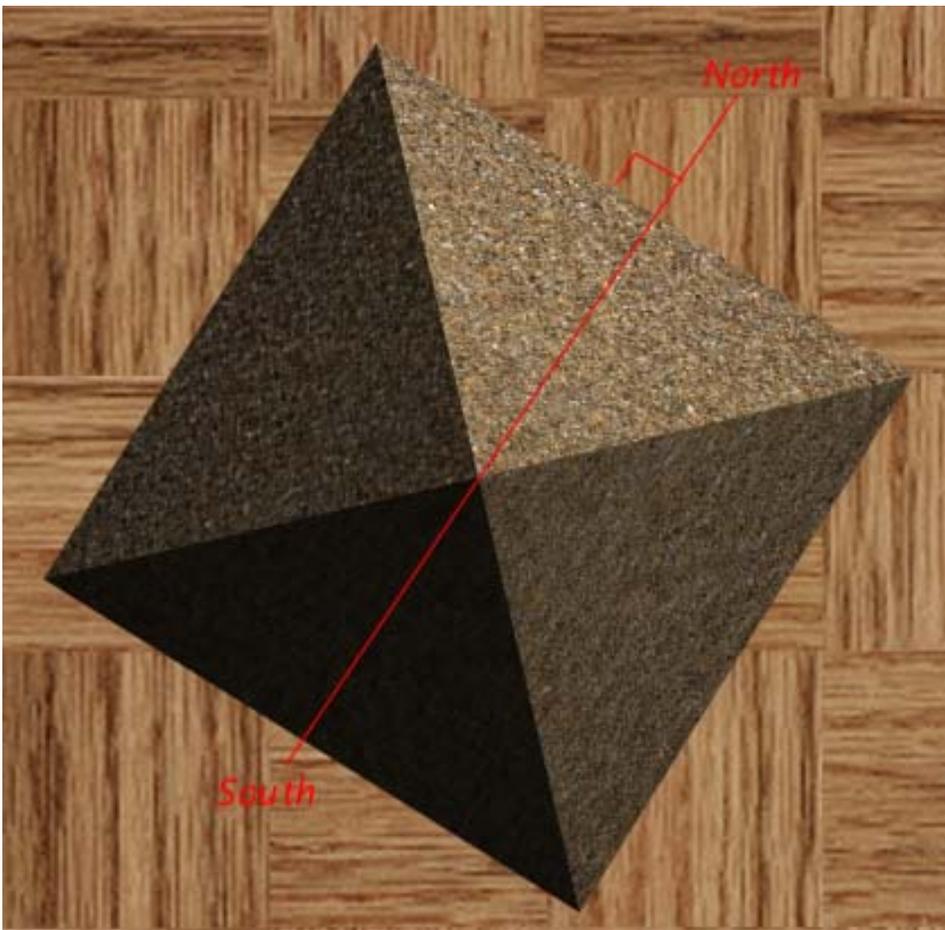
Lay the triangles on a table, put the edges together.

Put tape on the edges of the triangles

Pull it up into a pyramid

Tape the outside edges

Align the pyramid to magnetic north. To do this take a compass and line it up to north, then align one edge of the pyramid parallel to the needle, so one of the faces of the pyramid points north. This is important the pyramid must be lined up to work.



Tetrahedron Construction

Materials

Cardboard (cereal boxes or or any other kind you can get)

Masking tape

Sharp utility knife

Ruler

Geometry set

Compass

Procedure

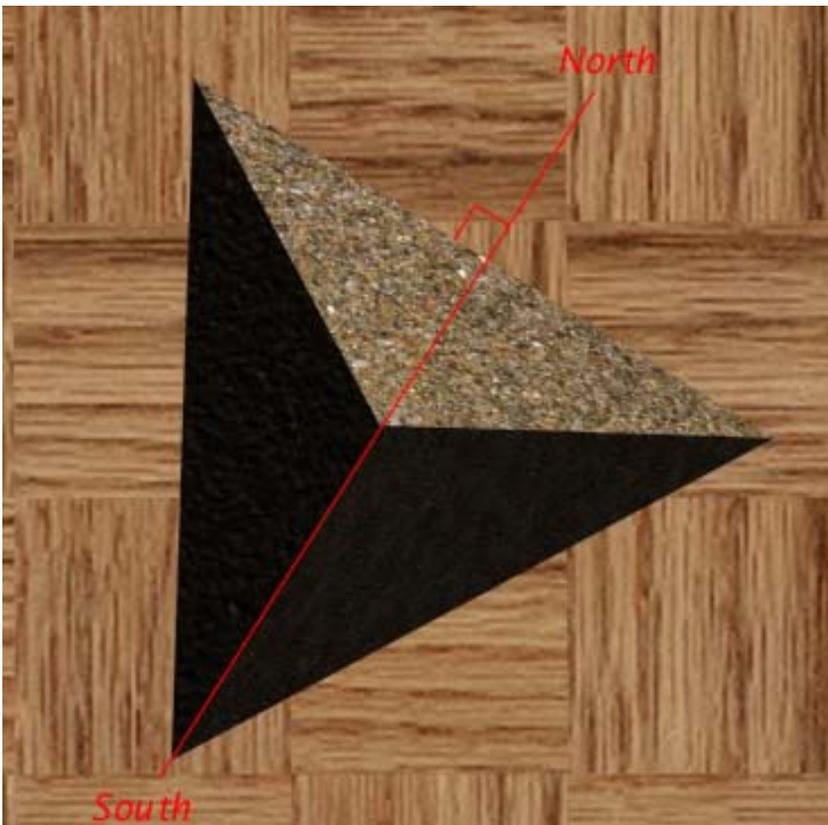
Draw out 3 equilateral triangles

Cut out the triangles

Set the 3 on a table and tape the sides together

Pull it up into a tetrahedron

To align the tetrahedron to magnetic north, one of the faces must point north, so the one face should be perpendicular to the compass needle pointing north.



Cone Construction

Materials

Cardboard (cereal boxes, no corrugated cardboard)

Masking tape

Sharp utility knife

Ruler

Geometry set

Procedure

Draw a half circle as big as you can on the cardboard (and put a tab on the one side)

Cut it out with scissors

Pull it into a cone shape and tape the straight sides together, don't worry if it makes a bit of a tear drop shape from the top view.

The nice thing about cones is no alignment is needed as it is round. This cone is to the ratios of that which is to be used in the 45GD device, and it produces orgone quite well. I find this interesting as it shows that orgone may play a role in the Hamel technology.

Orgone Tube

This is a really simple orgone accumulator I designed. It's a piece of cake to build.

Materials

Empty Film Canister

Cotton balls

Steel wool

Procedure

Take a small piece of steel wool and put it in the bottom of the film canister

Take a piece of cotton and put it on top (I ripped the cotton balls in half)

Now you have one layer. Repeat until full. I got 4 layers in mine.

Put the lid on

To test it, fill two cups with 1/2" of water and set the tube beside one, so it is as close as possible. Wait 15 minutes. Compare taste of the two samples. Yep it's making orgone. This little sucker is what Wilhelm Reich (he discovered orgone) would call a orgone "shooter"

Large Cheops Frame Pyramid Construction

You can build a large pyramid out of plywood or other material. However a frame pyramid works just as well and has much better ventilation, which you need if you plan spending anytime under it. It's much cheaper and easier to build a frame one as well.

Materials

60ft of 1/2" or 3/4" pipe. You can use steel or PVC or what ever is cheapest. What you build the pyramid out of doesn't really affect it, unless you build it out of copper. Copper is suppose to work a bit better.

Copper is also fairly expensive compared to PVC or steel.

30" of vinyl tubing, it needs to fit snugly over the pipe.

Hack saw

5 nuts and bolts

Procedure

Cut the pipe into four 7ft lengths and four 6'7.5".

Cut the vinyl tubing into 6" pieces

Insert the 7ft pipe pieces into the vinyl sleeves, and form a square 7-by-7ft.

Then make a hole in the middle of each of the sleeves in the square, and the same through the remaining sleeves.

Now put a bolt through the holes so you have a flexible 3 prong joint. Make one with 4 prongs. Then put the remaining shorter pieces of pipe into the sleeves, and it should form a pyramid.

Align the pyramid to magnetic north by lining one side up parallel to the compass needle pointing north.

All pyramids produce the same kind of energy. When treating something with a pyramid, the volume of the object should not exceed 5% of the total volume of the pyramid. This an important thing to consider when constructing a pyramid. For sitting or sleeping under, a 6' pyramid works well. I have plans for a 7' by 7' one because it is the size I am building. It will produce plenty of orgone.

Homopolar Generator

The homopolar generator would be an ideal high current, low voltage source for the production of Browns gas or hydrogen to run an engine or do welding in a hybrid arrangement.

Released January 6, 1988

DePalma Energy Corporation,
1060 Channel Drive,
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

Two years ago the DePalma Energy Corporation initiated the construction of a large N machine which was scaled from smaller machines which were used to verify the validity of direct extraction of electrical energy from space or the vacuum.

The N-1 machine was to produce a high enough output voltage so as to be efficiently convertible to high voltage alternating current. Target parameters for the machine were 12 v.d.c output at 10,000 amperes for a 6000 r.p.m. rotational speed.

The rotor is a key component of the N-1 generator, and into it goes most of the time and effort in constructing the machine. Figure (1) shows the completed rotor suspended from a crane. Two N-machines are connected electrically in series on a common shaft. Magnetic polarity is NS-SN so that rotation of the unit causes the voltages to be additive.

Electrical connections are made to the outer edges via liquid metal, metallic mercury wetted contacts as shown in figure (2). Some of the considerations incorporated into the design are: The idea of series, two machines on the same shaft, is a good one because with magnetic polarity indicated only two identical mercury contacts are needed.

The drawback is the necessity of separating the two N machines far enough from each other so as to reduce the demagnetizing effect of one on the other. A further simplification is the use of only two support bearings for two machines, providing the center section can be made stiff enough to place vibrational problems above the planned operating speed of the machine.

The 9-1/2 inch separation of the two magnet stacks resulted in a 20% reduction in the field strength of the combination. Initial computer simulations of the field strength inside 8-3/8 inch thick, 13 inch diameter magnet stacks of

NdFeB magnet material indicated 9000 gauss. Actual measurements gave only 3/4 of the expected figure, 6750 gauss.

Together with the 20% loss due to the proximity of the magnets the resultant field strength is 5400 gauss in the center of the stacks. We have found some relaxation in the strength of NdFeB magnets in open flux path operation even when the diameter to thickness ratio is what would normally considered to be a safe 2:1.

The achievement of a field strength of 6750 gauss uniformly distributed over a diameter of a 13 inch circle with permanent magnets without a closed flux path is impressive considering the size of the water cooled electromagnet needed to produce the same result. Nevertheless it was felt that the flux inside the machine could be increased by making the machine partially self-exciting.

This was accomplished by subdividing the 14 inch diameter by 3/8 inch thick copper disc in the center of each magnet stack into two parallel windings of two turns each. This is done in the manner of Tesla, (Reference 1).

Since the machine is operating on the slope of the demagnetization curve of the magnets a small increment of magnetic induction will result in a disproportionate increase of the magnetic flux of the magnets. With sufficient current drawn from the machine the output impedance will decrease and may become negative.

At present the measured internal resistance of the machine is 75 micro-ohms at 800 amperes and the voltage output is 1.216 volts per 1000 r.p.m. Mercury contacts must be amalgamated by hand before assembly and seem to improve with running time. Mercury builds a surface layer of oxide in contact with atmospheric oxygen. Oxide sludge can be eliminated by operating the machine in an inert helium atmosphere and hermetic sealing of the unit.

The N-1 generator incorporates both of these features which also prevent any leakage of mercury or mercury vapor into the environment. The rotor is constructed on a BeCu shaft 2 inches in diameter and 49 inches long. BeCu is used for strength and good electrical conductivity.

The center section between the magnet stacks is stiffened by a 6 inch diameter 1/2 inch wall aluminum cylinder which encloses the central axle of 2 inch diameter BeCu. The two central shafts are screwed together in a coupling which when the magnet stacks are rotated one relative to the other, tightens and places the aluminum cylinder in a state of compression. The stressed center section is stiffer than if the connection was a solid 6 inch diameter cylinder. All components are anodized and teflon coated so that electrical conduction takes place along the designed path.

The magnet stacks themselves are constructed of 200 pieces each made from NdFeB hexagons of dimension 2 inches (across the flats) by 1 inch thick, pre-magnetized. Each magnet weighs about 1 pound. The magnets which repel each other intensely are assembled and glued together with proprietary adhesives.

The assembled magnet stack is wound with 1/4 inch of graphite fiber roving followed by 1/4 inch of epoxy-fibreglass. As constructed the rotor should be capable of 10,000 r.p.m. without damage. Further development would result in a rotor capable of standing 20,000 r.p.m. without flying apart. The mercury contacts operate totally satisfactorily but are not entirely leakproof.

A small amount of mercury is lost in the operation of the machine which amounts to about 1/2 c.c. per minute. A continuous flow system can be provided to recycle and clean the mercury.

As can be seen from figure (2) the edge of the copper disc protrudes a distance slightly less than 1/2 inch into a slightly larger channel cut into a copper bussbar which encircles the magnet stack. The actual point of contact with the mercury is made at a radius determined by exploration with a Hall effect magnetometer. There is a point, somewhat above the surface of the magnet stack where the fringing field produced by the presence of the copper disc is exactly canceled by the flux linkages proceeding over the outer surface of magnet from the north to south poles. Thus the mercury sliding contact takes place in a region of zero flux.

The presence of strong magnetic flux around the rotor, and its considerable weight, 800 lbs., make it a very difficult piece to handle mechanically. In movement around a machine shop for the various operations, every motion must be thought out carefully. After the work is finished all the tools have to be demagnetized, including large lathes and milling machines.

These difficulties have to be counterbalanced by the easy accessibility of the liquid metal sliding contacts and the higher voltages obtainable from the large radius magnet stacks. Since voltage increases as the square of the machine radius, the loss in flux from non-closure of the flux path is more than compensated by the increased voltage output. i.e., if a 6 inch diameter central axle in a closed path machine were operated at say 2×6750 gauss or 13.5 KG then the voltage obtained would be only 1/2 of what would be gotten with half the flux (6750 gauss) at twice the radius (12 inches).

The other overriding consideration is that no closed flux path is possible in a machine operating with super-conducting magnets since the attainable magnetic strength, 90 KG, will saturate known magnetic conductors. Figure (3) shows the partially assembled machine, figure (4) shows the completed N-1 machine under test.

A loadbank capable of absorbing 100 KW @ 12 v.d.c. is in the background. Tests are preliminary for two reasons. Firstly we are operating at only a small fraction of power output for which the machine is capable, and second it is only possible to estimate the electro-mechanical efficiency of the drive motor.

A second more definitive round of testing will take place when we have installed an in-line direct torque sensor between the drive motor and the N-1 generator. The exact comparisons can be made between direct horsepower

mechanical input and the electrical output.

Electrical testing of motors and generators is a carefully specified procedure and has been followed in accord with well established engineering practice. The results will be presented here.

Reference to the testing of d.c. machines: "Principles of Direct-Current Machines", Alexander S. Langsdorf, M.M.E., 5th ed., McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1940.

The drive motor used for our experiments is a d.c. machine originally used to supply a constant 30 v.d.c. at up to 500 amperes in aircraft service during W.W. II.

Operating speed was 4000-8000 r.p.m. and output voltage was regulated by control of the field excitation, nominally 24 v.d.c. @ 12 amps.

The machine has six poles and six interpoles excited by a combination of armature and field currents. The voltage picked off the commutator by six sets of brushes passes through the interpole winding which adds 1/2 v.d.c. drop for each 100 amperes of armature current. The interpoles are used to prevent commutation losses in electrical machines operated at high speed.

The presence of the interpoles reduces the size of main poles by about 30% with a consequent loss in efficiency. The complete subject is dealt with in a Langsdorf's book. In addition to the IR drop in the interpole winding there is a one volt drop assigned to each carbon brush in accord with AIEE procedures.

Electromechanical efficiency of d.c. machines studied hits a maximum of about 85% in the center of the operating range. Efficiency falls rapidly at low speeds and decreases much less rapidly at speeds above the maximum efficiency point. (See Langsdorf p. 525)

The average of five runs on January 5, 1988 are presented. Three of the runs were at no load condition and two were under load. Operating speed for all tests was exactly 2600 rpm. Measurements were very consistent differing 1-2% from run to run.

machine speed : 2600 r.p.m.
internal resistance @ 800
amps : 75 micro-ohms
load resistance : .003875 ohms
volts/1000 r.p.m.: 1.216

Derived calculations, two loaded runs, three unloaded runs.

motor power input loaded: 5030 watts
unloaded : 2383
N-1 electrical output : 2480

- (1) straight electrical efficiency (no corrections) = 93.8%
- (2) electrical efficiency corr. for brush and interpole winding drop = 108.5%
- (3) electrical eff. corrected assuming motor electromagnetic efficiency .8 = 136%
- (4) efficiency assuming motor eff. of .4 = 271%

[note: What is being measured is electrical efficiency. Examination of the figures shows loaded input is supplying electrical output and no-load mechanical losses (expressed electrically). On this basis a corrected loaded input (case 2) of 4440 watts expresses a no-load mechanical loss of 2155 watts and an electrical output of 2480 watts (simultaneously).

This gives an overall energy balance of 4440 watts input giving rise to 4635 watts total output (sum of elec. and mech.). This expresses an overall efficiency for the N-1 unit of 104.5%. Without corrections for motor efficiency 195 extra watts have been extracted from space.]

Set of assumptions (4) seems most likely since this figure falls into line with the average of power ratios reported for N machines by Trombly (4.92), Tewari (1.75 - 2.50), DePalma (original Sunburst machine 2.5 - 3), Kincheloe (improved Sunburst 4.9).

For the calculations made on the DePalma Energy N-1 unit for the five runs averaged the loaded drive motor current ranged from 194 to 197 amps. Drive motor voltage ranged from 25.5 to 26 volts respectively.

Unloaded drive motor current ranged from 89.5 to 96 amps voltage from 25.4 to 25.8 volts. Loaded current output was 800 amps. @ 3.1 v.d.c.

Unloaded d.c. output voltage ranged from 3.1 to 3.22, avg. 3.16. All readings taken at constant speed of 2600 r.p.m.

Change in loading on the drive motor only changes armature current, armature voltage remains essentially constant.

The next phase of measurements will refine the efficiency determination by a direct measurement of generator driving torque x r.p.m. from an in-line torque sensor. This installation will take some time however it was felt useful to put out an initial report since the reported results are consistent with the findings of other investigators.

Many workers are attempting to construct a self-running motor generator combination operating on the principle of direct extraction of electrical energy from space. The presently used combination uses a Faraday disc motor excited from an N machine mounted on a common shaft.

Even if the electro-mechanical efficiency of the Faraday disc is state of the art 96% the losses in the system may make it difficult to get the loop gain

over 100%. N machine output increases as the square of the voltage or speed but mechanical losses consist of constant factors which are speed invariant and mechanical N machine output must be high enough to overshadow all the constant and speed variable losses.

Examination and digestion of the parameters and figures shows it may be necessary to have electrical output of the N machine in the 30 - 40 kilowatt range before a Faraday disc N machine combination could self-sustain. A d.c. machine such as we are using for a drive motor has too many losses to be considered for a self-running combination.

The self-running combination will probably require a drive motor with reduced back e.m.f. compared to the Faraday disc with the same mechanical output. For some years I have been advocating the use of a motor with such characteristics. This is covered in reference (2).

A permanent magnet version of this machine has been built which operates and shows interesting characteristics. Back e.m.f. is generated in the Boring motor from the N effect voltage generated in the central axle which is both magnetized and rotating. This voltage subtracts from the applied voltage which is causing the motor to rotate.

As can be appreciated from the geometry of the situation this back e.m.f. can be made 25% of that which would exist if a Faraday disc were used to the same diameter as the Boring spiral in an inside out Faraday disc motor. It is clear that if a principle of energy extraction is operative as an electrical generator, that same principle could be applied in the form of an electrical motor with reduced back e.m.f.

The object to develop an N machine electrical generator of high power capability and useful voltage output has been realized with the N-1 unit. Further measurements will refine the understanding of this. Exact torque measurement will remove uncertainties from the exact power gain of this unit.

Future work on the rotor will attempt to achieve high dynamic balance so the unit can be run at a designed speed without excessive vibration. Research on the self-running machine will continue with the study and further construction of the Boring motor. As work continues additional reports will be issued. The N-1 rotor unit is a manufactured item and is available from the DePalma Energy Corporation.

Bruce E. DePalma,
6 January 1988,
Santa Barbara, California

(1) Nikola Tesla; The Electrical Engineer, N.Y., Sept 2, 1891. Published by Nikola Tesla Museum, Beograd, Yugoslavia, 1956.

(2) Wireless Engineer, November 1952, Vol. 29, No. 350.

(3) by Paramahansa Tewari, Dept. of Atomic Energy, Nuclear Power Board, Bombay, India. A high quality videotape documenting the experiments

described in the paper will be available from DePalma Energy Corporation.
Format NTSC or PAL

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LOW-TECH SLEEP INDUCTION DEVICE

by John W. Peters

While reading *The Cycles of Heaven* (by Guy L. Playfair and Scott Hill), I became fascinated with the concept of bioentrainment. Basically, bioentrainment is where one's body (or portion thereof) becomes entrained with an externally applied signal. Once the entrainment process is fully established, the biological organism's behavior is then subject to the entraining signal.

Two examples from this book illustrate the potential for control. The first one involves the heart:

"On her visits to Latin America in the 1940s, Mrs. Kinch had found the rhythms of the local music strangely compelling, and she discovered that her heartbeat would change to keep time with it."

Another talked about how sleep was induced;

"Fischer also claims he can induce sleep by applying low voltage pulses at about 60 Hertz to eyeball and occipital areas."

I found the part about inducing sleep of interest, but not through use of potentially dangerous voltages to the eyeball and occipital areas. After some pondering about the two examples cited above, I realized that suitable low frequencies at very low potentials could do the trick.

The low frequency element arises from knowing about Theta waves. Theta waves are brainwaves ranging from about 4 to 8 Hertz that are usually produced when one is in a light stage of sleep. All that was needed was a simple circuit to produce various frequencies within the 4-to-8 Hertz range and see which ones worked best.

The very low potential part comes from the musical entrainment and how the ear actually works; the vibrations it receives are transduced into electricity that is then processed by the brain. To minimize any hazards, I would have to apply potentially harmful power levels (ever licked the terminals of a 9-volt battery) available from electrical devices to a part of the body that has a high level of resistance. Yet the safety precautions had to allow enough power to be delivered to the brain to induce sleep. Further reading in *The Cycles of Heaven* led to the solution.

In the book, two German researchers, exploring how Extremely Low Frequencies affected the human body, vibrated chairs (in which subjects sat) at frequencies in this range and discovered certain ones induced various

physiological disturbances. Once I sat myself in the subject's place, I realized that my skeleton would be shaking in tune (entrained) with the chair. The solution of where to apply my sleep-inducing signal became obvious to me.

One of the largest bones that is very close to the skin is the front of each shin-bone. I would need electrodes that had a large surface area to interface with the shin-bones to ensure maximum delivery of the weak sleep-inducing signal. Now that the conceptual design phase was completed, it was time to develop an all-purpose circuit that could easily cover the 4-to-8 Hertz theta range and develop the shin-bone transducers.

First I worked on the transducers. I cut the tops off of two aluminum soda-pop cans and then flattened the remaining sides. These were held in place on the shin-bones by elastic bands and were to be connected to the circuit by wires with alligator clips on each end. Now for the electronics.

Either a multivibrator or oscillator was needed to develop signals within the Theta bandwidth. Having lots of 555 Timer chips available, I elected to use the multivibrator approach instead of an oscillator, as the 555 is easily configured into an astable multivibrator.

One difficulty with multivibrator outputs is harmonics; but the low power levels I intended to use would minimize the effect of the harmonics. A quick check in the IC Timer Cookbook (by Walter Jung) provided the needed schematic--all I had to do was determine the component values.

A minimum-component astable with the 555 Timer can be constructed with only the 555, one timing resistor and capacitor, and a battery. Oftentimes, this configuration will tend to put out triggers (very short-duration pulses) at the desired oscillation rate--limiting the power delivered to the output load. Hence I elected to add another resistor to square up the output signal.

After experimenting with different values, I found these on-hand components gave the best results:

The timing resistor (R1) had a value of 2.49 Meg-Ohms, the timing capacitor (C1) was labeled at 0.082 Micro-Farads, and the "squaring-up" resistor (R2) had a value of 1 Kilo-Ohm.

Other component values will undoubtedly work--one should consult books such as the IC Timer Cookbook for more information. Here is a verbal description of how my circuit is configured on a breadboard.

The 555 Timer is an 8-pin chip.

Pin 1 is connected to ground (negative side of the 9-volt battery).

Pin 2 is jumpered to pin 6.

Pin 3 is connected to one of the soda-pop can transducers.

Pin 4 is connected to the positive side of the 9-volt battery.

Pin 5 isn't connected.

Pin 6 is connected to one side of C1 (the other side to ground), one side of R1, and one side of R2.

Pin 7 is connected to the other side of R1.

Pin 8 is connected to the other side of R2 and also the positive battery terminal.

The remaining transducer wire is connected to the ground side of the battery.

A short explanation of the effects of this device is needed. On myself, once the device is energized, I get very sleepy after sitting quietly while reading (I've NEVER fallen asleep when reading) for about 12 to 15 minutes. The sleepiness seems to occur gradually. I must make a definite effort to stay awake. Once disconnected, almost immediate recovery is noticed. The only other one to try it was my 13 year-old son who was unaware of the expected results. Similar effects to mine were observed.

Hooking the transducers to other parts of the body (forearms and fingers) seems to render the device ineffective. My theory is that the signal is capacitively coupled through the skin to the shin-bone, and the length and size of the bone enables it to more strongly vibrate than shorter bones. Further testing will ensue as time permits. Feedback would be appreciated!

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DREAM GOGGLES: Building Your Own Lucid Dream Goggles

Following is instructions on how to build and use Dream Light Goggles. These goggles are intended to be a mechanical aid to Lucid Dreaming. They are roughly patterned after Stephen LaBerge's "Dreamlight".

THEORY AND USE: The best way to understand the use of dream light goggles is to read Stephen LaBerge's book, "Exploring the world of Lucid Dreaming". The function of the goggles is based on the use of "dreamsigns". A dreamsign is simply something within a dream that serves to trigger our recognition that we are dreaming (and become lucid). If you are working on inducing lucid dreams, dreamsigns become important. And the way to use dreamsigns is to take notice of common, recurring objects or events in your dreams. Especially if these objects or events have triggered lucidity before.

For example: The most common dreamsign for me is flying. I have been doing this flying for so long, that now, as soon as I find myself flying in a dream I almost always immediately recognize that I'm dreaming.

Another dreamsign I discovered by looking back over my lucid dreams is "cliffs and high places". I have found that these experiences often precede my becoming lucid in a dream. Only a couple nights after I realized that cliffs were a dreamsign for me I had a dream in which I was climbing up the face of a cliff. I was having trouble and thought I might fall. Then suddenly it hit me... Climbing a Cliff! I'm dreaming!.

Once you learn what your common dreamsigns are then you must program yourself to recognize that dreamsign as a indication that you're dreaming.

Now the problem with dreamsigns is that we must wait for them to happen and then hope that we recognize them when they do. And that is the function of the dreamlight. The dreamlight provides a ready-made dreamsign that you can program to happen when you choose.

The dreamlight or "dream goggles" as I call my device, are designed

to flash a bright red light in your eyes at a predetermined time. Unlike LaBerges dreamlight these goggles have no way of determining when you are in REM sleep. So we must use a hit and miss technique of having them come on when you're dreaming. There are two methods of doing this:

(1) Set the alarm clock to come on about 1-1/2 or 3 hours after you think you'll fall asleep, and set the sound/light switch to light. Then put on the goggles and fall asleep. The reason for 1-1/2 or 3 hours is that we normally have 90 minute sleep cycles, and you want the lights to come on as you are passing through REM on the way _out_ of a sleep cycle.

The problem with this method is that there's a very good chance that you won't be in REM when the lights turn on. Also it can be difficult to sleep for a long period of time with the goggles on. However this has a hidden benifite in that it interrupts your sleep pattern so much that that in itself can bring about a lucid dream, (it worked for me).

(2) Set the "sound" alarm to go on at a time early in the morning, at least an hour before you have to get up. When the alarm wakes you up reach over and push the snooze button, then put on the goggles and switch the alarm to "lights". Now you have 9 minutes to fall back asleep. If you can fall asleep before the alarm (lights) comes on again you will most likely be in a dream. If you aren't quite asleep yet, just push snooze again and try again.

I have been sucessful with this method. However more often than not I am so tired when the alarm goes off that I either don't bother to mess with the goggles or I put them on and then fall into a deep sleep and sleep right through the flashing lights.

This is not a fool proof method of attaining lucidity in a dream. However I believe if you put enough effort into it (more then I have), it could prove to be valuable aid.

Good Luck!

DISCLAIMER - I believe the device constructed in the way I describe to be safe, but I'm no electrician. I'm not responsible if it burns down your house, or shocks you. If you're going to be taking apart electrical appliances you really should know what you're doing yourself.

HOW TO BUILD THE DREAM LIGHT GOGGLES

PARTS: 1. AC powered LED Alarm clock with at least a 9 minute snooze function. The clock I use is a Spartus model 1108, it is small, about 5.5"X3"X2". It cost about \$9.00. Any small LED clock would probably work as long as the voltage to the speaker is not too high. The speaker voltage on the Spartus is about 7 volts DC.

2. Swim eye goggles. Cost about \$7.00. The main thing is to find a pair that is fairly comfortable. I'm using Speedo brand. You can get cheaper ones, but it might be

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worth it to get a pair you can actually sleep with.

3. Two Radio Shack Red High-Brightness Jumbo Blinking Light-Emitting Diodes Catalog No. 276-020 \$3.99 ea.

4. One Low-Current Red LED (Light Emitting Diode) \$0.89

5. About 6 feet of speaker wire.

6. One toggle switch. This should be a 3 pole, 2 position switch, like Radio Shack's Mini DPDT #275-663 \$3.59

ASSEMBLY - STEP ONE:

Using a tapered steel centerpunch, or some other suitable device burn a hole in the center of each plastic lens of the swim goggles. A tapered punch works well. Use a torch to heat it up, it doesn't have to be red hot (if you make it red hot you will take the temper out of the punch).

Then burn a hole in the lens until it is just the right size to snugly fit the Jumbo Blinking Diodes. The diodes are tapered and you don't want them to fit all the way into the goggles or they might touch your eyelids. Once you've done this put the goggles aside until you wire up the diodes.

STEP TWO:

Making sure the clock is unplugged, unscrew the back and take the clock apart. You should be able to get to the flat piezo type speaker. Next burn a hole in the body of the clock at the top to hold the toggle switch. Make sure you put it in a place where it won't touch anything on the inside of the clock.

STEP THREE

Cut the positive wire leading from the circuit board of the clock to the speaker. Use a voltmeter to tell which one is positive. It's not necessarily the red wire. On the clock I used the black wire was positive.

It really doesn't matter if you use the negative instead of the positive, except that the diodes are directional, they have a positive and negative pole and so will only work in one way. The way I'm describing is assuming you are using the positive side.

Be sure you cut the speaker wire in a place that you can get the solder leads to it. Now solder the positive speaker wire you just cut coming from the circuit board to the middle pole of the toggle switch.

Now take the small red LED and solder the long lead of the diode (Pos. side) to one of the outside poles of the toggle switch. I found that there is a residual voltage in the speaker circuit even when the alarm is not active, and this is enough to cause the diodes in the goggles to emit a small amount of light even when the circuit is not active. I tried resistors but I found that putting this red LED in the circuit worked the best to prevent this. For this reason this LED can be inside the clock box, just make sure it doesn't short against anything.

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Next solder one end of one wire in the two wire speaker cable to the other lead of the red LED (the short one). Most speaker cable has a way to identify one wire from the other. Some have a white line on one wire, or one wire may be brass and other silver. It's best to use the wire with the marking so that you know that it is the positive side. The length of the wire is to determine how far you want to be from the clock when you're sleeping. 6ft should be plenty.

Now take the other end of the positive speaker wire and solder it to the long (pos) lead of the first Jumbo Blinking LED. Then take a short piece of speaker wire and solder it from the short lead of the first Jumbo LED to the long lead of the second Jumbo LED. Be sure you make this jumper wire the right length so that the two LEDs are spaced the proper distance apart to fit in the goggles.

Next take the goggles end of the other speaker wire (neg. side) and solder it to the short lead of the second Jumbo LED. Take the clock end of that same wire and splice it into the negative speaker wire. This makes a complete circuit from the positive side of the circuit board, through the toggle switch, through the lights in the goggles and back to the negative speaker wire leading to the circuit board. This means that when the switch closes this circuit the lights will come on every time the clock sends an alarm pulse to the speaker.

Now you must connect the other side of the speaker wire you cut (the speaker side) to the other outside pole of the toggle switch. You will probably have to solder in a jumper wire to do this. This completes the speaker circuit so that when the switch is set to speaker the speaker sounds when the alarm turns on. Be sure you insulate all your exposed connections.

Now burn a notch in the back panel of the clock for the goggles wire to pass through and put a knot in the wire just inside the box so that it can't be pulled out. Now put the clock back together.

The last thing to do now is to put the Jumbo LEDs into the holes in the goggle lenses. Use a black tape to tape them into place and block out light into the goggles from outside. Insulate all the exposed leads of the LEDs. Run the wire from the LEDs along the goggle strap and tape them to the strap so that the wire exit the goggles from the strap at the back of the head. Leave enough slack to allow for stretching of the strap.

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TENS UNIT - Transcutaneous Electrical Neural Stimulation

THIS ZIP ARCHIVE CONTAINS DIGITALLY SCANNED JPEG FILES DETAILING THE SCHEMATICS OF THE T.E.N.S. UNIT FEATURED IN THE AUGUST 1997 ISSUE OF SILICON CHIP MAGAZINE.

All files (TENS1-9.jpg) are in the order listed in Silicon Chip Magazine. To view these files in full detail, make sure that all features in your picture viewer that "fit" the image to your screen are turned off. The images are MORE than likely LARGER than your screen so you can see why I would ask that you turn off those "fitting" options. If the fitting features in your picture viewing software are turned on, zooming in will probably not work if you are trying to see words or symbols more closely.

[Click here to download the zip file](#)

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Brain Tuner

I have not tried to make or use a device of this type, so I cannot personally comment as to the effectiveness/safety of this device. One user of this device had the following to say to me:

The brain synchronizer destresses, relaxes but also clears the mind. People also use it to break addictions and depression. It's really incredible. I use mine everyday and it keeps me out of the chronic depression I used to suffer.

I have been told to mention the following:

Builders of this device should be aware that if they make and sell CES units to others in the USA that they will be in legal jeopardy because the other official CES companies will turn them in to the FDA. Currently one must be FDA approved as a CES manufacturer in the USA in order to be within the limits of the law.

Excerpted from: FOCUS on ALCOHOL and DRUG ISSUES, Jan/Feb 1983

Cranial Electrotherapy Stimulation (CES)

Help for ANXIETY

Cranial Electrotherapy Stimulation has been used as a treatment for anxiety in several parts of the world for over a quarter of a century. American medicine has only recently begun to realize its use as a safe and effective treatment. Studies show that CES treatment yields highly significant reductions in anxiety, whether the patients were in a psychiatric setting, a scholastic setting, an outpatient setting, or an in-patient general hospital setting. Further, while many different kinds of anxiety have been studied, as measured by the six different psychological measuring instruments found in these studies, they all responded significantly to CES treatment. Less intense or less permanent forms of anxiety - the so-called "situational anxiety" in which a person habitually responds to personally threatening events in his environment with an anxiety reaction - respond to CES treatments within a week or less. The more permanent forms of anxiety - the so-called trait anxiety, or that underlying level of anxiety that a person typically carries with him at all times - require a longer period of CES treatment. This kind of anxiety typically is not reduced significantly in fewer than 2 or 3 weeks of daily treatments.

Help for DEPRESSION

Studies show that reactive depression (that which results from acute changes in the patients life situation such as a job change or divorce) is decreased after 6 days of CES treatment.

More deep seated depression (endogenous) in some cases required 3 or more weeks of daily treatment. For this reason, many physicians routinely prescribe a minimum of 2 weeks to a month of daily CES treatments in depressed patients, since it is frequently difficult to gauge the type or depth of depression with great accuracy. Since many patients have a "depression habit" physicians should include a home CES unit in their treatment plan

so that the patient can meet any new sign of impending depression with effective treatment and thereby break the behavioral reinforcement chain that has both led to and maintained the habit. In this way, a maladaptive habit can be effectively controlled or broken without the use of frequent medications and/or repeated visits to the physician. Other research has shown that CES, when used this way is neither habit forming nor addictive. Such patients use it only when they experience an impending medical necessity.

Help for INSOMNIA

Because CES was originally called "Electrosleep" in European countries, many earlier American studies were designed to learn whether or not such small amounts of electric currents would actually put people to sleep. That is, just as 50ma of current - called "electro-anaesthesia" - put an individual into anesthesia so that surgical procedures could be performed, 1ma of CES current was assumed to put them into a normal state of sleep if "Electrosleep" worked. Such studies discovered that while CES does not necessarily "put a person to sleep", it does accomplish some very therapeutic changes in the sleep patterns of people who complain of insomnia.

The studies below show that whether measured by the patient's own ratings, psychiatrists ratings or by electroencephalograph or polygraph recordings before and after CES treatments, the following effects of CES in insomnia can be expected:

1. Sleep onset latency is reduced. That is, once a person has retired for the evening, the amount of time it takes him to actually fall asleep is reduced from one to two hours or more to the more normal twenty minutes or less.
2. The number of awakenings during the night are reduced. That is, while most insomniacs awaken three or more times during the night and have difficulty falling asleep again, those treated with CES typically awaken no more than once or twice following therapy, with most reporting no awakenings. Furthermore, after awakening, they return to sleep much more promptly than before.
3. CES treated patients spend more time in stage four sleep following CES treatments. That is, patients spend more time in the deepest, most restful stage of sleep than they did prior to CES treatment. It should be noted that some patients who have deprived themselves of REM sleep - the stage during which dreaming occurs - by taking drugs or alcohol as a sleeping aid, sometimes spend the first two or three nights in unusually vivid dream states when first starting CES treatments. This is considered another indication of the therapeutic effectiveness of CES in that persons are known to become increasingly disorganized mentally, some even to the point of psychotic-like symptoms, when they do not engage in the normal amount of dreaming.
4. Finally, it was discovered that many patients receiving CES treatments report feeling more rested when they awaken in the morning following CES treatments.

Treatment parameters: While some patients begin to respond after the second or third day of treatment, others do not have their best response with fewer than 24 days of treatments lasting from 15 minutes to 1 hour. The beneficial effects have been measured in some experimental groups for as long as two years. Some people with insomnia have a habitual pattern of responding to situational stress with an interruption in their sleep patterns. The best results are obtained when CES is used each time unusual stressors occur in their life situations that would ordinarily cause poor sleep. The CES device user is thereby trained over time to expect a good night's sleep no matter what stressful interruptions occurred in the normal flow of daily life.

Help for ADDICTIONS

Foremost among the treatment problems among chemically dependent persons is the need to help them through the psychologically and physically demanding period of withdrawal. The body reacts to the depressed physical state engendered by alcohol and other drugs with a rebound stress reaction. This reaction commonly includes states of extreme anxiety, depression, and insomnia, for which CES treatment is known to be effective.

Underlying the addictive state is an insidious and progressive destruction of normal brain functioning including an often incapacitating memory loss, inability to process information involving abstract symbols, and other dysfunctions associated with the organic brain syndrome, and advanced condition which is known as Korsakoff psychosis. Studies on the use of CES in chemical dependencies are among the best controlled and well designed research in the U.S. They indicate that CES is a highly effective adjunct to methadone withdrawal in heroin addicts, significantly shortening the time to symptom-free withdrawal when compared with methadone alone, and significantly lowering withdrawal anxiety as measured by the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale.

Further, the anxiety and depression accompanying and following withdrawal of both alcohol and other drugs in polydrug abusers is significantly reduced when patients receive CES as a post withdrawal treatment.

Most importantly, perhaps, is the finding that CES treatment halts and significantly reverses brain dysfunction in these patients as measured on seven different psychological scales of cognitive function, bringing many such functions back to the level of the pre-addiction state in the majority of patients studied. Another problem in the treatment of chemically dependent persons is frequently recurring "dry withdrawal" in which the individual suffers withdrawal symptoms within several weeks, then again in several months. The phrases used to describe these phenomena are a "dry drunk" followed by the "dry withdrawal".

These psychological states lead to high recidivism rates among these individuals as they return to treatment after "falling off the wagon". CES is now thought of as one of the most effective, non-drug treatments for these periods of withdrawal, and a patient who has a personal CES unit available should be able to use it to prevent a full-blown withdrawal reaction at such times. By doing so he can reduce the need for additional medical treatment in a clinic or hospital setting, and will be less likely to resort to alcohol because of the discomfort accompanying these withdrawal states.

Brain Tuner Instructions

Frequency of Usage

For severe problems use it 40 minutes twice daily. For less than severe problems use it 30-40 minutes once daily, then after a month you can use it 2 or 3 times a week. (It has cumulative effects.) More than 40 minutes usage in one sitting can have less productive results.

Selecting 6 hz Option

6 hz (cycles per second) enhances Theta brain waves which are normally experienced between sleep and full alertness. If you are stressed, anxious, hyper, or are preparing for bed then flip the switch upwards towards the 6 hz sticker. If you just woke up or want to be more alert then flip the switch down away from the 6 hz sticker.

Using Ear Clip Electrodes

Pull open both ear clips and wet thoroughly with saltwater. Wipe your ear lobes clean because dirt or oil can cause stinging sensations when using unit. Clip them onto your ear lobes before turning the unit on. The saltwater usually dries out after 45 minutes (and stops conducting electric current) which is good because then you don't have to watch the clock too closely. Turn unit off before handling electrodes to prevent electrical tingling of your fingers.

Setting Current Control Knob

Before turning unit on, turn the dial fully counterclockwise. Turn unit on, wait for any initial tingling to subside,

and then slowly turn the dial clockwise until you get uncomfortable tingling and then turn it back counterclockwise into the comfort zone. The farther clockwise it is turned, the more electric current you're receiving (and the more the current LED will light up). Too much current can result in dizziness. When you first start using it you may have uncomfortable sensations even with it turned fully counterclockwise. This usually subsides quickly and then you can turn it up. If it don't subside then you can adjust the electronics to suit you by turning the unit off, removing the 4 bottom screws, pulling out the electronics board, and with a mini-screwdriver turn the center of the potentiometer marked "<-adjust" counterclockwise (while the unit is on and connected to you) until you are comfortable with the diminished sensation felt. This is a last resort though because too little current may result in less benefits.

Using AC Adapter

This unit is powered by an internal rechargeable battery that will need recharging when you can't feel any tingling with the control fully clockwise. To recharge the battery just turn the unit off and plug the AC adapter into the AC wall socket and into the power jack on the unit. It will automatically recharge like that. Let it recharge overnight or 14 hours for a maximum charge. Too much charging may shorten the batteries life span. Next morning it is ready to use for at least another 4 hours total. Don't connect the AC adapter to the unit except when recharging. If the unit ever gets to where it won't last long between charges then you can replace the internal 9v battery with Radio Shack's 9 volt rechargeable #23-299. Recharge after replacing battery.

Caring for Electrodes

Handle electrodes carefully so as not to bend the wires where they connect to the electrodes. If this connection ever breaks then you can remove the cloth and solder the wire back in place. If cloth gets too dirty then you can replace it by removing it, cutting a piece of 100% cloth the same size, and re-stitching it back in place.

Making Saltwater

Mix 3 tsp non-iodized sea salt or rock salt with 2 ounce distilled water. Stir and let sit for 3 hours. Store in a dark eyedropper bottle. Stir 1 drop of this salt solution into 4 oz distilled water and use to fill an eyedropper bottle for use on the electrodes.

Parts List

Qty	Mouser	#	cost	Backup
1	project box	400-1542	3.70	RS: 270-231 2.32
1	9v rechargeable battery	573-15F8K	7.99	
1	9v battery clip	12BC160	.54	
1	output transformer	42TM006	2.41	
1	C555 timer IC	511-TS555CN	.46	
1	C556 timer IC	511-TS556CN	.62	
1	8 pin IC socket	571-26404633	.11	
1	14 pin IC socket	571-26403573	.13	
1	100K pot	31VA501	1.25	
1	pot knob	450-2070	.99	
1	25K mini pot	569-72PM-25K	.99	
2	3.5mm female jack	16PJ137	.52	
2	3.5mm male plug	17PP103	.86	
1	12v 200ma Adaptor	412-1101	4.90	
1	470uf capacitor	140-XRL10V470	.18	
1	1uf capacitor	540-1.0M35	.33	

1	.22uf capacitor	540-0.22M35	.33
1	.0047uf capacitor	581-UEC472J1	.62
1	120K resistor	30B-J250-120K	.22
2	22K resistor	30B-J250-22K	.44
2	4.7K resistor	30B-J250-4.7K	.44
1	1K resistor	30B-J250-1K	.44
1	1.3K resistor	30B-J250-1.3K	.44
1	680 ohm resistor 1/2W	30B-J500-680	.22
1.5"	1/16" shrink tubing, 4'	5174-11162	4'/.78

Qty	Radio Shack #		cost
2	2ma LED	276-044	2.12
1	PC board	276-150	.64
3.5'	24ga speaker wire	278-1301	.27

Qty	JDR	#	cost
1	SPDT switch	SP/DT	1.25
1	SPDT-CO switch	SW22	1.29
1	1.5M resistor	R1.5M	.05
1	18K resistor	R18K	.05
2	10K resistor	R10K	.10
2	2.2K resistor	R2.2K	.10
1	50K mini pot	72PR50K	.79
1	10K mini pot	72PR10K	.79
1	1K mini pot	72PR1.0K	.79
2	2907 transistor	2N2907A	.29
2	3904 transistor	2N3904	.10
4	1N4148 diode	1N4148	.04
1	1N4001 diode	1N4001	.06
4	rubber feet	3M5012-BL	100/6.95
3.5'	24ga single wire	WIRE-24YSR100	100'/3.95

2 ear clips from Beads N Beyond part #125 \$.25ea
 (sew 100% cotton cloth on them. Wet with saltwater before using)

Beads N Beyond: 1-704-254-7927
 35 Wall St
 Asheville NC 28801

Mouser Electronics: 1-800-346-6873
 958 N Main St
 Mansfield TX 76063-4827

JDR Microdevices: 1-800-538-5000
 1850 South 10th St
 San Jose, CA 95112-9941

Schematic

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MAGNETRON BOX

The Magnetron was, and is, a device used to propagate microwaves of a certain series of frequencies. It was invented during the second World War as part of an aircraft radar system and, in essence, is a large, cylindrical copper block with holes and vanes cut in it. This shape does something to the microwaves which is totally mysterious to everyone who does not make a living working with such stuff and for our purposes totally irrelevant except that it is good to know where some of these names come from.

In the 1950s, a pair of French radisthesists, the Servanx brothers, had an inspiration, something rather rare in France. They looked at the cross-section of the magnetron and wondered if it would do anything with a pendulum. Well, to their joy, amazement and several bottles of cheap table wine, they learned that the pattern of the magnetron would act as a psionic amplifier.

From there it passed to the inventive hands of Christopher Hills, who while a bit of a nut (as most of us in this field tend to be) figured that if he added magnets around the outer circles he could boost the power of the pattern. That discovery of his, when I learned of it, became the innards of the Psionic Amplifying Helmet.

From there I decided to try an experiment of my own. I took the pattern and put tuning dials in the outer circles, thus creating a tunable magnetron.

The instrument is used by placing a witness of the target along with anything else you wish to send to it in the center circle, as in any amplifying pattern. The tuning dials are then set to the rate for the combination and the machine is left to run.

To make this device, you will need:

The pattern below on this page. [Click here to see pattern.](#)

A foil circle for the center.

8 rotary potentiometers (value unimportant)

Connecting wire.

1 screw and nut.

1 box.

Open the box. Take the lid and glue the pattern onto it.

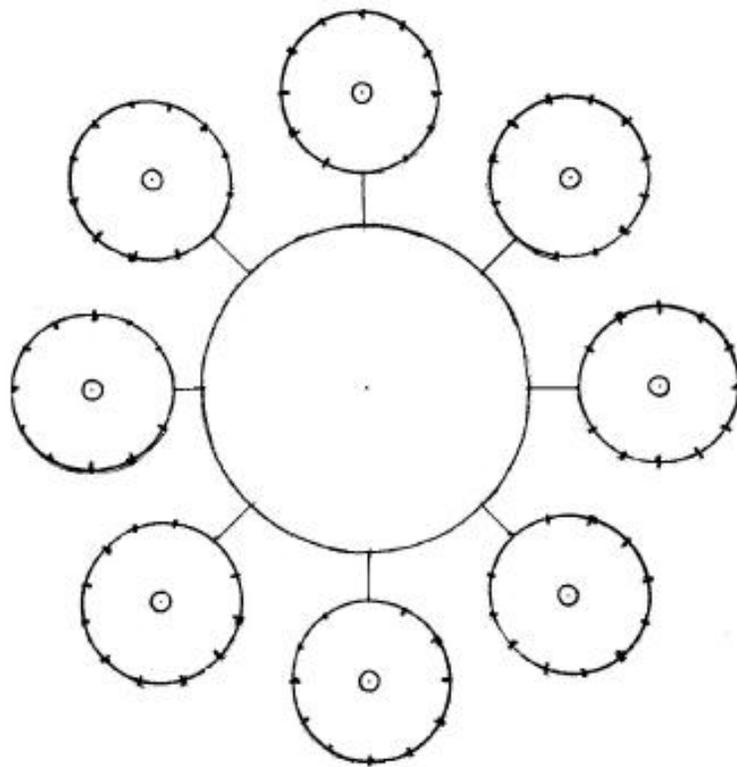
Glue the foil circle to the center circle of the pattern.

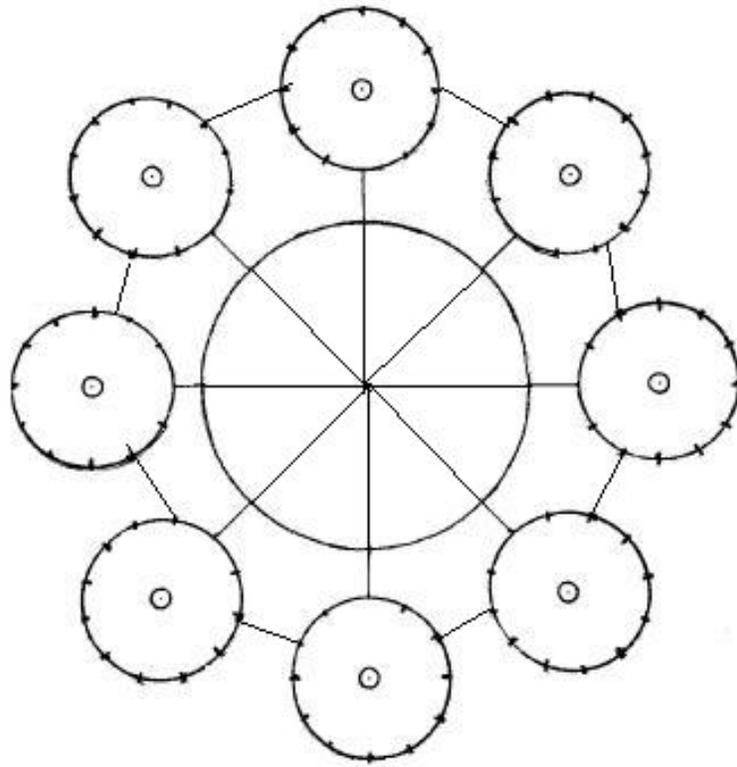
Punch holes in the center of each of the outer circles to mount the potentiometers.

Punch a hole in the center of the central circle for the screw.

Mount and wire the potentiometers as shown in the interior design.

Close the box.





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CIRCLE MACHINE - a more complex transmitter



To make this instrument you will need:

1 cardboard box

3 potentiometers (value unimportant)

wire (guage unimportant but workable)

18 small, ceramic magnets (usually found at Radio Shack)

3 knobs

a piece of aluminum foil

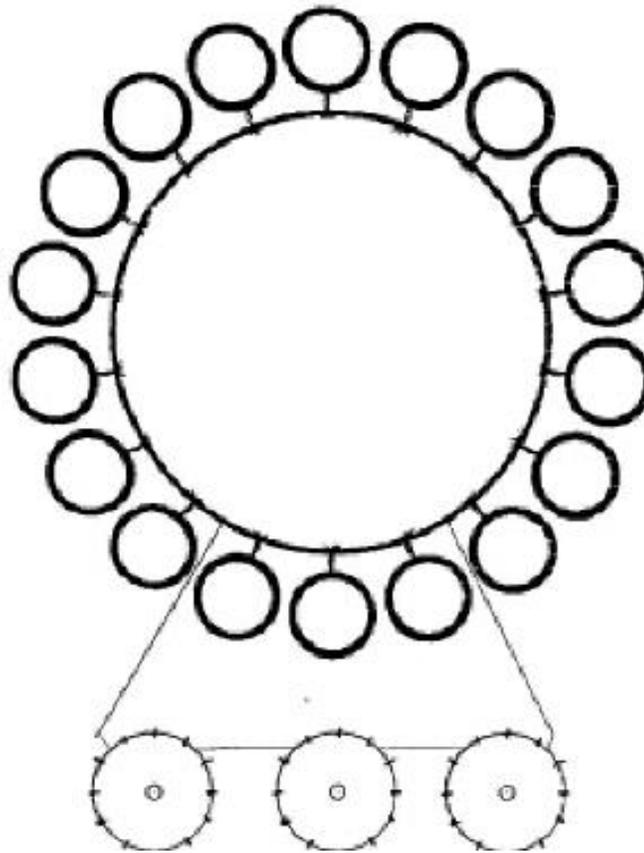
1 plastic can lid

1. Print out the gif of plate 1.
2. Glue that to the top of the cardboard box.
3. Punch holes for the stems of the potentiometers at the center points of the three calibrated circles at the base of the pattern.
4. Punch two small holes at the edge of the large circle, where the lines from the calibrated circles meet it.
5. Wire the three potentiometers to each other like the three circles.
6. Attach a longer wire at each end of the series of potentiometers.
7. Attach the potentiometers to the bottom of the box top so that the stems stick out through the calibrated circles.
8. Put the end of each longer wire through the holes in the box top and lay them in the large circle.
9. Cut out a circle of aluminum foil and glue it to the center of the large circle so that it contacts the two wires.
10. Glue a magnet to each of the smaller outlying circles around the larger one.
11. Attach the knobs to the potentiometer stems.

To use this instrument:

1. Place the witness of the target in the center of the foil circle.
2. Tune the instrument for the rate for the target by laying the plastic cover next to the instrument and gently rubbing it with your thumb while turning each knob. When you get a stick (and you will know it when you get it) that knob is properly tuned and you repeat the procedure with each knob until all three are tuned.

3. Gaze intently at the witness and think what you wish to send to the target. The combination of tuning and the magnetic vortex will significantly amplify your telepathic sendings.



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TEPAPHONE

Ah, 'tis a great frustration, but in all research, there ninety failures for every ten successes. And in the Search for the Lost Tepaphone (Indiana Jones theme in the background please) it seemed that there would be a thousand failures until success was achieved.

Now, for them of you out there who are so benighted as to have absolutely no idea what the hell I'm talking about, I will attempt a bit of enlightenment, not the big Enlightenment that stops you from being reincarnated and all that fun shit, but a little portion of it.

The tepaphone was a semi-legendary magickal instrument used by the evil and notorious FOGC-Lodge (Darth Vader theme, maestro) in Germany between the two world wars. In fact, it was so legendary that no one had even heard of it except for some members of the Fraternity of Saturn and they weren't talking. At least until Franz Bardon's novel Frabato the Magician was published extremely posthumously in 1979 in German with the English Language version (in the usual dreadful translation of Bardon) coming out in 1982.

Now, while Bardon is mostly ignored in Germany and his native Bohemia (Czechland) he is well read by American magicians who are more than willing to put up with his tedious and often incomprehensible prose style (unlike the breezy and joyous experience one gets from reading my stuff) in the hope of learning how to mix the elements of fire and water and make things explode, along with all kinds of other cool stuff.

Being a great fan of Bardon himself and actually having his other books (because when I got them you did not have to take a loan out on the neighbor's children to buy them) I grabbed a copy of Frabato as soon as I could get my information-greedy little mits on it.

There is only one little problem with Frabato the Magician. The book sucks. Bardon himself is supposed to have wanted the book to never see print.

Bardon is not a good writer and as a novella Frabato the Magician makes one actually long for Dion Fortune's material, which is at least entertaining. But Frabato is certainly informative and part of the information contained therein is the story of the tepaphone, the magickal death ray projector.

It seems that the FOGC-Lodge had this machine that could project magickal influence and function as a very effective weapon. And at that point the Great, Wise and Evil Uncle Chuckie started drooling. In fact I went through a couple of hankies trying to keep the book from getting messy. I put the book down and shouted at the top of my lungs, "I WANT ONE OF THOSE!"

At this point my mother came into the back room wondering what new type of land mine they were

showing on the news to see her son running out the other door into his room to start tinkering.

And start barking up the wrong tree.

While, in accord with ancient family custom, my mother reacted to my inventive mood by hiding under something heavy that would not be moved in the event of an explosion, I set about to translate Bardon's description into a radionic device while Cleo the Cat (peace be upon her) sat watching me and giving me various looks of encouragement.

Ok, let me backtrack here. I'm sure most of you can remember a teacher before an exam reminding the class to read the question before answering it. I didn't follow that advice at this point and went madly to work on something that had no relationship whatsoever with the tepaphone as described by Bardon. I was off and running on a rather conventional radionic device that would be tuned to the lethal rays used by the tepaphone, totally convinced that it was the operator, rather than the instrument, that mattered.

Digression time.

From 1910 until the 1940s it was assumed that the radionic instrument worked independently of the operator. The operator put in the witness samples, set the dials and the machine worked just like an electric light. You throw the switch and the light casts out the darkness. As time wore this idea down, the theory changed to the radionic instrument being an extension of the operator and that the operator was the one doing all the work and the machine merely a medium of sorts and as radionics was almost forgotten in the United States it became a rather rare medium.

This was the theoretical base that I was working from and still do for that matter. But it led to a serious error in the Hunt for the Tepaphone (more Indiana Jones music). You see there are a lot of things we don't understand about this stuff still and one of them is the fact that certain types of energy influence the workings of the gadgets no matter what the operator is thinking or doing.

There are operations where the imposition of an electric current has a real effect. There are operations where the imposition of a beam of colored light affects the outcome of the working. In addition, radio, microwave and visible light frequencies can act as carriers of the energy used in radionics. For this reason T. Galen Hieronymus termed that energy Eloptic, a combination of electro-magnetic and optical.

In the famous Machine that bears his name, Hieronymus used reflected light focused by a lens as the pickup system for the energy that his device was analyzing. In doing so he removed the usual sample wells and plates with all other radionic instruments utilize. All that is necessary for the operator to do to analyze anything by means of the Hieronymus Machine is to point it at it.

Now let us look more closely at the tepaphone as Bardon describes it in Frabato the Magician.

It would seem to be a relatively small instrument, certainly portable enough to be carried from one room to another. The witness, as we would call it, is placed "in the focus of the rays" coming out of the machine, which means there is an output which is not connected to the witness.

Finally, and most telling, a lamp of some sort, probably an ancient alcohol lamp, is part of the instrument, most likely as the light source.

In other words, what is being described and what I was missing completely, was an ancient magic lantern, an early version of the slide projector. This system used the light source as the concentration point for the energy being broadcast to the target.

So where does that leave us?

There are at least three possible ways to create a working tepaphone with existing technology.

First, a slide projector can be used with no trouble. All that is needed is a new light bulb that is charged with the desired energy and used in conjunction with the focused (no pun intended) will of the operator. This can be easily combined with a slide of a sigil to be projected onto the witness of the target.

Second, an ancient magick lantern can be recreated with little trouble by digging in the local library and finding a good book on optics. In the system described in Frabato, the oil in the lamp was charged, but a specially consecrated candle would probably work as well.

Third, the Hieronymus Machine can be constructed in reverse, so that the light acts as a carrier out of the instrument rather than into it. In this case, the will of the operator is focused by the electronics of the machine.

There are any number of ways the above systems can be constructed and there is not sufficient room to go into detail about that here.

In any event, the tepaphone may soon be a working reality in the temple of many a magician and time alone will tell what impact it will have not only on the world of Magick, but on society at large.

[home](#)

REMOTE VIEWING AID

We have to begin with the fact that remote viewing is nothing new. There is nothing new about being able to see things far distant by use of the mind alone, traveling through the ether to the point that is being observed. There are many historic examples of this, perhaps the most famous being the story of the time Emmanuel Swedenborg left a dinner party in 1759 and came back in terrified. There was a huge fire in Stockholm, some two hundred miles away but the prophet was greatly relieved when he discovered that the fire was put out three houses away from his. The patron saint of television was a woman who apparently was able to watch church services from her bed some distance from the church. Why she would want to do this instead of looking into the future to watch Flash Gordon on the Community Outer Space Theater in 1958 is beyond me, but to each his own.

In the middle of the nineteenth century the art of psychometry was popularized. This is the talent for taking an object and being able to psychically sense what has gone on around that object. The theory behind that is that the object picks up the energy field of the activity around it and that field is then readable by the psychometrist. When we use psionics to aid in remote viewing, we are basically doing psychometry with the added advantage provided by our instruments. The advantage to this method lies in the fact that it is not necessary to in any way concentrate on the target of the viewing. The instruments do all the heavy work and the viewer need only relax, meditate, and watch, sort of like television only much more interesting.

So lets take a quick look at the instruments. To do psionically enhanced remote viewing you need a couple of things. First, a radionic box of some sort capable of being tuned to that which is being viewed. Second, a means of attaching the head of the operator to the box in order that the information from the unit may be more efficiently placed in the energy field of the brain.

The basic radionic box has minimal circuitry. This is extremely annoying to those who think of this stuff in material terms, but all it really needs are some dials that are wired together and a means of detecting when they are properly set. This is usually done by means of what is called a stick pad, a piece of rubber or plastic that is rubbed as the dials are turned until what is called a "stick" is felt. That stick cannot really be defined as it is different for every operator, but the operator definitely knows when it happens. There is also a plate or well to hold the sample that is being tested and this is wired to the tuning dials so get to work and build the unit I describe.

The third, and most important part of the system, is the operator himself. He must be able to hold the impressions that he gets in his mind clearly and be able to record them. Government remote viewers are expected to be able to draw what they see, largely due to the fact that it was considered the best way to test results, but a detailed description on audio tape is also considered acceptable, especially if you are as bad an artist as I am. I could have accurately viewed the entire Soviet war room in the 1980's but there is no way I could possibly have drawn any sort of accurate picture of it. It would have been a confused mass of gibberish.

In order to use this system in actual remote viewing, it is first necessary to have a witness, anything from

the target area. This can be a rock, a photograph out of a tourist book, or even something as simple as the map co-ordinates written on a piece of paper. If a person is to be watched, a photograph or copy of the person's signature works very well.

The witness is placed in the sample holder of the radionic box and the box is tuned. The tuning is done by slowly turning the dials with one hand while rubbing the stick plate with the other until the stick is achieved on each dial. At this point the box is tuned to the target.

Next the headpiece is attached. Most psionic amplifying helmets are tunable and they are tuned the same way as the box, turning the dials until there is a stick on the plate.

Once this is done, it is time for the operator to do his thing. He puts on the headgear and goes into a meditative, relaxed state. This opens up his mind to the impressions that will come from seeing the target.

During actual viewing, the impressions that are received are largely visual, seen very often as images filling the entire head, but a technique is also used where the eyes are closed and the visual sense is concentrated on the third eye, seeing the images as on a screen. In either event, they are there and while the first few tries may get nowhere as multiple images bounce around without making any sense, they become clearer with practice.

With the addition of psionics and a little practice, virtually anyone can become expert at remote viewing.

REMOTE VIEWING AND THE WATCHER THOUGHTFORM

If you wish to do some serious remote viewing, a way to make the entire process much easier and effective is to combine psionic technology with the older method of the thoughtform. The use of thoughtforms for this is an old idea that was made popular by Al Manning in the 1970s.

The Manning technique called for making a thoughtform in the form of a television camera (still big, hulking things in those days, even the portable units weighed a ton!) and programming it to broadcast images to the operator's third eye. This meant creating the thoughtform and then visualizing a cable running from it to the brow chakra. To use it, the thoughtform was willed into the location to be viewed and the person just sort of closed his eyes and focused on the region in the center of the forehead and tried to remember what was seen in the mind's eye.

Now as it went, this is a pretty good method of working. It was usually reliable with some practice and a lot of fun for beginners because it meant that they could imagine playing with some equipment that was not exactly commonplace in them thar' olden times before camcorders and VCRs. (I never cease to be amazed at how different our lives are now than twenty-five years ago.) With psionics, this method can be made more efficient.

The thoughtform is made by the simple process of imagination. Close your eyes and visualize a ball in front of you, now when you have that image and can hold it for a while make a slight change and transform that image into an eyeball. Yes, a camera is more fun, but it is also more work and an eyeball is just fine. Give the eyeball a name, like Edward or Walter or something and see it being filled with the

universal energy to power it up. As you do that, program it by commanding it to send images of what it sees back to you when you command it.

Work on this for a while until you feel that the thoughtform is up and running properly.

Now for the easy part. Set up your instrument, tuned to the contact rate for the thoughtform. This is done by the simple of procedure of writing the name you gave the thoughtform on a piece of paper and laying it on the sample plate before setting the instrument.

Now it is time for a little practice run. Put on the headgear and close your eyes. Focus on your brow chakra and see what appears. Move the eye around as you would a floating camera and see through it.

After you have accomplished this to your satisfaction, move the eye out of the room and around the house, out of the house and into the neighbor's bedroom. Don't waste time worrying about the ethics of this. You're working with this to get information, not to teach Sunday school. Besides, you may find something you can use to blackmail the neighbor with and get your snow shoveled for free.

Okay, now comes the fun stuff. Set up the equipment and move the eye into the bedroom of the Mayor. Surprise! He really does wear women's underwear! On the other hand, considering what one sees of the mayor on television, maybe not so much of a surprise after all.

But the advantages of this are really quite astounding.

Besides the joy that comes from putting an end to the idea of privacy, of course.

Consider the business applications. You can find out what the marketing strategy of a rival firm is by looking into their board meetings and then mapping your own strategy to get the customers before they have a chance. If you know a company is going to have some tough sledding because of some news about them that is going to come out in a few days, you can call your broker and short-sell their stock to make a tidy profit. Or, if they are about to be the target of a takeover, you can buy the stock before the announcement and make a bundle. In other words, you have access to tons of inside information and the Securities and Exchange Commission can't do a blessed thing about it because you have no known connection they can trace. (Can you imagine them trying to tell a judge that someone used psionics? Can you see the judge laughing so hard he falls off the bench?)

Or let us say you are a criminal lawyer and you need to know what lies the prosecution is going to use against your client. With this technique, you can listen in on them rehearsing the arresting officer so he can remember his story on the stand (given the usual intelligence level of such folks it takes lots and lots of rehearsing) and you can find just the right thing to ask to make him look like the bribe-taking scoundrel he really is.

And, of course, there is the old stand-by for the snowy, Chicago winter night, looking at your favorite actress taking a shower, which is what I'm going to do as soon as I'm done writing this.

The important thing to remember is that there are no rules. Like all tools, this is a method to be used in whatever manner you see fit. Just remember that it takes a bit of practice and you should start with things you can verify, like what Aunt Myrtle and Uncle Eustace had for dinner. (On the other hand, considering Aunt Myrtle's cooking, you may not want to do that.) Once you know that you can do something like this reliably, then you can move on and learn everything you want to about anyone anywhere you want.

And one of the things you will learn is that this method is not limited by time or space. After you have shocked the neighbors with the appropriate off-hand comment about the best place to buy whips and bugged the Mayor with cartoons of him cross-dressing placed all over town and made some money in the stock market while hiring out to law firms as a consultant, it is time to experiment with time.

The best thing to do is work with going back in time to something not too famous but still interesting, like the big fist fight you heard about at the neighbor's family reunion two years ago, something you would have sold your mother's grave to see. (of course it was your thoughtform that caused the fracas, but they don't have to know that.)

Set up the machine and tune to the thoughtform. Now begin moving the eye back into time to the time and place you have chosen. Now you can watch the next door neighbor duck under the picnic table as the beer cans fly overhead, followed by beer bottles and finally coolers. Move the eye way up in the air for a blimp-shot of the line of police cars and paddy wagons pulling into the picnic grove.

Play around with the past for a while and then experiment with seeing the future. Now I should put in an advisory here. The future is mutable, so you may see things that just don't happen. Don't put your life savings on the horse race you watch. It may turn out different. But have some fun with it and you may get something useful and profitable.

Beacon Remote Viewing

One of the methods used in the remote viewing experiments of the 1970s involved what were termed "beacons." Put very simply a beacon was a person sent to view the target and the remote viewer, in effect, looked at the target through the beacon's eyes. This technique had a number of advantages for research purposes, not the least of which was the possibility of easy verification of the results. The beacon reviewed what the viewer drew or described and would be able to tell exactly whether or not the viewer was right.

For military intelligence work, this method had, however, one very obvious drawback. If a person could get close enough to a target to physically eyeball it, there was absolutely no need for a remote viewer at all and thus justifying that to the various congressional committees looking into this stuff would be very difficult. Even Clayborne Pell, supporter of intelligence use of psychics that he was, would have choked on that expense.

So the beacon idea was relegated to the dustbin of interesting things of no practical value. At least until someone decided to combine it with psionics.

Now, who could that someone have been?

Psionic equipment gives the remote viewer the capacity to look through the eyes of a person even though that individual has absolutely no idea that his eyes are being used by another person. Now you can readily imagine the uses that such a technique would have for lots of people.

For example, let us say that you wish to look inside the board room of a competitor, to find out what that company's marketing strategy will be for the coming year so you can hit that market first and steal it. The usual method is to plant someone inside the company and engage in what is pretty standard business espionage. But with beacon remote viewing, you can know exactly what the competitor's CEO knows simply by looking at the scene through his eyes and hearing with his ears.

Or a more interesting idea, just to make some folks really nervous, let us say you are involved in a political campaign and you want inside information about what the other side is planning. No need to bug the telephone, just set up to look through the other candidate's campaign manager and you can have your counter-media ready even before the other side has the ad taped. Just think of what good old Dick Nixon could have done with that!

Closed door congressional hearings? No trouble. Just look through the committee chairman. The same is true with Supreme Court deliberations.

And, of course, if you are the local drug lord you can easily know when the constabulary is getting ready to bust your people so you can set up an ambush and make their lives really interesting. All you need is a photograph of the head of the drug enforcement unit.

So how do you do this wondrous thing, so full of potential for fun and mischief?

Well, the first thing you have to know is that it is going to take just a bit of practice. You have to be able to see and hear with the mind of the beacon rather than with your own, so you have to be able to get your consciousness out of the way and that may take some work.

It is best to practice with a beacon who is talkative but not aware of what you are doing. (Hell, if you want ethics, go to a seminary! We're talking about being a Villain here!) The reason for this is that in your real work the beacons will have no idea of their role and a person who is doing it voluntarily may futz things one way or the other so you may think that you are getting better results than you really are. This is one time when you want to know the truth, not what you want to hear.

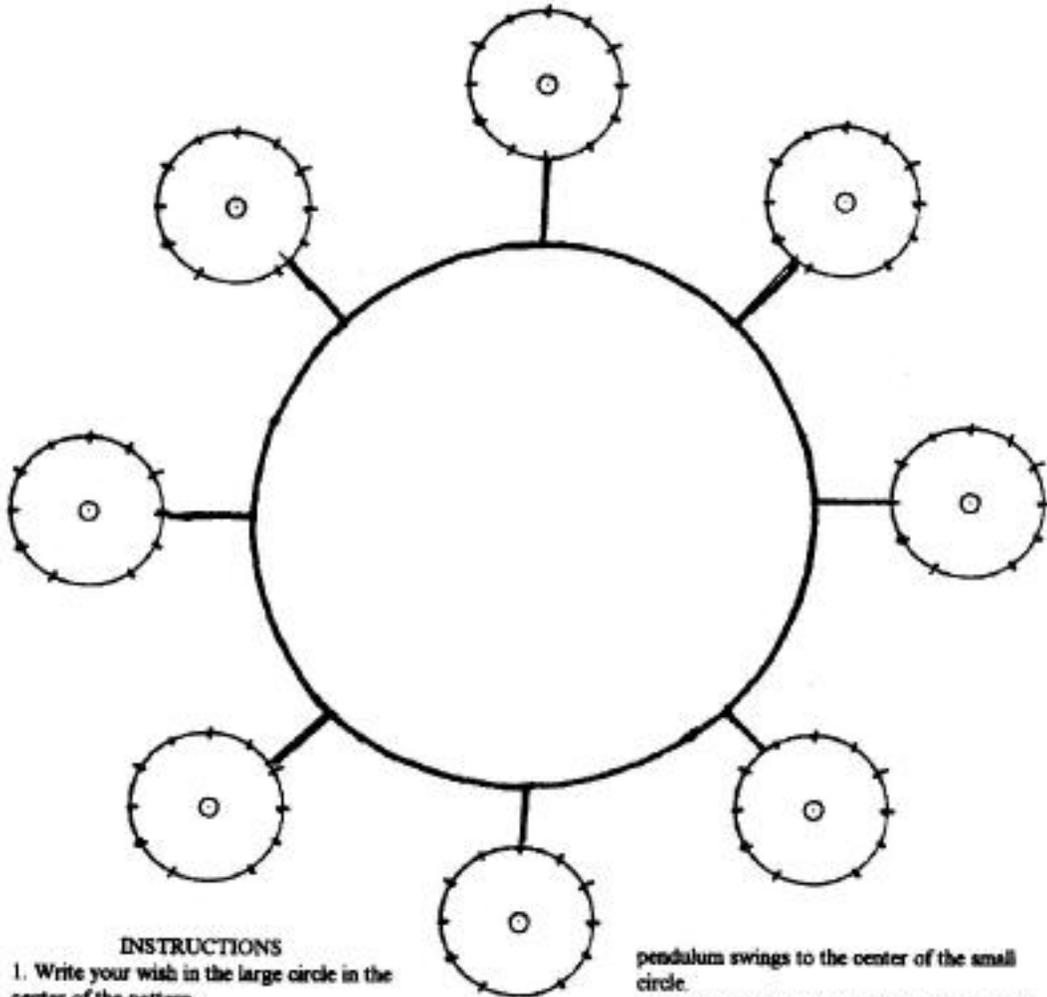
Anyway, once you have your beacon chosen, take the photograph and place it on the sample plate or well of the instrument, hook up the headgear, take the contact rate and put on the headgear. After you have done that, blank out your mind as much as possible by focusing your interior gaze on the center of your forehead and start noticing what impressions you get. They will not be very clear at first but with practice they will improve.

The remote hearing aspect is a little more difficult, but fortunately the ganzfeld technique works very well to aid that. Take a ping-pong ball and split it along the seam. Now paint the ball red or have a red light nearby with the ball halves placed over your eyes. Hook up a pair of headphones to a tape recorder with a

tape of white noise (or just play it without a tape in it) to block out external noise and repeat the experiment. You will find with some practice that you will be able to lock yourself totally into the sensory input of the beacon and be able to gather everything that he sees or hears.

And once you can do that, no one will be safe from your prying mind.

MAGIC WISH BOARD



INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your wish in the large circle in the center of the pattern.
2. Place a witness of yourself (hair or fingernail clipping) over the wish.
3. Hold your pendulum (a key on a string will do) over the edge of the top circle and move it slowly around the small circle until it swings.
4. Draw a radius from where the

- pendulum swings to the center of the small circle.
5. Repeat the procedure with the other small circles.
6. Turn a lamp on the pattern and hold the pendulum over the wish and your witness. Allow the pendulum to swing.
7. While the pendulum swings, repeat your wish. Continue until the pendulum stops.
8. Repeat daily.

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- 8.) Repeat daily.

Neurophone plans/parts list

PARTS - Specific stuff

QTY Description

(1) 5 MHz oscillator in 8 pin dip package with following pinout:

1 - NC 2 + 3 - missing 4 - GND 5 - OUT 6 + 7 - missing
8 - VCC

(2) 74LS90 decade counters

(1) 741 op amp

(1) 7805 +5V regulator chip (heatsink optional)

(2) 8 pin dip sockets with following pins removed

socket 1: 2,3,6,7 socket 2: 8

(2) 14 pin dip sockets BOTH with 4, 8, 9, 13 removed

(1) .01uF capacitor

(1) 10uF capacitor

(1) 10 ohm resistor

(3) 10K ohm potentiometers

(1) 1M ohm potentiometer (wiper and 1 side used, other unused)

Misc. stuff

(2) piezo buzzers/speakers (NOT fixed frequency type) removed from case (VERY carefully)

2 lead piezos: remove ground (black) lead

3 lead piezos: short input and feedback leads (red and blue) and remove common (black) lead

CAUTION: piezos break VERY easily and are usually \$1.30 a piece.

9V battery clip (and a few batteries)

speaker cable

headphone plug (w/ speaker cable attached to ground and 1 channel)

misc. wire

neat little cute case

printed circuit board as described below

DESIGN

The neurophone design listed below has not yet been tested by the author. No claims are made here as to the benefits of using such a device and the author is NOT responsible for what happens to you if you f*** up and fry yourself. I don't believe that will happen since you're only using a 9 volt, but in any case, I'm not responsible.

The scale for this diagram is about 2 spaces down or 4 spaces across equals .1" (standard dip lead spacing).

The symbols used will be: o = dip lead and thru hole

O = pin 1 of component (plus thru hole)

x = a pin that SHOULD be pulled

Ä³ / \ , etc. = connections

lettering/numbering = component desig.

J1a & b = the connections to the headphone plug (1a to ground, 1b to signal)

J2a and J2b are the piezos (connected to the signal wire, otherwise OUCH!!! when you turn it on if it works like what I've tried out)

10K ohm pots off of cap from 7490 and J1b adjust where ground is relative to the 741 supply. Since the 741 is used in extremely high

HAND RESONATOR

This is a simple psionic device based on a combination of an audio amplifier and a quartz crystal . In essence, the telepathic signal from the operator is sent through the hand holding the instrument to the hand electrodes which carry it to the amplifier. From the amplifier it goes into the antenna and crystal and thence to the receiver. This unit has been proven to be a very effective tool for instant telepathic work over long distance. Its portability and unobtrusive appearance make it perfect for carrying in the car or purse. Basically, it is the walkie talkie unit modified with a crystal wrapped in magnet strip replacing the antenna.

It is also adaptable as an amplifying unit for other psionic equipment in the Cosimano series by the simple means of plugging a cable from the output of either the helmet or box into the jack of the device.

Specifications:

Power source: 9 volt dc

Amplifier: 100mw audio amplifier

Antenna length: as this is a telepathic amplifier and not a conventional radio system, the antenna length is irrelevant and may be quite short.

Use of the device:

This is an extremely uncomplicated instrument to use. All the operator need do is hold it in either hand and concentrate on the message being sent. Because of its compact size it may be pointed easily in the direction of the receiver.

When using this instrument in healing work, it should be held within a short range of the part of the subject being treated, less than 1 foot, but should not be touching the person. The unit is turned on and the healing force will naturally balance out any stress in the affected area.

As you can see from the schematic Figure 1, the instrument has a very simple internal layout. The energies from either the hand of the operator or the instrument are put into the amplification system and then sent to the antenna which is attached to the crystal. This amplified signal is then transmitted by the will of the operator to the intended receiver.

In practice, the instrument can be used in three ways:

- 1) as an independent, hand-held psionic amplifier.
- 2) as a directional antenna used in conjunction with the Psionic Amplifying Helmet.
- 3) as an antenna for a psionic system

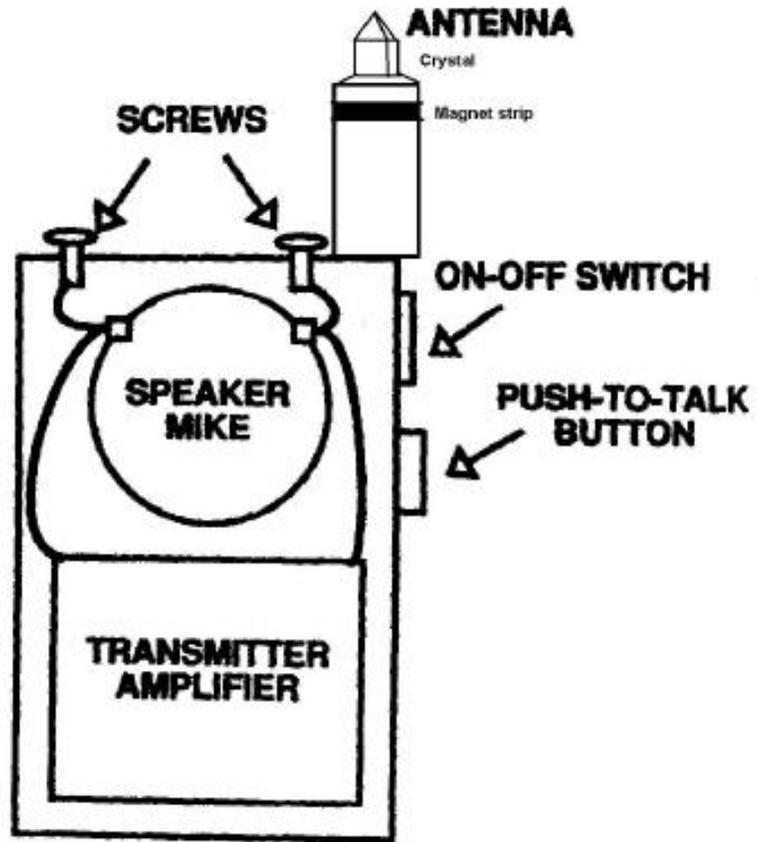


Figure 1

Now take a look at figure 2 below.

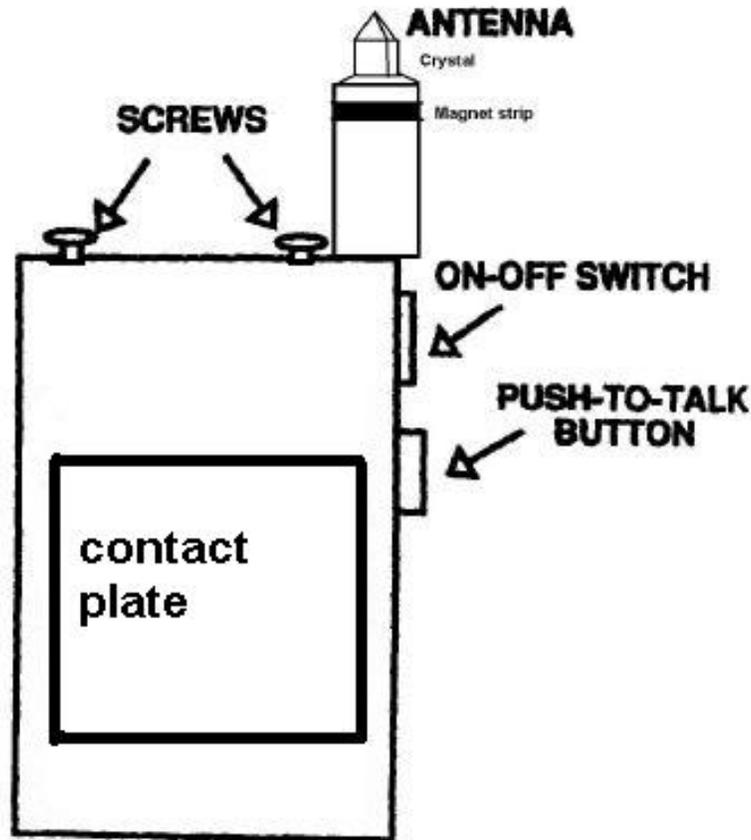


Figure 2

The hand electrode is placed in such a manner as to rest tightly against the palm of the hand. In most cases that is the right hand of the operator as that hand is usually the emitter of psychic energy. However, in the case of some people, the left hand fulfills that role. You can easily determine which hand to use, but holding a pendulum (which can be as simple as a key attached to a string) over the center of the bottom of a piece of paper and asking which hand is the emitter. If the right, the pendulum will swing towards the right upper corner, if the left, the opposite. If you have any problems, merely make a mark at the two corners as an aiming point for the pendulum.

In either case, the palm of each hand contains a minor chakra. And the hand is connected to the brain by the same nervous system as the rest of your body, so anything you send out from your brain will come out the hand. (Incidentally, if you want to have some fun, try sending a short telepathic message to a person the next time you shake hands. The results can be quite interesting.)

This information is then given a boost by the amplifier circuit. Some operators go to great lengths to increase the power of their amplifiers, attaching psionic instruments to their stereos for example, but the actual power of the amplifier does not seem to matter very much. I have had results from the other side of the world using a 100 mw system. So while the amplification does something, it is not related to wattage.

After passing through the circuit and acquiring the added virtue of it, the signal runs through the antenna into the crystal, which is part of the antenna system. The interior structure of the crystal acts as a final amplifier to the signal and gives it a general boost on its way to the subject.

If you use it in conjunction with the psionic amplifying helmet, the connecting cable is attached to the the binding posts on the top of the hand resonator and then plugged into the helmet,

When used in this way, the hand unit acts as an antenna for the helmet. Now you have already guessed that the helmet has its own antennae and crystals so why the hell would you need the hand unit in the first place? Well, the answer is that the hand resonator acts as a directional antenna for the operator.

Think about this. You see something with your eyes, but if you really want to emphasize it, what do you do? You point at it with your finger. The very act of pointing places your consciousness on the target, almost like a cross-hair sight. The hand resonator fulfills that same function. The act of pointing it fixes the target firmly in your mind as you think at it with the helmet. But there is more.

As you send your message, the amplification of the helmet is multiplied by the amplification provided by the hand unit. Therefore, you get the same transmittal effect as you would have from either the helmet or the hand resonator alone, but with greatly increased power output, for unlike the purely electrical effects of an electronic amplifier, the amplification system in these units is psionic and therefore increases the power of your message tremendously.

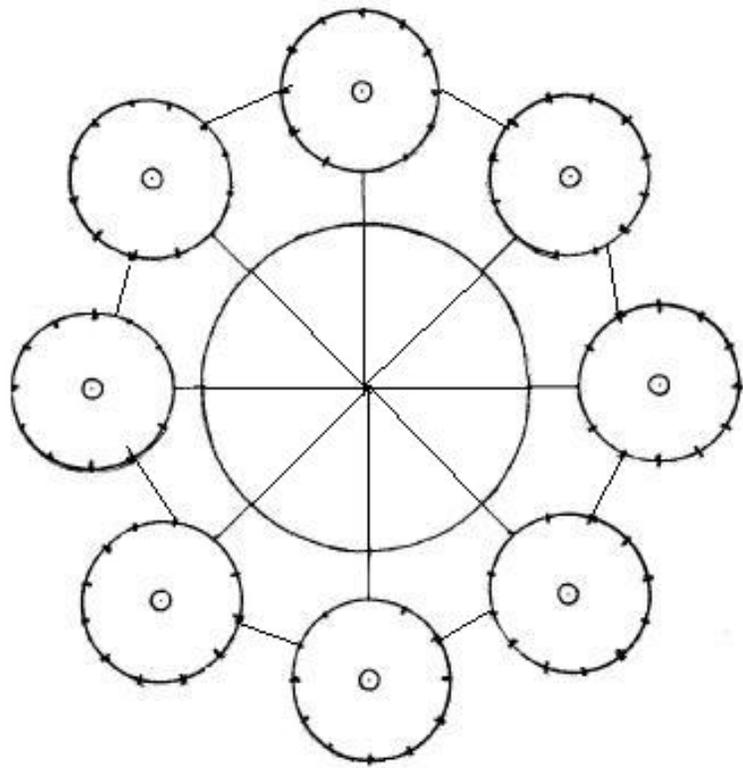
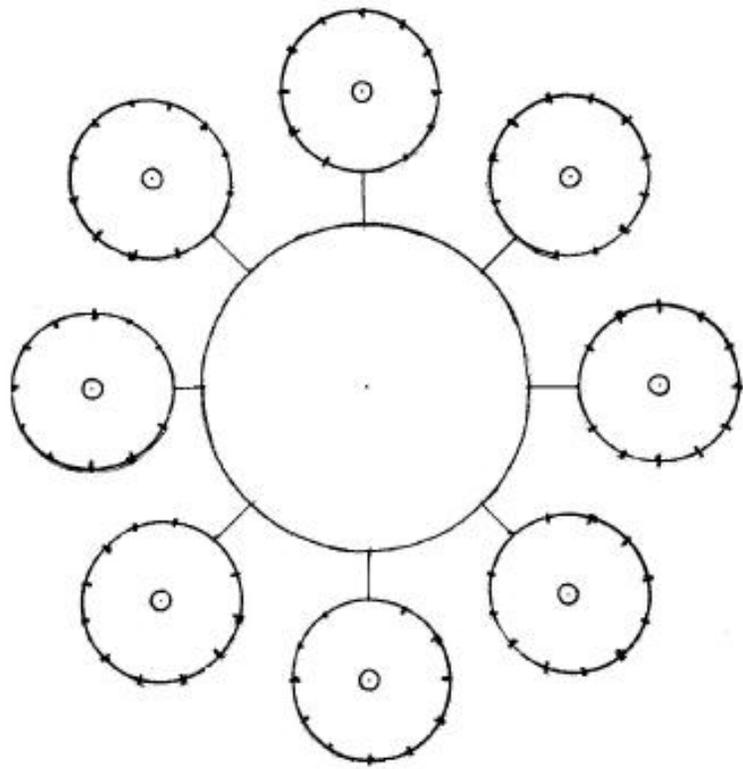
In use, the helmet picks up the mental signal as always , but instead of merely sending it out as usual, it pushes down the cable to the resonator, which is also picking up the same information by virtue of being held in the hand. The resonator is pointed at the target, and the information, the thought that is being sent travels along a straight line, like a laser, to its intended target.

You can readily see the advantage that this system has over the usual forms of crystal wand devices. By combining the tuning capacity of the helmet, along with its amplification abilities, and the power output of the hand resonator, you will have a very effective, portable system.

The resonator can also be used as a powered antenna for a radionic box system. In that case the helmet is wired to the box and after all the relevant information has been input (the rates in other words) the resonator is then wired to the box by means of a patch cable. In this case, the transmit button is strapped down to make working the device easier.

The radionic box and helmet are tuned to the rate for the target and used as normally, the message being sent through them. The resonator at the end of the system adds an added boost to the transmission.

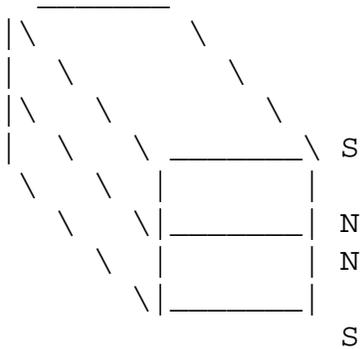
As you can see, therefore, the Cosimano Hand Resonator is a very useful and effective psychic tool and one which no one should be without.



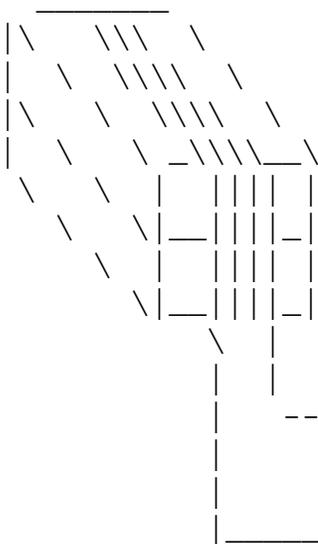
Scalar Beam Device

Here's a suggestion for "scalar" experiments from a conversation with John Bedini. Mr. Bedini encourages everyone to try this experiment, but warns us that this device is patent applied for, so you should only build a single unit for your own use.

EXPERIMENTING WITH SCALAR FIELDS



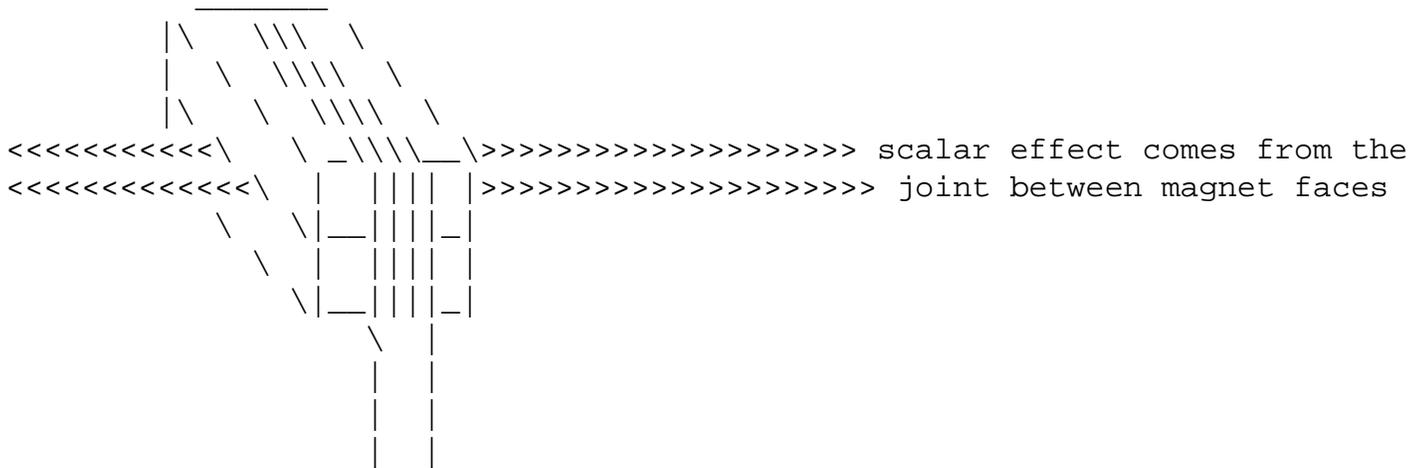
Obtain two Radio Shack ceramic magnets and glue their north pole faces together.



Wind the magnets with about 50 turns of #30 magnet wire. Wire gauge is not critical.

[small,]
-----[noisy]-----o
[_motor_] 6v to 12v power supply
o

The brush noise from the DC motor provides a pulse signal to the coil, which modulates the 'colliding' field pattern of the magnets and creates interesting scalar effects within a narrow pencil-beam pattern which extends from each face of the magnet out to a few inches.



Mr. Bedini suggests these experiments:

Purchase two identical music CDs. Listen to both to verify that they are identical. Now let the "scalar beam" play all over the surface of one of the CDs for about one minute. You may want to build a simple rotating platform to make this process more convenient. Now play the two CDs and compare them again. Hear any difference? (Note, this process is patent pending, so do not use it for any other purpose except to demonstrate the reality of the effect)

Connect a small probe-coil to an oscilloscope, then move it around in the beam and observe the waveforms.

Taste some wine, then put it in a small airtight container and place it against the magnet face for a few (minutes? hours?) Taste it again. Improvements? Try it with and without the power supply connected to verify that any changes are caused by the scalar beam and by just the magnetic field.

FROM BILLB@ESKIMO.COM: Some tests I intend to try (but as yet have not!):

Place various foodstuffs in the beam then compare flavor with untreated samples.

Grow two collections of plants, water one with normal water, water the other with water that's been treated by several minutes??hours?? exposure to the beam. As a control, use water which was held nearby identical magnets but without the coil.

Aim the beam directly at a plant for many days, compare it with another untreated plant as a control. (Shield the magnet, or place a similar

magnet-block near the control plant.)

Sprout two groups of seeds, one treated and one untreated, and look for differences in number, health, growth rate, etc., between the two groups.

Measure the growth of the tip of a plant stem by using a tiny lever, mirror, and laser beam. Graph the growth rate, then treat the plant with the scalar beam and look for changes in the growth rate. (Note that this method can also be used to observe plants' realtime response to numerous stimuli both conventional and "weird." Fertilizer? Light? Music? Magnetism? Pyramids? Good/Bad thoughts?)

Observe microscopic lifeforms in pond water, then expose them to the beam and see if their behavior changes while it is operating. Or, expose the water to the beam for several minutes??hours??. then compare the number and activity of lifeforms in the water with an untreated bottle. Or, compare the effects of adding treated or untreated water to the slide under the microscope.

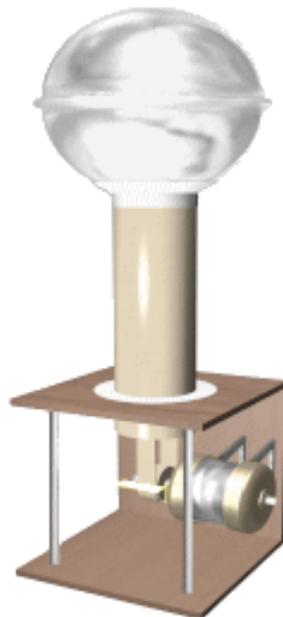
Use an opamp buffer and an audio amplifier to listen to the noise output of a capacitor which is shielded in a thick copper box, (or does a resistor or transistor work better?) then aim the beam at the box and listen for signals, or monitor changes to component values. See: <http://www.amasci.com/freenrg/grav3.txt>, Hodowanec's capacitor-based gravity detector, for more info.

Below you will find instructions on constructing your own Vandegraff Generator. You can also access another set of plans by [clicking here](#) and using Microsoft Word to view the following document. [Click here for VANDEGRAFF PLANS 2](#)

Enjoy!

How To Build A Vandegriff Generator

(Copyright © 1995-2001 G.D.Mutch)



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Marking & Cutting
Forming The Flange Curved Shape
Fixing The Curved Flange To The Bottom Bowl

Cutting & Forming The Centre Tube

Top Electrode/Comb

Roller Construction

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Constructing Rollers With Sealed Bearings.
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Splicing The Belt Ends Together

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Fixing The Battens To The Panels
Assembling The Panels
Fitting The Uprights & Flange

Motor Mounting & Bottom Electrode

Bottom Comb/Electrode

Fitting The Belt, Gluing The Centre Tube.

Fine Tuning An Adjustments

Using Your Vandegraff Unit

Entire Parts List :

2 @ 80mm dia(o/d) PVC flanges
2 @ 270mm x 75 mm stainless steel bowls
1 @ 600mm x 80mm dia(o/d) PVC pipe tube
1 @ 2m natural rubber chair webbing
3 @ 300mm x 300mm x 20mm compressed wood or ply timber

- 2 @ 25mm x wooden dowel
- 1 @ PVA wood Glue
- 30 @ 2.5 mm x 12mm screws
- 1 @ tube contact cement (Glue)
- 4 @ pop rivets
- 2 @ sealed roller bearings
- 1 @ nylon66 material (50mm dia x 60mm)
- 1 @ nylon food cutting board.
- 2 @ 30mm x 70mm metal tin strips
- 1 @ 25mm x 25 mm shim steel
- 1 @ 30mm x 120 mm tin strip
- 1 @ 100mm x 6mm booker rod
- 1 @ 4 or 6mm steel shaft cut to length
- 4 @ 6mm nuts & washers

Sphere/Condenser Construction

Parts List:

- 2 x stainless steel bowls
- 1 x 80mm flange

The sphere used on the top on the vandegraff can be constructed from two stainless steel food bowls. The bowls I used are 270mm dia x 75mm deep from the outer most rim. (see figure y1) The bowls *do not* need to be fixed together with any screws or fixing glue. The best method is to stickytape the rims together with a complete circle of insulation tape around the entire rim. You will need to remove the top bowl at periodic intervals during construction, so don't use up all the insulation tape at this stage of the construction. Use temporary strips of 50mm long insulation tape on 4 locations around the rim, which will hold the top bowl into position while doing tests an adjustments..

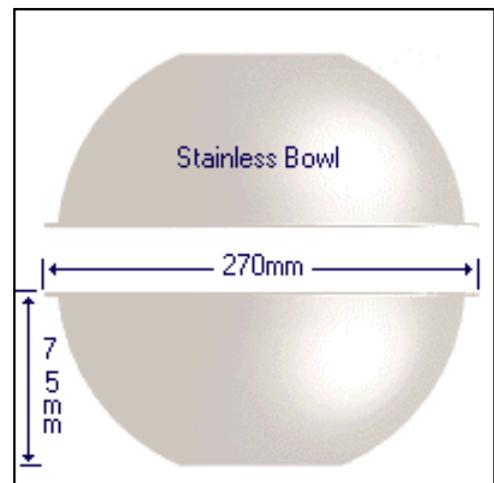


figure 2

Do not scratch or dent the bowls in any way. The more shiny and clean the bowls are the better they are at holding the high voltage charge on the surface. We want to hold as much charge as we can on the surface. Any sharp points or scratches will give a jump off point for the HV (high voltage).

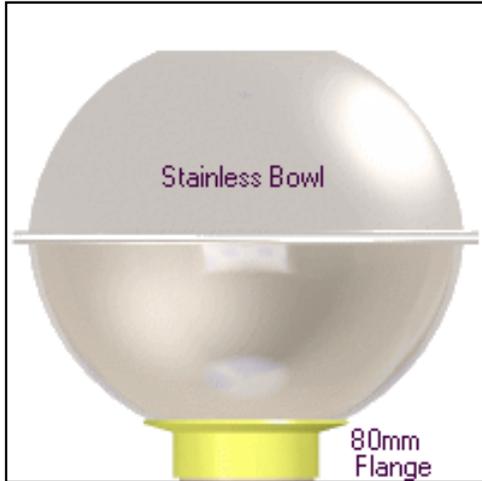


figure 3

The bowls used in the construction of this vandegraff unit are not the preferred items to use. The rims of the bowls provide a narrow edge from where the high voltage can jump off. The voltage will begin to breakdown (jump off) when the voltage starts to exceeds above 50kV. If you can obtain a perfectly round sphere that would be your best option. Most people are unable to obtain a perfect sphere so two stainless steel bowls will work well enough. You may like to have a search for a metal constructed world globe or atlas. The same world globes you use to study with at school. Currently most of the spheres

used in these world globes are now made from plastic, so they cannot be used in our VG project. If you happen to chance on an old globe made of metal you might be lucky enough in that the sphere may have a thread that joins the two hemispheres together. This would be an ideal purchase. Look in old antique or 2nd hand stores an markets for these items. If you happen to obtain a metal fabricated world globe you will need to remove the print or paint from the outside. You need to polish the globe to a shiny smooth finish to get maximum storage of HV potential from the Vandegraff unit. There are companies around that manufacture the perfect threaded spheres for vandegraff machines. You may be lucky to find a company that doesn't charge an arm or leg for such a purchase. For your first test bench prototype two stainless steel bowls will work perfectly. I am sure you will have loads of fun with this two bowl VG design in any case...

Cutting The Bowl Centre Tube Hole



Figure 4

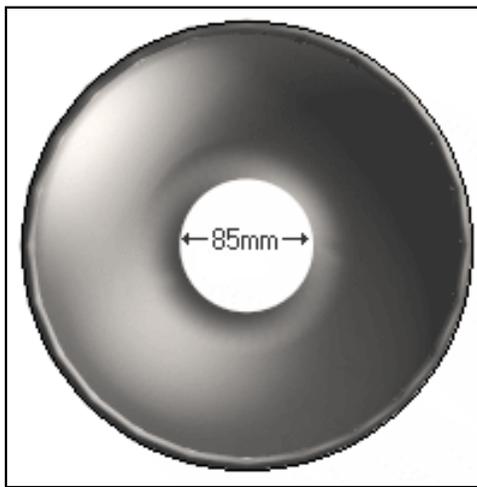


figure 5

Marking & Cutting

You will need to cut a hole in the bottom of one of the stainless bowls. This hole is where the 80mm(o/d) PVC main centre tube and one of the flanges will be fixed. Use a steel scribe and the outer most 80mm(o/d) circumference of one of the PVC flanges as a template. Centre the flange on the bottom of the bowl and scribe around the outside of the circumference of the flange. The final hole size should be around 85 mm dia.(see figure 6) This will leave 2.5mm either side of the 80mm PVC pipe to be inserted. You will not see the extra gap as the top 80mm flange will be formed into shape to fit the both the main centre PVC pipe and the hole. You can use any method to cut out the hole. I would use a metal shop lathe or a metal hole saw. You may use whichever method you feel will work. Make sure you file a clean smooth burr free edge on the final hole cut. This will keep any HV loss to a minimum. Be sure that the outer 85mm(o/d) straight section of the PVC flange can be inserted into the hole with ease. Do not be concerned about the final alignment or the rest position of the top flange at this stage. You will use this hole size when heating and forming the flange into the curved shape. See below.

Forming The Flange Curved Shape

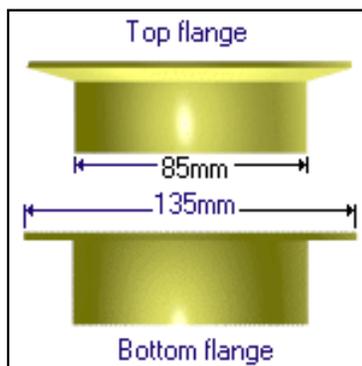


figure 6

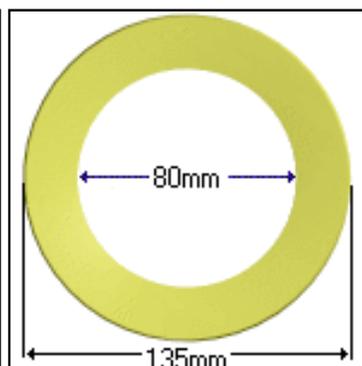


figure 7

Because the bottom of the stainless steel bowls have a curved dome bottom you will need to form *only one* of the PVC flanges into the curved shape of the bowl. (See top flange in figure 6.) You will need to use a heat gun or flame to heat the PVC flange until the plastic is soft and pliable. Only heat the outer most 135mm rim of the PVC as we don't

want to push the 85mm pipe diameter out of shape.(see figure 7) Use caution that you do not over heat the material to where it starts to burn the outer PVC layer. When you feel the flange 135mm rim is soft enough to form, quickly place the heated flange into the bottom bowl with the hole cut out. Using the second stainless steel bowl; place the top bowl inside the bottom bowl then press and hold the two bowls together firmly for around a minute. This will form the heated flange into the perfect curved shape of the bowl. Be sure you placed the heated flange from the top down into the bottom bowl and not from the bottom up direction, else you can not sandwich it between the bowls or be able to form the heated flange to shape. You must insert the heated flange (85mm section first) into the bottom bowl with the hole previously cut out else this will not work. So cut the hole in the bottom bowl first. Hint : Use an offcut waste piece of 80mm PVC pipe to hold the flange while heating the 135mm rim. This will also prevent the 85mm section from deforming during the heating process.

Fixing The Curved Flange To The Bottom Bowl

Once the flange has cooled, fix the flange to the bottom of the bowl with silicon/glue and 4 pop rivets. Be sure the flange is centre most around the hole. Use the same 80mm PVC pipe waste offcut over the flange to get the flange centred over the hole in the bowl. The flange is placed on the bottom curve of the bowl from the bottom up.(see figure 3) Do not place the flange down through the hole as you did when forming the curved shape. The PVC flange must cover over any sharp metal edges that were left when cutting the hole in the bottom bowl. The flange will insulate any bad metal edges so that HV loss is reduced. After you have drilled and pop riveted the flange onto the bottom bowl you can cover the pop rivets with a thin seal of silicon or insulation tape. This will help limit high voltage jetting out from the pop rivets.

Remember: *avoid all sharp edges and points on the sphere construction. Smooth an shiny is the objective.*

Cutting & Forming The Centre Tube

Parts List:

- 1 @ 600mm x 80 mm PVC tube
- 1 @ 80mm PVC flange
- 1 @ tube PVC glue
- 4 @ pop rivets

- 1 @ tube of silicon sealant.
- 2 @ 25mm x 25 mm shim steel
- 1 @ 30mm x 120 mm tin strip

You may purchase the PVC pipe in 80mm or 90mm dia tubing. I used 80mm dia PVC for the construction of this VG unit. You may prefer to use the 90mm pipe. If you choose to use 90mm PVC pipe then be sure that you get the 90mm flanges an other material to suite the larger diameter pipe. Cut a piece of the 80mm PVC tube to a length of 600mm. This will be the *main centre tube* of the vandegriff unit. The belt will run up the centre of this tube to the top roller. Cutting and forming the top of the centre tube is as per figure 8 and 9.

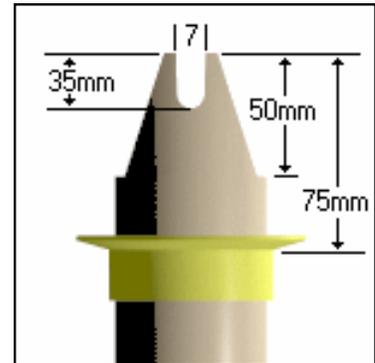


figure 8

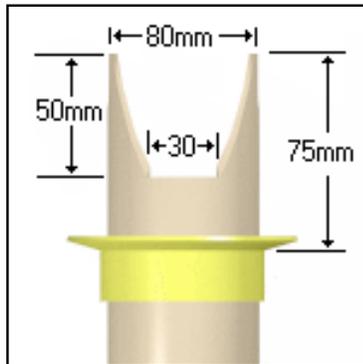


figure 9

You can use a handsaw, jigsaw or small grinder to cut and shape the top of the main tube. You may like to make the 35mm cut of figure 8 down to a length of 50mm if you wish. This 35mm cut allows you to adjust the belt to the correct tension. The more adjustment you can give the belt the better. You may find that your belt may need this extra adjustment. The other 30 x 50mm cut down the tube can be done in only one side of the tube if you prefer. It is not necessary to cut out this 50mm section from both sides of the tube. The 30 mm

wide x 50mm deep cut is where the top static comb/electrode will come through to interact with the top roller.(see figure 9,10) You can drill an pop rivet the static comb onto the bottom bowl when the bottom bowl and curved flange are glued into position on the centre tube. The curved flange of the bottom bowl should have already been glued and pop riveted to the bottom bowl. If you have not done this then do it before you glue the flange and bowl into position on the centre tube.The bowl/curved flange assembly will be glued 75mm down from the top of the tube.(see figure 9) You will need to leave the glue



figure 10

dry on bowl/curved flange/centre tube assembly before you do any more with it. Once you have this assembly in place you will have an assembly that looks something like figure 10.The bottom flange and centre tube need to be moved up or down to find the best position. The bottom flange *should not be glued* into position until you have completed the motor mounting section. The final position of the centre tube and

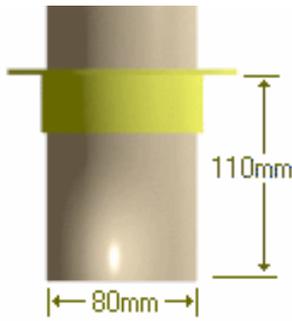


figure 11

bottom flange depends on your motor size and mounting location. You will need to have cut the hole in the top of the wood frame before you can mount the bottom flange. Once you have mounted the motor and the bottom roller is aligned centre most under the centre tube you will be able to slide the centre tube up and apply the PVC glue then move the tube back down to the final resting place. So only temporarily place the bottom flange onto the centre tube at this stage.

Top Electrode/Comb



figure 12

Once you have glued the bottom bowl/flange assembly onto the centre tube you can then pop rivet the top electrode comb into position. The comb can be made from any thin or sharp pointed metal. You can use a single needle or multiple points as in figure 12. I use thin (0.1) high tensile shim steel. You can buy shim steel in packs of various thickness from your local bearing supplies. Use the sharpest edge shim steel you can get. Cut a piece of shim steel 25mm wide x 25mm long. Cut one end of the shim steel strip into multiple sharp points with a pair of tin snips.

The more points you can cut into the shim steel the better. (See figure 12) You can then pop rivet the pointed shim steel onto the end of a piece of tin 30mm x 120mm long. Bend the tin strip into an 'S' shape so you can pop rivet the end of the tin down onto the bowl. You will have to manually bend the tin in and out as you adjust the electrode points optimum distance away from the belt. *Important: Try to get the top comb/electrode points as close to the belt as you possibly can.* This will give you the best voltage potential possible. Be watchful that you do not allow the points of the comb/electrode to touch the belt at any time. This will blunt the points and cut into the belt. The belt will flex outwards from the rollers as the motor runs to full speed. So watch that the points of comb/electrode do not touch the belt when the motor is running full speed. You will have to do adjustments to the comb/electrode to make allowances for full motor speed.

Roller Construction

Parts List:

- 1 @ Nylon food cutting board
- 1 @ 50mm dia Nylon66 round formed
- 2 @ 18mm x 6mm sealed bearings
- 1 @ 100mm x 6mm booker rod
- 1 @ 4 or 6mm steel shaft cut to length
- 4 @ 6mm nuts

Constructing Simple Rollers.

You have a choice as to the roller fixing method you wish to use:

- **Simple direct shaft rollers,** (see figure 13 and 14)
- **Ball bearing shaft rollers.** (see figure 15 and 16)

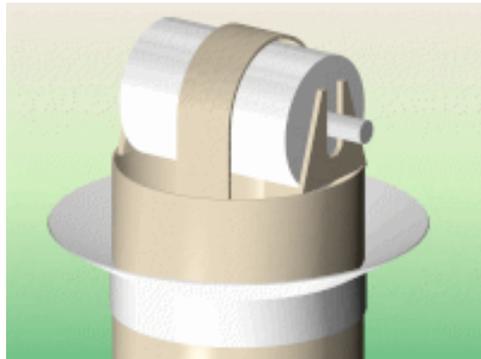


figure 13

If you chose the simple direct shaft rollers of figure 13 and 14 then you can make the rollers in a variety of ways. One way is to drill/lath a hole down the length of the nylon roller and push a longer length of steel rod firmly into the hole. Alternatively you could push a sized outer sleeve into the roller and fit a smaller threaded rod to have a more secure fixing method. (see figure 17) The roller choices are numerous. The advantages of making simple test rollers this way is

that you can test which nylon is working the way you would like. Once you have stable test results you could then opt for the better method of adding ball bearings into the rollers to ensure a long continuous life to your machine. (see figure 15 and 16) There are many various, tried and tested methods with roller materials and their construction. There is no absolute right or wrong method of construction. Feel free to add your own tried and tested methods in place of this.

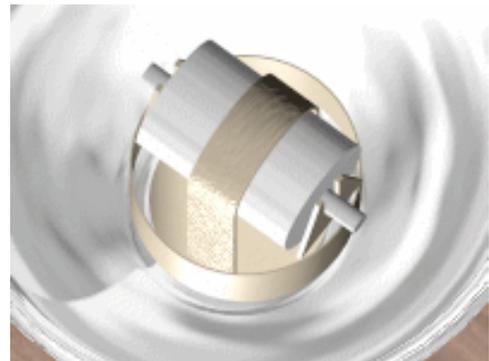


figure 14

Constructing Rollers With Sealed Bearings.

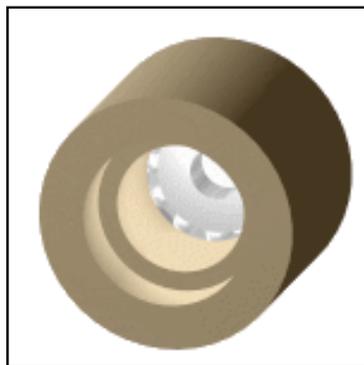


figure 15

This is my own preferred method of constructing the top roller(s). You will need access to a shop lath or machine to do the lathe work. If you have no access to these machines then you can use a hand drill machine as the nylon material is very soft and easy to machine. The outer diameter of the rollers can be any diameter you wish. You should not make the bottom roller a small diameter, else you will see the high voltage jump off the roller and short out onto the shaft of the motor. The bigger the roller diameter the less likely the HV will short out.

As a preference I like to keep my rollers to a diameter of around 40-50mm. (see figure 17 & 18) If you are just starting out you might like to do the same until you have mastered all the variables. I prefer not to have the top and bottom roller the same diameter. I believe this helps the voltage potential's. If the top roller is smaller than the bottom roller diameter then the top roller will be travelling at a greater rotation. I believe this greater rotational speed produces better friction on the belt which produces greater HV potential on the sphere condenser.

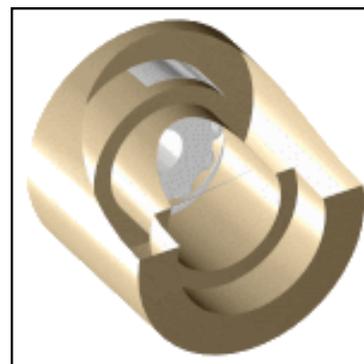


figure 16

Important: You will need to use two different substances of nylon materials on the top and bottom rollers. The top roller needs to be made of a different density of nylon to the bottom roller. If you use the same material/substance on the top roller and bottom roller, then you will find problems with low or no HV potential's. If you must use the same nylon substance on the top and bottom rollers then you will need to sleeve over the bottom roller with a rubber or nylon sleeve of a different substance. It is the difference of these two nylon or rubber

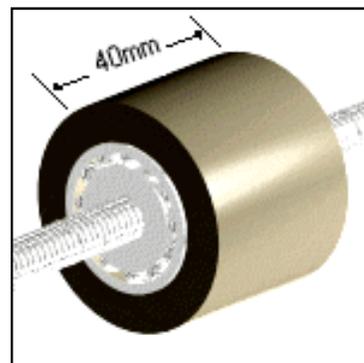


figure 17

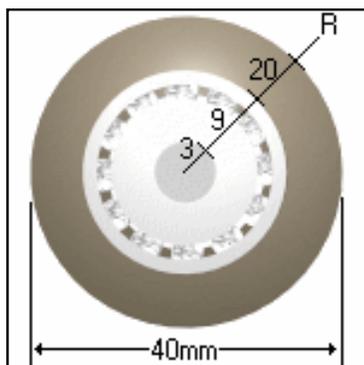


figure 18

substances which allows the VG to develop greater differential potential's. Only through your own experimentation can you prove which are the best combination of materials. As a hint, try to avoid black coloured rubber, plastics or nylons. The black colour could be carbon or iron. These substances conduct electricity. This conduction property is very undesirable and can cause untold frustration. --*Avoid black materials in your search for better results.* You can use a metal sleeve over a roller if the centre of the roller is insulated

away from any conduction. I have had moderate success using a hardwood lower roller with a metal sleeve around the circumference of the wood. You may play with all the variables to find the best results. I have been informed that teflon can also produce some good results. You may also like to try skate board wheels and/or sleeve over them.

Personal choices for roller materials :

- **Top roller** : Food grade nylon cutting board is a good material for the top roller. This nylon is cheap and readily available from supermarkets and hardware stores. Glue two or more small pieces together to get wider rollers.
- **Bottom roller** : The best material for the lower roller is nylon66 with a natural rubber photocopier feed tyre sleeved and glued over the nylon insulator. You may try different natural rubber compounds if you wish.

The above nylon choices will produce a negative potential on the vandegraff condenser sphere. Swap the materials top to bottom if you wish to produce a positive potential on the sphere condenser.

Positive or Negative Potential's (Checking The Polarity)

If you find that you would like a specific polarity potential from your vandegraff generator then you will have to experiment with the top and bottom roller materials. Firstly you will need to know how to check the voltage polarity potential of the vandegraff unit. Using a multi-meter from a safe distance, place positive(+) probe of the multimeter directly on to the static comb or motor mount earth of the vandegraff unit. From a distance, say 500mm away, point the negative (-) probe in the air towards the VG sphere condenser. DO NOT touch the negative multi-meter probe directly on to the metal sphere while the VG machine is running. The voltage developed on the VG may be in excess of 400kV. Sparks can jump through the air some 300mm-400mm in distance from the VG sphere condenser. The vandegraff generator only utilises micro amperage of current, the 400kV potential sparks will not harm you to any great degree, but there will be enough potential to probably destroy your multi-meter. If you still have no reading of the polarity then slowly move the negative lead in the air toward the VG sphere. If you start to get a stable reading and the meter reads as a normal reading, then you have confirmed that you have a negative potential on the VG sphere. If your multi-meter reading is showing a negative reading then you have a positive potential on the VG sphere. Be watchful that you have the flying leads of the multi-meter in the correct locations of the multi-meter. The reading you get from the multi-meter may be in milli-volts. You will never be able to read the true voltage reading from the vandegraff generator unless you own a special EHT meter or EHT probe. You can make an EHT probe by connecting 10 or more 10mega-ohm resistors in series. This will give you a slightly more accurate reading but will not be truly accurate. A rule-of-thumb for high voltage transmission through dry air is around 20,000 volts per 25mm(1") air gap.

Example rule-of-thumb: Hold one end of a plastic ruler in the air while touching the other end directly onto vandegraff sphere. Move your finger down the ruler until a spark jumps to your finger. If the sparks are jumping over a 250mm air gap, then you can roughly calculate you have a high voltage potential of 200kV. This depends on the moisture content in the air. The drier the day the better the build up of charge on the VG sphere.

Once you know how to check the polarity potential on the vandegraff; all you need do is swap the top & bottom rollers over. That is move the top nylon roller down to the bottom roller, and move the bottom nylon roller up to the top. You will now have reversed the polarity potential of your vandegraff. If the VG was first a negative potential then it will be a positive potential (or visa versa) when you swap the rollers from top to bottom. I prefer a negative potential

vandegraff as there are some small health benefits from using negative ions, plus other interesting conditions when you treat plastics and nylons with HV potential's. These interesting conditions are principles based on how to make diodes and other semi conductor devices. I will leave this semi conductor topic for another web page article.... Yes your vandegraff generator can become more than an interesting toy. It has the potential to be a useful work tool or valued test bench device.

Belt Construction

Parts List:

- 2 meters of natural 2 ply rubber upholstery webbing, non-stretch.
 - 1 x small tube of contact cement
 - 1 x sanding block an 80 grit sand paper
-

Rubber Belt Splice

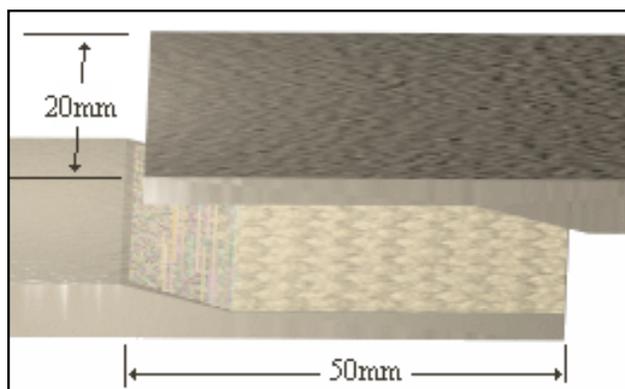


figure 19

The vandegraff belt is manufactured from a 1400mm piece of non-stretch type rubber upholstery chair webbing. Note : the rubber must be the natural beige colour an of the correct non-stretch type. Do not use the elastic stretch type or black coloured webbing as this may not build a static charge. Or if the belt stretches to much it may not stay fix to the rollers during operation.The non-stretch webbing used in

this design comes in large length rolls by 50mm wide. Ask at the shop where you purchased the rubber webbing to cut at least 2 meters off the larger roll to ensure you have enough length. Remember, a belt 650mm long will need about 1.4 meters of webbing. This 1.4 meter length includes the two 50mm splice joins at either end of the belt. (see figure 19) Do not be afraid to order too much. The webbing is 50mm wide, once the rubber is trimmed down there will be enough webbing to make two complete vandegraff belts each at 20mm wide.

Trimming The Rubber

We will not be using the entire width of the belt so it needs to be trimmed down its entire length. Using a long metal straight edge, clamp the rubber webbing an straight edge to a firm flat bench top or length for wood. Using a sharp knife or blade, cut a 20mm wide strip down the entire length of the webbing. This will leave you with a belt 20mm wide by 2 meters long. Before you cut the belt to its final 1.4 meter length, it is a good idea to put the belt into the correct position on the vandegraff frame and roller mounts to see that you have the correct length to cover the distance around both the upper and lower rollers. If you are confident the belt is long enough then cut the belt to its final length. Do not forget to allow extra length on the belt for the 50mm splice joins. The rubber webbing is made 2 plies thick, separate 50mm of the ply from each end of the belt (see figure 19). It is important that you trim the two unused splice tabs from the correct side of the 50mm splice. Be sure the belt is layed out correctly and that there is no twists in the belt. You must remove one 50mm splice tab from the top of one end of the belt, an the other 50mm splice tab from the bottom of the opposite end of the belt (see figure 19). If you get these cut off tabs wrong the belt will not glue together correctly. Be sure to leave the string fibre layer inside the original ply on at least one of the 50mm tabs. If you don't the belt will stretch at the join and may break. Now using an 80 grit sand paper an a wood sanding block, sandpaper a taper at the end 50mm location of the splice tab cut and the main part of the belt. (see figure 19) This taper will allow a stronger lump free join in the belt. Its important to get no lump in the join so the belt will run around the rollers with out vibration to the vandegraff unit. The belt can run at a good speed so you want to get this splice correct.

Splicing The Belt Ends Together

You should be ready to glue the ends of the belt together. Add liberal amounts of contact cement to both ends of the 50mm splice tabs. Wait for a period where the contact cement feels tacky an almost dry to touch on both tabs. Slightly stretch the 50mm tabs of the belt and place the ends together to contact each other at the glue. When placing the ends together allow about 2mm of overlap from each end of the tabs. You will sand this 2mm lump off 24 hours after the glue dries. Make sure you have no twists in the belt when you place the joins of the belt together. Before the glue dries clamp the glued join between two lumps of wood firmly in a vice or clamp. Important : *do not over tighten the vice or clamp* else the pressure will squash the glue and rubber permanently out of position. Allow the glued join of the belt at least 24 hours to dry between the clamp before you attempt to do any thing further with it. After the glue has dried, sand paper the 2mm over lap lump off each end of the join until no lump is felt on either side. If your join has moved sideways in the clamp simply trim off any excess rubber sticking out from either side of the belt. Your belt should now be ready for use on your Vandegraff generator. Take particular note of which way the join splice end overlap travels when you place the belt on the generator. You *do not* want the sand papered join of the belt hitting the rollers foremost before the rest of the join. You must have the natural section of the belt travel over the rollers first before the sand papered join contacts the rollers. This will prevent the very ends of the join from coming loose at high speed. Be sure of the belts correct orientation and direction of travel around the rollers.

Wooden Frame Construction

Parts List :

- 2 @ 300mm x 300mm wood panel board
- 1 @ 260mm x 300mm wood panel board
- 2 @ 25mm x 40mm x 300mm wood battens
- 2 @ 25mm dia x 260mm wooden dowel
- 1 @ 80mm PVC flange
- 1 @ tube PVA wood glue
- 12 @ 30mm x 3mm screws
- 4 @ 7mm x 30mm coach screws

Wooden Frame Assembly

Assembly of the wood frame for the vandegraff generator is as per figures 20 ,21 and 22. The main dimension of the wooden frame is configured on a 300mm cube shape. If you have purchased the wood ply or panel board in one large sheet you will need to cut 3 individual 300mm x 300mm square panels from the main board. 1 of these board will have a further 40mm removed from one end. This panel will then become the back panel where you will mount the motor. To save on time and money I decided to build the wood frame with only three sides. As you can see from figure 21. The frame has a top panel a bottom

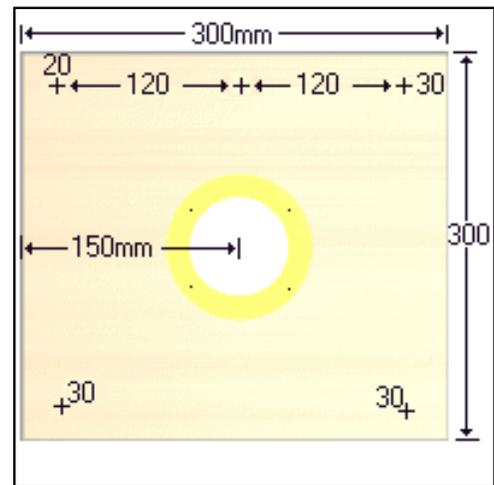


figure 20 (top view)

panel an a back panel. There are two 25mm dia round dowel uprights that support the very front of the wooden frame. Building the frame this way allows for different motor sizes and choices. It also allows for maximum access around the motor and bottom roller assembly where adjustments and changes can be made. You may also enclose this wooden frame further with acrylic or perspex plastic for a more cosmetic look and feel

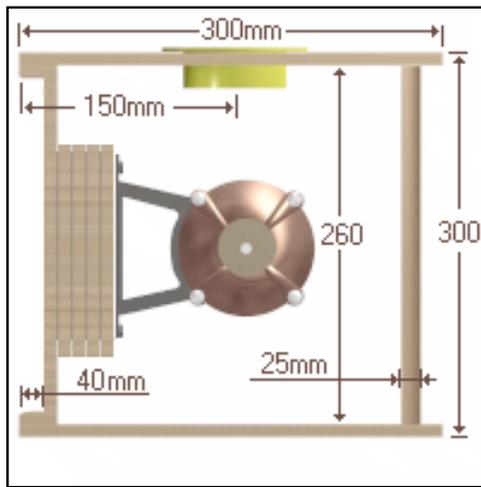


figure 21 (right view)

Cutting the hole in the top panel is much the same as cutting the hole in the bottom stainless bowl. Using a pencil, mark a cross from diagonal to diagonal across the top panel board, this will give you the absolute centre of the board. Using the bottom 80mm(i/d) PVC flange, align the flange over the centre mark of the top panel, scribe a pencil mark around the outside circumference of the flange. This circular mark should be about 150mm from any edge. You can cut this hole with a hand jigsaw or large holesaw in a drill machine. The final hole should be 85mm in dia. Be sure the flange fits neatly into the hole. Do not be too

worried about the hole being ragged or over size. The 135mm rim of the flange will cover over any mistakes made. *You do not need to fix the 80mm PVC flange into position at this stage.* Leave this flange until last where we will also glue it to the main centre tube. This will then fix the centre tube into its final position.

Mark and Drill The Panel Screw Locations.

Remove the above PVC flange and secure the top and bottom wood panels together with a clamp or vice. Make sure all edges are flush to each other. Mark out the fixing screw location from the top view of figure 20. Use a 2mm drill bit, drill right through both the top and bottom panels at the same time. This will allow a more accurate alignment of the 25mm dowel uprights and the 40mm x 25mm wood strengthening battens to be fixed to the back panel. Once drilling is complete you can remove the clamp from panels and separate them.

Fixing The Battens To The Panels.

Cut the 2 @ 40mm x 25mm x 300mm battens to length. Do not confuse the battens with the round dowel uprights. Align the two battens to the top and bottom panels inside surface face, flush with the edge where you drilled 3 screws holes. Apply PVA wood glue to the 40mm underside of the aligned batten. Hold the batten secure with a clamp while fixing the batten from the top down through the 3 drilled holes. Fix the batten to the underside of the top panel with 3 fixing screws. Fix the batten to the topside of the bottom panel with 3 fixing screws. (see figure 21) Be sure you have the panels and drilled holes orientated an aligned the correct way before you glue and fix the two battens.

Assembling The Panels

If you have not cut the back panel to size then, resize the back wood panel to 300mm x 260mm. by removing 40mm from one edge. Leave the back panel lying flat on the bench top. Be sure you have the 300mm edge align to the 300mm edge of the top and bottom panel. Stand the top and bottom panels up at right angles to the bench. Be sure that the fixed battens on the top and bottom panels are sitting down on the bench. Lift the back panel up and slip the top and bottom panel 25mm batten edge under the back panel. The back panel is now sitting up off the bench and on the 25mm x 40mm wide battens. Using the

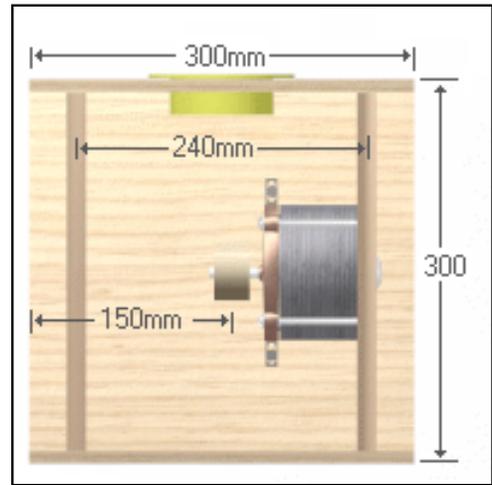


figure 22 (front view)

top panel apply glue to the 25mm edge of the batten. Hold the top panel-batten and the back panel into position with two clamps. Drill 3 holes @ 2mm dia along the inside top edge of the back and top panel into the batten. Be careful not to drill into the original screws coming from the other side of the top panel-batten. Fit 3 fixing screws into the drilled holes. This will fix the back panel and top panel together. Repeat the steps for the back and bottom panel. I.e. Glue, clamp, drill and fix the back panel to the bottom panel and batten using the same procedure as the top panel. (see figure 21)

Fitting The Uprights & Flange

The final part of the wooden frame is to fit is the 2 @ 260mm x 25mm dia wooden dowel uprights. Cut both of the dowels to length. You should have already drilled the two holes to fit the dowel uprights into the panels.(see figure 20) These two holes are 30mm in from the front corners of the frame. Apply PVA wood glue to the very ends of each of the dowel uprights. Using a fixing screw down from the top panel and up from the bottom panel fix the uprights

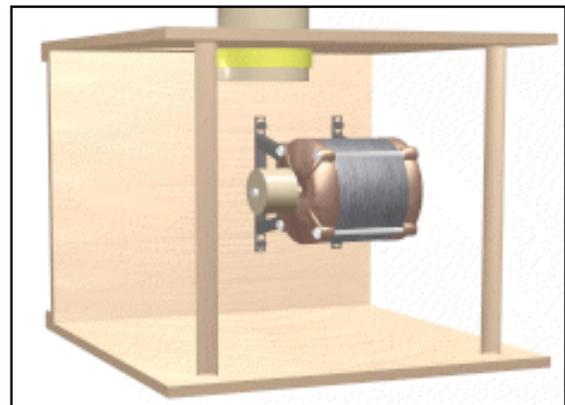


figure 23

permanently into their final position. Flip the box into the upright position with the flange hole toward the top. You are now ready to fix the bottom 80mm PVC flange into the hole of the top panel. Place the PVC flange down into the hole and fix the flange into position with 4 fixing screws.(see figure 24). Once you have complete the last piece of the wooden frame you should have an assembly that looks something like figure 23. I chose to place the batten supports to the



figure 24

outside of the frame in my design. This allowed better freedom and movement when mounting the electrical motor. The battens could pose an obstacle to the motor mount when fitting or adjusting the motor position. You may chose to place the battens towards the inside of the frame, that is quite okay as it shouldn't make a lot of difference.

Motor Mounting & Bottom Electrode

Parts list:

1 @ electrical motor 12 - 240 volt.

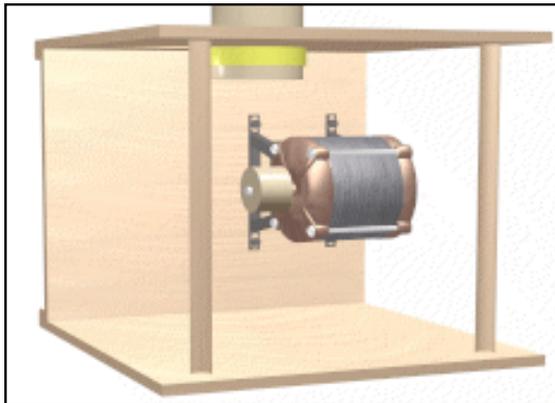


figure 25

Depending on the motor you chose you can have from a 12V ac/dc all the way up to mains powered 240Vac motor to run on your vandegraff generator. The motor you choose is your choice and won't make a lot of difference to the operations of the machine. I used a variable 240Vac motor from an old vacuum cleaner. The motor chosen was a series wound motor, an is far too fast for the VG machine. This motor will blow the belt and rollers apart if

it where left to run out to full speed. If you get a series wound motor be sure to limit the maximum speed of the motor. Caution: if you are not sure about wiring a mains powered motor then have some one with electrical experience help you wire the motor from the mains. There is no set mounting instructions or key dimensions for mounting the motor. Just try to centre the bottom roller over the mid point of the main centre tube. View down through the top of the tube to be certain you have the bottom roller centre most under the tube. You may have to build a special mounting frame or add packing under the motor to get the required distance from the back panel to the roller centre position. You may also move the actual wooden back panel location in further toward the centre to better mount the motor. I have mounted my motor from on the back panel because this allows for more adjustment to the belt. If I break the belt I can join it again and move the motor up to accommodate the loss in belt length. You may decide to mount the motor down on the bottom panel. That is quite ok, but you will have to add packing under the motor to get the belt tension correct. The top roller will only adjust to a set length. So you will need to move the motor to get any additional adjustment to the belt tension. Once you have your motor mounted, your vandegraff unit may look something like figure 25.

Bottom Comb/Electrode

The bottom comb/electrode construction is very similar to the top electrode. Once again construct the comb/electrode from 25mm x 25mm x 0.1 shim steel. Cut sharp points into the shim steel. Pop rivet the shim steel electrode onto a 30mm x 60mm piece of tin. You can then pop rivet this piece of tin an electrode onto the main motor or motor mount. (see figure 26) You can then manually bend the tin in an out to allow for close proximity adjustments and fine tuning to the belt electrode distance. Only trial and error can get this adjustment to the best position. Remember the closer you get the comb/electrode to the belt, the

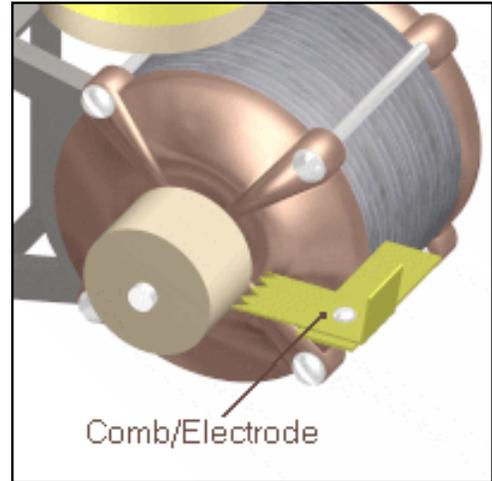


figure 26

better the possible potential available to the sphere condenser. I chose to mount the comb/electrode directly onto the motor. By doing this you eliminate the need to supply an earth or ground wire to the electrode. If you choose to mount the electrode from the bottom of the wooden frame then you will need to add a wire to supply the ground potential to the electrode. You can terminate this ground wire back onto the motor if you so choose.

Fitting The Belt, Gluing The Centre Tube.

Parts List:

- 1 @ 1.4m x 20mm Belt
- 1 @ Tin PVC glue

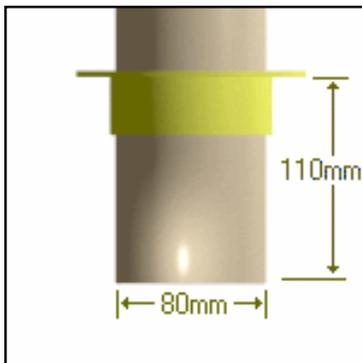


figure 27

Once you have the motor mounted you are ready to fit the belt, and glue the centre tube to the bottom flange. This is the final stage. Place the belt onto the Top roller and secure the roller into position. Place the sphere-centre tube assembly down into the bottom flange of the wooden frame. Now fit the belt around the bottom roller of the motor. Be sure get this tube positioned square with the belt an the rollers. If you turn the tube to far one way or the other the belt will fall off the rollers. Manually hold the tube up with both hands so the

tension is on the belt and both rollers. View down from the top of the centre tube to see you have the belt running straight and square on the rollers without twists or bends. Have someone turn the motor by hand so you can turn the tube to get the belt running square with the top and bottom roller. Do not worry about the top roller too much, as this can be adjusted by raising or lowering either side of the roller. Just allow yourself plenty of adjustment on the top roller. When you have the belt running square with the rollers you can mark a pencil mark around the flange and the centre tube. At the intersection of the flange and centre tube place a pencil mark around the circumference of the tube for the correct vertical position (tube height). Place a pencil mark vertical on the tube and flange for the correct horizontal position. Place a pencil mark at the bottom side of the flange and tube so you know how much glue to apply to the tube. Remove the belt off the bottom roller and slide the tube upwards to where you can see the bottom pencil mark. Apply PVC glue to the centre tube between the upper and lower pencil marks. Slide the centre tube back down into position and refit the belt onto the bottom roller. Align both the horizontal and vertical pencil marks. Hold the centre tube in this position for about a minute or until the glue becomes firm. Be sure you get the tube into the original position aligned with your pencil marks. PVC glue dries very quickly so be sure about your settings. The final position of your centre tube may be similar to the dimensions of figure 27.

Adjustments And Fine Tuning

Once you have the van de Graaff generator assembled you will need to make running adjustments and fine tuning. You may need to raise and lower either side of the top roller so the belt positions itself centre most on the roller. You may need to raise or lower either side of the motor slightly to get the belt to position itself centre on the bottom roller. You may need to adjust the top and bottom comb/electrodes to find the optimum distance away from the belt while the van de Graaff is running. These adjustments are straight forward but might require a little perseverance. Get the belt running correctly first before you adjust the top and bottom comb/electrodes.

You may like to rub the inside surface of the belt with methylated spirits and a light sand paper to remove any contaminants that were put there during assembly. Turn the VG machine on and carefully rub a slightly damp methylated rag on the inside of the belt and rollers. Touch the inside of the belt with light sand paper to rough the surface and cause rubber dust on the belt to produce friction on the rollers. Do not touch the rollers with sand paper. This should only need to be done once in the life of the van de Graaff generator. Keep dirty oily fingers off the VG belt. Do not wipe the rubber dust off the inside of belt, leave it there while the belt is new.

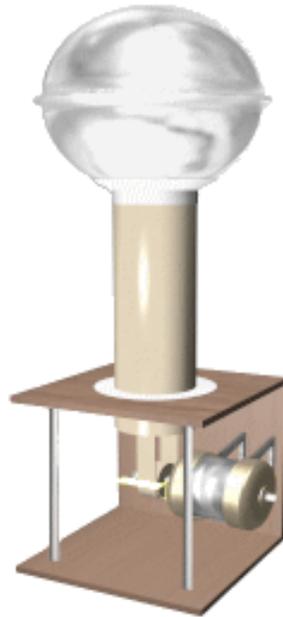
Clean the sphere/condenser with methylated spirits and a clean rag. Tape the bowls together with a complete strip of insulation tape around the circumference of the two bowls. One and a half circles of insulation tape will be suffice.

Using Your Van de Graaff Unit

You can do many things with your van de Graaff unit...

Fun for kids of all ages.

- Roll up thin pieces of plumbers thread tape into long snakes . Place the snakes onto the vandegraff an turn it on. See who's snake launches itself off the VG first.
- Get every one to hold hands in circle to see how far you can transmit a spark to some one on the end.
- Touch the VG and point your finger at someone to give them a spark. Ware insulated shoes then go over and touch some one to give them a spark.
- At night time get some one to hold a fluorescent light tube at a distance. Point your finger at the VG to cause a spark which will cause the fluoro-tube to flash quite brightly over the distance. Amazing, with no wire connections at all.
- *Understand lightning and Tornadoes.* In the darkness, place the fluoro-tube length ways above the VG and watch micro vortices (tornadoes) of plasma dance up and down the VG sphere and the tube. Watch as the top vortex on the fluoro-tube corresponds to the bottom vortex on the sphere. Watch as these vortices meet in mid air, a spark will jump to exchange a charge the way lightning does. You can now understand how tornadoes can form from the same magnetic/ electrical differences.
- Pulse sparks from the VG onto the electrical contacts of the fluorescent tube. Watch the tube light the room brilliantly. Amazing, all with no wires attached.
- Put a string through the centre of an aluminium can. Suspend the can at the rim of the sphere-bowl on the VG. Watch the can swing back and forth of its own accord. The swing can get quite large.
- Get a round metal door knob and run an earth wire to ground or the VG motor mount. Place the door knob near the VG to attract large sparks onto the knob.
- In a pitch dark room, place the fingers of both hands near the generator and watch a plasma fire stream from your fingers like a witch or warlock movie scene. The distance of plasma fire can get quite large from the VG.
- Place nylon or plastic strips onto the vandegraff unit to permanently charge the plastic with extra electrons. This is the basis of electronic semi-conductor control gates for use with integrated circuits(IC's), diodes and transistors.
- Place combinations of metals,charged nylon and magnets together an make a device that gives off permanent electrical pulses. Place these devices together to produce a useable self running type of electrical generator.



Enjoy.....

G.D.Mutch [B.I.T]
Rockhampton Qld.
Australia.4701
Email : pagemaster@rocknet.net.au

Disclaimer:

The above information is offered as experimental information only. The user constructor accepts all responsibly with the use or inability to use the above information and or machinery listed in the above page. The user constructor should take every precaution with building an using the above high voltage machine. Persons with any health or medical conditions should not come too near the vandegraff generator machine while it is in operation. Use every available precaution should you have any doubt.

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Some additional information from [Clark Boyd](#)

Hello again. I see that you are seeking even higher voltages from your Van DeGraaf machine. I

have another suggestion that will help with the normal leakage that will limit your upper voltage.

The PVC pipe absorbs moisture, so if you bake it (in a cardboard/metal box with small light bulbs for a week or so, about 150 deg F) then coat it right away with polyurethane.

Be careful of the fire hazard of the light in the box, I put the light in a tin can and not touching anything. Be sure to coat the tube inside and out.

Another way to compensate for the leakage that will occur is to increase the charge transferred per rotation of the belt.

Instead of generating the charge with the belt/roller contact, inject the charge onto the belt. Use a high voltage DC source like a air ionizer or static dust precipator or make your own.

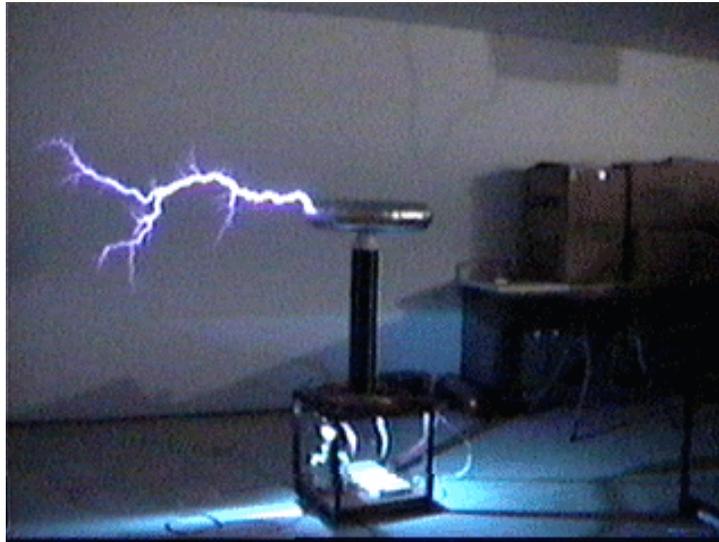
The higher the voltage the better. 5000 VDC will work, but you will start to get a strong ionic wind above 15KV.

Connect the high voltage supply to a comb mesh that is positioned with the points of the mesh very close to the lower roller.

The charge will be injected onto the belt at a much higher rate than could ever be generated by a small roller at normal speeds. [Clark Boyd](#)

[home](#)

TESLA COILS



Nikola Tesla was a man far ahead of his time. Click here to read The Autobiography of Nikola Tesla ([click here for doc format](#), [click here for pdf format](#))His inventions have revolutionized our modern society. The Tesla Coil is but one example of his brilliance manifested. Here is a picture of a Tesla Coil in action.



Obviously, building your own Tesla Coil is not something that the average non-electrically inclined person should be adding to their to do list. These devices can be extremely dangerous when not handled and operated properly. Experiment at your own risk with the plans and programs linked below.

- [**Tesla Coil Plans Program 1**](#)
- [**Tesla Coil Plans Program 2**](#)
- [**Tesla Coil Plans 2**](#)
- [**Tesla Coil Plans 3**](#)

Tesla Technology : The Faraday-Tesla-Clark High Current D.C. Generator by Richard L. Clark

In the theories and discoveries of Faraday there is a well-known device called the Farady Unipolar Generator. This generator system's theory and construction design is carried in most standard Physics and Electrical Engineering texts and handbooks. The models and designs shown are in fact a later Tesla improved design of the basic system.

The basic disc rotating in a magnetic field to produce an extremely high current, low voltage direct current is standard technology. The Faraday Unipolar Generator is also a standard Faraday Unipolar Motor.

If you turn the disc mechanically, the disc rotating in the fixed, parallel to rotation, magnetic field causes a direct current of high current and low voltage to appear at the two output terminals.

But conversely, if you apply a high current, low voltage direct current to the output terminals of this same unit, it will rotate mechanically as a motor via the disc being a conductor in the magnetic field. So much for the present theory and design as accepted by all standards and professionals currently.

The Clark modification to the Faraday Unipolar Generator-Motor will now be outlined. The previously fixed permanent magnets, or electromagnets, that formed the magnetic field for the Faraday Generator-Motor are now attached to the disc itself as a part of the rotating element. Now the Faraday design is only a generator and NOT a motor. A voltage and current across the output terminals does NOTHING but see a nearly dead short, and therefore, it is no longer a motor at all.

But when the disc is rotated mechanically it is still a generator unit of very high current and low voltage direct current as previously designed by Faraday.

The GAIN from this modification is that the output load does NOT put a motor type drag on the disc drive element as the load current INCREASES. Thus, the rotational drive force for rotation of the disc is CONSTANT, without regard to current drawn by the generator output load. The Clark modified Faraday Generator can therefore EXCEED 100% input power to output power efficiencies, producing "free energy". So much for Lenz's Law and back EMF problems.

The best unit would be a Faraday-Motor driving a Clark Modified Faraday Generator Unit. This is because of the IDENTICAL current and voltage

requirements of these two systems on a common shaft drive design.

To start this unit a simple pull-rope could be used to rotate the system initially. Once turning, the generator outputs and drives the motor, which turns the generator, bootstrapping up to the controlled speed regulation point. Then the surplus generator output, above motor running power, is available to run external power needs - lights, motors, etc.

Since this is a high current, low voltage direct current generator system, an inverter unit is necessary to convert the direct current output into alternating current of 60Hz and 115 volts for standard household utility.

Should the reader wish to build a small working model of this Clark Modified Faraday Generator, the brief plans will be given:

On a six-inch long, 3/8 inch diameter brass or copper rod,
place a copper or brass washer of 3 to 6 cm diameter, about 1/8 inch thick.

Obtain 6 to 8 radio store ceramic toroid magnets for about 25 cents each,
giving you a 2,000 or 3,000 Gauss magnetic stack.

Place all these magnets in a stack, north pole up.

Place 4 of these magnets on the rod below the copper or brass washer and the
other 4 on top of the washer.

All polarities of the magnets MUST face toward the same end of the rod,.

Now rotate the rod, north magnetic and clockwise, in an electric drill or
lathe chuck.

Using a sensitive voltage-current meter, the output can be read between the
outer edge of the disc and the center of the rod.

The formula for this device is:

$$E \text{ out} = \text{disc area in cm}^2 \times \text{gauss of magnets} \\ \times \text{revolutions per second of the disc} \times 10^{-8}.$$

(cm²) is cm squared and 10⁽⁻⁸⁾ is 10 to the negative 8th)

Great care should be observed in balancing and handling of this flywheel
device at high speeds. The gains in larger design models are in the disc
(flywheel) radius by the SQUARES, and only linear for Gauss and rotational
velocity. Therefore, new designs need large radius discs as the primary

optionizing model parameter.

The units can be linked in series to raise the output voltage level. Be very careful on all wiring terminations to minimize resistance.

Copies of this paper and the proper submission forms have been sent to the Energy-Related Inventions Office of the National Bureau of Standards and other Federal Government officials. Copies are also being sent to all of the newsletters of the free-energy and clean-energy movement for consideration for their publications. I am going to develop and market these clean, fuel-free generator systems for American consumers at the most reasonable prices possible.

Other applications of this Clark-Modified Faraday Generator system would be to propel electric automobiles without the heavy and costly batteries. Small aircraft and boats can also be built or modified to use this new power system. Also, using the known Townsend Effect, a LIFT type of airframe, like a "flying saucer" can be built based on this new generator as a polarized capacitor and flywheel inertia system.

As further information for this experiment.....

The Faraday Unipolar Generator

(excerpted from Towards a New Electromagnetic Reality - Part 1 of 3
by Donald Reed of Tachion Energy Research, Box 192, South Wales, NY 14134))

Perhaps one of the earliest observations of an electromagnetic enigma, was noted by Michael Faraday in 1831. He discovered that a rotating magnetized conductor, with axis of rotation passing through the magnetic poles, could act as an electrical generator with voltage developed between the point of the axis of rotation and the outer periphery of the rotating magnets. This he called a homopolar or unipolar generator.

Now, up to Faraday's time, it had been assumed that a magnet moving in any manner CARRIED ITS FIELD ALONG WITH IT. But in that case, contrary to Faraday's experimental results, no voltage could be produced.

It thus became necessary for Faraday to postulate that the material of the magnet moved through its magnetic field which, in itself, was not supposed to be moved by the magnet generating it. (the field remains stationary!!)

Oddly enough, the controversy still rages today between proponents of the two theories. In fact, no application of standard electromagnetic theory to date

field strength begins to weaken, experiences with the TOMIBILD circuit show that 10 of these disc magnets in a single stack is about the best number to use and still have high field strength

- 4) remember Homopolar Generators produce high current, low voltage, Tewari reports 1500 amps at 2 volts from his heavy duty units, but you won't get anything like that from this small one
- 5) and keep in mind that heating occurs when the flow of direct current is resisted, so keep your connections as solid and secure as possible
- 6) the use of carbon contacts, held in a sleeve and with a flat metal coil on the outside end to maintain pressure against the rotating shaft are one of the most common methods to tap off the current, though dePalma uses mercury in an enclosed plexiglas chamber, if you choose to use mercury, make sure you have good ventilation and use safe handling techniques

In bandying about some ideas on this with Chuck Henderson, he suggested using a slot car motor, some of which run at 1.5 volts, others at 3 volts. The motor will pull only the current it needs to sustain the load and could be quick started with an outside battery source to achieve sufficient output to begin producing current on its own.

DePalma and Tewari both note that they have never succeeded in folding the output back to run the input. However, it might work by feeding a battery or a battery network which THEN runs the motor.

In a lengthy private discussion with Dr. Tewari, he told some of our group that he had developed an AC Homopolar generator, but had been using the DC Homopolar unit's high current output to generate hydrogen from water. The hydrogen gas was then burned for other uses.

We note that KeelyNetter Mike Randall reports voluminous hydrogen/oxygen production (Brown's gas) using 30 amps at 2 volts in a 60 cycle pulsed mode. Imagine what 1500 amps would yield. Tewari is using direct current at low voltage to produce his gases.

Experiment with it and see what you can come up with. Just be very careful when dealing with any circuits involving high currents or mercury!..>>> Jerry

High voltage capacitor construction, by Bert Pool.

First of all important warnings and disclaimers:

High voltage capacitors are very dangerous for several obvious and some not-so-obvious reasons. Most experimenters know that a capacitor can contain a significant voltage even after power has been removed.

Discharge all capacitors with a jumper cable before working on them. When discharging large capacitances, the jumper cable needs a high wattage 100 ohm resistor to limit discharge current.

EVERY CAPACITOR IN A "SERIES" DESIGN TESLA CIRCUIT MUST BE DISCHARGED SEPARATELY! SHORTING ONE CAPACITOR WILL NOT DISCHARGE OTHER CAPACITORS IN THE CIRCUIT!

Voltages and currents available on charged capacitors can be lethal. Use common sense. The capacitors described here are sealed and contain mineral oil. While mineral oil is not especially flammable, a catastrophic capacitor failure can result in pressure buildup and explosion if construction technique does not allow for release of pressure.

Mineral oil will burn - a catastrophic capacitor failure can also result in the release of oil which could ignite. It is highly suggested that experimenters keep on hand a fire extinguisher rated for oil fires.

Also, it is suggested that oil filled capacitor banks be stood in a metal pan large enough to contain the oil in case the capacitor container is breached or oil is released. This pan can prevent a mess, as well as help contain a potentially nasty fire!

I have built over a dozen oil filled high voltage capacitors, and I have had several failures due to construction shortcuts or material failures and I have NEVER experienced a dangerous buildup of pressure or a fire - but I know it CAN happen and I take measures to be prepared for such an eventuality. Many high power Tesla coils use "power pole" transformers; these too are

filled with oil and the same precautions for prevention of explosion and fire apply here too.

As a high voltage experimenter, you take full responsibility for safe construction and operation of your capacitors and other high voltage devices.

Be safe, be careful, use common sense!

Keeping all these safety ideas in mind, presented is a method for building home-brew polyethylene capacitors which serve very well for Tesla coils, ZPE devices, etc.

The original design is not mine, it was conceived by Richard Hull of the Tesla Coil Builders of Richmond (TCBOR). TCBOR has an excellent video showing step-by-step construction of this type of capacitor.

Other available video tapes provide excellent info on Tesla coil and Tesla magnifier construction. Richard Hull may be contacted at:

TCBOR,
7103 Hermitage Rd,
Richmond VA 23228.

The capacitor described, using .0625 inch thick polyethylene will have a measured value of 0.0185 ufd with an a.c. working rating of 7500 volts r.m.s. A .090 inch thick polyethylene dielectric capacitor will have a value closer to 0.010 ufd, and can be used in Tesla coil circuits using a power source up to 15 kilovolts a.c..

As any coil builder knows, the resonant peak voltages go WAY above the source voltages! Power LOSS in one of these caps in a Tesla coil configuration is LESS than 0.5 watt per cap! Thus, they don't suffer from internal r.f. losses which translate into heat failure.

A poly capacitor made with .060 poly should handle 36,000 volts d.c. and the .090 thick poly job should easily handle 54,000 volts d.c. These are very conservative ratings - good quality polyethylene

might handle twice these ratings.

Capacitors may be placed in series for higher voltage ratings, parallel for more capacitance.

CAPACITOR FUNDAMENTALS:

A simple capacitor consists of two conductive plates separated by an insulator. Capacitance is determined by the area of the plates, the distance between them and the "dielectric constant" of the insulator between the conducting plates.

This dielectric constant is represented by a number called "K". On the next page is a table of materials and their "K" and their puncture voltages taken from the "Radio Amateurs Handbook":

Page 2

MATERIAL	"K"	PUNCTURE VOLTAGE PER MIL
AIR	1.0	240
BAKELITE	4.4 - 5.4	300
BAKELITE, MICA FILLED	4.7	325 - 375
FORMICA	4.6 - 4.9	450
WINDOW GLASS	7.6 - 8	200 - 250
PYREX GLASS	4.8	335
MICA	5.4	3800 - 5600
PLEXIGLASS	2.8	990
POLYETHYLENE	2.3	1200

POLYSTYRENE	2.6	500 - 700
PORCELAIN	5.1 - 5.9	40 - 100
QUARTZ	3.8	1000
TEFLON	2.1	1000 - 2000

A vacuum or air has a "K" of 1. If you put a piece of teflon between your plates (same spacing), the capacitance will increase 2.1 times and it will handle at least 5 to 7 times as much voltage.

If you used a piece of good quality glass, the capacitance might increase 8 times! (the voltage rating would increase only slightly).

The dielectric you choose will be determined by voltage, frequency (if using a.c.), durability (glass breaks very easily), cost and physical size.

MATERIALS AND SOURCES:

The capacitors we will build use polyethylene. Poly is very easy to work with, does not break, is inexpensive, readily available, has very good a.c. characteristics (very low loss), and has good high voltage properties. Mica would be even better, but it is VERY expensive and is not readily available.

Glass is o.k. as far as availability and cost goes, but it has very high internal losses for Tesla coil use, compared to poly. Glass is also very fragile to work with. I've made glass capacitors weighing over 600 pounds -NEVER AGAIN! You just can't beat making capacitors out of polyethylene.

Purchase two sheets of polyethylene sheet, 48 inches wide by 96 inches long. Each sheet will be cut lengthwise into three sheets, each 16 inches wide. All together, you will have 6 pieces of poly 16 inches wide by 96 inches long. This is enough material to make THREE capacitors.

The thickness of the poly sheets is determined by the voltage you will be placing on the capacitor. You have to take into account whether you are using d.c. or a.c.

If you are using d.c. voltage, calculate your poly thickness by using dielectric voltage rating of 600 volts per mil (one mil = .001

inch). Some charts show that poly can handle 1200 volts per mil -

Page 3

Tesla coil experience shows that this value is NOT conservative enough, even taking peak-to-peak values into account!

If you are using a.c., and especially with a Tesla coil, you have to de-rate the voltage ratings on the poly or you will have capacitor failure. For Tesla coils using input transformers from 9 kilovolts up to 15 kilovolts, use 90 mil thick polyethylene. If your input transformer is 7200 volts or less, you can use 60 mil poly.

Polyethylene sheeting may be purchased in Dallas from

Regal Plastics,
2365 Merrell Rd.,
Dallas TX 75229,
Phone (214) 484-0741.

Cost (8-83) is:

.0625" thick 48" x 96" = 17.50 each x 2 = \$35 plus tax
.090" thick 48" x 96" = 30.00 each x 2 = \$60 plus tax

I've also bought .030" inch poly from

Allied Plastics,
4111 Billy Mitchell Dr.,
Dallas, TX 75244,
Phone (214) 392-2708,
for \$14.50 per sheet, not including tax.

We will make our conductive plates out of aluminum roof flashing. You can buy a fifty foot roll of 14 inch wide aluminum roof flashing here in the Dallas area from Home Depot for about \$22 (4-93). This is almost exactly the length you will need for three caps. The aluminum flashing, by the way, is about 10 mils thick. The Home

Depot item identification # off my receipt is 099137150504 - \$21.80
(4-93)

For a capacitor container, we will use 6 inch diameter sdr 35 PVC pipe cut into 19 inch lengths. I got mine at

Southwestern Underground,
1696 W. Northwest Highway,
Irving TX 75014
(214) 556-0188.

It comes in 13 foot lengths, \$1.25 per foot, or \$16.25 + tax (2-93). You will also need flat "glue on" pvc end caps for this pipe; \$4.40 each, or \$26.40 for six (enough for 3 caps). Do not get the rubber gasketed end caps - they are not flat on the end and the seals will not hold up while immersed in oil.

You will also need pvc primer and cement to glue the end caps to the pvc pipe.

You will also need some 1/4 inch thick clear plexiglass sheet scraps, each piece large enough to cut a 6 inch diameter circle.

You will need plastic tie-wrap straps about 24 inches in length, or enough 12 inch straps to link together to form nine 24 inch long

Page 4

straps. Try to get straps that do not contain metal teeth inside the lock of the strap.

To make connection to the aluminum plates you will need some #10 screws, washers, and nuts. You will need two split-bolt electrical connectors to go on the top of each capacitor - Home Depot # 032076146020, \$3.33 each. You will also need 3 or 4 feet of high voltage wire to connect the split-bolt output connectors to the aluminum plates.

You will need two inexpensive radiator drain petcocks (valves) from

Chief Auto (#852079) for \$2.99 each. We will use these valves to fill the capacitor with oil and/or attach a vacuum pump.

Finally, you need a very high quality mineral oil to fill the capacitor. I use SnapLube-100 from Tulco Oil in Arlington Texas, (817) 640-0051.

It comes in a five gallon re-sealable pail for \$43.10, including tax. I've never had an oil related capacitor failure using this oil. SnapLube 100 is a highly refined non-carcinogenic oil containing NO PCB's.

PCB's, poly carbonated bi-phenols, are a very evil, nasty stuff which used to be used in high voltage oils - it is not something you want to come in contact with, especially if you ever expect to bear healthy, normally formed children. Any way, just about any good quality, low moisture mineral oil will work in these capacitors.

ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION:

BOTTOM PVC end caps:

Glue two 1/2 inch by 1/2 inch square pieces of plexiglass stock three inches long across the inside bottom of the BOTTOM end caps. Make sure these two strips are at least 1/4 inch away from the walls of the plastic end cap! You have to allow space for the wall of the pvc pipe to reach the bottom of the end cap.

The purpose of these spacers is to prevent the rolled capacitor from sitting directly on the bottom pvc end cap. The space allows any moisture in the oil to settle to the bottom of the cap - the capacitor will sit on these plexiglass supports above the moisture contaminated oil.

PVC case:

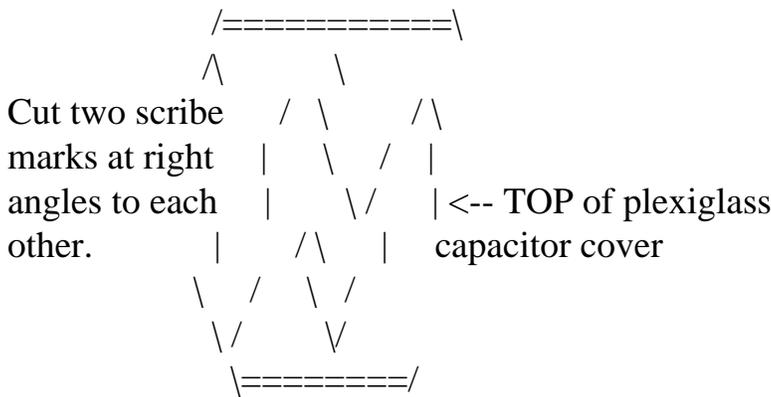
Cut three pieces of 6 inch diameter pvc pipe 19 inches long. Clean the pieces with alcohol. Prime ONE end of each pipe with pvc primer. Immediately swab bunches of pvc cement on this bottom 3 inches of each pipe. Swab the inside walls of three end caps which you prepared in the first step. IMMEDIATELY push an end cap onto the glue coated end of each of the three pipes.

YOU WILL NOT GLUE A CAP ONTO THE TOP OF EACH PIPE YET - JUST THE BOTTOMS! As you push the bottom end caps on, twist them to help insure a good seal.

Take the remaining three end caps which will be used for the TOPS of the capacitors. Using a saber saw cut a five inch diameter hole in the end of each cap. This will leave a 1/2 inch

pvc border surrounding the hole. Cut three 6 inch diameter circles out of your 1/4 thick plexiglass stock.

Next, we will score the TOP of the plexiglass with a sharp metal scribe in the shape of a big +, going from edge to edge. Below is a crude picture of these two cuts. Make the scribe marks at LEAST 1/32 inch deep.



***** Important Safety Note *****

The purpose of the scribe marks is to provide starting places for CRACKS to occur should the capacitor fail and excess pressure occur. The plexiglass will bow outward and crack at the scribe marks, releasing pressure. **MAKE SURE THAT THE SCRIBE MARKS ARE ON TOP WHEN YOU INSTALL THIS COVER!**

Use pvc cement and glue a 6 inch plexiglass disk over the hole you just cut in the end of the top cap. **MAKE SURE THE SCRIBE MARKS ARE ON TOP!** Do this for all three top end caps. You just created three TOP end caps with clear

windows in the ends!

***** Safety Notes *****

The plexiglass will seal to the pvc, but pvc cement does not effectively bond plexiglass to pvc. This is good! Should the capacitor experience a pressure buildup due to electrical failure we WANT the plexiglass to crack and come loose and let the gasses out! The plexiglass cover also allows us to SEE a capacitor failure - the light from the arc shines out! The plexiglass cover serves as at least two important safety needs! Do NOT build a capacitor without this or some other form of over-pressure release mechanism!

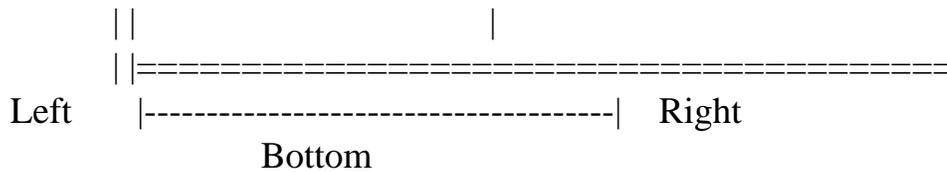
*** Now let all pvc cement dry for 24 hours before doing any additional work on the pipes or end caps! See "PVC CONTINUED" below for completion of the TOP end caps after the glue has dried.

Aluminum:

Cut your aluminum flashing into six pieces, 14 inches wide (natural width) by 93 inches long. Use large scissors to make cuts. Cut all corners round (use a fifty cent piece to mark the curves on the corners) to reduce corona. Using a hand operated paper hole punch (any office supply has these), punch a hole in ONE end of EACH sheet, about 1/2 inch from the end, midway between

the end corners. Take wet/dry sandpaper and sand all burrs and rough edges off the flashing. Preparation of the aluminum edges and corners is VERY important! Any burrs or roughness will result in capacitor failure!

Attach a length of high voltage wire to the hole in the aluminum using a wire terminal and # 10 hardware. The wire should be about 16 inches long. Do not do anything

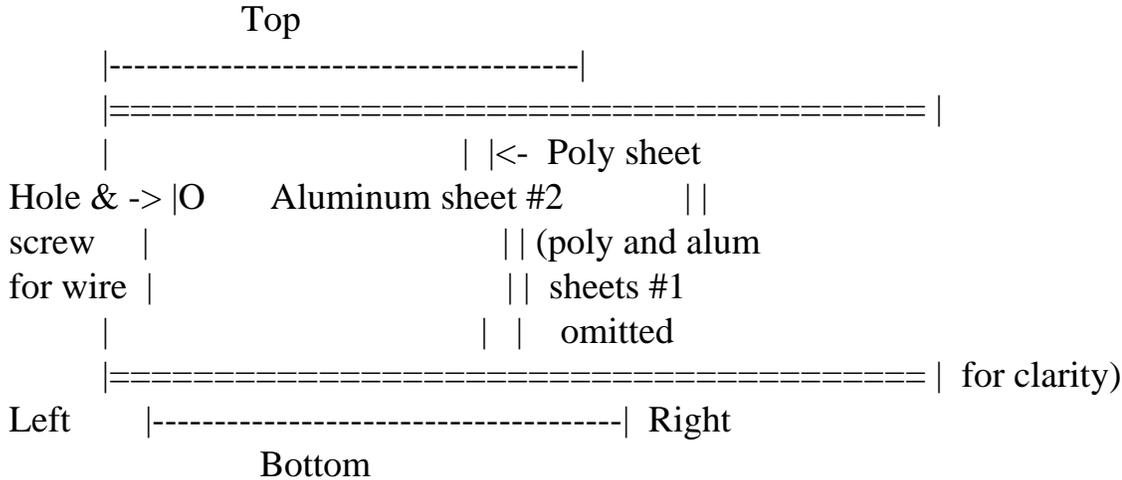


Place poly sheet #2 on top of the first aluminum sheet.
Align this poly exactly on top of the first poly sheet.'

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Place the final aluminum sheet on top of the second poly sheet. The screw end should be on the far end of the capacitor, OPPOSITE the first screw.

|| Note the 1 inch overlap of the
end of the aluminum over the poly!



You should have a capacitor sandwich consisting of, from the bottom of the stack up, poly, aluminum, poly, and aluminum. Make sure that the screws on the two sheets of aluminum are NOT ON THE SAME END OF THE CAPACITOR!

Now carefully roll the capacitor up, starting on the left end. Make the core hole in the center of the roll about 2 inches across. Roll the capacitor up as TIGHT as possible! KEEP THE BORDERS ON EACH SIDE OF THE ALUMINUM STRAIGHT! If your aluminum

gets too close to the edge of the capacitor, high voltage can arc around the edge of the poly, causing catastrophic failure. I really suggest getting a helper to help keep things lined up straight as you roll!

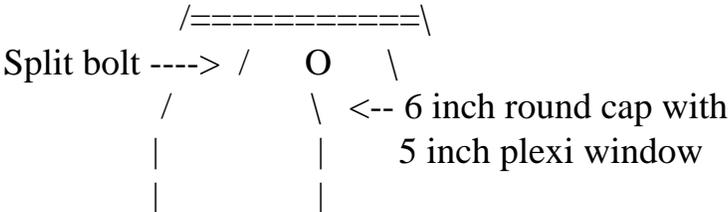
Once the capacitor is rolled up, you should have a cylinder 16 inches tall and about 4.5 to 5 inches in diameter. If your capacitor is much over 5 inches in diameter, then it won't fit inside the PVC pipe.

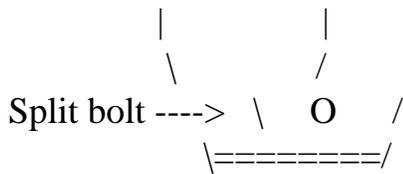
Take three plastic tie-wrap straps and tie the rolled capacitor up so that it can't unroll. The two wires should come out of the top of the capacitor - one from the inside of the roll, one on the outside. Place a scrap piece of poly between the head of the screw and the underlying poly sheet so that the screw won't puncture the underlying poly sheet.

PCV PREPERATION CONTINUED:

Carefully slide your rolled capacitor into one of the pvc pipes, making sure the wires are "up". You should have about a 1/2 inch space between the outside of your capacitor and the inside wall of your pvc pipe. The capacitor will sit on the two plexiglass spacers which keep the capacitor 1/2 inch above the bottom of the end cap (see step one).

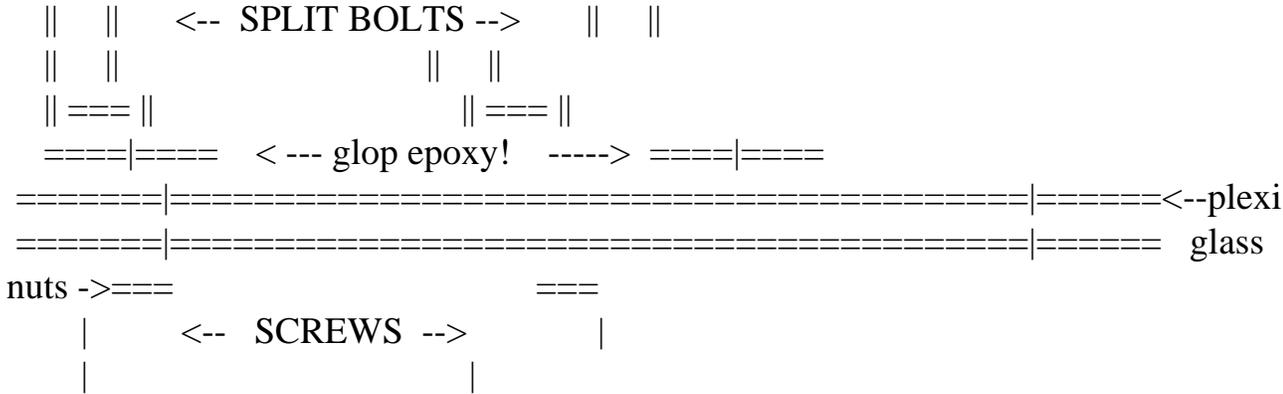
Take two of the split-bolt connectors and set them on top of the plexiglass window on the TOP end cap. The head of the bolt will sit on top of the plexiglass. Place the two bolts opposite each other, about 5 inches apart.





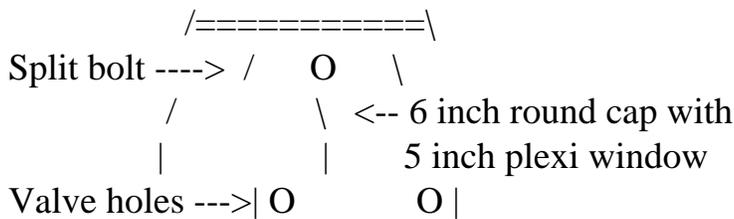
Mark the plexiglass with a marker right around the edges of the bolt where it sits on the plexiglass. Next, clamp the bolt in a vise. Drill two holes through the head of the bolts. We will use two 1.5 inch long # 10 screws through these holes to attach the bolts to the plexiglass.

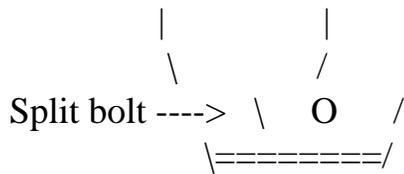
Take the plexiglass window and prepare to drill holes in it. Place a drilled split-bolt on the plexiglass where we marked it earlier, and mark the new hole positions on the plexi. Drill the two holes. Coat the bottom of the split bolt with epoxy and attach the split-bolt connectors to the plexiglass window with 1.5 inch # 10 hardware as shown below. The epoxy is important to prevent oil leaks. Place epoxy on the screw threads where they pass through the split bolt and where they pass through the plexiglass:



Note: each split-bolt is held on with TWO sets of screws and nuts!

Next, we drill and tap two holes in the plexiglass window for our two valves. Locate the holes for the valves as shown below:





This arrangement keeps the split-bolts far apart, and the two valves will be far enough away to prevent problems.

The holes for the valves should be slightly smaller than the threaded portion of the valve. Be very careful tapping the plexiglass else it will split!

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Coat the threads of the threaded end of the valves with epoxy and screw the valves into the holes. The epoxy will seal the threads closed to the plexiglass and will prevent oil leaks. Do not get epoxy inside the valve itself!

Give the epoxy a several minutes to dry. Hold the end cap over the top of the capacitor. Test it to see how it fits down over the 6 inch pvc pipe. Make sure the screws holding the split-bolts do not come too close to the top of the capacitor. Lift the end cap off the capacitor. The wire from the inside of the capacitor will connect to a screw on one split-bolt connector; the other wire from the outside of the capacitor will connect to the OTHER split-bolt connector.

Measure and cut the wires so that they are as short as possible, YET STILL LONG ENOUGH TO REACH THE SCREWS HOLDING THE SPLIT-BOLTS. Crimp and solder a round terminal connector on the end of the two capacitor wires. Attach each wire to one of the split-bolts using another couple of #10 nuts and washers.

Again, temporarily slide the top end cap on and check your wires for fit. If all looks ok, it is time to glue this puppy on!

First, open both valves so air can go through them. If you forget this step, you won't be able to push the TOP down over the pipe because of the trapped air!

Slather the outside top three inches of your pvc pipe with primer. Coat the inside walls of the end cap with primer too. Next, coat over the primer with lots of pvc cement. Quickly push the cap on the pipe, twisting back and forth to make a good seal.

Connect a vacuum pump to one of the valves with a length of 5/16 hose. While running the pump, apply additional glue around the lip of the cap where it touches the pipe. Listen for the hiss of air getting sucked in. If you find a leak, add pvc cement until it stops. Now is the time to find and fix any leaks! Once oil is introduced into the capacitor, leaks cannot be sealed with cement - the oil will prevent bonding!

Once you are satisfied the capacitor is leak-tight, let it sit for at least 24 hours to allow the pvc cement to completely dry. **DO NOT PUT OIL IN A FRESHLY GLUED PIPE, OR YOU WILL HAVE ONE HELL OF A MESS!**

After the glue has completely dried, test the end caps for complete seal one more time. **DO NOT TEST FOR LEAKS BY PRESSURIZING THE PIPE! PRESSURIZING THE PIPE CAN RESULT IN A VERY DANGEROUS EXPLOSION SHOULD THE PLASTIC FAIL!**

Once you are satisfied the plastic-to-plastic seals are good we can charge the capacitor with oil. The easiest way to do this is to run a 5/16 inch rubber hose from one valve down into the 5 gallon pail of oil. Attach your vacuum pump to the other valve. The vacuum pump will produce a condition

of reduced pressure in the capacitor, causing the oil to flow up the hose from the pail through the second valve

into the capacitor!

WARNING: Do allow oil to enter the vacuum pump or permanent damage to the pump can result!

Be sure to slowly open the oil valve - the oil will want to foam up and enter the vacuum pump. Regulate the flow of oil so that this does not happen. Stop the flow of oil once the poly capacitor is under about 3/4 inch of oil.

Close the oil valve completely and let the vacuum pump suck air out between the plates of the capacitor. Again, the oil will want to foam up from all the entrapped air, so you will have to monitor the vacuum valve very closely to prevent oil from foaming up and entering the vacuum pump.

After a half hour or so, most of the air will be out of the capacitor - at least enough where you can open the vacuum valve so that the vacuum pump is going wide open. Be aware that you will get air bubbles coming up out of the capacitor even if you pump from now on 'til doomsday!

You will actually suck air **THROUGH** microscopic channels in the pvc pipe and end caps! Your goal is to get as much air out of the capacitor as is practicable - usually a couple of hours of vacuum pumping will do the job.

After the capacitor has been thoroughly pumped down, shut off the pump, disconnect the hoses. Slowly open one of the valves and let air into the space above the capacitor to relieve the vacuum. Close both valves on the capacitor to prevent additional air and moisture from entering the capacitor.

Next comes the really hard part: set the capacitor aside for at least one week, preferable two weeks.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO USE THE CAPACITOR IMMEDIATELY AFTER PUMPING IT DOWN! If you do, entrapped air will cause it to fail. I have learned this the hard way! The capacitor needs to sit for one to two weeks to allow air to rise out of the capacitor.

To break in your capacitor do the following:

Wait the required week or two weeks (see above).

Open one or both of the valves to act as additional pressure relief ports in case the capacitor does fail.

***** Important Safety Note *****

Set up the capacitor in a protected outdoor area. Make sure kids, pets, nosey neighbors, etc. cannot get shocked from the capacitor or test transformer. It is important that the chosen test site be outdoors because the capacitor

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will be on high voltage for an extended period of time, and you probably won't be around if the capacitor fails. If the capacitor experiences a failure, and if power is not IMMEDIATELY disconnected, there is a very real chance for an oil fire! Better the fire burn a hole in your lawn than your house or business to the ground!

Attach a neon transformer controlled by a Variac (variable 115 volt transformer) to the capacitor. You may also use a variable high voltage d.c. power supply. Slowly bring the high voltage up to about 50% of the capacitor's rated voltage. Let sit for eight hours. During this time, you will see additional air bubble up out of the capacitor.

Air is a very real enemy! After this 8 hour time, slowly bring the voltage up to 75% of the rated voltage. Let sit another 8 hours. Finally bring up to rated voltage and let sit for 30 minutes. If the capacitor is going to fail, it will usually do so by this time.

Failure can result from poor quality or imperfect

polyethylene, insufficient poly thickness, burred aluminum edges, oil containing moisture (1 part water in 10,000 parts oil reduces the oil's insulation factor by 50% !!!) or entrapped air. Insufficient border spacing around the aluminum can also cause capacitor failure.

A properly constructed polyethylene capacitor will provide very long service life at a very reasonable cost.

It is highly suggested that you open one of the valves on the capacitor when using with a Tesla coil or other high peak power source in case the capacitor should fail.

Having a valve open will vent a sudden build-up of pressure from the gases which come from the vaporized plastic which occurs when a capacitor fails. Close the valves whenever the cap is NOT in use to prevent moisture in the air from entering the capacitor.

The capacitor should be stored and transported standing upright. If the capacitor gets turned on its side, the air in the space above the capacitor will get back into the layers of poly and aluminum - and you don't want to have to go through the pump/wait process again!

Theoretically you could completely fill the capacitor with oil - providing you left a way for the oil to expand and contract, AND if you could build a 100% sealed PVC container. I assure you that that is harder than one would suspect! The pvc end caps may seep a tiny amount of oil THROUGH the plastic - pvc is not nearly as non-permeable as we would be led to believe! Keep the caps in a large pan to contain any oil leakage.

The pan should be large enough to contain all the oil stored in one of the capacitors. The pan will contain leakage, and should you have a capacitor container failure and oil fire, the pan will contain the burning oil - definitely a plus!

Again, remember one reason why we put a clear plexiglass window on the top of the capacitor: it lets you see when you have a capacitor failure! If the capacitor fails, the high voltage arc will be visible through the clear window.

If you do have a capacitor failure, DISCONNECT POWER IMMEDIATELY! FAILURE TO DISCONNECT POWER CAN RESULT IN A CATASTROPHIC CAPACITOR FAILURE! DANGERS INCLUDE EXPLOSION AND AN INTENSE OIL FIRE!

If you have questions concerning construction of these capacitors, I may be reached through Keely Net. - Bert Pool

[home](#)

BUILD A CHEAP 5 Kv CAPACITOR

This design is a variation on the more powerful capacitor designs introduced by Bert Pool in CAPACITR.ASC. I can't really take any credit beyond the few modifications that I'm offering in this text. Sorry Bert! Your design was inexpensive but not DIRT CHEAP. I had to test the limits of my household materials and stay within my research budget limits.

; How to build a CHEAP CHEAP CHEAP ;
; 5 Kv Capacitor ;
;;
; by Jon Snell ;
;;
; 9/28/95 ;

I've been working on various F/E experiments using pulsed HV in the low kilovolt range and I didn't feel like paying large sums of cash for high voltage capacitors. To build a bank of electrolytic capacitors for my purposes begins at around \$180. For less than \$30 I can build several oil filled caps with many times the storage capacity per \$ of those nasty commercial electrolytics. Sure, electrolytics take up less space, but who cares about space when \$\$\$ are at stake?! (especially on my budget)

This is a text on constructing an oil filled capacitor for holding 5-8 kv. It seems to be quickly usable (within 1 week) without HV breakdown. I've been beating on a couple with about 7.5 kv for a couple of weeks with no problems. I used the second one about 20 minutes after filling it with oil and it performs just as well as #1 does (go figure).

You need 4 mil or 6 mil poly sheeting from the hardware store and a good long roll of aluminum foil from the wife's kitchen cabinet. These plans are not exact and may be modified to suit whatever needs you may have. Just remember, more surface area = louder BANG!

Formula for figuring Capacitance in pF:

$$C = 0.2235 * (KA/d) * (N-1)$$

C = Capacitance in pF

K = Dielectric constant of insulator

A = Area of one plate in square inches

d = distance between plates in inches

N = number of plates

Remember: mfd or uF = .000001 Farad

mmfd or pF = .000000000001 Farad

Parts list:

- A length of 2" O.D. (or 3", 4", 5", etc...) PVC pipe.
- A length of 1/2" pvc.
- 2 end caps for the PVC.
- PVC cement
- Clear silicone RTV
- #22 HV insulated solid aluminum wire (or Delco 440 ignition wire)
- Two 1/8" bolts 1 inch long with nuts
- A roll of 4 mil or 6 mil plastic sheeting from the hardware store. Polyurethane is the best for the \$.
- A roll of household aluminum foil.
- 1/4 inch thick plexiglass
- plastic wire ties
- Mineral oil (from pharmacy)

This is fairly simple. Cut your pipe about 6 inches longer than your roll of foil. Clean one end of the pipe and the inside of the endcap with alcohol. Liberally apply the cement to the pipe end and twist the cap in to place to securely seal the end. This is the bottom of the capacitor.

Cut two 1 3/4 inch long by 1 inch wide rectangles from the plexiglass. Cut a center slot halfway through the width of each so that they'll fit together like an X. Drop this assembly into the bottom of the pipe. Your capacitor guts will sit on top of this to keep them out of moisture that may collect on the bottom.

If your using 2" pvc then the lengths I'll suggest will work nicely. Scale them up for larger pipes. Cut two 13 foot lengths of poly sheeting that are 4 inches wider than the width of the aluminum foil.

Cut a length of 1/2" pvc that is 1 inch longer than the width of the poly strips. Cut a 1/4" notch in one end. Strip several inches of the aluminum wire and feed the stripped end down through the tube and out the notched end. Bend the wire at the base of the stripped end and hook it in the notch so that the bare wire rests against the outside of the tube and the insulated part is in the center.

pvc _____

wire > =====\

_____ /

===== /

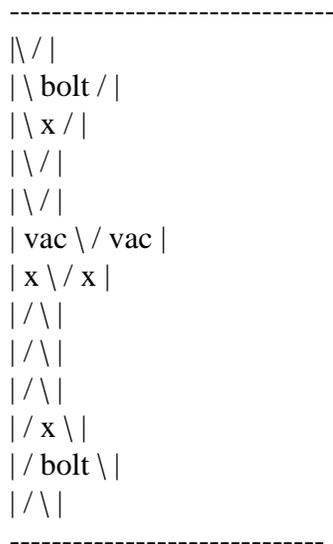
bare wire

Lay out one 13 foot poly strip and tape down both ends to the floor with just two tiny pieces of tape (this is temporary to stabilize construction). Unroll your foil down the full length of poly. Leave even spacing on both sides and overlap the poly on one end by 1". Tack this in place at each end with tape (again, only a little because this is temporary).

Now place the second length of poly sheeting directly over the first (tape on ends to hold in place). Unroll another layer of foil, but overlap edge by 1" on opposite end from the first layer. Wrap the overlap from the top foil layer around the 1/2" PVC and wire assembly so that the bare wire contacts the foil. Remove tack tape on this end and begin rolling the aluminum/poly sandwich up on the PVC/wire assembly. Keep everything straight when rolling.

When you reach the far end you should have a little foil hanging out from bottom layer. Strip the end of another piece of wire and roll the foil overhang onto the bare area. Now use the wire ties and secure the whole roll so that it doesn't unroll. This will also hold the wire onto the side. Don't cinch the ties any tighter than it takes to hold everything in place or you may damage the poly with the wire.

Cut a square of plexiglass that overhangs the end of the 2" pipe on all on all sides. Drill holes for 2 vacuum fittings and 2 1/8" bolts.



After drilling the holes then lightly score the surface of the plexi from corner to corner in both directions (like the letter x). This will allow the plexi to crack if there's ever a sudden pressure build-up due to capacitor failure.

Place roll into the 2" PVC assembly and place plexi cap on pipe. Measure and cut wires so that they will reach the bolts. Double check your measurements before cutting wires. You don't want any mechanical stress on anything inside the capacitor. Feed the bolts through so that the threaded ends stick out the top and attach the wires underneath. Seal the bolts in from top and bottom with RTV. Seal vacuum fittings in place with RTV.

Coat the top edge of the pvc pipe with RTV and seal down the plexi endcap. Close one vacuum fitting and apply a light vacuum to the other. Listen for hissing and seal any leaks. If oil escapes you'll have a real nice mess. Let the RTV cure for 24 hours.

Now run some hose from the other vacuum fitting into the bottle of oil and apply vacuum. The oil will be sucked into the capacitor. Stop filling when the oil is about 1/4" over the edge of the poly. Seal off the second vacuum fitting and continue applying vacuum to the canister. Don't let the oil foam up into the vacuum hose to the pump. This will destroy your pump. Run the pump for about 1/2 hour to get most of the air out.

Let the capacitor stand on the shelf for about 5 days before using it.

This gives it time to release any remaining air. If you promise not to use more than 5kv then you could probably use it immediately. My first tests were using a DRY rolled capacitor just to see what it would take before it fried. Just use some of the material that's left over and make a small test capacitor. Drop it in a plastic tube but leave it dry.

Using a 700-15000 volt variable D.C.inverter, steadily crank up the volts until you reach the breakdown point. This will be your PEAK voltage rating. A safe working voltage will be about 2/3 of your peak.

NEAT TESTS: Place a 12" by 12" poly square on tile floor. Place a 10" by 10" foil square on the poly, attach HV lead. One more layer of poly, and one more layer of foil. Attach other HV lead to top foil layer. Now place one more sheet of poly over it all. Apply HV DC and listen to the crackling as the plates charge. Discharge and charge several times. Now turn off the HV DC source and discharge plates fully. Don't touch until foil plates have been shorted together!! Pick the layers apart and notice how the charging makes the poly and aluminum pull together in a fairly tight bond, forcing the air from between the layers.

If you used 4 mil poly then don't use much more than 5 kv DC with this and you shouldn't have any problems. If you want more voltage then put several of these babies in series (i.e., 3 caps in series = 15 kv).

Paralleling them gives you the same voltage but greater capacity. Series reduces capacitance but increases total voltage rating.

C_t = total capacitance

$C_1, C_2, C_3...$ etc. = capacitance of individual capacitors in circuit

Capacitors in parallel : $C_1 + C_2 + C_3...etc = C_t$

1

Capacitors in series : $C_t = \text{-----}$

$1/C_1 + 1/C_2 + 1/C_3 \dots$ etc.

Capacitors should stand vertically in a metal pan. This catches oil in the event of a leak. It also acts as fire-proofing if a capacitor ignites (unlikely but still possible).

NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR ANYTHING ELSE EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. YOU BUILD THIS AT YOUR OWN RISK. HIGH CURRENT LEVELS IN THE LETHAL RANGE ARE POSSIBLE. DISCHARGES FROM CAPACITOR CAN CAUSE SKIN TO FRY OR EXPLODE (ouch). IT IS IMPOLITE TO DETONATE BUGS OR OTHER TINY CREATURES WITH HIGH VOLTAGE. KEEP PETS AWAY!!!

www.brainwave-entrainment.com - www.consciousdreaming.com - www.self-help-cds.com

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The Hieronymous Pattern

In 1949 T. Galen Hieronymous patented what was for many years the most famous radionic device in the US. In the 1950s, John W. Campbell, the science fiction writer and editor decided to build the unit in the hope of debunking it. To his great surprise it worked and not just for him! But there was more. Campbell discovered that just the circuit diagram of the instrument would work just as well as the real instrument.

You can imagine the shock he must have felt at that moment.

Anyway, the circuit pattern has been published many times but never with much of an explanation of how to use it. Then, in the early 1990s, G. Harry Stine published his "Mind Machines?" which had the first truly detailed discussion of what he called the "symbolic Hieronymous Machine."

I have made a few additions to the basic pattern to make it even more easy for you.

Begin by printing out the pattern itself.

Then you will need:

1 sheet of poster board

the prism dial pattern which you will print out

a paper fastener (brad)

and some glue.

Cut the poster board to fit the pattern. You should have enough left over for the prism dial and a small square to act as a stick pad.

Glue the pattern to the poster board.

Cut out the prism dial and a piece of poster board the same shape and glue them together with the triangle showing.

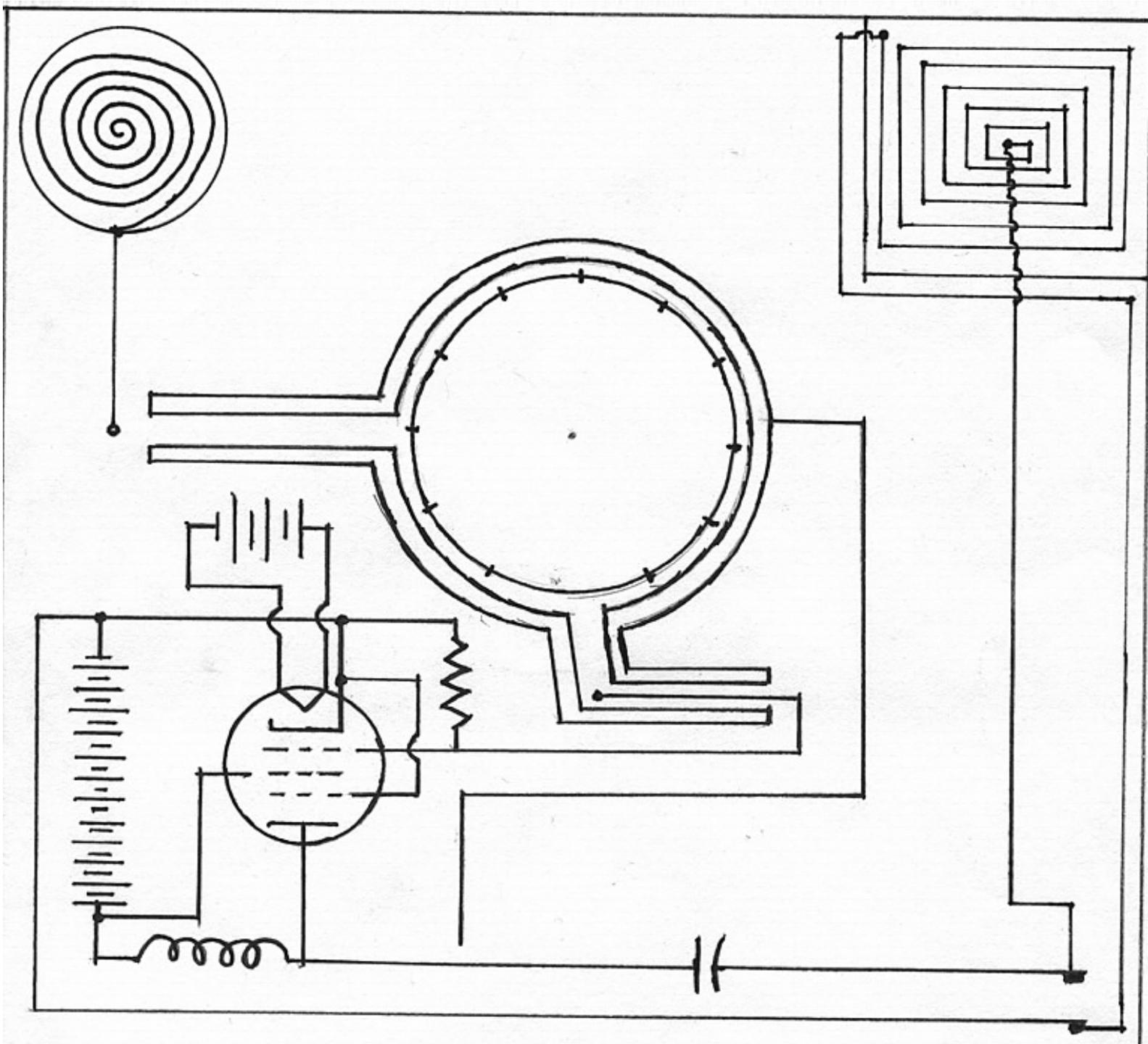
Punch a hole in the center of the large circle on the H. pattern.

Punch a hole in the center of the dial

Fasten them together with the brad so the dial turns freely.

Cut a small square and glue it with the shiny side up over the square spiral in the corner of the H. Pattern.

To use this instrument, place the witness of whatever you wish to work with on the spiral circle in the corner opposite the stick pad. Adjust the dial while stroking the pad as in any other radionic unit. Then think at it.



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Free Energy, Theory, Devices and Progress
Senthil R. Kumar Tue, 2 Nov 1993
by Patrick G. Bailey, Ph. D.
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Los Altos, CA 94023-0201

PART I of II

Presented to : the International Forum on New Science
1304 S. College Avenue
Ft. Collins, CO 80524
(303) 482-3731

September 19, 1992

A review is presented of the theory and experimental evidence relating to Zero Point Energy and Free Energy Devices. This review is based on a two year study of the information and data available in these fields, and also upon the information presented by various key researchers in these fields at three recent conferences. It is found that there is increasing momentum and a growing network of researchers taking place in these fields, despite reported efforts to suppress this information. Examples of such past and present suppression activities are included. Nevertheless, sound theoretical foundations for understanding so-called "Zero Point Energy" and "Free Energy" devices have been documented and are available. There are several reports by various authors of experiments that indicate a much higher than normal operation efficiency, and even over-unity operation. Unfortunately, these results have to date not been replicated by other researchers.

Since energy is conserved, pure perpetual motion cannot exist. However, several examples are known to exist where energy efficiency can appear to be over-unity, and the motion can appear to us to be perpetual. For these types of systems, the idea of "Free Energy" can be applied, and lessons learned. Several experiments are discussed that have demonstrated the possibility of obtaining energy from space, and utilizing that energy in a way different from the normal laws of electricity. These experiments and results are being tracked down and closely examined. Valuable references with real mailing addresses and telephone numbers are included herein. Replications of these encouraging results are desperately needed.

Introduction

"Let God kill him that does not know, yet presumes to show the other the way!"

This quote from a Persian dervish in the movie and videotape of "Meetings with Remarkable Men" by Gurdjieff (1963) pretty much summarizes my feelings toward the whole area of science, and living as well. It's a jungle out there. The dividing line between truth, fiction, what is best, and what sells has never been less clearly defined. Since the advent of the digital information explosion, the sea of information has been growing at a pace that few can follow. However, if we are to be responsible and seek the truth, we must persevere. I am dedicated to finding the truth. My fields of interest are Nature, religion, and science, and their beneficial applications to the human race.

To learn about the foundations and current technical knowledge in the Zero Point and Free Energy fields is to open a very large Pandora's Box. One finds non-believers, strong supporters, dissenters, and active hard-nosed suppressers. My interest was aroused as a teenager by reading about the life and contributions of Nikola Tesla, now available in the books by Walters (1961) and Cheney (1981). He is the one individual responsible for creating the entire alternating current network that powers the world today. He defied the science of his day, and designed and built the AC generator that transforms "potential" energy into "electrical" energy. Yet, he is not in many school texts, and his basic theories and ideas for larger projects and applications were nearly lost to the world. Why was he not supported? Why is Thomas Edison such a well known name and Nikola Tesla is not? Why was his research not actively continued? Why does the academic community, within the US, continually ignore the possible applications of his theories?

Tesla was unceremoniously thrown out of the best technical school in Yugoslavia for believing that he could build a generator that would extract electrical power from a running stream of water. His professor called it: "Perpetual Motion!" This is not so unfamiliar. We have heard other such convenient explanations, such as: "Heavier than air machines will never fly" (Lord Kelvin, 1890s); "We threw out all of the textbooks, and then we built the airplane" (the Wright Brothers); "The human body will not survive speeds of over 40 miles per hour" (early 1900s); and "Airplanes can not go faster than the speed of sound" (1940s). Other example abound, all spoken by the out-spoken "leaders" of their day. My view is that science continues to grow and mature. Nature is fixed. Only our understanding of Nature continually unfolds. Sometimes this growth has been only painful, and sometimes it has provided great shocks to the system. Fear of change is not an adequate excuse for not actively pursuing the development of our full capabilities as human beings, as individuals or as groups.

Areas Of Related Interest

The study of the "Free Energy" field overlaps with quite a number of other areas of science and technology that are not well understood, and are usually called "fringe areas." I believe that responsible investigations in these areas do uncover important information and data that can relate to various questions that occur in the study of Free Energy. These questions include: Why is this research not conducted? Is it suppressed? Why is it suppressed? Are there other examples of such suppression? Where can I get more

information? Are there any examples of such advanced related technologies? If such energy sources exist, has anyone found out how to use them? How do they work? Can I use them, and can I use them in a responsible manner?

There is a great outcry by those familiar with our current energy policy and the public electricity utility network for need of a new breakthrough in the technology of energy production. Dr. Gary Johnson (1992), a college professor and IEEE Senior Member, recently published a short review of the researchers in this area in a noted US technical journal and concluded his four page report with the statement:

"There is a great deal of noise in the literature. Some concepts are obviously nonsense. Others will prove to be in error. But is there any signal in all the noise? There is if Tesla, Moray, and Bearden are correct. The potential payoff is enormous, so the search should be continued if there is any chance at all of success."

Also, Llewellen King (1991), publisher of The Energy Daily, Defense Week, and Environmental Week Newsletters in Washington DC recently strongly and dramatically stated in a speech to an international technical conference:

"We have failed with energy to come up with the 'Great Big Breakthrough!' 'The Major Change.' 'The Radically Different Thing.' 'The Quantum Leap Forward.' Where is the jump from a copper wire to a fiber or to a cable? Where is the equivalent of fiber optics for electricity? ... The new technologies (discussed at this conference), such as magnetohydrodynamics, (are advancing and coming forth), and yet these things have not fostered - and we are still boiling water! It is theoretically possible that we could at some point take this 'Quantum Leap Forward.' ... And in order to do that, I believe that you will need new institutions to deploy new technology. They won't be deployed by the extant of the old institutions. ... The Challenge in Technology is to find It, and then sell It, and finally to deploy It."

Since the status and results in energy technologies and in these other fringe areas are seen differently by different persons, many misunderstandings take place, people become frustrated, emotions become heated, and eventually someone gets sorely offended. People can range from Apathy, to Denial, to Anger, and finally to Acceptance. So as to not offend anyone in this paper, I will limit the areas of my summary introduction investigations to Politics, Religion, and Sex.

Politics

"Never give a sucker an even break." I became very concerned when I became aware of first hand and second hand accounts of actual physical, emotional, and legal harassment being made to inventors, investigators, and writers in these scientific fringe areas. And I thought all of these suppression stories were nonsense. Upon investigation, harassment always follows those who promote a new paradigm. Galileo spent a lot of time in jail. So did Royal Rife, who demonstrated a cure for cancer in the 1930s, summarized in the books written by Barry Lyons (1989, 1989), published, of course, in Canada.

Christopher Bird (1991) writes of the persecution of Gaston Naessens for his radical and effective treatments of diseases. America West Publishers has available many books that list actions that have been taken by various authorities to diffuse or bury "politically embarrassing" events and situations. Paul Findley wrote a best seller (1985) that summarizes the effectiveness of large political pressure groups. Fortunately today, there are many who do not conform to the "party line" in many political areas, such as the "Center for Action" in Nevada. In the area of AIDS research and information transfer, Dr. Robert Strecker has produced a videotape (1988) and Dr. Taki Anagnoston (1991) has published a book that promotes a view far different than is advertised nationally to the American people. "The Cutting Edge Newsletter" by William Douglass also serves as a source for alternate information.

In my view, there is not a determined effort by the government to suppress information - because there is no government. I see instead a collection and network of vested interest groups that seem to tightly band together for mutual financial survival. The actions taken by any of these groups may be completely independent from the others. Therefore, I find the "government suppression" and "world domination" theories proposed by some to be interesting, and probably not applicable. However, some sort of control and suppression in the press seems very evident. Coleman (1992) has summarized that certain groups are actively controlling all other groups. The "Project Censored Newsletter" and their student staff at Sonoma State University, CA, are actively pointing out US news stories that seem to be actively suppressed in this country. So, how does this all relate to the topic of Free Energy? Ken MacNeill (1983) published a very disturbing article entitled "Insights into the Proprietary Syndrome" in which he points out that over 3,000 patents have been suppressed! It is reprinted in the Appendix of this paper. Read it!

Two historical events are worth including here regarding possible suppression and inability to commercialize Free Energy devices. These are the Over-Unity Device of T. Henry Moray (Resines, 1988), and the Hindershot Motor (Brown, 1988). Both of these devices were publicly demonstrated to the US press in the 1930s, and carefully conducted tests were made to assess these devices. From the newspaper reports and clippings, it appears that both devices passed all tests, only to fall into oblivion. What exactly happened to the devices, their inventors, and the technology is not known. It also appears that the secrets of the devices died with their inventors.

If information deemed sensitive by certain governmental agencies can be actively suppressed, then what are the other possible ways of obtaining such information? One method that has gained popularity in recent years is through the use of channeling.

Religion

"Ask and you shall receive". I was surprised to hear that a grandmother ("dharma") who said she could channel Nikola Tesla had been given a formal test in front of some very influential people in Los Angeles, and she passed

the test with very few errors. I was told that the questions were prepared by a small knowledgeable group, and about half of the questions were reported to be trick questions. Well, if this method can work to get advanced technical information let's try it. After all, where do our ideas come from in the first place? Both Tesla and Edison are reported to have made their respective amazing discoveries while daydreaming - not actually thinking!

Upon investigation, there is a morass of spiritual and channeled information being published out there. From my point of view, it is all applicable to a person, depending upon where that person is at in his life, and of course it is not all true, applicable, or valid information. The magazine "Connecting Link" summarizes a lot of this information. Just for purposes of reference, I will list the names of those channeled intelligences that I have researched, by either reading their communications or personally conversing with them through their physical host. (The references are organized by the name of the intelligence, or collective intelligence, with the name of the host or channeler in parentheses.) From what I currently know, I give this list is given in order of increasing importance to me for personal information transfer:

Ramtha, Lazaris, Seth, Bashar, Korton, Ashtar, Soltec, Cosmic Awareness, The Pleiadians, Hatonn, Ra, Hilarion, St. Germain, Thoth, Mary, Sananda, Aton.

To me, any information is valid only when it constructively supports or fits into the puzzle that I am trying to solve. What is valid for each person varies with each person, and their puzzle of the moment. I have noticed that I receive more valid information from hosts who are in unconscious trance during the communications. If the host can remember anything of the communication, I feel there is always the possibility of tampering with the information during reception and transmission, thus producing "tainted" information. This has historically occurred with many popularized channelers that have elected to use their talents and such communications primarily for their personal profit.

Also, I find one needs to separate the substance of the message from any given dates. To hear an intelligence say that "at this time a truck is gathering speed and is coming this way that will cross this intersection here in three hours," does not necessarily mean the truck will ever get there. If it does, great. Then that is a measure of predictability. If not, so what! Was that the point? Neither of these issues is demonstrable science. I find it is best to gather the substance of the information and relate it to my puzzles. Those that believe and act on all of the details of every channeled communication may be in for quite a shock, as described in the book *When Prophecy Fails* by Festinger, Riecken, and Schachter (1956).

I do know that some of the channeled information recently received is extremely accurate. A case in point is the book channeled by Sananda through "dharma" (1989) regarding the life of Jesus. While persons affiliated with America West Publishers, then in southern California, were trying to decipher the German text of the first few chapters of this material (originally translated into German from the Aramaic script found in 1963) with very little

success, a complete translation in English was given in 1989 through "dharma" by Sananda (1989). Two years later, the original German manuscript was translated by J. H. Ziegler and B. L. Greene, authored by Rashid (1992), and published by Wild Flower Press in Oregon. Neither party knew of the existence of the other until after the material was typeset. The contents are nearly identical. I can personally attest to other cases of receiving extremely accurate information and being allowed to be involved in "unexplainable" physical events.

Whether one needs to be out-of-body to receive information, I am not sure. Robert Monroe (1971, 1985) has spent years in this field with the Monroe Institute in Virginia, and he and his co-workers have all received personal knowledge. I do not know if they have received any higher technical knowledge that is of interest here. J. J. Hurtak (1978) received a vast amount of technical knowledge out-of-body when he channeled the extensive work *The Keys of Enoch*.

Why haven't these intelligences just given us the secrets of advanced technology on a silver platter? I don't know. Perhaps we as a collective society are not ready for it. Some technical information is being given out from these intelligences and is slowly being published. Perhaps, as Hatonn, The Pleiadians, and other intelligences have suggested: that if we told you that, then "they" would kill our vehicle. Perhaps, waiting is.

Perhaps the goal of life is not to pursue the engineering of an easier life style solely for the comfort of living our lives through technology, but to finally realize what our personal mission here is, to become in touch with that mission, and then to perform that mission. That phrase from college: "God has a plan for my life" makes very good sense here. The problem actually may be that most of us are not taking the time to find out what our personal mission is, and how to responsibly perform it. If you wish to pursue this, the most Holy course, I highly recommend the books by Dion Fortune (1957), Gaetan Delaforge (1987), and Fred and Pam Cameron (1991). The latter book, *Bridges of Light*, includes step-by-step instructions, all specifically channeled, on how you can receive your own accurate information. So Be It.

Sex

"It takes two to Tango." Potentially, things are very interesting. It seems to take two at different potentials to make something happen: male/female, up/down, positive/negative, north/south. The view being taught today is primarily simply given in one or two dimensions. Electricity is caused by the electrons going one way on a wire, and the holes going the other way. Electrical energy is created by chemical reactions that have a lower chemical ground state than the reactants. Chemical reactions are caused by electron bonding where electron orbits are finally filled and then higher orbits can be filled. Atomic energy is caused by electrons and nucleons dropping into lower energy states (gamma rays and lasers), or by differences in the binding energy of the nuclei (fission and fusion). The Sun gives and the Earth receives.

For energy creation, we have developed the catch-all term: potential energy.

The water behind a dam is said to have a great deal of potential energy, so the electricity is said to come out of the power plant. A battery has a stored electrical potential, so it powers your radio. Men and women all have stored potential, and we all know what trouble that can cause. However; no one ever talks about magnets, and the possible potential energies within magnets and electromagnetic fields. Light is such an electromagnetic (EM) field. The motions of the electrical component and the magnetic component of alternating current, similar to light, are three-dimensional as they travel along a wire, and at several points, each is zero. Where did they go? How is EM energy stored and transmitted? Can usable amounts of energy be extracted from already existing large and massive EM fields?

I have found only two sources that reference the modeling of EM fields in three spatial dimensions: the works of Walter Russell (1926, 1947, 1989), and material channeled by Hatonn et. al. (1991). The idea that energy exists in male and female vortices that form between this dimension and other dimensions is not new. The idea just hasn't been very useful, yet. Russell and Hatonn describe three dimensional elemental EM fields that can be classified as male and female by the spin of their 3-D EM fields, much the same way that we describe the poles of a bar magnet. Russell developed and tested counter-wound sets of coils, each in the shape of overlapping (male/female) cones. Such a coupling and cancellation of these fields would open up a whole new way of thinking about electricity and EM fields in general. Also, a new investigation of the physics of rotating permanent magnets and rotating EM fields would be very interesting. All reported research in these fields seems to stop in the early 1950s. I wonder why.

UFOs and Crop Circles

"We are living in Lies." This statement was made by both Colin Andrews and Linda Moulton-Howe during their presentations during the Whole Life Expo (WLE) in San Francisco, April 1991. It speaks for itself. If examples of advanced technology are being demonstrated all around us nearly every day, shouldn't we be interested? Well, if it does not impact our daily life, and our personal finances, maybe we don't care. We could say, let the government figure it out. Well, evidently, "they" don't, can't, or won't care. Besides, what you don't know won't hurt you. Right? However; it may stunt your growth.

If you really want to know, you are going to have to rely on yourself. This is all very interesting to me, because it allows for the possibility of several examples of advanced technology here and now. And from my experiences, these phenomena are real, reoccurring, and getting more numerous and in-your-face outrageous all the time.

Without diverting from our main topic for too long, I will list the best sources of UFO craft pictures and crop geometrical formation material I have found. (They are not just dots in the sky, and circles, any more. Sorry.) The UFO craft pictures began in the 1950s with those taken by George Adamski and published in his book in by Leslie in 1953. (These pictures could have been faked, and I recall someone telling me that Adamski was said to have declared his whole photograph library a fraud on his death bed; and I do not

know.) The pictures taken and thousands of sightings reported in the New York Hudson Valley region in the 1980s cannot be denied (Hynek, 1987). Pictures from around the world have been compiled in two books by Wendelle Stevens and August Roberts (1985). Other UFO book sources are listed. And, the UFO Video Clearinghouse in California has just about all the movie footage and video taken of UFOs and TV programs produced that are available world-wide. "UFO's the Best Evidence" is a two-hour video produced by KLAS, Channel 6 in Las Vegas, that should be seen by everyone!

Close-up photographs, movie footage, and videotapes are much more disturbing to some people than the usual lights in the sky. The photographs by Billy Meier in Volume 1 of the books by Elders (1979) are apparently all actual photographs of large disk craft. (I was told that a few of the pictures in Volume 2 (1983) were of models that were made in order to compare to Meier's craft photographs, and then the photos were inadvertently mixed). For those that disagree with this, I recommend that you carefully read the technical photographic analyses in Volume 1 that were performed on some of the photos by disinterested scientists in the US using electron microscopes, laser scanning, and computer analyses and enhancements; and then read the book by Gary Kinder (1987), who set out to visit Meier, his family, and the people in the local community there in Switzerland in order to prove the Meier story a hoax. Also, we have the pictures from Gulf Breeze, Florida, in the book by Ed and Francis Walters (1990). (Some say they faked the pictures, but not to the hundreds of local eye witnesses that claimed to have seen the same thing, including most of the city officials.)

Robert (Bob) Lazar presents an interesting story in his videotape (1992) of how he became involved with some disk craft while working in the power propulsion area. His story is summarized as one of the six viewpoints in the book by Lindemann (1991), as is Linda Moulton-Howe's. Lazar states that the craft he worked on were powered by a matter- antimatter (potential energy) reaction with a near-stable element of an atomic number of 115, which has not yet been found or produced on Earth. Such a nuclide could give off power in a manner similar to Cobalt-60, which emits very high energy and deadly gamma radiation, thus the need for lead shielding in nuclear fission power plants. How the El-115 power would be utilized is unknown. More to the point, how would such craft be able to levitate above the Earth? Perhaps it could utilize an interaction of engineered variable frequency EM fields with the Earth's local gravity and EM fields. That could explain the very complex and time-dependent harmonics found by expert sound researchers when they analyzed the sound of a hovering craft as recorded on audio tape by Meier while making movies of a craft. These are all available.

For additional information regarding what these craft are, who are coming, and why, I would recommend the material from Stanton Friedman (1991) and Sananda (1989). Additional viewpoints are found in the book by Lindemann (1991) and in the transcription of the wonderful talk given by Linda Moulton-Howe at the April 1991 SF WLE. It appears we are being visited by more than 50 alien cultures on the physical plane, all different, yet related, each having their own version of their "sports car or RV," and each with their own purposes and motivations. It also appears that this is nothing new, has been going on for

what appears to be a very, very long time, and so what! What is interesting is the apparent lack of advanced technology transfer, which could be likened to a possible violation of the "Prime Non-Interference Directive" popularized in Star Trek. Unless such advanced data is being given to the privileged few. Unless we, in the US and in other parts of the world, as individual societies are being allowed the information as fast as we can (financially) safely absorb it and properly utilize it for our benefit and not our mutual destruction. That is what I would hope. That is where I want to be.

The crop formations are another and perhaps a more advanced topic altogether. The books by Colin Andrews (1989), Alick Bartholomew (1991), and Ralph Noyes (1990) stimulate the imagination. As Colin would say: "I'm sorry. It just isn't Doug and Dave, as the British Press would have you believe!" These formations have become quite complex, such as the Barbury Castle formation that appeared overnight in July 1991. It contains three "circles" of about 35 feet in diameter located at the apex of a nearly equilateral triangle that measures about 180 feet on a side, with three internal circles and spokes within the triangle. I highly recommend Colin Andrew's (1991) videotape "Undeniable Evidence."

Background Material

It is important that I include as much quality reference material as I am able. These areas of interest have grown so large and confusing that it is difficult to know where to turn for the best or most meaningful information. So I will include a list of the most applicable patents, the best books, reports, conference proceedings, and the most up-to-date papers that I know of in the Zero Point Energy and Free Energy fields. I also have included in the references the complete names and addresses of several technical societies, groups, and book sources.

Patents

There are several patents of phenomena and devices that are of interest. Rather than discuss them here, I will list them in the references. They may be referred to later.

It is important to note that you can quickly obtain any patent from a local US patent clearinghouse, such as the one in Sunnyvale, California, by a telephone call or a FAX once an account has been set up for you. If you are not in a hurry, you can order a copy of any patent for \$3.00 (three dollars) each from the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks in Washington DC, although it may take 2-6 weeks. Just provide the long patent number.

Books and Reports

Many books and reports have been published that relate to the Free Energy fields. I have listed the ones I have looked at in the references in this section. I have included all of Lt. Col. Tom Bearden's books and reports. It should be pointed out that Tom's book entitled AIDS: Biological Warfare

(1988) probably has the best description of the pumped phase conjugate mirror wave theory model of any of his books. The book by Moray B. King (1989) gives an excellent overview of the definition of Zero Point Energy. Several books and reports have recently emerged regarding gravity and the Earth's apparent energy grid network. Books regarding the Orgonne Accumulator and ether vortex mechanics are also included. The book by Hans Nieper (1981) is a great reference book, and sometimes hard to find: use the source listed. The theories promoted by Richard Hoagland and the Mars Mission are also interesting, including the fact that a solid tetrahedron placed in a sphere will intersect the sphere at 19.5 degrees latitude, which is the same Earth latitude upon which Tesla was constructing his Wardenclyffe Tower in New York. The theories of Victor Schauburger (Alexandersson, 1982) are also very interesting, including his descriptions of Natural energy vortices, the changing properties of 4 degree C water with the phases of the moon, as descriptions of other Natural wonders.

Conferences

I am familiar with only a few of the many technical conferences held that deal with the Zero Point and Free Energy fields. The one's I have recently attended are the 26th Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference (IECEC), held in August 1991 in Boston, MA; the 1992 International Tesla Symposium, held in July 1992 in Colorado Springs, CO; and the 27th IECEC held in August 1992 in San Diego, CA. As I organized the authors and papers for both the 26th and 27th IECECs in the "Innovative Concepts" sessions for the "New Technologies for Energy Utilization Area," I am more familiar with their papers and contents. The material presented in other conferences, such as the bi-annual International Tesla Society conferences, do relate and overlap with much of the material presented in the recent IECEC conferences. It is my desire that future authors will network and exchange information before they write their next paper, so we can accelerate and converge the work that is being performed in these fields.

Societies and Publications

All the ones that I feel are of importance are listed in the references for your use. Make multiple photocopies of all of the six pages of the references and distribute them.

Free Energy Theory, Experiments, and Devices

"Come on, let me show you where it's at." Well, I can show you what I have been able to find out from the referenced sources within the past three years anyway. I have learned that there is a lot of very sound scientific theory that supports the existence of additional energy sources, ways of interacting with those potential energies, and extracting energy for use. There is also a lot of experiments, devices, and just good ol' fooling around going across the country to try to measure new ways of measuring these new energy sources. There are also devices that have been built, tested, demonstrated, and provided for testing by others - that seem to have passed all of the tests. These will be discussed below. First some truths and definitions.

Energy exists. It can not be created nor destroyed. Energy can only be converted from one form into another. In that conversion process, some energy is lost, in the form of friction or heat, so the efficiency of the energy transfer process is always less than 100 percent. The process (you can envision a box) will always give less energy out than energy goes in. The ratio of "energy out" to "energy in" is always less than one: under-unity. An over-unity device cannot exist. Perpetual motion does not exist. All motion eventually will run down. (Whether you live to be here when it does run down is another matter.) So, let's see. A car battery is a good example. It has so much energy to start with, and it eventually runs down from starting the starter motor and friction in the wire. Draw a larger box. The car runs and recharges the battery because the engine converts the potential energy within the fuel during combustion into crankshaft motion, which is then used to recharge the battery, until it runs out of gas. Draw a larger box. The car can go downhill with the engine off by transforming the potential energy of the hill into kinetic or moving energy at the bottom of the hill. OK. But what about Hoover Dam? It just sits there and creates energy. We don't put any energy into it, except when we built it. And we sure didn't put as much energy into it as we have gotten out of it. And it for sure is not going to last forever. But it's doing just fine now. So is that an example of a Free Energy device with an energy conversion factor of over-unity? Yes or No?

To handle such mind benders, workers in the Zero Point and Free Energy fields have, for better or worse, and probably for the near term worse, have adopted a simple way of describing the results of their research, in terms of what they can immediately measure and see. So there are three categories that are generally expounded upon: "Free Energy Under-unity," "Free Energy, Over-unity," and "Zero Point Energy." (1) "Free Energy Under-unity" would be when I get more energy out than before and I only made a small change to my design, like to increase the overall system efficiency. An example might be those magnets that when placed onto a car gas line give 5 miles extra per gallon. That's Free Energy dude! This appears to be the case for several motors and generators that utilize magnets on their rotating shafts. (2) "Free Energy Over-unity" would be where I seem to get more energy out than I know am putting in. Period. An example would be pushing a car over the top of a hill. When it takes off without you, it appears additional energy is coming from somewhere. And, in all cases, of such experiments, the energy MUST be coming from somewhere in some form. It just hasn't been figured out yet, and the researcher has probably not drawn a large enough box. (3) "Zero Point Energy" refers to the energy that comes from outside your influence: the wiring in the wall; the transmission lines nearby; a large EM signal on a specific FM radio station; the Earth's EM or gravitational field; solar EM energy; or possibly directed energy from outer space. Just because we can't measure it, doesn't mean it's not there.

With these definitions in mind, we see that Hoover Dam is a good example and could be considered by some Dam Engineer to be an over-unity device. A good Dam Scientist would probably point out that the Sun evaporates the oceans and lakes, moves the vapor, makes the rain that fills the Dam, and the potential energy of the water produces the electrical power. The Dam Engineer could

probably care less, and could also say that the Dam is a perpetual motion machine that will last forever; which means at least until he retires and his kids are out of college. The Dam Engineer would say: "The Dam thing runs on Free Energy out of the air! The city of Los Angeles believes it!" But: you know it won't last forever. Neither will the Sun.

So we need to be careful in our choice of words. For the purposes of this paper, a Free Energy device will appear to produce more energy than it uses, because it is not known from what form of potential energy source the other required input energy comes from. Thus, we will allow system efficiencies over 100%, and over-unity energy conversion until we are either proven wrong, or we finally draw a larger box and understand what is happening inside that box.

It is very important here to be a Fair Witness. (Thank you Robert Heinlein!) That is a person who reports exactly what he or she sees; no more, no less. Researchers and investors really do not give a (guess what) about what you think is going on. They want the facts of exactly what you observed. If a device appears to be promising: say so, and report it to be so. If it has a problem, say it seems to have a problem. Only after extensive support, testing, and cross-examination should an experiment or a device be classified or labeled a fraud or a failure. Once labeled as such, they will not easily obtain further support. Be responsible.

Free Energy Theoretical Considerations

Harold Aspden from the United Kingdom (1991) shared insights into the basic factors involved with vacuum field or zero point energy so that: "the 'free energy' challenge to win through and revolutionize the energy scene can involve more people with design skills and resources." He proposes a frontal attack on currently accepted physics, urging: "a theoretical and experimental program to follow projects in five classifications: (1) Non-relativistic energy theory; (2) Ferromagnetic vacuum energy generation; (3) Electrodynamic vacuum energy generation; (4) Electromagnetic vacuum energy generation; and (5) Gravitational vacuum energy generation." He also pointed out the need for much of the work to be proprietary in order to attract investment funds, but eventually the published literature would be augmented by disclosure arising by development on these projects. Aspden (1992) this year described a foundation of a new technology for converting environmental heat energy into electricity. The structure involved, whether in the tested thermoelectric device or the suggested radiation concentration device, uses thin film metal films separated by non-conductive materials. An efficiency of 70% of the Carnot maximum has been demonstrated for the thermoelectric device operating at ambient temperatures with a 20 degree temperature differential.

Moray B. King (1992) presents a very good detailed review of the "Progress and Results in Zero-Point Energy Research" in his paper with the same title, available from Tesla Inc. Moray states:

"Since the advent of quantum mechanics, modern physics has supported the view that the fabric of totality of empty space is not void but contains a plenum

of energy called the zero point energy (ZPE). The energy consists of fluctuations of electric field energy that persists even at zero degrees Kelvin. A question applicable to engineers is can the ZPE be tapped as an energy source? At first this idea seems to be a blatant violation of conservation of energy, but if the zero-point energy really exists as is suggested by modern physics, energy is present and its conversion would not be the issue."

"The surprising cold current effect has been associated with other inventions, such as T. Henry Moray's, using number 30 wire within his 50 kiloWatt device. It might be explained by the hypothesis that the coupling of synchronous ion oscillations with the ZPE can manifest macroscopic vacuum polarization displacement currents, which can surround a conductive wire and be guided by it. Conduction band electrons, lacking stable, radially convergent vacuum polarization lines, have a minimal interaction with these displacement currents, and the wires remain cold. If engineers could replicate this effect, zero-point energy research would receive widespread interest."

"Another area where coherent ion motion is associated with energy anomalies involves abrupt electrical discharges. (This is apparent in controlled water explosion experiments.) Hyde's device was faced with a similar problem of absorbing large voltage pulses in his patented invention. He solved the problem and created an advanced embodiment which produced over 20 kiloWatts of net output power while free running."

"From the concentrated vacuum polarization of atomic nuclei arises the possibility of triggering a macroscopic ZPE coherence with the synchronous motion of many nuclei. Further supporting evidence arises from inventions that utilize coherent ion motions and output excessive energy. The sharp voltage spikes that arise from ion-acoustic activity can be converted by use of circuits such as Hyde's voltage divider. The largest effects might be produced by solid state methods that manifest dual, counter-rotating, acoustical, lattice spinor waves. If synchronous ion-acoustic activity coheres the zero-point energy, there will be many more inventions forthcoming, and a new energy source will be recognized."

It should be pointed out that the voltage divider circuit in Hyde's patent (patent Fig. 6) has been questioned by several engineers. Moray King is assisting a network of scientists and engineers who are redesigning this circuit to replicate and produce a working model of this device.

For some years, Tom Bearden (1991) has worked on an extended electromagnetics theory, involving the scalar component of the quaternion. (A scalar is a number with no vector direction, like speed. A vector has numerical values in each defined direction, like velocity. A quaternion is like a 4-component vector in a real-complex plane space). In MAXWELL'S ORIGINAL QUATERNION THEORY, this scalar component often remains when the directional components zero. Further, it enfolds vectors and functions of vectors inside, in a hidden variable manner. Specifically, Tom has patterned a unified field theory concept upon the previously unnoticed but remarkable early work of E. T. Whittaker. "In 1903 and 1904, Whittaker showed that all present day vector

EM can be replaced by scalar potential interferometry, and that bidirectional harmonic EM plane wave sets could be used to produce a standing wave of force-field-free potential. In modern terms, this shows how to turn EM wave energy into electrogravitational potential energy, then how to interfere two such scalar potentials to recover the EM energy, even at a distance. This unrecognized work is of great importance: when applied to modern physics, it produces supersets of quantum mechanics, classical electromagnetics, and general relativity. Further, all three extended disciplines unify on their common Whittaker subset, in a testable and engineerable fashion." All of Tom's theories to unify electromagnetics, general relativity, and quantum mechanics are summarized in his 1991 paper, which is only six pages long! These are all available from the Association of Distinguished American Scientists.

Bearden (1992) this year points out that: "By utilizing fundamental new definitions for energy, potential, and scalar potential, the mass of the atomic nucleus may be considered a powerful electrostatic scalar potential, referred to as the mass potential. The Whittaker EM biwave structure of the scalar potential then becomes a new and universal internal EM structure for mass, including the atomic nucleus. This structure can be directly manipulated electromagnetically, which allows direct EM alternation of the mass potential, and the nucleus itself. This totally new class of nuclear interactions is briefly explored, and several hypothesized mechanisms advanced for neutralizing or processing nuclear wastes. Additional applications are hypothesized for experimental falsification or verification. We have previously pointed out two successful experiments by Sweet, one for extracting useful EM energy from the vacuum, and one for the production of unilateral forces, including antigravity. We have also pointed out the implications of the approach for possible testable unification of electromagnetics, general relativity, and quantum mechanics. The cited Whittaker theory establishes a greatly expanded but engineerable EM, with external (spatial) and internal (hyperspatial) subsets. Scientists and engineers are urged to seriously study the two cited Whittaker papers and their implications, and to set up experiments to falsify or verify the hypotheses advanced."

A new paradigm and a theoretical analysis supporting experimental tests of the N-Machine was given by Shiuji Inomata from Japan (1991). He points out that H. A. Lorentz's treatment, in which a stationary ether is assumed, gives the correct answer. Even in this case, a new paradigm of science is necessary for the full understanding of the functioning N-Machine.

Kurt Van Voorhies (1991) is conducting his graduate work at a well known state university in the prospects of world-wide wireless power transfer, as first proposed by Tesla. Tesla had designed and was building the Wardencllyffe tower on Long Island in 1900, featuring a 187 foot wooden tower designed to support a 68 foot diameter copper hemisphere. While Tesla intended to use the facility publicly for communications, his secret aim was to implement wireless power transmission. The transmitter was to have operated at 30-100 megaVolts, which Tesla claimed was sufficient for worldwide power distribution. However, when Marconi demonstrated transoceanic wireless communications with much simpler equipment (illegally using Tesla's patents in the process), J. P.

Morgan withdrew funding for Tesla's project. Research indicates that the power receiver requires the most development to demonstrate Tesla's early theories.

Toby Grotz (1991) also presented theory and results of Project Tesla to determine if the Earth's electrostatic (atmospheric) Schumann Cavity can be resonated, if the power that is delivered to the cavity propagates with very low losses, and if power can be extracted at other locations within the cavity. The theory, bases of operation of a transmitter, related computer programs, and component values are all given in Toby's paper.

A theoretical analysis of Tesla's "Death Ray" was also presented by Toby Grotz (1991). By carefully examining historical records, this 1937 design was probably the first attempt to construct a high voltage particle beam device. Tesla's estimates indicate that a 5 meter diameter metal sphere charged to 60 million volts could project a high energy charged particle beam up to 60 kilometers through the air in a given direction.

Oliver Nicholson (1991) summarized two of Tesla's later energy generation device designs, including a turbine-shaped Unipolar Dynamo design for a machine that can continue to produce electricity after being disconnected from an outside power source. This paper is also important because it also describes Tesla's "Coil for Electro-Magnetics," patented in 1893. This coil looks exactly the same as would the counter-wound conical coils of Walter Russell, if Russell's coils were drawn on a piece of paper in two dimensions. (Surprise.)

Don Kelly (1991) examined the theory and operation of an enhanced tank circuit from two dated Soviet papers translated from the Russian. The experiments suggest that the full band of a tank circuit can be utilized to take advantage of a full EMF output over an extended period of time, and then periodically and uniformly re-exciting the circuit as an effective electrical energy conservation method. Don suggests that over-unity operation may be possible by proper adjustment of the resonant driver frequency and time-varying component reactances.

Paul LaViolette (1991) suggested taking a more lenient interpretation of the First Law of Thermodynamics and allowing the possibility that free energy devices could operate at efficiencies exceeding 100%. He evaluates several ways of generating free energy in the context of subquantum kinetics gene energy (photon blueshifting), zero-point fluctuations, Ampere law forces, and electrogravitic gravity field manipulations.

Lynn Surgalla (1991) presented a tutorial on non-linear resonance phenomena which describes the mathematical theoretical techniques she feels necessary for modeling the design, tuning, and control of nonlinear effects.

Jose Zoleta from the Philippines (1991) proposed his TAF-13 device: Triac Alternator Flywheel Motor, as an alternate source of energy. By carefully choosing the components and resonant frequency of operation, he expects to produce 150% or more energy than input into his motor-generator system.

However, I feel that more details and data on his design are necessary to expect his system to provide over-unity operation.

In discussing plans for the quad-disc electrostatic generator, Donald Kelly (1992), described the basic principles of the Wimshurst twin counterrotating electrostatic (E/S) disks, and in addition a twin rotor-to-stator E/S generating factor is included in this composite generator. The positive and negative stator discs on each side of the rotor disc receive E/S transfer from the multiple conductive segments on the outer side of each rotor. The voltage and current amplification functions would be accomplished by twin, large capacitive transformers, similar to those used in the Swiss M-L converter, discussed in the next section below.

An improved method of winding inductors, transformers, and motors was publicized by Toby Grotz (1992). This invention greatly enhances the ability to generate magnetic fields with a given amount of wire. This invention may be as fundamental to the use of magnetic fields as was Nikola Tesla's use of rotating magnetic fields for the generation of alternating current.

George Hathaway in Canada (1991, 1992) has suggested the engineering requirements necessary to begin to investigate and demonstrate zero point energy. He draws together the most practical theoretical aspects of this work, and explains how they are already at a sufficiently advanced stage to allow initial experiments to be designed. He states that the extraction of energy from such sources is really not an ivory tower pipe dream, but more a matter of nuts and bolts. Thus, his suggestions should serve as a sound basis for those engineers and researchers to keep a close watch on vacuum energy physics.

The Integrity Institute is interested in providing the new measurement devices and instrumentation that will be needed to conduct meaningful experiments in these new advanced energy machine areas. Tom Valone (1991) presented an overview of the interests of the Institute, and the various technical areas they have supported and hope to support in the future.

Finally, in the important related area of theoretical financing, Professor Charles Berg (1991) pointed out the relationship between available investment capital in the current conventional energy resource and conservation areas, and possible funding in these new innovative technologies. He points out that: "an innovative concept, as initially applied, usually results in only a small rise in productivity. However, immediately afterward, there follows a wave of rapid improvement in the implementation of the new concept. This wave is responsible for almost all the improvements in productivity that the innovation brings to society. Still; without the introduction of the innovative concept, there would be nothing upon which to improve." To me, his message to investors is: plan on very little return in the short term, and through licensing and networking agreements, reap a harvest that benefits all the World in the near term and thereafter.

Reports on Experiments and Working Devices

John and Kevin Moray (1956, 1991) were kind to allow publication of a portion of their book *The Sea of Energy: the history of T. Henry Moray and his devices*, who from the early 1900s to the 1930s demonstrated to the US press's satisfaction massive over-unity energy conversion.

"In 1901, T. Henry Moray theorized that energy was coming from within the earth. Through continuous experimentation and in spite of the doubts held by the scientific community of the day, he discovered that the energy was not coming from the ground but from an outside source away from the earth. The energy came in continuous surges, like waves of the sea, more in the daytime than at night. At this time Moray had enough power to light a 16-candle power carbon lamp at about one-half capacity. He labeled and defined his "Radiant Energy: The source of energy coming from the cosmos to the earth and radiating back from whence it came."

"Upon completion of his first Radiant Energy Device, many tests and experiments were conducted for the scientific and public communities. Channeling the waves of energy was done by way of an antenna. When set up and connected to the ground, priming and then tuning, the device would draw electrical energy. Results of this experimentation proved that the power generation had not originated from within the device. The device, through channeling radiant energy, produced up to 50,000 Watts of power and worked for long periods of time. For political reasons many people, organizations, and agencies of the day opposed him strongly. Despite the deliberate destruction of the R. E. Device, threats against his work and his family, and armed attacks by unknown assailants, T. Henry Moray continued with his dream of harnessing a usable energy that the world could benefit from, and the same time save the earth from the many methods of energy retrieval which now scar and pollute its land, air, and seas."

(As a side note, Moray's first germanium solid-state device (semiconductor) was submitted to the U. S. Patent Office in 1927, and was rejected on the basis that it would not work without a heated cathode.) (Boy. Am I glad times have changed. Whew!) (That's a sick joke folks!) Wake Up!

A complete description of operational electrostatic motors is given in the book by Oleg Jefimenko (1973). Some small electrostatic motors can be operated using only Earth-field antennas.

Paul Brown (1992) describes recent developments in materials technology that now make it possible to fabricate nonthermal thin-film isotopic energy converters with a specific power of 24 kiloWatts/kilogram and 5 to 10 years working life at 5 to 10 Watts. He states: "This creates applications never before possible, such as placing the power supply directly on integrated circuit chips. The efficiency of the converters is about 25%, which is two to three times greater than the 6 to 8% capabilities of current thermoelectric systems."

In a very impressive and I feel extremely important paper, Paul Brown (1991) described his ability to place radioactive nuclear isotope material into a

resonant tank circuit and extract energy from the decaying nuclide. He writes: "A phenomena known as the 'Beta Voltaic Effect' is used to directly convert radioactive decay energy into electricity without going through a thermal cycle. A great attraction of isotopic power sources is that radioactive decay energy is several orders of magnitude greater than chemical energy." Specifically Paul uses a strong beta-emitting nuclide, like Krypton-85 or Strontium-90 as the radioactive material and places it directly into a tunable LC tank circuit. He claims that results of 50% conversion efficiencies have been demonstrated, and greater efficiencies are hoped for in the future. I have heard that T. Henry Moray had used radioactive substances in his device in the 1930s. I wonder if charged particles or charged ions play an important role in these effects. Moray King (1992) thinks they do.

Recent research has been conducted by Toby Grotz, Tim Binder, and Ron Kovac (1992) in order to verify Walter Russell's theories and experiments. They write: "The experiments that Russell conducted in 1927, which were verified by Westinghouse laboratories, have been repeated. Russell at that time thought that he had found a novel way to change the ratio of hydrogen to oxygen in a sealed quartz tube containing water vapor. Russell's data indicated that, where there had only been water vapor consisting of hydrogen and oxygen in the tube, the addition of inert gasses in the amount of 69% were detected. The use of magnetic fields was shown to produce this effect. The end result of the experiment was to demonstrate a cheap and efficient method of hydrogen production for a hydrogen based fuel economy." Russell also developed and tested counter-wound sets of coils, each in the shape of overlapping cones. The device was based on the "power multiplication principle" discussed in the many books that he had written. According to a memo dated in 1961, the device worked: "because of the false concept of gravity which assumes it to be force of attraction which pulls inward from within instead of a cyclic force which controls the expansion of cold into heat, and the expansion of heat into cold... Nature's first principle of power production and the construction of matter is to produce heat from the cold of space. The heat thus generated radiates back into cold to complete the wave cycle which automatically repeats itself in this ageless universe of infinite continuity." (This is very similar to the theories of Victor Schauburger; Alexandersson, 1982). On September 10, 1961, Walter and (his wife) Lao Russell reported to their contacts at NORAD, that the coils had worked and that the President of the United States could announce to the world that a "greater, safer power than atomic energy" could be provided for industry and transportation. The Russell's were convinced that they had found and demonstrated a new source of energy and a conversion process for what is now known as the zero point energy.

Bill Muller has developed the Muller Motor/Generator and presented a very good review of the theoretical principles in his 1991 referenced paper. His motors utilize super powerful permanent magnets with amorphous metal parts that have practically zero hysteresis losses! Utilizing their design, based upon an odd-even magnetic pole design developed in 1852, they describe the creation of a magnetic balance in the motor which eliminates the work required to remove one pole from the other no matter how large or how strong the magnetic surface would be. I liked how Bill talked about powerful permanent magnets: "It is

only because these super powerful magnets carry enormous ampere pressures within themselves that they are now able to lift their own weight." This supports my view that permanent magnets, including planets, are vast sources of potential energy. The Muller's are very excited about the operational characteristics of their motors and generators, and demonstrated one large motor at the 26th IECEC in Boston, MA. Their paper includes a detailed description of their circuits with voltage and current analyses. They have obtained very high system efficiencies, and state that "Up to this point, there is no reason to expect what is called over-unity either on the motor or the generator." Bill has promised to continue his experiments and keep in contact with interested parties.

The Reed (1991) Magnetic Motor is an electromechanical device that Troy Reed says runs on magnetic power. The author has developed a small prototype and a larger unit that have both undergone several demonstrations and testing programs. He has also filed for a Patent with the Patent Office and the Foreign PTO/EPO. In his design, eight permanent magnets are placed on each of four disks. Two outer disks remain stationary while the two inner ones are mounted on a common shaft and are allowed to turn freely. Videotapes and other information are available.

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Free Energy, Theory, Devices and Progress
Senthil R. Kumar Tue, 2 Nov 1993
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PART II of II

The electrical dynamo patented by Barbara Hickox (1991) is an interesting device. The design includes a central rotating non-conductive cylinder into which small cylindrical permanent magnets are placed. The interesting part is that the magnets are all positioned with one pole outward, and located on two spiral lines down the surface of the rotating cylinder. Barbara claims that when properly designed, single-wound coils in the proximity of these rotating magnets will exhibit power transfers much higher than the power required to turn the cylinder. Again, here is the idea of a spiral or cyclic texture within the substance of existing energy fields.

It must be pointed out here that accurate measurements of high frequency power can be difficult to make and results can be inferred that are very much in error (Triner & Hansen, NASA, 1977). All measurements of input and output voltages and currents must be very carefully performed.

The Bedini free energy generator (1991) was also discussed. Complete plans are given for the construction of a free energy system. While not an over-unity device, the battery recharging circuit does allow a battery to operate for a much longer period of time than it normally would, thus giving the user that much more energy for free. However, it was pointed out that certain circuit components, such as the transistor numbers, may be in error in these plans, and that a brand new battery must be used. Refer to Moray King's 1992 paper for more details.

Gary Johnson (1992) reported that electrically induced explosions in water exhibiting free energy are relatively easy to produce with a 2 micro-farad capacitor charged to 10 kiloVolts. "Expanding steam does not seem to be the main cause for the explosions. Similar explosions are obtained with significantly different peak currents, which raises questions about the longitudinal Ampere forces being the primary cause. It is therefore conceivable that we are tapping a new energy source." (Of course, this technique may not be the optimum one to extract this energy. But it could lead us toward a better understanding of this source.)

Professor P. T. Pappas from Greece gave an informative review of the theory

and his experiments with the creation of energy in sparks and discharges. Pappas points out that in Maxwell's theory, it is assumed that there is continuity and the closeness of the path for the flow of every current. He examines the Cardinal current force law of Ampere, and claims that energy creation is considered as not binding, but as possible, according to this Cardinal law as an alternative principle to the continuous creation hypothesis of Astronomy. Various inherent arc oscillations are presented as direct evidence of energy creation.

Wingate Lambertson (1991) discussed the WIN Process as a solid state method for converting zero-point energy into electrical energy that has been developed over the past 19 years. He places a semiconductor ceramic barrier with a parallel capacitance between an oscillating tank circuit and a power supply. He has included test results that indicate a power input of 84 Watt-sec producing an output of 810 Watt-sec, for an over-unity ratio of 9.6.

Rheta Jacobson (1991) summarized an evaluation of Tesla Bladeless pumps and turbines. As these pumps use the fluid friction to operate, she finds that: "no other pump or engine can match the longevity, economy, size, safety, silence and vibration free performance of these devices."

While not specially related to energy conversion devices, Glen Rein (1991) presented results of his research with cell culture bioassays and the effects of time varying quantum potentials. I feel this work is extremely important. A modified caduceus coil was used to test the hypothesis that bucking (opposite) electromagnetic fields can cancel their vector fields and generate a time varying quantum potential (the "A field," for those in the know). These experiments prove the existence of the "A field" that Tom Bearden and others refer to that has been excluded from the simplified EM equations (thanks to the simplifications of Heavyside) taught in physics today. The coil was shown to dramatically stimulate the growth of lymphocytes in culture cells, both directly in proximity and indirectly through storing its information in water. For those in the health fields: think very carefully about what is being said here! Then contact Glen!

Bruce dePalma (1991) points out that the key to understanding and explaining the baffling situation of anomalous excess electrical energy generation in free energy machines lies in a re-interpretation of magnetism as not being a property of the magnet, but of space itself. The Primordial Energy Field is then also distorted as a consequence of the spatial reaction to the centripetal force field existing within a ROTATING magnetized conductor. Bruce says that a N- machine/Space Power Generator is an electrical machine which has the capability of producing electrical energy with significantly less mechanical power input than the presently employed induction machines. In 1978, he constructed such a rotating device, the Sunburst machine. In 1985, tests were performed under the direction of a well-known Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Stanford University. The test report quotes: "Known for over 150 years, the Faraday homopolar generator has been claimed to provide a basis for so-called free energy generation, in that under certain conditions the extraction of electrical output energy is not reflected as a corresponding mechanical load to the driving source. During 1985 I was

invited to test such a machine. While it did not perform as claimed, repeatable data showed anomalous results that did not seem to conform to traditional theory. ... DePalma may be right in that there is indeed a situation here whereby energy is being obtained from a previously unknown and unexplained source."

While my research estimates that N-machines usually report over-unity conversion ratios of 1.00 to 1.20, Bruce reports design improvements that could result in a machine with an output/input power ratio of 5:1. Many fundamental questions in electromagnetics are reopened by the implications of the experiment with a rotating magnetic conductor. For those interested in delving more deeply into these questions, I recommend reading Bruce's paper, and his paper reference's 14-18.

Tom Valone (1991) also presents theoretical and experimental data that he has obtained with a Faraday disk, or homopolar generator. He obtained a measured back torque of 0.17 N-m for a 25 Watt generator which is in agreement with his theory. Tom is one of the few researchers who has been doing accurate measurements on such devices within the US today. George Hathaway (1991, 1992) is also continuing to perform various experiments in Canada.

Richard (Scott) McKie (1991) has designed and tested a small model of a PODMOD device: a Power On Demand MODule. The circuitry invokes Tesla's theories of electron flow, resonance, and magnetism, combined with modern theories on high frequency electronics and radio antennas to generate power directly, without the inefficient conversion of energy from other sources. A US patent has been filed and granted. Scott claims to be able to generate output power as much as 4,000 times the input power. Prototypes have been built and tested, including independent tests by accredited specialists. Plans are currently underway to build full-scale commercial PODMOD units, to be housed in standard 40 foot shipping containers, each having a continuous base-load generating capacity of 10 megaWatts.

Don Kelly (1991) presented a very good review of the Methernitha free energy machine, also known as the Swiss M-L Converter, or the "Thesta-Distatica." The spiritual and communal group of Methernitha is located in Switzerland, and a videotape might be available from Don at the Space Energy Association that summarizes their community and shows the device in operation. An English transcription of that video is also available (Methernitha, 1989). The device contains two counterrotating disks (about two feet in diameter) that are set in motion by hand. They continue to spin thereafter, and the machine generates usable power that lights or powers small tools. The device appears to operate continuously and generates a continuous 3 to 4 kiloWatts power at about 220 Volts and about 10 Amps DC. From an analysis of Wimshurst electrostatic generators, this would require a power increase factor, or over-unity factor of about 20. Groups of investigative scientists from Europe and Japan have been allowed to examine the device in the 1980s, and have all verified these claims without understanding the machines principles of operation (Nieper, Hans A.,1981).

Methernitha is committed to not release details on their device, as they

believe that present mankind is not ready for such advanced energy technology. Their point of view is adequately summarized in a quote from a typed letter from Methernitha in 1988:

"To surprise present mankind with a free-energy device would literally mean to pour oil into a world which is already set on fire in too many places and domains of human life. What mankind needs is peace, peace of mind to start with, to have a chance to find back to nature and god, and not more and further technological support in his strife for pleasure, which would rather drown him in an ocean of noise, over-action and pollution in general. If you can not accept this point of view please discover a new 'free'-energy device by yourself. The responsibility for its publication with all of its consequences will then be yours only. May peace be with you. Methernitha

From the videotape (or the transcription published in 1989), Methernitha states:

"This wondermachine is lurked from nature, nothing else. Nature is the greatest source of power as well as knowledge which man has, and it still conceals many secrets, which are only revealed to those, who approach and tie in them with highest respect and responsibility." "In order to understand nature and to perceive its voice, man is obliged to experience silence and solitude, and it was there, where the knowledge about this technology was obtained." "To the educated physicist many a thing of this machine may seem impossible, maybe even crazy. Maybe he is also offended by the conceptions used to explain the whole. Only partly we could use the concepts of conventional physical terminology in order to explain and define only approximately the functions and properties of the various parts of the machine." "It has to be remembered that the established sciences were already many times forced to change or give up some of their very fundamental concepts. Think about Galileo Galilei, in order to name only one example. Our human society almost condemned this man as a sorcerer and magician, just because he investigated and discovered a truth which seemed unacceptable by the established science of the days." "The book of knowledge is not wrong, but it is incomplete, and therefore allows to draw wrong conclusions." "We are part of a new era which brings to light many new facts and new knowledge. The clothes of nowadays science have become too tight and should be stripped off, just like the larva of an insect does with its skin. Only this will allow a true metamorphosis to take its course, and finally, at the limits and at the destination of all worldly knowledge, a universal and unlimited spiritual science, radiating and beautiful, just as the completed imago of an insect, may give its blessings and benediction to a renovated humanity."

Tom Bearden (1991) described a Vacuum Triode developed by Sweet. I have seen Tom's videotape of this device in operation, when it was operating. Tom considers the highly nonlinear nucleus of the atom as a pumped phase conjugate mirror (PPCM). He likens this effect to a triode tube since the amplified phase conjugate replica of the signal wave is much like the amplified output of a triode, and the input to a PPCM is much like a triode's grid signal input.

Sweet has developed working devices based upon this vacuum triode concept utilizing paired barium ferrite magnets and resonant circuits. It should be noted that in order for the device to work, the magnets were preconditioned by an undisclosed process. Devices have been reported and demonstrated to reliable witness that have produced continuous 6, 500, and 5,000 Watts output from a nine volt DC battery. Through Tom's theoretical suggestions, the circuit was modified to test possible antigravity effects. The test results performed by Sweet alone indicated a 90% weight reduction of the device itself, from 6 pounds to about 20 ounces on a spring scale, when the external load was increased from 0 to 10 Watts. To my knowledge, no further tests have been performed with this device, as Sweet has had severe health and family difficulties.

Devices Worthy of Future Study

It is difficult to separate which devices should be considered as more important or better to research than the others listed in this paper. All have potential merit and application. However; for a first step, what is really needed is repeatable experimental evidence of a new potential source, to produce the so-called zero point energy, free energy, or over-unity effects. As funding is presently limited, the lack of resources limits our research to simple and uncomplicated devices. I would recommend the following devices, in order of increasing complexity and financial commitment, as worthy of careful attention and rapid duplication:

Kelly's Soviet Resonant Circuit, A Computer Model and Analyses;
Bedini Free Energy Generator (Brand new motorcycle battery);
Hickox's Electric Dynamo (US Patent No. 4,249,096);
Kelly's Soviet Resonant Circuit;
Russell's Counter-wound Overlapping Conical Coil Designs;
dePalma's and Valone's Homopolar Polar N-Machine Generator;
Brown's Radioactive Decay Resonant Circuit (US Patent No. 4,835,433);
Hyde's Electrostatic Energy Field Power Generating System
(US Patent No. 4,897,592);
Sweet's Vacuum Triode;
McKie's PODMOD Generation Device; and
Methernitha's Swiss M-L Converter.

Summary

Of all of the devices reported herein, I know of none that have been adequately tested and accepted to allow unconditional support of their claims, nor have any of these devices been replicated or reproduced by another party to confirm their operation. The devices that appear most promising appear to be held as proprietary or secretive for financial, legal, or philosophical reasons. This very frustrating situation is being actively overcome by the creation of a dedicated and growing network of interested scientists and engineers, that are providing accurate and honest information transfer, pooling resources, and looking ahead to create, organize, and provide adequate financial support that works.

Business Plan

What is needed is an international organization that is committed to the study of these fields and the support of its researchers. Such an organization cannot survive within the United States alone. What is proposed is a three step plan: (1) The creation of an annual advanced energy conference to bring together those who will openly discuss ideas, experiments, and devices; (2) The creation of an international non-profit corporation that would support these activities and extend and network these conferences internationally; and (3) The creation of a financial dividend structure that would allow all participants to gain from the success of others. Research and advancement done at the expense of others must become a thing of the past.

Acknowledgments

I thank all of the researchers and authors that have promoted these ideas and have placed themselves on the line in the face of so-called adversity. I also thank the staff and promoters of the IANS for conducting this conference, and I thank Tom Bearden for allowing me to take his place during this conference in his absence. Finally, I thank myself and my higher guides for allowing me to be able to continue to increase my consciousness, to learn to accept knowledge without fear, and to accurately transmit that knowledge to others.

Appendix

INSIGHTS INTO THE PROPRIETARY SYNDROME

By KEN MacNEILL

Cadake Industries
Winter Haven, Florida

To give you some background on myself, I have been interested in the energy situation since I can remember. I have built all kinds of devices, solar energy panels, windmills, photovoltaic arrays, flywheel devices, and also carburetors of which I will talk on Sunday. In my background I am an accomplished tool and diemaker, moldmaker, been involved in Design Engineering for the past 12 years, primarily in the automation area.

My first real involvement with other people in this alternate energy area was at the Toronto Symposium in 1981 where I met George Hathaway as well as over 100 other people that believe in the impossible according to orthodox science. Since that time I have made myself aware of just about everything that is happening in this field, and believe me there are some really fantastic things going on. The rediscovery of some of the technology that was lost in the past is finally coming to realization, for instance the Tesla technology, the Hubbard device, the Moray approach to tapping into the free energy supply that we're sitting in without even knowing it.

A friend of mine gave me a real insight possibly without even knowing it. He

said the problem could only be solved by just considering the problem of weighing a glass of water at 500 feet under water. Here you are under water with a glass of water: how do you weigh it???

The analogy is the same for us. Here we sit in the vastness of the cosmos on top of one of the biggest magnets known to us and we are like the glass of water. We are in the vast ocean of energy. Look around us and watch just the weather for instance, the next thunderstorm, think of all the electrical potential being wasted. That energy is there; it is very real.

Tom Bearden, one of our upcoming speakers, may have illustrated it quite well by the bird sitting on top of the wire with 13,000 volts going through it. We all know that it could kill him but it doesn't. I am positive that within this group will be the ways and means for making the energy situation of the future change.

Now to the other side of this coin. Why has not this technology been allowed to become established? We have to look at the 'profit motive' involved. If we have free energy, how will they charge for it? What will happen to the billions of dollars that the utilities and oil companies and the government backing these establishments do if we can give the people independence from the chains of having to pay for energy?

One question that has been uppermost in my mind for the last year has been the rhetoric given by our elected representatives about the energy situation and the amount of money given to small researchers who could possibly give us a viable approach to becoming energy independent. Who gets the government money?? Let me get a little audience participation in the question. How many of you have all the money you need for research in the energy area? Everyone who has please stand!!!! Now let me mention a few of the names of the companies that get the money. See if you recognize them: Exxon, Gulf Oil, General Electric, Westinghouse, TRW, Exide Storage Battery, all manufacturers or producers of fossil fuel products. We need to get away from the fossil fuels for the future and get into something that can indeed give us a future because we are rapidly depleting not only our natural resources but our air and water. All because of burning fossil fuels. We fund our universities and colleges in the most directed of ways. If you want to explore the possibilities in some of the more esoteric areas, for instance the ones you will be hearing about in the next three days, there is no money for that. WHY??? Because of the possibility that we might succeed. What would our government do if all the American people could go back and forth to work, heat their homes, run their businesses without paying taxes on gas and oil? Consider the fact that all of the gas stations would go out of business or would have to find other ways of making money. Many complimentary businesses would also fold. But alas, this is America. What are we here for??? To perpetuate Big Business, Big Government, or to advance toward the future, not expending all of our natural resources but to save them to make the goods of the future. Coal and oil both can be used for making all kinds of things besides fuels; the list is endless.

It is my feeling that the technology may be already here and may have been

shown to the government. It even may have been introduced to our patent office and turned down. Because as you know, there is no such thing as a perpetual motion device. And I agree with the premise because forever is a long time.

But there are surely some of the devices or parts thereof that have been introduced to the government or to big business in the past which have been shelved. Tesla's transmission device is a classic illustration probably best known to this group. What happened is that they removed the money from him to do his research and effectively stifled this remarkable man. How many other times has it happened to someone not so well known? At this moment, there are over 3,000 devices or applications in the patent office that have been branded as security or put under wraps by the secrecy order, Title 35, U.S. Code (1952) Sections 181-188. What is security? How is it defined? I have had many inventors or other scientists tell me that they did not want to discuss their invention with me or others because they might lose it to us or we might tell someone else before they got it onto the market. Believe me, it won't get there by going through the patent process. It is my feeling that if such a device were introduced at this level, then it would be put under the Secrecy Act. I don't know that I am correct in this assumption. But I cannot imagine a government like ours wanting to commit financial suicide. So what better way than to brand something as a secret?

I would like to read the Secrecy Order to you so that you may better understand my concern. Please pay close attention. I think it is very important. To you or anyone!!! Consider your receiving this:

SECRECY ORDER

(Title 35, United States Code (1952), sections 181-188)

NOTICE: To the applicant above named, his heirs, and any and all of his assignees, attorneys and agents, hereinafter designated principals:

You are hereby notified that your application as above identified has been found to contain subject matter, the unauthorized disclosure of which might be detrimental to the national security, and you are ordered in nowise to publish or disclose the invention or any material information with respect thereto, including hitherto unpublished details of the subject matter of said application, in any way to any person not cognizant of the invention prior to the date of the order, including any employee of the principals, but to keep the same secret except by written consent first obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, under the penalties of 35 U.S.C. (1952) 182, 186.

Any other application already filed or hereafter filed which contains any significant part of the subject matter of the above identified application falls within the scope of this order. If such other application does not stand under a security order, it and the common subject matter should be brought to the attention of the Security Group, Licensing and Review, Patent Office.

If, prior to the issuance of the secrecy order, any significant part of the

subject matter has been revealed to any person, the principals shall promptly inform such person of the secrecy order and the penalties for improper disclosure. However, if such part of the subject matter was disclosed to any person in a foreign country or foreign national in the U.S., the principals shall not inform such person of the secrecy order, but instead shall promptly furnish to the Commissioner of Patents the following information to the extent not already furnished: date of disclosure; name and address of the discloser; identification of such part; and any authorization by a U.S. government agency to export such part. If the subject matter is included in any foreign patent application, or patent, this should be identified. The principals shall comply with any related instructions of the Commissioner.

This order should not be construed in any way to mean that the Government has adopted or contemplates adoption of the alleged invention disclosed in this application; nor is it any indication of the value of such invention.

It is my feeling that something on the order of a so-called 'free energy device' would receive this treatment. My only approach would be to go to the public domain. That is, get the information or the device out there to enough people that they could not stop you. This group looks like the best group to give this information to. Hopefully it will forthcoming in the next three days.

Transcribed from: PROCEEDINGS; The Second International Symposium on Non-Conventional Energy Technology, pp 125-126.

I have been told this was presented on September 23, 1983.

Contact Ken MacNeill at Cadace Industries, P.O. Box 1866, Clayton, GA 30525.

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See also:

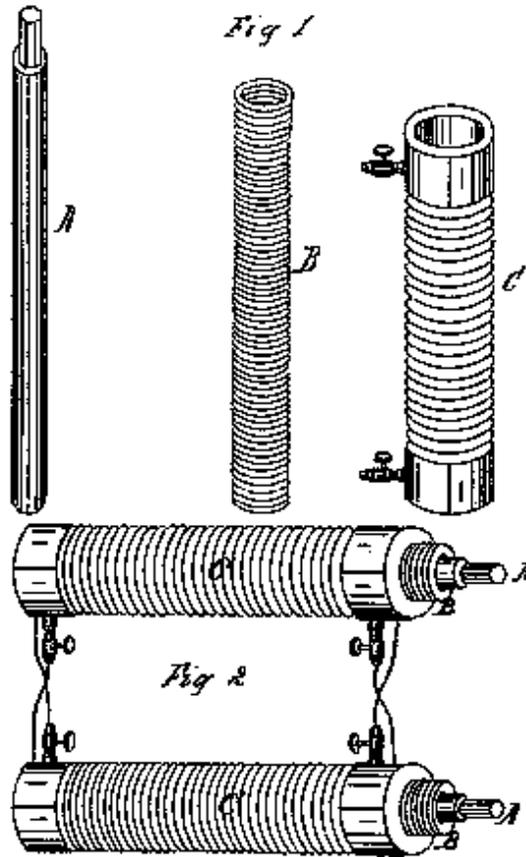
"A Critical Review of the Available Information Regarding Claims of Zero-Point Energy, Free-Energy, and Over-Unity Experiments and Devices", a paper by Patrick Bailey, posted to UFO-L net, October 8, 1993.

Electro-Magnetic Battery

Over a hundred and thirty years ago Daniel McFarland Cook of Mansfield, Ohio patented an "Electro-Magnetic Battery" that he stated "produces a constant current without the aid of a galvanic battery". His patent number 119,825 was issued on October 10, 1871. Did he really make something that continuously produced electricity? This was eight years before Edison invented the light bulb. Did he actually build this, or was it just an idea that in reality does not work?

This is of his patent:

DANIEL McFARLAND COOK.
Improvement in Induction Coils,
No. 119,825. Patented Oct. 10, 1871.



Witnesses-
Professor -
A. Mack -

Inventor-
Daniel McFarland Cook.

Daniel McFarland Cook, of Mansfield Ohio
IMPROVEMENT IN INDUCTION-COILS

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,825, dated October 10, 1871

To Whom It May Concern:

Be it known that I, Daniel McFarland Cook, of Mansfield, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio, have invented an Electro-Magnetic Battery, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to the combination of two or more simple or compound helices and iron cores or magnets in such a manner as to produce a constant electric current without the aid of a galvanic battery.

Figure 1 represents the different parts of a compound helix and iron core. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my invention.

In carrying out my invention I do not confine myself to a particular mode of constructing a helix or helices, or to any particular size of wire, observing only that the quantity of wire in the several helices is sufficient to produce the results, using less or more wire in the helices to suit the purpose for which they are designed; also using such material for insulating the helices as will secure a proper action. I prefer, however, in common, to use the same size of wire in the construction of either simple or compound helices. In the use of the simple helices for convenience, and to favor the insulation in the resistance to obtain a sufficient tension and quantity of current for action, it is desirable to use a long iron core, A, Fig. 1, say two, three, or even six feet in length, and two, three, or more inches in diameter; also a large copper wire: of good conductive quality, the wire being well insulated with silk, shellac, or paraffin only, the latter being objectionable as it is liable to be melted by the heating of the helix while in action. The iron core A may be a solid bar or a bundle of iron wire, the latter giving higher tension to the current with equal length and fineness of wire. In any event the wire may be fine or coarse; but I prefer to use No. 16, or even heavier wire, as the result is powerful in proportion to the size and length of the wire. In the use of the compound helices it is preferable, in some cases, to use a small wire, say No. 30, or even less, for a primary helix, and No. 16, or even larger, for a secondary helix. By this combination the initial secondary current of the primary helix being very small in quantity in comparison to the terminal secondary current of the secondary helix offers but little resistance to the terminal secondary, hence a quicker action is secured; or the primary helix may be made of un-insulated wire coiled into a solid helix, being insulated only between the coils, in which case there is but little or no opposing initial secondary current. Helices alone with large quantities of wire will produce similar results. A ribbon spiral may be substituted for the secondary helix, say of three, six, twelve, or twenty-four inches in width and of any convenient length, but always of sufficient length to raise the tension of the terminal current to a degree necessary to reproduce itself by its action on the primary helix. In the use of compound helices it is important that the secondary coil should be wound on in the same direction as the primary coil, and that the poles or wires should be connected to the opposite poles of the primary coil B. The action will then be as follows: The terminal secondary current of the secondary helix C will circulate through the opposite primary coil B, while at the same instant a terminal secondary current from the primary helix B will be developed and circulate through the opposite secondary helix C, both currents flowing in the same direction in the opposite helices B C, and produce a combined magnetic action upon the iron bar A in the center; the opposing initial secondary currents of the two helices B C being overpowered do not manifest themselves in the main circuit D of the battery, there being eight distinct currents developed in the action of one entire circuit of the two pairs of helices, two terminal and two initial secondary currents to each pair of helices, the four initial secondaries constantly opposing the circulation of the four terminal secondary currents; but the initial secondaries being of much lower tension and less in quantity than the terminal secondary are consumed or taken up by the terminal, leaving a sufficient surplus terminal to overcome the resistance of the primary wire and charge the bar A to a degree necessary to reproduce itself in an opposite secondary coil. By this means a constant current is kept up in the several helices. The coils may be composed of from five hundred to one thousand feet or more primary coil, and less or more secondary coil, in any event the more coil and the better the insulation the more powerful the result. In the use of simple helices, or two coils only, any size wire may be used, only so that the insulation is effectual and the quantity of wires is sufficient. The longer and the larger the wire or coil the more powerful the result, one thousand or more feet being preferable. The poles of the two helices being connected the action is the same as in the compound helices, there being but four currents developed, two initial and two terminal currents, the latter flowing constantly in the same direction – in effect there being but one current in the same direction.

The mode of producing or starting the action in the helices consists in the use of a steel or electromagnet, or a helix, around one of the helices, and causing a secondary current in the enclosed helix by means of a battery current in the outer one; the action then in either the simple or compound helices increases in quantity to the maximum capacity of the wires to conduct with the existing tension of the current. If, now, the circuit is broken the current instantly ceases, and can only be restored by the same means that it was first produced; hence to allow the use of the main circuit for common purposes I introduce a rheostat or resistance of any kind into the circuit, so that a small portion of the current only will flow along the resistance, by which means the action in the helices is feebly maintained when the main circuit is broken, and instantly restored when it is closed to its full force. By this means the action becomes in effect the same as the common battery currents, and may be used for similar purposes. For the purpose of preventing the heating of the helices caused by the intensity of the action, and to prevent circulation of the initial secondary currents in the main circuit, a rheostat of any convenient form may be made to

constitute a part of the main circuit D. The alternate changes of the iron cores or magnets may be used for producing electro-magnetic motion, or motion to a wheel of any suitable device.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is –

The combination of two or more simple or compound helices, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

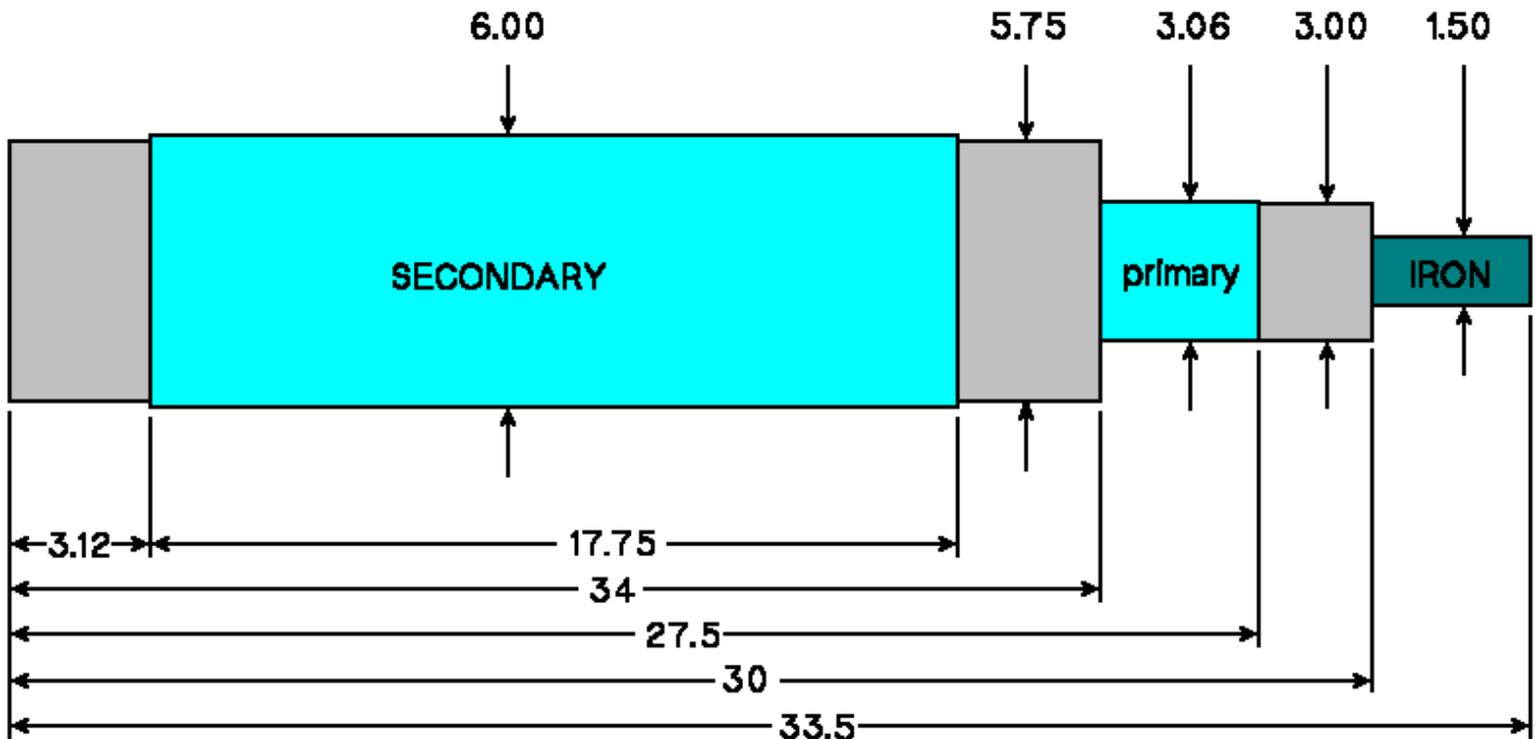
DANIEL McFARLAND COOK,

Witness:

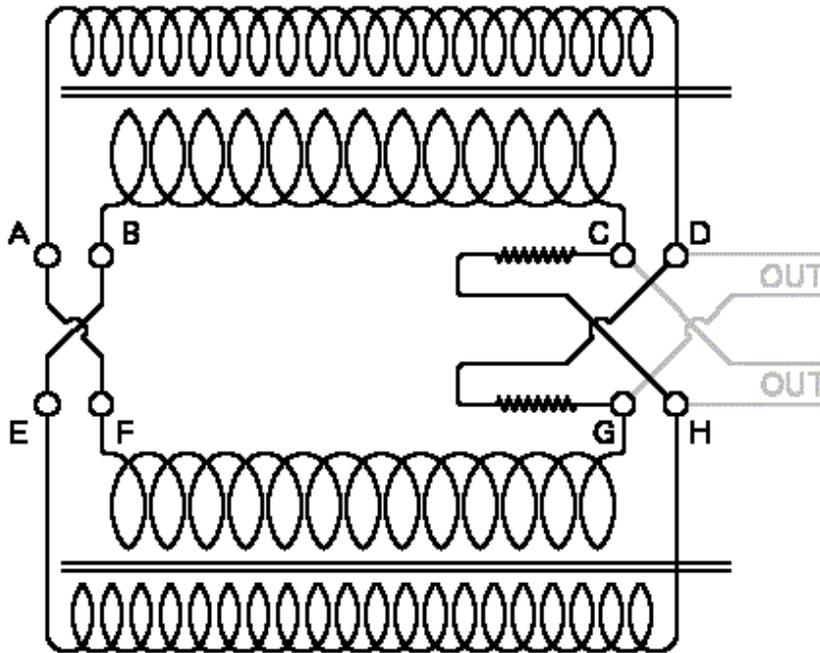
A. J. Mack

J. W. Jenner

After reading Mr. Cook's patent, this is my interpretation of how to build his device. Comparing a full scale copy of the patent to the dimensions in the patent, and assuming the dimensions mentioned are both bigger and smaller than what Mr. Cook may have build, it appears that the patent drawings were made at about 1/10 scale. By scaling the patent drawings, the following dimensions are my reconstruction of Cooks device. Start with a 33-1/2 inch long by 1-1/2 diameter rod of 8620 steel, or use steel wires bundled together. Wrap with 30 inch wide Kraft brown paper until 3 inches diameter. Dilute some white paper glue with water and use in a spray bottle to glue the Kraft paper while wrapping. The primary is then wrapped using about 800 feet of 22awg (.027 inch) magnet wire, one layer, for a length of 27-1/2 inch. Then wrap with 24 inch wide Kraft paper until 5-3/4 inch diameter. To make the secondary, take 600 feet of 12awg copper wire and flatten between rollers until it measures about .12 wide by .04 thick ribbon. If the rollers are cone shaped it may be possible to flatten and coil the wire at the same time. Coat the wire with a spray-on insulation. When dry, slide the wire coil into place and glue in place with more spray on insulation. Or wrap using 14awg house wire? Make two coil assemblies.



Now wire the two coil assemblies as shown below. Try to start the device by swiping a powerful magnet along the coils or the core. Try different resistor values. Try shorting the outputs. Try putting light bulbs across each of the two outputs. Test with meter.



These plans were drawn up on 8-12-01. I have not built this. I do not know what it will do. I have a feeling this just might work as Mr. Cook says. Why would he spend the time and money for a patent if it did not work?

An electric current flows thru the wire producing a magnetic field. Then the electric current goes around the circuit and flows thru the wire again producing more magnetic field. The back EMF stops the flow of current. Then the magnetic field collapses driving the electric current backwards thru the second coil going around the circuit again and again. Once again the magnetic fields builds up. The back EMF stops the flow of current, then reverses it. And we start all over again. The electricity is used over and over. The more it is used, the stronger it gets. It only stops when the circuit is broken.

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Psionics, Adepts and Techno-Shamans

This paper was delivered to Metropolitan College in June 1998 and to Michael Penrose College a month later. An edited version appeared in the journal of the Ordre Martiniste S.I., Autumn Equinox 1998 edition. Since the original version is quite short I have used that here. Members of the SRIA would do well to recall the remarks of the Senior Substitute Magus, Andrew Stevenson, after I had finished the Metropolitan College delivery, to the effect that overlooking is a very dubious practice with unforeseen (and unforeseeable) results. He was most specific in advising against it. Additionally, he recounted to me an anecdote from his own experience, reinforcing his point.

For millennia men have been inventing steadily more complex machines to make life easier for themselves, but only now, in the late 20th century, have we turned to exploration of the mind and the development of 'mind machine'. New Age developments have taken this from something clearly scientific in the 19th and 20th century sense of the term, into totally new directions ... or are they really so new? 'Psionics' is easier to define than 'Techno-Shaman', but it is just as hard, or even harder to pin down exactly what it is. 'Psionics' is the science of mind machines, but what is a mind machine, in the sense of a psionic device?

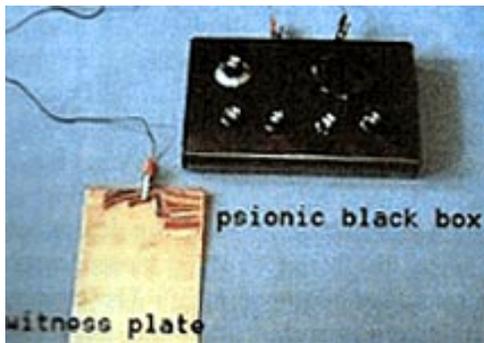
I have a 'mind lab': a device which uses a variable speed beeping sound and a synchronised flashing strobe, designed to adjust brain waves to a pre-determined level, in order to achieve mental effects such as relaxation, visualisation and self hypnosis. Established psychology agrees that brain waves do readily follow such stimuli and experimental proof of telepathy includes the transmission of patterns induced in this way from a sender to a receiver in another building and tracing the results on an EEG. My mind lab is, without doubt, a working mind machine. It is equally certainly not psionic, at least as the term is usually used.

Another scientifically understandable and readily available electronic mind machine is the one intended to develop lucid dreams. (a 'lucid dream' is one in which the dreamer knows that s/he is dreaming.) While the subject sleeps, a scanner looks for rapid eye movements - a reliable sign of dream activity - and, when they occur, a strobe breaks into the consciousness of the user without waking him/her. Variations are marketed by a couple of different importers and at least two small UK companies manufacture and sell them. Now the device does work ... at least it works electronically - you'd have to ask a serious user whether it actually develops lucid dreaming. Again, however, I doubt whether one could call this a psionic device.

We are all, I think, accustomed to the idea of dowsing rods and pendulums. They approach closer to what is meant by 'psionic' and one might even call them that. However, the function of a pendulum or rods is to access information already in (or at least available to) one's inner mind, and I wonder whether this is true of every case of those instruments and machines commonly called psionic. Possibly it is.

As an example of what is really meant by psionics, consider the 'psionic black box' (so called because the prototypes were cased in black plastic boxes - the colour may be immaterial, except that 'black box' hints at mystery and power, and that may in itself be significant.) The electronic circuitry of most does not

make any sense scientifically. There is usually no power source and often not even a complete circuit. It consists of a flat copper plate about 8 or 10 cm square (called a 'witness plate') connected by a wire to the box. There is also a copper headband with button magnets, likewise attached by a wire. The box itself has a number of dials and knobs, usually about four, and a rubber or plastic 'thumb pad'.



The idea is to:

1. Place on the 'witness plate' something appropriate (eg: a photo of the person you seek, grid reference of the place you wish to visit telepathically);
2. Put on the headband;
3. Turn the first dial, at the same time rubbing your thumb across the 'thumb pad' until your thumb 'sticks', and stop there. (Nothing can prepare you for the first time your doensing rods swing across or twitch of their own volition - likewise nothing can prepare you for the first time your thimb 'sticks' ... but you'll know exactly when it happens to you.;Repeat for the other dials/knobs;
4. Having set the dials, relax (with the aid of a mind lab if you like) and visualise. One often successful trick is to imagine yourself outside your own front door. See it in every detail. Imagine yourself floating up. See over your roof and take in the view. Drift into bluesness and then start to come down to earth ...

Now, what part does anything scientific play in all this? The answer is, I suggest, 'not much'! Appearance seems more important - it should look as if it works: for an individual of the late 20th or early 21st century, science, electronic circuitry, knobs and dials, all serve the same function as special robes, the right colours, music, gems and incense play for the adept.

One of my sons is building a psionic back box with a more complete circuitry, using crystal diodes, like a crystal radio set, and variable capacitors - whether it works any better remains to be seen. Amongst the bigger names in psionics is Charles W. Cosimano. Searching 'psionics' on the Internet one runs across his name repeatedly. He wrote a specialised book called 'The Psionic Magician's Gadget Pattern Book' in which maintained that the circuitry is totally unimportant. He suggested cutting Patterns from cardboard and covering the card with aluminium cooking foil. Cosimano insisted that everything (except the magnets on the headband) were just props, though the same procedure had to be followed in use as if the device 'worked' (in scientific terms.) You will probably see a pallel here with magical working, where the whole of an operation can be carried out inside the head of an adept visualising each step.

The book *Psychic Warrior* by David Morehouse describes experiments in psychic distant viewing run, he claims by the US Military and in which he was personally involved. The book appeared on one of the book club lists in the UK last year and the reader might be forgiven for thinking it fiction, but for a CIA Press Release of September 1995, admitting that such experiments took place. The September release played down the importance of such tests, but one dated December 1995 came from one of the remote viewers and gave rather more detail. This later press release makes it clear that:

- (a) Such experiments were successful to an un expectedly high degree and;
- (b) The ability is latent in most people, and;
- (c) Most people can be trained to develop it.

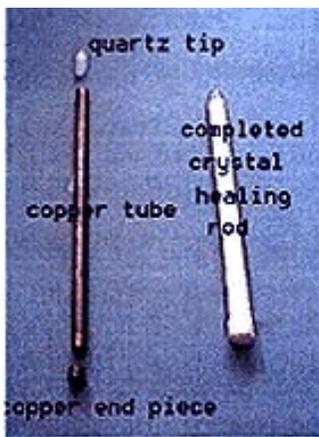
This technique was said in the December 1995 Press Statement to be 'psychotronic' and that the word is of Russian origin. Apparently, psychic research spending by the Soviets rose year on year throughout the late 1960s and the 1970s, to the extent that CIA realised that the Soviets were getting results. This was, don't forget, the height of the Cold War and the CIA was worried. American research was first into what the Russians were studying - Western Science was so sceptical about psi abilities that the CIA was too saheepish to indulge in original research itself.

However, Soviet spending on psi skills rose from 60 million roubles in 1970 to 300 million roubles by 1975 and the CIA began to panic. They concluded that Russians must be getting results to invest such large sums, and they seem to have feared ridicule less than the prospect of being left behind. They initiated their own programme ... David Morehouse was involved in this work.

The book Mind Trek is by Joseph McMoneagle, who was the US military's foremost 'Remote Viewer' from the mid-1970s to his retirement in the the late 1980s to continue his experimental work and to found an enterprise remote viewing commercially. A 1980s edition of the book described his participation in the Stanford Research Institute experimental programme and how he learnt to do remote viewing. After the CIA programme ended, the book was revised and described (as far as was possible without giving away official secrets) the CIA programme and his part in it. One of the more interesting claims he makes is that most of the elusive Scud missiles hit during the Gulf War were found by remote viewers, not satellite observations. The book does, incidentally, indicate a training methodology.

McMoneagle tries to distance himself from anything occult, to make his experiences 'scientific' and to introduce a whole new vocabulary to his work - but you would see some very traditional ideas behind his words. A major theme in a paper of mine to Metropolitan Study Group last year was that science (or at least the leading edge of it) is now saying much the same as we Rosicrucians have always said about reality and related issues. I suggest that much of psionics involves re-inventing the wheel and giving it a new name for the new millenium. Psionics and psychotronics appear to be describing different aspects of the same thing. At the risk of upsetting techno-shamans, the CIA, the US military and Joseph McMoneagle, all appear to cover the same ground as the adept does in the practice of magick!

Another major tool in the psionic tool kit is the crystal healing rod. You take a length of copper piping about 30 cm long, cap one end, stick a quartz crystal in the other end, then wind a thin strip of leather round it to insulate it, decorating to taste. This is the basic psionic tool. Its builders and proponants claim variously that it was widely used in Atlantis and that it is a psionic particle accelerator. The rod is aimed at the place where healing is needed and the user visualises a beam of white light projecting from it. The argument is that the 'machine' is operated by the mind of the operator.



A techno-Shaman uses psionic tools, but functions in traditional shamanic ways. If one is to take such writers as Carlos Castaneda seriously, some of the present day shamans use mind-altering drugs, as shamans have traditionally done. Generally those used are the naturally occurring ones, like the seed 'buttons' of the peyote cactus or 'magic mushrooms', but the couple of people I know who use a shamanic approach appear to do so without resort to drugs at all.

There is an overlap between Psionics and New Age 'religion', but the borders are blurred. Some of the UFO interest groups use psionic devices, but I find it difficult to take the written explanations of their interest seriously. In general they have no point of contact with New Age Shaman, who might well use crystals generally and the healing rod in particular, channeling, drumming, dance, meditation and one of the New Age Tarots or similar divinatory systems, like runes.

For many on the traditional path, the ritual robes, the Waite-Rider, Golden Dawn or Hanson-Roberts Tarot Decks and the right incense, the right images and guardians on the right path to the correct Sephira with the appropriate God-Form ... these are the kind of correspondences which tune the mind in to the objective, whatever that might be. I can make some psionic tools work, but I tend naturally towards the established path of the Western Mystery Tradition. For many others, brought up in the shiny world of technology and computers, the need is for the electronic gadgetry of the world they know, rather than what they see as medieava superstition. Maybe it will work for them - the evidence of psychotronics and the Stanford Research Institute and the CIA programme appears positive.

NOTES:

There are no direct quotes, but I have drawn from the following:

Crystal Warrior; Michael G. Smith & Lyn Westhrop; Llewellyn Publications, St. Paul, Minn; 1992

Mind Trek - Exploring Consciousness, Time and Space Through Remote Viewing; Joseph McMoneagle; Hampton Roads Publishing, Virginia; 1997

Press Release of Ingo Swann; 1 December 1995 (available on the Internet)

Psionic Magician's Gadget Pattern Book; Charles W. Cosimano; International Guild of Advanced Sciences; California; 1994

Psychic Warrior; David Morehouse; Michael Joseph, London; 1996