

Bedini Monopole Forum

**Digest
Of The Posts
Of
John Bedini
and
Peter Lindemann**

Mostly the posts of JB and PL, with a few others as prompts or explanation.

NP 44

Stefan,

I just do not understand why you continue to bring up Newman in this group. If you would test the two machines, you would find that neither machine is over unity. Just because you can measure the heat in water does not mean over unity.

I agree with you about it looking like over unity, but this is what radiant and reactive power does. If truly the Newman machine was over unity then your test would allow connecting the output back into the input, but that does not work. Since the power on the input side does not match the power on the output side It can not be done, as you found out.

The difference between the Newman machine and my machine are as follows. I have a patent and Newman doesn't, I do not do miles of wire, I do not need a commutator I do not use a commutator, there is no RF in the circuit and I need none. The pictures you want everybody to look at indicates to me that you're not looking at an RF signal, but you are looking at the ring out of the coil, known as a damped wave from the inductive collapse.

If you would just switch it the way I say you would not need miles of wire and the motor would run if you built it right and it would not be a Newman motor. So my question to you is why don't you let the people learn about this motor energiser, and I say energiser because that's what it is. This device is just to charge batteries on a C-20 rate. So Please let the people learn this process on how to charge batteries with this energy and do not try to confuse this with Newman. John Bedini

NP 49

Stefan.

I do not think we are talking about the same thing. Going to the page you have sent me too, bucking coils, these are indications of damped waves if you spread them out, yes they will charge capacitors and run lights but you do not get the same effect using them, try medical circuits they work well there.

I can see that you are going to be very insistent on this subject, very well have it your way, I have pointed out to you that the two things are very different in what they do. I said that the radiant energy is in a gas form in nature, many times on Keelynet, you cant use it until you compress it and trigger it out, when you compress it "as in a coil". The first thing that appears is a radiant reactive pulse leading the switched on signal from the transistor switch (no damped waves) at which time the radiant component and reactive component go away, the current destroys the radiant, go read Tesla again, it was stated very clear that the power house switch operators were killed by the radiant reactive pulse before the current enters the system.

It is up to you to pick this off before it goes away, this is exactly what my circuit does using the battery impedance as a capacitor, it charges batteries with this radiant component compression pulse.

This is not about who is right or who is wrong it's about correct science and what it really means. So far you have brought up Newman and now Gene N trying to prove something to me, I don't buy any of it, you either want to do science, or do you just want to chat. This is really unfair to the people out there that want to learn about charging batteries with little or nothing. I'm not saying that I know everything but I have 35 years under my belt on this subject. I have built many working machines to watch this effect and what it does, most of everything I have made public, because I believe in mankind.

Your not directing me to anything I have not seen before, you are just confusing the issue with people that are trying to do something to save themselves in time of need, and need is now. If you want answers then just ask, do not elude to pages that show nothing that is not even similar. I have been designing and engineering things for over 40 years so I should know what I'm looking at. Now I have pointed out to you exactly what this device is so what is the problem? don't believe me just go look John up you'll find out what I did all these years. There is no mystery in this energy and you will soon find this out. Time is running out so lets all work together, I said to Sterling that I would help, and that's what I'm going to do with people on this group.

So please do not confuse the issue, I'm not going to debate it with you. I see it as you have your theory, not a working devices yet, and I have mine with working devices and patents. I'm going to help clear this whole field up from the mystery and voodoo that has been placed on people in need, and need is now. I only need to speak the truth about My work and allow the people to make some energy even if it is small at first. This should be common knowledge and everyone should know it. Just like you go down and buy a flashlight battery at the supermarket. One tip of advise, do not let simple things fool you.

John Bedini

NP 57

Stefan.

Yes we always measure with something better then that, gravity indicators can be misleading, so we use a BK carbon pile tester to make sure the charge is really in the battery. This type of meter loads the battery to the amp hours required. As I said to you run the experiment for yourself and find out if it charges the secondary battery you do not need a lab to do this work. You are running in circles with your theory and math equations. I might remind you again the two machines have nothing to do with each other one theory does not apply to the other, they are as different as night and day. I can say safely, that the TUV test was right on the money, it plainly states that one battery used as a primary source can run the machine and charge four batteries at the same time in the secondary circuit. I can see that while I was posting this information in the public forum you were busy chatting, so I'm glad your catching up. Also the back EMF pulse in this system is useless since there are two independent loops not using common grounds and inverted from each other. Now I'm done chatting about this, as I said it's not fair to the group trying to study what is going on.

Also Sterling is right about making this solid state. What Sterling has built is a radiant reactive oscillator open loop to nature in the front end he need's some help but he has learned from this, good work Sterling. Sterling was telling you the truth about coming to visit here we have what we say we have. Also as I have said that it takes energy to trigger it out, the only thing that will ever be Over Unity or FE will be a permanent magnetic motor running on it's own, do you have one? A wire collecting charge from the atmosphere charging a battery, wind power, solar cells, waterpower, these are real free energy devices, but again somebody must pay for this, so it's not free.

I have combined my work since 1984 into one machine to make it easy to build, no timing circuit, no capacitors, just a simple straight froward circuit to experiment with and learn from. This is all I can say, just do the experiment. Best of luck to you in your efforts Stefan.

John Bedini

NP 60

Sterling,

Did you write this?

"Input current is steady at 0.11 amps. Output current is steady at 0.04 amps. Yet the discharge/charge rate of input/output batteries respectively is nearly a mirror image, inching, if anything toward increased average voltage within a run. Perhaps this mirror image effect is a result of the negative terminal of the charging battering being connected to the positive terminal of the input battery. Yet the effect was not seen in the straight 6V system of Experiment 1, in which the average voltage steadily decline. One thing that needs to be looked at is the drop in average voltage from one set to the next. This is probably where the expected losses will show up."

If you did write this, let me just direct your attention to your own data. Your meters are CLEARLY SHOWING that "electrically" the output of the system is only 36% of the input, but, the output battery is charging at almost the same rate as the input battery is dropping. This indicates that the "radiant infusion" is making up for the difference.

Right now, even if you are not quite at break even, your system is running at a COP of about 2.6 ($1/.36 = 2.77$) And this is before you have even optimised the circuit. So, the COP of the system IS the Radiant Gain! All of your "electrical losses" are almost already compensated for, but the Radiant Gain DOES NOT show up on the "electrical meters"! But it does show up IN THE BATTERIES! Further fine tuning of the circuit can raise the COP even more.

John Bedini

NP 65

Koen, Horace, Etc,

To all in question, this is why I will not supply Stefan any charts, waveforms, etc..... It is simply not true, as I have been posting this information for years on my Internet site. All one must do is LOOK. If I read the answers from Stefan carefully, it looks like he is unwilling to devote his attention to anything I have

said to him. I have answered his questions with complete honesty at every turn. I told Stefan that we use a very special meter to determine the charge in the secondary battery.

That meter is called a BK Precision Battery Capacity Analyser, Model 600. What is so hard to understand about this and what more proof do you need that the battery is REALLY CHARGED, knowing the meter reads the battery's capacity in amp-hours? The second thing here is this. The circuit is right in front of your eyes. This circuit does unexpected things. You can only discover these things by building one and testing it on your own lab bench.

No amount of "thinking about it" will penetrate the mysteries. Coming to criticise me over Stefan's problem is not the answer here, because it goes much deeper than this. Stefan has a vast lack of knowledge in this field, and apparently, so do you. The ONLY way for you to remedy this, is to build the device and study what it does. This is what I have done for 35 years!

I have stated plainly that I want nothing to do with Newman or his theory or his test results, and the machine is not over unity in any way. How many times must I say this?

I will say this in plain English again for you both. Go through My pages. You will see pictures of the wave-forms. You will see every machine I have ever experimented with, including the "bucking field" generator. You will see everything I talk about. I do not just sit here and draw diagrams that do not work. I test everything. I do original work, and patent it. When I "duplicate" someone else's device, I report it and give credit to the inventor, like my "Adams" replication. I don't obscure other people's work, like Stefan's goofy "Easy Meg", which has no technical similarities to the monumental work of Tom Bearden.

I did not give Sterling bogus information when he arrived here to see if my devices were real. I sat right here and let his engineer watch batteries charging, hooked up to the scope so he could see the wave-forms. I sat right here and showed him how the circuits work. I sat right here and explained everything I could within reason. But this company has millions of dollars worth of stockholders. Sterling and his group signed "Non-Disclosure Agreements" before the demonstrations. I gave Sterling permission to start his public replication project for the "School Girl Motor." The idea that I have some nebulous obligation to disclose everything about this technology on the Internet is pure fantasy. When I DO give you "step one" on the path to this discovery, you refuse to take it. This proves you are not even ready to take "step two", much less a complete disclosure. The fact is, you wouldn't understand what I am doing now, anyway. So why disclose it?

I have posted the Kron work on my pages, along with the wave-form pictures. You obviously don't know what it all means.

These systems do NOT capture "back EMF". Back EMF is not capturable. My patents say that my motor captures Back EMF because THAT is the only

claim the Patent Office would accept. In reality, Back EMF is a term in electrical science that refers to the effect that reduces the current draw in a traction motor as the motor speeds up and generates a counter voltage that opposes the applied current. THAT is "back EMF." My systems do NOT use this process.

Koen, you are correct when you say that I am quoting Tesla correctly. But it goes much deeper than that. I actually understand what Tesla was saying and my systems tap the same Radiant Energy that Tesla discovered. Stefan is clueless as to how this works, and has never listened to my suggestions about how this works.

There is NO free electricity produced in these systems, or any other system that I know of. I have stated this repeatedly. The only thing these systems produce are a series of "high voltage spikes" that have no current associated with them. Voltage without current is the nature of Radiant Energy. This is what Tesla said. I call this "reactive power" because it does not represent voltage and current simultaneously, that could be measured as WATTS. This Radiant Reactive power WILL charge batteries, light light-bulbs and other things but it DOES NOT meter as REAL POWER. This is why your math is useless! So please, quit quoting your theories and analyses to me. My light-bulbs are on. Are yours? You are welcome to believe in your theory, but I KNOW that Tesla was right about the nature of electricity, and how to successfully tap its useful fractions. If you would just build the motor the way I have said, you could begin to learn about this too.

Beyond this, I am done CHATTING with you. Leave the people alone who are trying to learn this. Your ignorant comments are of no use. That's as nice as I can be about it.

John Bedini

NP 73

Dear Group Members,

I agreed to help you and Sterling build my patented "Mono-Pole Motor" so you could begin to learn about how Radiant Energy charges batteries. The PESwiki pages that give my basic design are correct and can be used as an excellent starting place for all beginners in this field.

However, it saddens me to see that this forum has become a clearinghouse for "other topics" which I believe will not help the learning process. Therefore, I have decided to leave the group. I remain willing to help anyone who is actually building a replica of my motor, but I can no longer spend ANY time responding to other subjects.

Good luck. I believe I have given you all the necessary tools to prove to yourselves what I have been saying. Just stay focussed on the experimental process and let Nature teach you the truth.

John Bedini

NP 127

Sterling,

The test is right, this is exactly what happens to the batteries, unless you have a damaged battery. Do you think that Peter's golf cart can go 12 miles on one charge in a normal condition, with a normal charger. (This is no surface charge like all experts are claiming.)

I don't think so, before I was asked to take down my pages at Icehouse .net because of 23 complaints for some unknown reason, all these tests were posted up there. I did show the demonstration with light bulbs the same way your chart is showing now. Peter's golf cart could barely make 4 miles before, so where is the energy coming from? I think it is just like Peter and I told you.

I told everybody you can not measure what is happening **to** the battery. Look for the explanation on the energiser in my next post to your group, the normal math does not fit.

I will only discuss the little school girl motor and nothing bigger or how it has been done here, but I will tell you how this energiser works and why it works. So get ready to shake your heads. And also I do not expect to have anybody change my words around and take credit for the discovery that I worked on for years that I will disclose to the group. When I post it everybody will know who did it.

John Bedini

NP – peter +/- 120

Brett,

You have "hit the nail on the head!" This project produces a set of circuit conditions that accomplishes what Tesla referred to as "inductive fractionation" of electricity. In this process, radiant energy is released, but not separated from the flow of electron current. This produces a modified form of electricity that has a lower density of electrons than normal. As the ratio of radiant-to-current rises, the battery charges better than with current alone until it peaks and then falls off. Pure radiant with zero current does not charge the battery very well. But there is a significantly large window where an enhanced battery charging phenomena appears.

It is this "electron deficient" form of electricity that comes back out of the machine that this project explores, and its unusually high capability of charging batteries. Optimising your test model to charge the back battery best while draining the front battery the least is the object of this project. Once this is accomplished, studying what happens to the battery when it is charged this way is the goal. The "Bedini School Girl Motor" is a learning tool. It teaches you the truth about the nature of "electricity" and that it is really much more than simply the flow of electrons.

Peter Lindemann

NP – Peter – 212

Brett,

Glad to help. You are asking the right kind of questions. Here is my best shot at answering them.

1) My book consistently refers to the radiant spike LEADING the pulse. That is true. The high voltage transient that leads the pulse is a much purer form of radiant energy. This circuit actually feeds this pulse back to the first battery in opposition to the forward current. With a fast scope, you can see it across the battery.

The high voltage transient produced from the collapsing field of the coil is also radiant, and it is in the same direction as the current delivered to the second battery. John refers to this as "reactive power" because the voltage transient is very short, followed by the current.

The voltage transient that is visible on the scope is really only the "transverse artefact" of a radiant, longitudinal wave. These longitudinal waves are very electron deficient, and therefore do not register well on electrical meters and scopes that are looking for the passage of electrons to give you a reading.

I'll get to the rest of your questions in the morning.- Peter

NP 231

Sterling,

Yes I have done this experiment, but doing this you invoke the 'lamellar currents' rule, this is from Kron not me. This means that you break up the currents into branches. Each 'lamellar' scalar current" is additive to equal the sum of the total.

The Heaviside current surrounds the wire, this is almost like reactive power, the digital meter has a very hard time reading this. The system is a "Unity System", what you put in you get out, but you are losing a lot with clip leads and bad wiring. If you want to see what is charging your batteries you need a scope. **The output wire positive is run through the centre of a solenoid coil of many turns this will couple at 90 degrees with the Heaviside current.**

What you will see is a ringing wave that is charging the battery, it is not electricity in a true form it is pieces of electricity. What is this current? It is made up of mostly scalars this couples in the batteries when it meets the next scalar that it can couple with, this is what charges your batteries. You wanted to know so here it is.

The next part of the system is more mysterious, I will save this for a later time. I did show Susan today what this wave looks like. I idea here is to charge the secondary batteries as fast as possible from one primary battery. The faster the charge, the more power you can use. This means speed with the motor/energiser.

The energiser is an open loop system so it can expand this type of wave. You must have this type of wave with a Radiant type systems, just look at a Tesla Coil output you will see it, in many ringing waves. It takes Quaternion math to see this, along with the magnetic fields of the Motor/energiser.

John Bedini

NP – Peter – 236

Dear Gerhard,

John and I took a look at your battery charging graph on the wiki page. We believe that your batteries are fully charged. We draw this conclusion from a number of points, which you can use as points of reference for the future.

- 1) The voltage is over 15 volts.
- 2) The big dips in voltage during the process, which are large impedance drops in the battery, have all but stopped.
- 3) The voltage has dropped slightly below its peak, and is not regaining its former top value.

These are the best indicators. Also, feel free to put your ear right up to the battery. If you hear any sounds inside the battery, it means the electrolyte is boiling. Also, a sure sign that the battery is at or near its top voltage.

Sterling must have misunderstood what I told him when he said that the voltage would "drop at a slow, steady rate". It should essentially plateau slightly below its peak value and hold steady.

I hope this clarifies the issue for you. - Peter

NP – Peter – 264 – in reply to post following it

Sterling,

Your conclusions in this post are on the right track. The purpose of this project is to demonstrate a motor with an energy recovery system. You have succeeded in building the system correctly.

The only relevant questions are:

- 1) Does the second battery charge as the first battery goes down?
- 2) Does the second battery charge faster than the metered current suggests it should?
- 3) Does the unmeasurable portion of what is charging the second battery ALMOST make up for the losses in the system?

If your test data suggests that the answer to these questions is "yes", then you have succeeded with the project.

That is all this "school girl motor" was ever meant to do, and all we ever said it would do.

As far as we can tell, your very first test data showed all the necessary truths.

Do you know of any other system that does this well or better? If someone out there is reading this, and knows of a better system, then please bring it forward.

A number of people who have been working with this system quietly, are beginning to see the performance enhancements that appear in the battery. That is where we said it would show up. There is NO meterable OU coming out of the machine.

I hope this helps people stay focussed on what is real and possible with this project. - Peter Lindemann

NP – source of previous post

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "Sterling D. Allan" wrote:

Ken,

Please bear in mind that having one battery on the front end and one on the back end was my idea, and was based on a false understanding of what Peter had told me. I thought he had said he had one battery on the front and four on the back, and that he then took one of the four to the front, to then charge FOUR MORE on the back. You can see why I was so enthused at the outset of this project.

However, that is not the case. The four on the back take turns moving to the front. That is still interesting, significant, and worth pursuing. (Note, while that has been performed on a different iteration of the Bedini circuit, for six months continuous, it has not been done by Peter or John on this particular set-up.)

Before being set straight, I was thinking, "Sheesh, if they can do it with four, then it should be a breeze to prove radiant energy coming in." That is why I designed my first experiment the way I did (one input and one output taking turns). Obviously that did not work -- the net battery voltage drained over time.

First, the batteries were not conditioned; second, even if they had been conditioned, there is not that much excess energy coming into this system to be able to do that.

From what I gather, by the time you have system losses (friction, resistance), it will be very difficult to prove that exterior energy is coming into this system.

The purpose of this system is to teach us the fundamentals of how all this stuff works.

Once we do that, John and Peter have indicated that they will walk us to the next step, where we will see some better effects.

Ironically, this set-up is so difficult to find the effect that I will be surprised (and pleased) if we ever do. It certainly is not cranking out excess energy, which is what we are looking for eventually in some system somewhere.

If there is a system that does that, that is far more effective in yielding free energy, that someone is willing to open up to a project such as this, I would jump on that one in a heart beat.

No disrespect intended for Peter and John.

I'm trying to help save the planet, and the fastest path to that objective energywise is the one I hope to promote.

We've invested a lot of time in this project, and I'm close to being able to run the tell tale test for this particular device. If this becomes a seed for much larger discoveries and funding for many such projects, then great. I sure hope we are successful in proving something here. I hate to think all this time is spent characterising an interesting battery charging system that is nothing more than that.

Sterling

NP Peter – 957

Dear Sterling,

Thanks for dragging John and I back into the group by slandering us. You do have egg on your face, and you have no one to blame but yourself.

Back before this whole thing started, you were very frustrated and voiced to me your doubts about the whole field. In response to this, John and I invited you to visit our shop and show you our research into Radiant Energy. We said from the very beginning, "we do NOT talk about free energy." We showed you at least 10 working models of rotary machines and a number of solid-state chargers. They all worked as we said. We tested many of these machines for you and your engineer. We allowed you to see and photograph whatever you wanted.

We have always told you the truth. As for OU, John HAS had machines here that ran for 60 days without stopping, running on ONE battery and charging FOUR batteries. I told you directly that I tried for over a year and a half to duplicate this process on my own and FAILED. It is not as easy as it looks to get the system working perfectly and batteries working perfectly to get to this point. When you asked if you could build one, John offered his help and we suggested that you do the whole thing QUIETLY, on your own, UNTIL you got it working right.

You disregarded our request for a quiet research project and started the Bedini_SG group. I told you if you did everything out in public view, you would probably FAIL. But your mind was made up. You had falsely assumed that John's and my warnings about the difficulties you might run into were just attempts to stop you from SAVING THE WORLD. But that was only one of your miscalculations.

Your Bedini_SG motor actually does EVERYTHING it is supposed to do.

First and foremost, IT WORKS! Second, it runs like a motor and recharges a second battery. Third, it produces mechanical force at about 25% efficiency, measured as foot-pounds per second out in relationship to watts of electricity in. This is an aspect of the machine you have never attempted to verify. Fourth, even though the MEASURABLE electrical output meters at about 30% of the input, the secondary battery (under ideal conditions) charges at over 90% of the input. This discrepancy is evidence of our statements that the Radiant Energy is 1) present, 2) responsible for most of the battery charging effect, and 3) non-responsive to the standard meters. This is the basis of my statement that "you can't prove it!"

My analysis of your model is, that when the mechanical output is added to the optimised battery re-charging effect (not metered electrical output), the system is operating at about 110%. I have no doubt that many of your tests fall far below this, but that does not disprove anything.

In the last few months, John and I have built two large, multi-coil machines. One of them runs on 24 volt, 450 amp-hour batteries and charges a second equally large battery bank. The second one runs on 24 volt, 1600 amp-hour batteries and charges a second set of equal size. This last unit is our first set of experiments with a battery large enough to run a solar home! At the end of the charge cycle, these 1600 amp-hour batteries are boiling at 31.2 volts!

I'm sorry you disregarded our advice dozens of times throughout this process. I'm sorry you're broke, and have spent too much time on this project and not enough time providing for your family, something I begged you not to do months ago. I'm sorry you misinterpreted so many of my statements and are now reporting them as lies and evidence of my lack of knowledge and integrity. I forgive you.

There are people in this group who are making progress. To all of you I say, keep up the good work. To all of the rest of you, I say please find something more interesting to do than stay here bothering "us lemon lovers". Life is short and God expects our best.

My conscience is clear. I have tried honestly to share what I know about this subject in a clear and concise way. That I have failed to transfer a perfect mirror image of my understanding directly into your minds is my only fault. I admit no other errors.

Peter Lindemann

NP 443

Answer to some questions,

The magnets around the wheel are only used for a trigger signal. What is driving the wheel is hidden from your view, what is hidden from your view is also the charging signal.

The driving force of the wheel is scalar or magnetic south poles between the north poles. Make yourself a timing light by taking a green or red led with a 330 ohm resistor in series with it. Place skinny white strips down the centre of

the magnets around the wheel, connect the led across the coil and then tell me where the coil pulse is and what is driving the wheel.

The force that is driving the wheel is the same force charging the battery. Do the test take one fully charged battery and one discharged battery, hook them up and see if you get one to one if you do you have just seen a unity machine, but please do not leave out the wheel rotation in you calculation, mechanical power is equal to work done, its a figure of 29% so what kind of machine have you built? You will find that the scalar south is driving the wheel and not the north pole.

John

NP 462

Jack,

When using the output from the energiser you can not use an inductor in line with the batteries, diodes OK. The diodes just isolates the batteries, the branch currents are the sum of the total, the more the branches the better the power transfer. This also means that the output can not be hooked to a transformer of any kind, you will blow the circuits up with the 2N3055 transistor. I'm trying to make this very simple as Sterling suggests in his post. Just make the circuit the way it is drawn, start out slow before changing anything. The energiser needs the impedance of the battery to work right.

John

NP 808

The hall switching,

In my lab notes on the old internet pages you will find a circuit that uses a trigger coil to drive the bi-polar switch, these are all workable circuits. The bi-polar switch will allow you to put the 20% back Emf back to the primary battery increasing the run time by 20% and that's it.

I know that you all have been asking for torque out of the motor/energiser, you can do this with hall or opto- electronics. But you do have a motor at best 29% efficiency and no recovery to the secondary battery.

Sterling posted an article about monopoles somewhere on his site, I just can remember where. Monopole motors can develop power if built correctly, this requires special magnetic structures which we can not build with the use of home equipment. In 1971 my lab notes indicate that if you take two north poles and force them together the output will be a monopole north scalar 4 times the power of the original magnet, this can be built and used on the school Girl Motor.

Someone else posted that they added magnets to the wheel the speed increased and the current went down. This is true the energiser went into resonance where it should be, then the battery charges faster, also the south scalar increases. This is the window where you want to run the motor/energiser, this is the peak of the bell curve where the motor/energiser works best at.

But we can do this....

Neo magnets will not work in these conditions, because of the iron pole pieces. I don't know if sterling pulled all of my patents, but in this patent it shows the two north poles pushed together to form a modulated north pole scalar beam for the audio industry. When I talk about pushing the north poles together this is where the narrow beam emits from. Please leave the coil off the magnets if you try this. Watch out for the super glue to stick them together.

The magnets are going to look a little awkward on the wheel. It is wise to remember that one scalar north can not generate any power, without the opposite one, the two get together and make a magnet, north and south poles. But it can charge the iron pole in the coil for the trigger, it's just charge and discharge of the iron pole piece to get this motor/energiser to work. RS it is just a motor driver with recovery to the primary battery. It is called the north pole motor.

John

NP 511

Jim,

The south pole scalar is the force that causes the motor/energiser to rotate, that force is equal to the charging radiant force, no current. Some have asked about, how do we get motor torque. If you want torque then you give up the radiant charging. Another words if you add current to switch the north pole as a motor function you will lose the radiant charge and you can only have what the normal reversal of the coil is, in back EMF, that is about 20%. Again if you use the motor function you will have no radiant energy for charging, please do not confuse the two functions.

John

NP 963

Marcus,

First things first, There is a lot more going on in the front end of the motor or oscillators then can be measured, there is power returning to the primary section so the meter is in error. There is a type of PWM across the input lines, output is much different and can not be combined with the input. Trigger signal is again much different. If done correctly you can tap these useable currents, each one is different in form and is not additive. **If you have a variable inductor and a small light bulb across the inductor you can adjust the input impedance, say on the positive line input.**

You will find that any wire leading to the machine has this problem, unless you use water pipes for the wires. The impedance of the output wires is the next problem, you must match the impedance of the load within one mill- ohm, this means big cables in and out. The energy floats over everything, the scope may not sample fast enough to see it. Ben Is right about impedance problems. On are big machine the coils hiss, can't get rid of it. You can sometimes feel this energy build up, acts more like a gas around the wire, just like Tesla said. Hope this helps you

John

NP 970

Marcus,

The system consists of 24 1600 amp hour batteries, the box you see in the picture is a control manual switching box. the machine is constructed with 1" Plexiglas because everything interferes with the energy recovery. the load panel is lighting 1000 watts of light bulbs we have a maximum of 2.4 kw we can use, the coil arrangement is something that I can not talk about, the control is one device, as I said the coils must match the battery impedance within one mill-ohm impedance. the wire is number 6 ott stranded wire. the battery impedance is 1mill ohm on the square batteries and 3 mill-ohm on the round batteries, this is because of the plate difference in the cells,

The big machine runs at 770 RPM, the multi pole small machine runs at about 2,500 RPM. The big machines input current is 10 amperes, the little machine 5 amps. I go by a standard voltage on the cells and only measure one cell at a time to tell the state of charge. I do not agree with Yo Tango on what is going on, applying AC to the batteries is not good idea and the battery does care what is on it's terminals. I can see that Yo Tango only understands the basic textbook concepts. I said that it looks like PWM, it is not, and it is not AC.

I measure the cells by differential equations I can tell you the state of charge from one moment to the next. We only use 10% of the big batteries at 1600 amp hrs. The batteries can deliver 210 amps at 24 volts continuous for 8 Hrs, running these batteries at 10 amps is way under their C20 discharge rate.

The cores are welding rod as I have always used, if you use a neo magnet you saturate the core the trigger does not work right. We pull power from the primary cell while the machine is running charging the second battery bank.

Marcus this is not about current charging the battery. All the battery books state you must supply electron current to the battery to charge it in a reverse mode, the battery does not need any electrons, so you can't put any more in them. If you put more electrons in the battery they just boil and each time you do it they are dyeing a slow death from heat you can not force the chemical reaction, you must lower the impedance of the battery to a state where it thinks it's charged, and it is charged.

The mechanical power of this system is limited to 10%. The magnets are made by me and I can not go into that, but I can say that it is standard material. Look on the small machine you see that 1 amp light bulb, it is in series with the trigger signal this controls the impedance to the trigger coil, works like an old tube oscillator circuit.

I also have gone through all the post on the group, to determine what the confusion is, my answer later on this one. **The duty cycle of these machines is 11% on input.** The idea is to not burn up much input power, the return is way over 450 volts in tension across 1 mill-ohm on the secondary batteries.

The SG is just a simple energiser to get an understanding of what is taking place in the trigger and output. The next question you asked, why do I not tie the grounds together, because when you do that you have no hope of a unity system, it's known as a closed loop system, these systems run under unity and always will. Over Unity or unity systems are always open loop systems just like nature, as soon as the group learns this the light bulb will turn on. Ben has not chimed in but **this is all about the impedance of the system.** Marcus I got over what people think of me a long time ago.

This group has been given more information on my systems than anyone on the internet could ever hope for. I work on this system 24/7 without rest, so I should know what is going on in the system. The small scale systems need to be tuned just right to work in unity. I do not know what you are doing in your system so I reserve any comment.

One last comment, The answer is all about the impedance in the cells, the lower the impedance the more power you can get from the cells, once again you can not put any electrons back into the battery, it already has what it needs. If you force electrons at it, it will boil away the water in the cells causing heat, heat will damage the process that takes place in the battery, each time you do this the battery will become weaker and weaker until it is useless. This is why there is a space under the cells so the damaged parts can fall off until they short out your battery.

John

NP – Peter - 975

Dear Sterling,

Of all the Free Energy systems developed in the last 100 years, Nikola Tesla's discovery of Radiant Energy is one of the most profound. When I became interested in this subject 32 years ago, the mythology of Radiant Energy was well established in the literature, but the METHOD for its production was UNKNOWN!

Since that time, two threads of independent research have come together to clarify the truth about Radiant Energy. The first thread is the monumental, experimental work of John Bedini and the theoretical modelling of Tom Bearden. The second thread is the unsurpassed literature research of Gerry Vassilatos and the experimental reproduction of Tesla's Magnifying Transmitter by Eric Dollard. In 2001 I published my book "The Free Energy Secrets of Cold Electricity" tying all of these threads together with the nearly forgotten work of Ed Gray's EMA motor.

This book reclarified the TWO fundamental methods for the production of Radiant Energy discovered by Tesla. This process is generally referred to as the "fractionation of electricity". Tesla discovered that this process could be accomplished in two ways, generally named "inductive fractionation" and "capacitive fractionation."

The schematic we gave you for the Bedini SG group is COMPLETE and the

system produces Radiant Energy by the inductive fractionation method. I'm sorry the science is over your head, Sterling, but we held nothing back from you.

Radiant Energy is a huge reservoir of potential in the Earth and can be tapped directly from Nature or extracted from ordinary electricity. The key to the EFFICIENT extraction of this energy is IMPEDENCE MATCHING! John and I have stated these things repeatedly.

Wisdom teaches that trying to introduce a student to "lesson 2" before he has learned "lesson 1" is a waste of time. History teaches that poor students always blame their teachers for their lack of education. What more can I say?

We found the door, and we walked you right up to it. The fact that you still do not know how to walk through to knowledge is not my fault. It is true, that from a historical point of view, "we all stand on the shoulders of giants." But that does not give us all equal vision! Civilisation was not built by the mediocre whining their way to enlightenment!

I appreciate the good you have done, Sterling, in bring more people's attention to this process. We never told you we were giving you the final set of plans for a self-running power supply. We told you we were giving you the complete plans for a system that produces Radiant Energy so you could study the phenomena. Radiant Energy is similar to electricity in many ways, but it is also different from electricity in many ways. They both will light lightbulbs, run motors, and charge batteries, but they do it in different ways.

John and I are NOT hobbyists chasing Free Energy. We are researchers, studying Radiant Energy. You and I obviously have different goals and different motivations for what we do. I could go on and on, but what is the point.

Good luck in your search for "free energy". When you finally find it, you will see what John and I now know; "free energy" is NOT free.
Respectfully, Peter Lindemann

NP 977 impedance question

As an example, this is the same concept of matching speaker impedance to the output impedance of an audio amplifier. Audio amplifiers are usually designed to have an output impedance of 8 ohms to match most speakers.

Matching the output impedance to the speaker impedance allows a maximum transfer of power from the amplifier to the speaker. If the speaker load were not matched, power would be reflected back from the speaker back to the amplifier resulting in wasted power.

This translates directly to the SG circuit. The charging batteries are the load, and the coil output is the equivalent of the amplifier out in the example above.

In order to achieve maximum power transfer, the output impedance of the SG circuit (the point where you would connect the terminals of the battery load) should be matched with the impedance of the load (the charging batteries).

As to how to accurately measure the output impedance of the SG, I don't know a way to do it very accurately because the output is not DC and is non-sinusoidal. The quick & easy way of measuring impedance does not work in this case.

As for the battery a quick & dirty way is to measure & record the voltage at the terminals, then put a resistive load on it, measure the current & voltage drop. The difference in voltage divided by the current (with load) should be the impedance of the battery. This method may not be accurate enough for this purpose, but barring any expensive test equipment, might be good enough for a starting point.

However, John mentions that the impedance of the SG should be matched to the battery load within 1 milli-ohm, which seems almost impossible to me because the impedance of the battery will constantly change as it is charged, unless some sort of varying output impedance control was incorporated.

That said, it makes sense to match impedances for maximum power transfer, and quite possible that it is even that much more important for this type of work.

Good luck to John and Peter, I hope you guys succeed. As for the rest of us, I am doubtful that any hobbyist will get the SG to produce the results we are looking for with such tight tolerances that are just not achievable on a tinkerer's workbench. Jim

NP 978 - impedance

In the amateur radio world, "varying output impedance controls" are known as "antenna tuners", and are used to match the output of your radio's amplifier to your antenna. One that I'm familiar with is the MFJ-949:

<http://www.mfjenterprises.com/products.php?prodid=MFJ-949E>

It includes a SWR meter, that gives you a visual measure of how well you've matched the impedance of your amplifier to your antenna. You'd use this by turning on your radio, sending a signal, and spinning the knobs on the antenna tuner until the SWR ratio gets low enough that the reflected power won't fry your amplifier.

You can buy antenna tuners that are 'automatic', that try to dynamically find the best impedance match for you, so you don't have to sit there and twist knobs while watching the SWR meter, and praying that the reflected power doesn't blow up your amplifier.

It sounds like the Bedini device needs something similar, but designed and built to handle the impedance range of the batteries that you are trying to charge, and the device that is doing the charging.

If you are lucky the impedance ranges for the battery and the charging system might let you use an off-the-shelf antenna tuner. Has anyone investigated this?

NP 979

Dear Jim,

Very Good! You are totally correct about your analogy with audio circuits. After all, John IS an audio kind of guy. If you look carefully at the circuit, you will notice that the output section looks very much like a simple class A amplifier with the battery in the gain section. What a coincidence.

Just don't give up. You are much closer than you think, and the efficiency of the system goes up as you approach the proper impedance. You CAN do a lot on your tinkerer's workbench.

Keep up your clear thinking and don't listen to the "nay sayers".
You're on track. Peter

NP 980 - impedance

Thanks Peter. I guess the real challenge is to somehow measure what the output impedance actually is, in order to match it more closely with the battery impedance.

I did my quick & dirty impedance measurement of two of my batteries, and they measured between 1.3 and 1.8 ohms, depending on their charge.

DC impedance measurement of my coil measured 3.8 ohms, and 4.7 ohms in circuit, but I have no idea how I can measure the actual impedance in operation. With audio amplifiers, you can input a known signal (ie 1kHz sine wave) in order to accurately measure output impedance.

The SG's output makes measuring true output impedance difficult. I am interested in finding out a way to approximate it so that I might be able to test results using a different coil, perhaps fewer turns, or heavier gauge magnet wire. Thanks again, Jim

NP 981

Jim,

Good work, yes it is a matter of impedance, this has been the most important thing all along. Peter is correct when he points out that, that it is nothing more than a special type of amplifier, all circuits try to mimic amplifiers, digital can not do what the analogue circuits do.

The lower the impedance the more the power. The idea that impedance is not part of this analogy is just absurd. You have questioned what can you do to lower your impedance, big wire a much lower DCR diode and a tracking trigger circuit, you can find the answer to this in the post to Marcus. You can also see it in the pictures I have posted, in the medium size machine. Look very careful and you will see something you do not have in your circuits. I have not given this group the advancements in the power circuits because we

must have an understanding of what this simple SG machine is first. There are those that think you can tell everything from the picture, not so in this case unless I point it out.

The term free energy does not apply here in the SG energiser/motor, to be much clearer on this subject, take Tesla's work. There is nothing free about energy excluding solar cells, wind machines, water power, and ground currents which will hang around long after mankind is gone. Solar cells only give their energy when the sun is shining, wind only when it blows to turn a propeller and water power only as long as there is a river to dam up. Tesla's magnifying transmitter will only pump the radiant energy as long as there is a "power input" to the circuits, power input is the device that allows all this all happen, yes you must have some power input, the power input in the SG, "is the battery", the only free part of this is the trigger once the wheel is turning. You must "pump radiant energy" to get it out of the circuit and must also have some kind of gain mechanism in that circuit to expand it.

The gain in this rotary amplifier, is the coil, the secondary battery is what that gain in energy is delivered too. The impedance of the battery is very low so you can find the voltage by measuring right across the diode,(do not measure to ground) you should see the total amount in voltage gain, try it.

The term free energy is false and should not be used because it's not free you must work for it, to use it. The simple SG motor is not so simple after all this, it works very hard to charge your secondary battery with no real measurable current.

The next problem is, you are all measuring with a digital means, not fast enough, an analogue meter would do far better because it would average the pulse current.

If you do not have this then take wire and wind it around a compass you will see the deflection, and that will give you the indentation that the pump is working to the output battery (it must be over the battery or it will not deflect).

Now the pulse going to the secondary battery is much higher in tension, it just creates a stress current in the secondary battery to lower the impedance of that battery, and that is all there is to it. No hidden secretes in this simple process, lower the impedance in the battery, it will give you the power in amp hours. Very good work Jim and all.

John

NP 982 - impedance

Hi Jim and all, Just think of the SG or a MUCH larger version of it which is required in real life (multi coil, multi semiconductors BIG ROTOR) as an AUTOMATIC impedance matching RE device.

It, by its basic electromechanical structure and the load reflected back on it by the second battery, seeks and finds the best matching impedance within its design limits with the speed of its rotor when set up properly. To repeat again,

it simply means that it seeks to optimise the best repetition rate via electro mechanical resonance (because it IS an oscillator with a mechanical override) and the resultant current changes of the integrated DC and theoretical RE pulses in the coil which is then sent back to the second battery. REPEAT, REPEAT, REPEAT the above till it sinks in. To elaborate a bit more;

When the changing impedance of the second battery as it charges changes, this change is reflected back on the motors coil/loading. It pulls the resonance of the coil off frequency which causes the average current to change in the coil which causes the rotor speed to change until it finds the new resonance point and runs at that point until the battery's impedance changes again (which it does all the time).

I'll let the sharp people out there discover which way the current changes and decide which side of the slope to set the frequency or does it work on either side of that slope?? To repeat again! It seeks the BEST speed to keep charging the battery at its highest rate based on the second batteries impedance which is CONSTANTLY changing during the charging cycle.

Without this constant automatic retuning, it will NOT work or will work at very low levels of efficiency. THIS CHANGE IN RATE IS NOT GREAT if I remember correctly but it has to happen or you get zilch out. YOU can see this change on a scope as a change in the repetition rate of the pulses during charging which is reflected as a change in rotor speed. Again, it is NOT much but you can see it to get you in the ball park.

You must realise that a 1/10 watt SG can NOT charge a 60AH battery, give me a break. THINK BIGGER! The SG as John has constantly and repeatedly said was a concept device, not the device to actually do the job. I know, I got pissed off initially (actually many times I used Johns name in vain) when I tried to fly with a micropower RE device! Finally figured it out.....

When you understand the above theory, you will understand how the SG concept works as an impedance matching device. I don't say you will understand what is going on as far as the RE is concerned in the batteries, I consider that FM (don't ask me what FM is, if you are a TEC, you will know) but you will understand the SG theory of operation.

I doubt anyone can build this thing by rote and have much success. There is a set up, tuning process to bring the device into electromechanical resonance with the charging battery. This actually starts during the design phase of the motor/Osc. Once set up properly, you will not have to readjust it, but if you set it wrong at the start, it will crap out, loose lock and end up working very poorly. You have to understand what is gong on to set it up properly. It is simple once you understand it. Without the matching process occurring, output is about nil and it is easy to say "NUTS" to John's theories.

I am not actively working with the SG device or it big brothers right now as I am up to my eyeballs in another experiment so have limited time to discuss this. John and Peter are doing a fine job trying to get the concepts across. IF

you understand what the wheel is doing real time, understand the concept of impedance matching of source to load and how a load can reflect back on that source and apply instrumentation to get the setup in the ball park you will be well on the way to understand this concept. Then let the wheel do its magic.....along with the batteries and cross your fingers.....go for it.

John B, Peter, if you read the above and any thing is wrong in the theory, let her rip, just trying to add to the knowledge base. Its late, I'm tired and I know I repeated myself many time but you MUST under the concept of what is going on and this was written on the fly.....I just noticed another post by John popped in as I was typing this, got to read it then go to bed.

Luck to all, Ben K4ZEP

NP 984

Ben, this is exactly right on track to the bigger machine, I'm glad someone took my name in vane, better you then me, but I have taken my own name in vane after popping 100's of devices into clouds of smoke. Folks this is not a simple machine and everybody sees this different, For those without an engineering back ground you're in big trouble. "If the engineering is built into you", you will succeed sooner or later after you get past the mind blocks.

In a way Ben is right when it comes to a big machine, but the real question is how do I control the impedance , not an easy task as you shall find out after you spend hundreds of dollars on transistors or fets.

If the group thinks for one moment that the pictures I have posted are even close to a E-Amp design or a SG think again, the energiser in the pictures is completely different including the magnetic construction of the rotor, The normal rotor on the early machines can only develop a limited power level as can be seen by the pictures of the early machines, not so with the big rotary machine or there is no magnetic fields like you have ever seen before on the rotor, it is based on full scalar electromagnetics of which I can not go into on the SG group. I can say that it requires full, Quaternion math,

The machine does develop and is running on scalar fields. I can also say that the coils look like a dead short to the devices. I can also say that the trigger is not recorded or discussed anywhere on any of my pages and that I have not discussed it with anybody except Peter who works 24/7 with me every day without fail and it is from the year 1971 in my lab notes, and that the only other person that ever knew of this energiser was my good friend Ron Cole, dead now.

That machine cost us 30.000 dollars to build. so there is nothing free about it. I can also say that it took about a month to machine all the parts and some could only be made by hand. The devices are not in any electronic stores at hand and must be selected for the proper impedance by buying 100's of them.

So yes there is a lot to building this machine. But the group is not at this level yet. I started to go into it with the drawings located on my home page, but I

found out people just did not understand and that my skills in writing this was not in me at the time. But what I did do was to try to give three different people pointers into this direction, but they could not make it run either. Peter and I did make it run after smoking it three different times, and when those batteries smoke something it's smoke.

The term E-Amp is the early multi-pole machines, it has nothing to do with this biggest machine. Ben is leading you all down the right path in building a bigger machine, but I must admit Jack Welsh also has found something out and reported so, Jim is on his way there, to have total success. The SG energiser will if built right charge every battery you could collect from junk yards, and you could make it from junk, a 25 watt light in total darkness is pretty bright.

So this group now has people on it that can make this a success if the focus stays. The SG is a simple version to gain an understanding into this energy. Yes I will say this again one junk yard battery can charge them all.

I think Ben has many hours into this field now, he builds everything and has the knowledge to do so. Jim is the next in line to have total success at this, Jack has already done it.

The SG built big will show a whole different picture even if it only had one big coil. Simple rules, C20 discharge rate, big batteries, properly adjusted trigger, ferrite magnets, low impedance coil. Here you have the answers, to make it work. Thanks Sterling for the group and the pages.

Thanks Ben for the comments on the energiser, it helps. I also hope this answers some of the questions I received by e-mail tonight, as to the cost of this machine.

John

NP 1036

I have a spool of 14 ga magnet wire that i am going to make a coil out of to see the effects of lowering impedance in the coil. However, I don't have a spool of smaller gauge wire to use a the trigger, and I am very impatient so I tried the following:

Since my current coil of 825 turns of 20 AWG magnet wire did not produce results, I decided to unravel over half of the coil and shorten the length of magnet wire to get a lower impedance in the coil. DC resistance of coil before was 3.8 ohms, now it is 1.8 ohms.

I did not know if this would work at all, because the signal might not be strong enough to trigger the transistor. It took me awhile to get the wheel started, but once I did, I achieved the highest RPM I have ever achieved. This is my newer and smaller 4 magnet wheel, and I got it turning over 2200 RPM (8800 magnets per minute)!! This is about 1000 RPM faster than I got with the larger coil...

The fastest speed resulted in an input current of over 500 mA, and my C/20 rate is 360 mA. So I tried to tune it in, and the SG will not stay put. It cycles from 350 mA to 380+ and who knows how much more before I retune it to bring it back down.

It seems like it is drawn toward the higher current settings like a magnet, it is very hard to keep it steady.

One side note, at certain frequencies I swear I hear the hissing. Could just be some vibrations from running the SG, but it sounds like distant crickets, not chirping, but that hissing like you hear in a meadow at night.

On first glance, it also appears that it is charging the batteries better, but it is still too early to tell how well. I have jumped to conclusions too soon previously when it just turned out to be charging quickly at first, then slowing to its real charge rate.

I will report more in the morning if I can keep it running in a good range overnight. Thanks again to all for the open discussions... Jim

NP 1044

Jim,

I will try to answer all your questions as to what it is that the SG is doing, As I have stated before that there are no "experts" in this field, there are no electronic experts judging me in anything I do, because they just can't compete, that includes the riff raff yesterday, You a moderator you know all this, Sterling owns the pages but allows people to just disrupt what is being accomplished here.

I can't speak for Peter in any of this, I can only help if the help is needed. I have built these machines for 30+ years, I do not hide behind phoney black box names, I do not run between groups to tell little stories,. The machine does not follow standard textbook theory, it's not a switch max supply, or a class D amplifier using cook book diagrams and voltage dividers from some book and therefore it must work that way. I could see yesterday the so called experts know nothing about amplifiers or they would have known that I was not talking about class D, they have no idea what amplifiers do in real world load conditions, because they have not built them for as many years as I have. The simple circuits are the most confusing to all.

The cook book people have no idea what takes place in a semiconductor except what comes from the book. I'm still here for one reason, and it's not to see you fail, I will do worse then Sterling when it comes to moderation, I will just delete them, and I have said this to Sterling before, My education in this field is far better then Sterling gives me credit for, He has no Idea of the degrees I hold because I have not said anything about it. I have openly admitted that I have trouble sometimes with the English language, but so what.

There are real engineers that come here all the time and study what I'm doing and they can't find anything wrong or any Voo Doo going on, or in anything I build for the public, Jim you do not have to defend yourself against this little group of proclaimed experts, they can't help you, don't apologise for not using your degree. You found a field you could work in, more power to you. What the point here is, as long as I'm here I will help you succeed with the SG to it's power limits.

As I said it's a small machine until you make it much bigger in size, you may not be able to do this, it requires a machine shop to get the parts just right. You have built it and it did run, but the problem is now what is it doing that's hard to believe, why is it hissing, these are all normal things for this machine.

Radiant energy is like a gas the problem is in tapping that gas, because it does not follow the standard electron theory, this is why the math does not work. The little SG at your level needs to be refined a bit on the input electrical side. **I pointed to something yesterday called the SOA curve of the transistor, it's speed now needs to be faster - 4mhz device to start.**

If not cross conduction will take effect and at a higher speed and voltage level, your coil needs to be wound in such a manner as to hold the "magnetic field inward" so nothing can get out, **one litz wire will do the trick** or just wind it that way, a light bulb in the base circuit in series with the base resistor will adjust the impedance curve as the machine goes through it's resonant points for speed each time the machine reaches a new lever the current will drop out increasing the speed of the machine.

You can't do it with a 2n3055.you are at the limits of that device and anything more will just blow the device. The neon bulb now will just melt if the hook is wrong, and the device will go up in smoke.

John

NP Peter 1052

Dear Iceweller, The books to read are "Secrets of Cold War Technology" by Gerry Vassilatos and my book "The Free Energy Secrets of Cold Electricity". Gerry's book is available from Adventures Unlimited Press and my book is available from my website www.free-energy.cc

Thanks for asking. Peter

NP 1054

Jim,

You can do this one of two ways, you can try to wind this as you put this on the coil or you could just tie the wire to a tree or something, walk 150 feet away and twist it with a drill as tight as you can. The other transistor device you are going to pick, would be good if you can get a **flat pack 16 amp 4 Mhz device at 250 volts about 3.00 dollars**, all resistor values are going to change after that in the base circuit.

Roamer is right on the rest, we are all here to help you get the job done to this level. my advise is to use a drill and walk the wire out, **trigger wire can be the same size as the power coil wire.**

John

NP 1102

Jack, and Rick,

Yes you have done it. The 400 Amp Hrs batteries should come back, it will just take some time. Jack that's a good sub story, as for the car lights I would used a tail light next time. **The Idea "Guys" is to get the SG to get the secondary battery charged much faster then the primary goes down. This is why the impedance is so important on the output.** This is just great we are all learning a good lesson. But at least you got the power out of the batteries didn't you.

John

NP 1132

Yo, I do understand what Marcus is doing. But the focus is on the SG. As the group will find out that a meter in the primary circuit will be OK, but as the machine gets bigger some different things are going to happen.

The G-Field motor is completely different then the SG. What Marcus and Yo are beginning to see is normal for a G-Field, the machine gives the indication that the output is larger then the input, not so. As the G-Field's load on the output increases the input current will drop this is normal.

My many Years with the G-Field was not the answer to it. The G-Field is a Flux Gate, Flux Gates "do this". Marcus only has one side of it, the second side will present a completely different set of measurements to take into consideration. Marcus has not closed the loop magnetically. When he does it will change everything Marcus has accomplished. When Marcus closes this Magnetic loop with Neo Magnets Things are really going to change, you will need a DC drive motor to turn it, the motor current will be 3 to 5 amps the output will not work the way it is now, and a new machine must be designed. At that point you will never see over an amp of output current, but it will charge the hell out of batteries.

So now have we put the G-Field to rest. The focus is on the SG energiser, I don't mind you helping Marcus, But I do not want to confuse the project at hand. After we get some more SG's working I do not mind talking about it Yo. The G-Field work is from 1984 on my old energy pages.

John

NP 1202

Jim,

Roamer is right, just take 4 or 5 of the 1Kva diodes you already have and twist them together, this will work just fine. Low DCR diodes are getting very hard to find. I just had a box of them from the amplifier days. I can get you a

number if you think you could find them surplus. I will post the number tomorrow morning anyway.(1N5626 Posted a low DCR - possibly – DS)
John

NP 1224 To All in the Group,

Please listen to what I'm going to tell you. Marcus's machine is very tricky. I would suggest that you get the effect first with the normal machine. The reason I say this is that unless you know what you're looking for, you will not see it. I have given these plans to the group so that you may gain an understanding about what is going on in the secondary battery. There is an effect to study.

The question to you should be, how does this secondary battery charge without any real current? Marcus's machine is an SG and will work either way. To demand anything of Marcus at this point, is not correct. For all of you that just sat on the side lines and did not do the work, I feel sorry for you. You will never get it. You can scratch out all the formulas you want and never see it.

The SG is not as simple as it looks, as you will find out. This is a very tricky circuit. You need to build it and study it to understand it. If you build the simple SG and you do not understand how the battery charges, you should find something else to do in your life, and wait for them to be boxed at Wal-Mart. God only gives inventions and other things to people that seek the knowledge.

I have watched what is going on in this group, and there is a lot I would like to say, but I have controlled myself. I say, people who sit and wait for others to do the work are "bottom feeders". If you think that you can take a patented device and change a few things and call it your own, you're wrong. You can not change the geometry of the Mono Pole Motor. It only works one way.

Others have tried to change it before you and it failed to work. I'm here to get the group together and focus on the workings of the machine, so you can build one. Work is learning, not just thinking. If you spend all your time thinking, the boat in the river will pass you by. You can not demand anything of Marcus in my school room.

Over unity is only given to those that understand what the energy is and how it works. This is not a utopian world yet, as you will find out. Do the work and learn for yourself the workings of the machine. Peter and I have the same outlook on this. We want you to learn what the process is. Marcus's circuit is small scale. As the machine becomes bigger, things will change big time. If you do not have the working knowledge, you will pull your hair out and fail. I gave a test to Marcus yesterday for a reason. All my math work is in differential equations and scalars. It is the only way to tell if the machine works besides direct measurement. I do not want any filters on anything. I

want to look at the wave form unmodified. Then I will do my equations. I'm looking for a different wave shape to see if the energy is there.

You must crawl before you can walk. Now that I got this all out in the open, I want you to stay focused on what you're building. Marcus's machine will not light your house yet. I will also say that Neo magnets have nothing to do with this. **The speed of the wheel has nothing to do with this. The circuit is very tricky and unstable, and the geometry has an effect on all of this. Remember what I said about a spike across the dipole when there are two stress currents that are not equal?**

Marcus has done very good work, in my book. Remember what was in one of the posts on this group about a lightning strike 20 feet away and what that person felt. This is the energy we are looking for. When you get it right, the battery charges with something OTHER THAN electricity.

John

NP 1259

To make this long story short. The SG is a trigger for a high potential charge. I have said that there are two stress currents here. The machine is one of the stress potentials, in that it builds up the high voltage potential. The battery is the other, much lower voltage. **If the high potential is applied across the battery with no real current no electrons will move.** Most batteries charge backwards with electrons, you do not need to add any.

We want to charge the battery the other way, we want more active material on the positive plate, **this lowers the internal impedance of the battery, do this and you can have the power. The sharp spike is the trigger to the negative resistor in the battery.**

The SG is just a device to study what is going on in the battery. But if you sit and think about it, the boat will pass you by. Build it as it is, "do not change anything". Get it to work first, measure everything and if you can not measure anything devise a way to do it. this is the only way to succeed at what your doing.

If you get mixed up with other things you will fail, this takes focus.....Think, think, think, when it look like it is not doing anything find out why, it just takes thinking out the problem. It could just be a wire, it could just be the coil that does not have enough turns, it could be a transistor that's bad but still works and so on.....Focus until you understand the machine.

John

NP 1292

Stefan, Good post. As an answer to your question of how long batteries last when charged the way I have been suggesting, I offer you, and the group, this message I received a few days ago in a private email. I have removed the name of the person who sent it, because I don't have his permission to use it, but I will share with you what he told me.

These tests were run with a normal Sg motor, using my circuit.

John,

I had two sets of batteries in series. One set was ordinary energy the other radiant. Four batteries in each group, both groups added up to around 49 volts. With ordinary energy I powered a 0.5 HP DC motor for about 20 minutes before the batteries were pulled down below a safe level which I considered to be about 46 volts. With the radiant energy group, it took 3.5 hours to pull the batteries down to 46 volts.

This was about a 10.5 to 1 energy ratio in favour of the radiant energy group.

The ordinary charged group did recover perhaps up to 48 volts. The radiant energy group had very little recovery. I assume this has to do with the fact that batteries primary design is not to accommodate radiant energy.

*****I hope this helps the group understand. Once again, it is not about what the output current meters read. It is about what you can get back out of the battery after it is charged.

Peter and I have seen what Marcus is talking about with OU appearing on the current meters. We HAVE SEEN what appears to be OU. But **on the oscilloscope**, Marcus's circuit does NOT produce any **RADIANT component (sharp voltage transient)** and does not produce the same "charge efficiency" in the battery. It DOES charge the battery, but it also draws down the front battery quickly, and it DOES heat various components in the circuit, and it DOES produce a charge that heats the battery. It appears to be a pure, electron current charge. It is not a potential charging method.

Depending on the impedance's, the SG motor with Marcus's output circuit TRIES to bring the COP to unity. It depends on the input and output impedance's. Peter and I have seen the COP change significantly by simply changing the meters on the input and output. Using a 1 amp meter and a 5 amp meter that simply read the voltage drop across a calibrated shunt (of different resistances) the COP changes from .50 to as high as 1.2. This happens because the calibrated shunt-meter combination acts as a series resistor-inductor network and changes the overall impedance of the circuit. By simply changing the place of the meters from the front to the back, the COP changes. **The impedance of the input battery is very important and should be as low as possible.**

But even this will only give you the illusion of OU. Marcus's circuit cannot charge sulphated batteries and therefore proves what the o-scope says, that is has no radiant component, and it cannot lower the impedance of the battery. This leaves you with a charging method that will slowly degrade the battery, like a standard charger.

We have spent 3 full days testing Marcus's modification of the SG. We converted 3 SG motors and 2 solid-state circuits. We set them up so that the standard circuit could be tested along side Marcus's circuit. We use industrial

current meters as well as the Tektronix THS730A 200MHZ Digital Oscilloscope with the Fluke 80i-110s AC/DC Current Probe. We also use the BK Precision 601 and 602 Battery Capacity Analyzers to measure the internal impedance of the batteries, along with the Radio Shack IR Thermometer to measure the temperature of all the components, including the transistors, diodes, coils and cores.

More coming. Thanks, John

NP 1304

JAH, I do not work with gel cells that much any more. Gel cells have a very strange impedance. The gel cell is glass matte technology. If you boil all the water acid mixture out of it, it will form little crystals inside that will render the cell useless. Heat is the cause of this with electron current. AS the gel cell under normal current, this heats the gel and the caps are on the top of the battery reclaims the liquid. The answer is do not over charge the gel cell, you will kill it. on the radiant charge I have pushed the gel to over 16.50 I could here it boiling inside. When this happens the cell starts to form crystals, bad deal. Follow the manufactures recommendations.

John

NP 1319

Jim, This is the battery the phone company uses, and some solar homes. I don't think there will be any problems with them. I have not tested them for impedance, but I here that they are good batteries, I will wait for you to finish your machine to see what happens. **I have been thinking that after my testing it all boils down to impedance of the Battery system.**

Everybody does different things in the way they wind their coils, what transistor they pick, how they hook up things. these machines work in a very narrow window, if this thing was automated it would so much easier. I'm looking into something I can give everybody to use as a standard output measurement, and if you see it, it works. This is tough one because it's a mass-less current, My term for it. Bearden used the term 0 Phi-Dot, anti-energy and so on. Tesla called it radiant energy, neutral particles. I did all this testing and still The radiant charge beats the crap out of the electron charge. I asked Ben to test something and He got the same results with no problem. **I now know that it's the impedance and a uniform capacitance to use these neutral particles.**

All my batteries are clear so I can look through them, and watch what is going on. Some surplus houses still have the old Willard batteries, if you can push a Willard battery you have it wiped. I'm still going to make my own batteries as soon as I get time. I just do not have enough time to finish My work in years, the days just keep going faster and faster. The only freedom I have is to pay. Hope this helps.

John

NP 1327

When I first started publishing my work in the 1970 on different system that did show the strange effects that we all seek to use as free energy, I made it very public. After a conference at the Tesla convention in 1984 where I did get

up on stage and discuss the little box I held in my hand, and Jim Watson who did give the demonstration of My machine, now his machine. There were only two differences, the machine was publicly disclosed in a little booklet. One man was bound to be told that if he ever discussed exactly how the machine worked his whole family would be killed, but gained 2.5 million, the other man was pushed against the wall by two big brutes at gun point and told you will buy gasoline the rest of your life. I was the latter.

When I went into a public company and was given stock for my many hard years work on a 3D sound systems and every studio in the world started using it, I was left out of the equation, The inventor never sells his stock it looks bad, but others got rich to never know me again, I was the latter again.

When the internet became popular I was there I freely posted all my work for people to use and discover what I did. I was laugh at and was completely ignored, I'm not a writer nor have I ever been, and do not claim to be. The one gift that was given to me was the ability to see through circuits to run them in my head, to build anything I want, so I keep doing it. I do make "My" information public, maybe I should not.

Yo you have no Idea what could happen to you, because you have not been there, you have not had things taken from you and then the name changes hands and your item is the bad one after that. You have not had people come to your shop and write detailed information and give it away without your permission, you have not had your mail opened and the check's taken out so you would starve and loose every thing you worked for.

You have not been made to eat dirt yet. I just watched a man in France take my work and change it and call it his own, and to beat it all say it publicly. But don't worry it's no longer mine since it is now his patent pending. You have said publicly that you're only here for one reason, that's to wait for Marcus to finish his work so you can improve it, and you'll be gone, never giving credit to anybody. You think you know what it is but you do not. Have you even stopped to consider that it's my work that got you here in the first place.

The forum is not physic 101 with all the political ramifications of drugged words on what we all should do, you say just around the corner is the machine of your dreams buy the end of the year, well see. Marcus did good work and it showed what he said of which I was willing to admit, but as Peter and I said the measurements are not correct, it does charge the battery faster then the radiant, but it is standard classical EM engineering meters and all.

You and others can't change the history of my work, you can only take it and never talk again, flee the seen, put your name on it, say look what I did. This is your political agenda the way I see it, for you have told everybody what you were going to do in your first posts. My dog is the same way, but the one thing the dog does is he or she loves me and stays buy my side even if I'm starving, people move to the next person they can suck dry.

This is called STREET 101, so you said I don't post here anymore so why do you keep coming back to put you're philosophy in the group. The whole world

is about to blow itself up and you are living on bowels of sunshine, love peace and happiness. You say you don't care about money, then how do you live, and pay your bills, down deep you do care about money and fame.

I got this group to the first step, the idea was to focus the group to discover what the energy was, but now we are reading threads as to what the world could be, so snap your fingers and say everything is fine, I gave the group a chance to vote me out of it, no problem with me leaving, no problem calling the device a lemon, but at least I have tried to give the information just as I tried since the internet started.

John

NP 1340

Jim, Thank you very much for the response. I have already gone and moderated some things, but I must work during the day's ahead, I will get to the messages. To understand the SG I suggest that you make the simple modification that Marcus has applied to the circuit, this is a good test of what electron current can do, and what the radiant charge can do, one way you will get the battery charged the normal way, the other is inductive radiant charging, they both will charge the battery one will be faster the other will work on the rebuilding of the plates in the battery.

Fair is Fair and we must look at everything in the circuit, Impedance is the Key to free energy then the gate keeper is the magnetic field, this has always been the gate keeper,(closed loop magnetic field) the magnetic field keeps everything in check, its natures way of what would be termed a regulator.

Now I have given the SG group a direction. This is the direction I want you to go in with the SG, you must understand the differences or you will fail in your task, after this I will just start banning people that want to disrupt the focus of the group.

Sterling is here and is watching, but you all know my story so we need not bring it up anymore. We must get something working before it is to late, if you just charge a car battery that is fine with me.

This is a simple circuit and is very tricky with both impedance's of the batteries. I'm not going anywhere I do not desert things, my history speaks for that. John

NP 1342

Dorro,

Now we are getting somewhere, It's about time someone has seen this, The energiser runs on an absents of lenz's law, when the law applies the machine is under the control of standard EM circuits, this machine switches in and out of this law. The Law of lenz is to keep everything under control.

The gate keeper the magnetic field is there to make the law work properly, if you do not understand the control of the machine then failure is certain, The scalar fields are there even if the magnets are spaced far apart, now you

know how advanced this little machine is. The thing that was never taught is how do we control these things and laws, think about it.

My drawings are correct and too advanced for most people working on this machine. This why Bearden says the book's must be rewritten, and Tesla denounced the AC system of closed magnetic fields. If you do not open your eyes you will never see anything.

Engineers close the loop so they can see the power on meters, so they are not really engineers of anything, just wasting power in the system continuously. The laws must be re-examined, nature works the same way, no global warming just a decrease in the magnetic field, which is the gate keeper for the weather.

Now you have all the answers to make it work. When people do not know the truth, they can feed you anything and you will believe that is what is going on. Remember Faraday only saw one thing and made it a law, just like you only have a volt meter and nothing else.

John

NP 1348

Stan,

You sat in my shop and watched the medium energiser go through what Peter and I termed to be resonant points, what the machine is doing is defeating Lenz's law. Each time it does this the speed increased, (drop in the current each time part of Lenz's law) and the output to the secondary batteries were going higher and higher, then **I took an open loop Cole motor, gave it a spin with my hand and it charged its capacitor and continued to run itself**, you can't do this unless you are able to turn this law on and off.

As I said if classical engineering stays classical, then we will never get out of the box, the most we could hope for after that is 98% efficiency. It is not a debate but an understanding of that law, if you can turn it on and off you get the SG energiser, if it were a closed loop system you could not hook the secondary battery to it without stopping the machine. In the case of a motor generator the motor would increase the input it needed in current, the generator would fight the same law causing the efficiency to be low and consume a lot of power.

The SG does not do that, it switches Lenz's law on and off to perform it's function. Switch to Marcus's circuit and you will see Lenz's law take over but not enough to stop the energiser, the only reason it does not stop is the magnetic field is open loop, close that field and it will stop.

John

NP 1355

Rick and Jim, You both are not missing a thing, The Heaviside current is the one that the SG uses, **the machine is such as to trigger using the north magnetic pole. Then the machine is repelled by the south scalar pole in-between the magnets.**

Here it is again, If you would use the modification that Marcus has done, (use the circuit with the two diodes) you will be using classical electron current as indicated by the meters, don't change anything, leave the base resistor as it is, by changing the base resistor you may supply all the current you need to charge the secondary battery, so following all the laws, if you put 1 amp in the circuit the most you would see out is .5 out. And you will not see any spiking that you normally see, the wave shape on the coil will be much different, but it will charge the battery. The battery in this condition will be charging from the negative pole.

The other way you will be quiet different thing when it comes to charging the battery there will be **some current (very little)** the machine will speed up and the battery will charge with this inductive radiant spike, far different then charging with electron current, **it will take longer but the charge will last much longer under load.**

The machine will follow all physical laws as accounted for in nature. It does not make any difference which charging method you use as long as the **total impedance is balanced out in the system and the magnetic field stays open loop.** If you close the magnetic loop the machine will not function and will stop rotating, invoking Lenz's law of induction.

You are correct when you say that it is in all common circuits, we have just missed it. I have never used shading poles.

John

NP 1376 – question on wire length

I have had great success with my replication. Now I want to go bigger and better. I have the necessary wire 500 ft of #18,copper wire, mild steel welding rod and some larger spools. I want this coil to be the first of several. I am going to twist 2 lengths 200 ft long. I am not going to glue the core, Because I want to be able to re-enter it. There seems to be some discussion on wire length because of reactance. Any suggestions? Jack Welch

NP 1377

Jack, Great to hear you are doing well. I would suggest that you do not go past 100 feet when you do this. I did answer you in one post about shading poles, I never use them. Are you planning on taking the machine past 1 amp of current? if so great.

John

NP 1391 Peter

Dear Group, John and I have spent way too much time testing Marcus's modification of the SG circuit. When the current meters are placed correctly on SEPERATE negative lines from the input battery, the output current can read as high as 4 times the input current. This has caused us many headaches and wasted time being excited over nothing!

If you place the current meter on the POSITIVE line coming from the input battery, you will see the TOTAL REAL CURRENT leaving the input battery. The system is NOT over unity. It charges the second battery very well with electron current, but at a slower rate than the input battery is being drained.

We converted the big wheel machine to Marcus's circuit and tried to charge the 1600 AH batteries. The system drained down badly. When we finally realised how far down the big batteries were, we decided to recharge them with power from the wall. John connected the big round batteries to a 40 amp charger that draws 785 watts from the wall. I connected the big square batteries to the big wheel machine rewired to its original circuit, and powered it from the golf cart batteries. It drew 240 watts. The square batteries boiled at 30.25 volts in 36 hours. John never was able to charge the round ones over a 4 day period, and finally switched to the big wheel machine, while I laughed quietly in the corner.

Personally, I am done experimenting with Marcus's circuit and chasing the phantom OU meter readings. John's original SG circuit looks below OU on the meters, but charges the big batteries like mad. Give me a real, charged battery, any day of the week.

John and I see what Jack sees. The original circuit works the best.
Peter Lindemann

NP 1396

I guess it's my turn, After being laugh at for experimenting with Marcu's circuit. I must repeat my words, do the measurements again Marcus. When I asked Marcus to put in a 1 ohm resistors in place of the meters I never got a direct answer, but I continued to give the benefit of the doubt.

Here is the problem it's called phase angles of the input current and the output current. If you take the reading on the input current meter and add it to the output current meter that is what the total current is being taken out of the input battery, seen on the positive line only is the total current and not the negative line, my goof up. (This was Ben's Test from the start) Ben's test proves that by putting a replacement current on the input battery by a variable supply, "filtered" you could see what the real input current is.

To answer Stefan, Yes we did try the low pass filter you posted to the group, it made no difference on the readings. I put a big variable inductor on the input and tuned the machine for the maximum and then the minimum impedance of the pulsed DC line and you could see the current meter readings change, from over unity to under unity. I also posted pictures of the wave forms from the normal SG and the modified SG. What can be seen from those waveforms is that there is quiet a difference between the two. **The original waveform of the SG is what I term as a Mass-less Charge condition not much current seen on the output current meter, high voltage spikes chopped off to the battery voltage level**, the other is standard EM current condition and changes the whole machine's operation.

The first change is the machine will slow down because Lenz's law takes over (the gate keeper). This then takes more current to run the machine, the normal SG deletes this problem as can be seen in the speed of the machine under charging. I also said this was very tricky. Taking two current probes is the only way to catch this. Two 1 ohm resistors would have worked also. I also freaked out when the big 1600 amp hour batteries went down like they never did before with the normal SG energiser. I could not charge them back up with 40 amps for days, I gave up.

We put the machine back together, charged Peters batteries to full with the spare golf cart batteries for stand by, and mine should be charged by morning. By putting two lights in series on Marcu's circuit one on the input and one on output it clearly looks like more voltage is going to the secondary battery, this is not true. di/dt rate of change in the coil produces this effect and adds to the output negative line.

Total potential charge solved my problem with the big batteries on the normal SG, they are now charging like they should. Jack the bigger the better, you're right. John

NP 1463

Jim, I put those pictures up they were from my old internet site, it was in colour is this the one you're thinking of. If this is the picture I will go get it and post it. It was done on the 100Mhz Tek scope. The pictures I just posted for Marcus **shows this real good across the output battery. You do not see any charging current just a series of spikes. Just look across the battery you are charging, you will see them.**

John

NP 1478

Ian,

I have never said use a resistor across the battery terminals to get the impedance. But here is some information on a LC tank circuit. At the heart of many oscillators is a parallel-resonant LC tank circuit whose impedance is infinite at the resonant frequency of $1/(2LC)$ Hz. Infinite impedance implies an absence of parallel damping resistance, so once it starts, an ideal tank circuit should continue oscillating indefinitely. The actual tank circuit, of course, has parasitic resistances that dissipate energy, causing the oscillations to die out. hope this helps

john

NP 1520

Marcus,

I think you misunderstand what I'm saying about the test. The test was designed to see if the meters are reading right, they are. I use a differential equation to see what is in the battery, it's the difference between the standing voltage and the load voltage of the battery.

To make a long story short, we have built big oscillators and placed the meters as you posted, we have seen cop's up to 18 times, it's false. We also

built small circuits frequency controlled rock solid adjusting for the output battery impedance, this circuit is also false. The two meters that you have in the circuit if you add them together will give you the total input power of your circuit. the meter where Peter asked you to place it showed somewhere around 500Ma input that is what the circuit draws from the input battery.

We have been able to draw .500 Ma placing the meter where you have it on the input, the output is sowing 3 amps to the secondary battery. But if we watch the primary battery in voltage, what we see is a current taken from the primary of 3.5 amps so it's not over unity. I think Sterling is not up to date on this effect and it has nothing to do with trading batteries around, it is just a test for over unity if it's there.

I think you're doing great work and you just need to understand what is going on in the modified circuit, it's not the oscillator we use but it shows the same thing in the circuits we build for golf carts.

The true test of this is to take a regulated supply with a current meter and hold the battery at a standing voltage with about 0 amps, if the meter starts to rise to over 500Ma that what the input current is on your oscillator. Peter just tries to get people to understand the basics of proper measurements.

Look I converted the big energiser to test your circuit placing the meters right where you had them, it killed my 1600 Amp hour batteries in two days, down to less then 12% left in those batteries. It did start to charge the other bank but never finished before time ran out. So the meters were saying over unity, it was not, you will find this out if you keep the test up. Your back battery is charged as you say, take the front battery take it down to less then 1% then trade batteries, you will see. I want to see this just like you do in a simple circuit, so I'm on your side and I'm not against anything this group wants to explore in the SG field. You have said that Peters predictions were right, if they were then over unity is out the window. If you have seen over .500Ma on meter number 1 then that is what the true input current is, add the other two together and you will have the .500 Ma. Hope this helps you understand a little more.

John

NP 1614

Batteries,

Stefan, there is quiet a difference between batteries. If you have a gel cell that has been discharged for a long time it is most likely dried out, it uses glass matt technology. "You can not revive them".

Deep cycle batteries have a different chemistry, they use lead calcium and a special negative electrode that reclaims the oxygen, the oxygen is then used for a longer discharge rate. **A deep cycle battery can be taken down to 80% of it's capacity, they are rated in amp hours. Take the amp hours and divide by 20 this will get you to the C/20 rate. Example, 100 amp hours divided by 20 = 5 amps for 20 hrs. A starting battery for a car is different again, they are built to deliver high amps for a short time. They**

are rated in cold cranking amps. Example, 560 cold cranking amps. $560/20=28$ amp hours, 28 amp hours divided by 20= 1.4 amps for 20 hours at a C/20 rate. Starting batteries you can only have 20% of that rate. Hope this helps you.

Sterling when you arrived at my shop you were shown all the models, the circuit we gave you is the same circuit we use all the time, these are not crumbs, or scraps from my table. You have been given all the information truthfully by Peter and myself. Somehow you refuse to listen to what we tell you about how to make this work, it's not easy work if it's not your field. There are many posts here on the machine by Peter and I. This is a simple machine to prove the principle. You will never be able to measure Radiant energy with anything you have as instruments except for gas tubes, and then you can only see it, neon light.... "Tesla said this not John", The particles are smaller than the electron and are a neutral charge. This also acts more like a gas under pressure, look up his words, I can't be trusted. I have called this by many terms, a neutral mass- less current, Radiant and so on.

This group has received the most information on the internet. If you can not comprehend what it is then you will fail. Sterling You did not fail in your first test until you thought you discovered the solid state oscillator. The comprehending also makes it possible to build a bigger device once you understand the working basics of the system. Peter and I have had a long discussion on this today, maybe we should just move on to something different. We do not need to be insulted by the group owner, it does not help us, help the group. I stop disrupters from posting for good reason. I like Marcus he was getting a raw deal, there is nothing wrong with his meters and his circuit.

Marcus just needs to understand what the meters are telling him. Some had him chasing diodes in the meters, no such thing with that type of meter. I have built Marcus's modification to my circuit and have seen what he talks about, he has seen the effect, but it does not mean what everybody is thinking about in over unity, it points to errors in electronic theory, "the textbook".

This group has not received anything I do not use myself, and I use it all the time. True I have had many years at this, it is not an overnight job learning about mass- less potential charging. It's in the book Tesla said. Tesla did not charge batteries, I do. John

NP 1620

Stefan, Do you ever say thank you for anything? Why is everybody always wrong with you. What those meters are showing you is not electron current, you have never seen an electron current with a volt meter. You assume that there is a current in electron movement in the wire, if you take an electron from the copper wire it's not copper anymore, is it. You only have volt meters across a shunt, get it "VOLT METER" Volt meters only measure potential gradients in volts, Marcus's circuit is not measuring electron current where the meters are. This is a complete different thing. MARCUS'S CIRCUIT IS

SHOWING THE POTENTIAL GRADIENTS IN ONE CHARGE, known as lamellar voltage gradients between the batteries.

Kron, Gabriel. . "When only positive and negative real numbers exist, it is customary to replace a positive resistance by an inductance and a negative resistance by a capacitor .

Kron, Gabriel. "...the missing concept of "open-paths" (the dual of "closed-paths") was discovered, in which currents could be made to flow in branches that lie between any set of two nodes. (Previously — following Maxwell — engineers tied all of these open-paths to a single datum-point, the 'ground'). That discovery of open-paths established a second rectangular transformation matrix... which created 'lamellar' currents..."

John

NP Peter 1643

Dave, Radiant Chargers are an interesting breed of circuit. Regardless of what may make sense to your logical mind, a battery is a chemical storage cell. Electricity is CREATED in a lead-acid battery when a molecule of WATER is created. The positive plate is Lead peroxide and it "donates" the oxygen. The electrolyte is sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄) and it "donates" the hydrogen. The resulting sulphate group then plates onto BOTH plates of the battery and the extra water dilutes the acid concentration in the electrolyte. The battery charges when this process is reversed. Electricity is absorbed by the battery as a molecule of water is destroyed. The sulphate groups recombine with the hydrogen to make H₂SO₄ and the oxygen replates onto the positive plate to rebuild the lead peroxide.

These electro-chemical processes are mutually exclusive and the chemical reactions cannot proceed in both directions simultaneously. Therefore, a battery CANNOT both charge and discharge at the same time. Believe it or not. People try to do this all the time. The result is that the battery heats up, and a lot of energy is wasted getting very little charge into the battery.

Secondly, the Radiant Charger sees ANY other circuit connected to the battery at the same time as a parallel load to drive into. Believe it or not. It changes the overall impedance of the "load" the charger sees and the charge efficiency drops considerably.

That's what happens. Run the experiments and see for yourself. Peter

NP 1666

A tip of advise, First of all the circuit that Marcus is working with, will not produce any results with a transformer, bad choice Stefan. I have not said anything to you because you know better on all things, But group this is how you fail.

The SG circuit is designed to be an open loop inductor, magneto. The solid state version has never produced the results the motor did.

Using a Fet will change everything depending on what the curves are, to use the Fet you need to force the oscillator to oscillate. Marcus knows this. The SG is designed to be a self rotating Magneto. I predict that Stefan will fail at this work and this will end it as far as I'm concerned. If you do not know the process of gathering potential charge energy, you will fail. This is very important to watch, I hope you will indulge me on this one. How others change the work of what the inventor had in mind. Fet's, transformers, pots are all big buzz words, this does not mean it will work, the inventor used a transistor but the Fet need's less bias, buzz word's.

Marcus also knows that the circuit must be exact to his model. I have tested Marcus's modification to my SG energisers, I can see the effect in which Marcus talks about. I can also see from my original patent wrappers that this circuit is covered and has been disclosed to the patent office in several different forms of which I have not posted ever.

If I were Stefan I would choose another line of work quickly. The SG group is the only Group doing real work that I can see anywhere on the net, except for the private groups. As I said to iceweller in a post I'm not ready to say just yet what I think is around the wires and coils, I'm still considering this. I do know that it takes work to get the SG motor big enough to power bigger batteries. My main point is that if you change things without careful consideration you will fail to see what I have seen. I also sometimes say off the wall things, but that's John. Let Stefan have the rope.

I have also noticed that some of you are in different groups. This is for Iceweller, I'm looking for the paper on Tesla in where he found a new use for iron, but I can tell you what that was, Impulse DC technology, PWM motor control without any back EMF, Like Gray's motor. Spark gap discharges across iron pole pieces. If I find the paper I'm going to scan it for you and post it. John

NP 1690 – Tom Bearden

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

Lamellar currents, these are branch currents flowing along the nodes in layers, they may be tapped off to form real EM power once transformed. **The only way I have found to capture these currents is when the inductors become negative value, the same for semiconductors.** They are thin

currents of zero potential under measurement. Lamellar currents when transformed in branches become very powerful in charge.
John Bedini

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

A theory of inter-band tunnelling due to a constant electric field is presented which is free of certain objections to previous theories. It is shown that the expression for the Zener current has new terms oscillatory in the electric field, which reflect the Stark quantization of the longitudinal motion of the electron. It is pointed out that for sufficiently small electric fields, the tunnelling probability itself is an oscillatory function of the electric field. The effect of a longitudinal magnetic field on the tunnelling is calculated for a class of substances. The tunnelling in InSb in a magnetic field is considered in detail. Effects of spin-orbit interaction and non-parabolicity of energy bands are taken into account.

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It appears that the availability of this Heaviside energy component surrounding any portion of the circuit may be the long sought secret to Gabriel Kron's "open path" that enabled him to produce a true negative resistor in the 1930s, as the chief scientist for General Electric on the U.S. Navy contract for the Network Analyser at Stanford University. Kron was never permitted to release how he made his negative resistor, but did state that, when placed in the Network Analyser, the generator could be disconnected because the negative resistor would power the circuit. Since a negative resistor converges surrounding energy and diverges it into the circuit, it appears that Kron's negative resistor gathered energy from the Heaviside component of energy flow as an "open path" flow of energy — connecting together the local vicinities of any two separated circuit components — that had been discarded by previous electrodynamicists following Lorentz. Hence Kron referred to it as the "open path." Particularly see Gabriel Kron, "The frustrating search for a geometrical model of electrodynamic networks," circa 1962.
Tom Bearden

A true negative resistor appears to have been developed by the renowned Gabriel Kron, who was never permitted to reveal its construction or specifically reveal its development. For an oblique statement of his negative resistor success, see Gabriel Kron, "Numerical solution of ordinary and partial differential equations by means of equivalent circuits," Journal of Applied Physics, Vol. 16, Mar. 1945a, p. 173. Quoting: "When only positive and negative real numbers exist, it is customary to replace a positive resistance by an inductance(primary coil" john") and a negative resistance by a capacitor (across the battery "john") (since none or only a few negative resistances

exist on practical network analysers)." Apparently Kron was required to insert the words "none or" in that statement. See also Gabriel Kron, "Electric circuit models of the Schrödinger equation," Phys. Rev. 67(1-2), Jan. 1 and 15, 1945, p. 39. We quote: "Although negative resistances are available for use with a network analyser, ...". Here the introductory clause states in rather certain terms that negative resistors were available for use on the network analyser, and Kron slipped this one through the censors. It may be of interest that Kron was a mentor of Sweet, who was his protégé. Sweet worked for the same company, but not on the Network Analyser project. However, he almost certainly knew the secret of Kron's "open path" discovery and his negative resistor.

Tom Bearden

NP 1746

Jim, Jack, You should see resonant shifts in input current, and the current should decrease until the energiser is at the fastest speed and then it should stay there.

John

NP 1778

Group,

If you are having a hard time finding wire spools here is the link, www.precision-spools.com/precision-spools/plastic-spools.html this is best company i have found for these spools for the SG.

John

NP 1783

Fred I'm using 1.7/8 times 3/4 double stacked normal Briggs & Stratton magnet. fer#8. John

NP 1789

Fred You can get #5 magnets from <http://www.adams-magnetic.com/>
The # 5 will work just as good.

John

NP 1812

Linesgr48 Yes they are quad filer # 18 wire, I'm going to switch them with the Cole switching, I'm now going after the mechanical torque, This is a 12 volt machine. We will be posting as we do the torque test, these are very powerful machines for monopoles, tight gaps and double stacked magnets, I will design this machine to use three forms of switching..... and three forms of energy recovery to the secondary battery.

The machine is designed to run on 100 amp hour diesel batteries. These batteries are more than enough to get you through power black out's. What the small batteries do is very different then the big batteries.

The important thing to remember is the impedance of the storage batteries and the coil must be made to be as close to this impedance as possible. As i

have said before that the radiant inductive spike is the only thing that you're after, this spike is longitudinal in nature, and this is what forces the battery to recharge itself, by an internal current in the battery.

You can see the machine up front, nothing hidden. Energenx does this type of work, we developed products from the work we do, so there are certain things I can not say. I have given the correct information to get you to this level. I have posted the Kron papers so that you know what the coil is in the circuit for and the capacitor is used for, I have changed the design, using the battery to be used as the capacitor to gather the negative charge.

John

NP – 1815 – scope use

Dear Luther, For what it's worth the 475A I bought the other day shows a leading edge spike at approximately 64V. I believe this is the 'spike' which is mentioned by all. Regards Richard

NP JIM 1823 impedance

Hi Kevin, You can usually find out what the impedance of your batteries are by getting the spec sheet from your manufacturer. The spec sheet should at least tell you the internal impedance of the battery fully charged.

Impedance should be matched to the output of the SG, which means the primary output to the charging batteries.

The impedance is not just the DC resistance, but the resistance plus the inductive reactance, which makes measuring the output impedance very tricky. To make matters more complicated, the waveform out of the SG is not a sine wave, which throws any simple mathematical calculation out the window.

What can be said is that you should try to make the impedance of your (primary) coil as low as possible, which means at least reducing the DC resistance component as much as possible. This means using as thick of a wire are possible for your primary. Also try shortening the length of the primary (and secondary since it is 1:1) to reduce the DC resistance.

Jim

NP Peter 1825 impedance

Dear Jim and Kevin, Your discussion about lowering the impedance of the primary coil needs one more piece of information.

“What can be said is that you should try to make the impedance of your (primary) coil as low as possible, which means at least reducing the DC resistance component as much as possible. This means using as thick of a wire are possible for your primary. Also try shortening the length of the primary (and secondary since it is 1:1) to reduce the DC resistance.”

There is a limit to shortening the coil where you no longer have enough INDUCTANCE to trigger the transistor properly. Total length of wire translates

generally into number of turns on the coil. It's a balancing act between all of these factors. Peter

NP Peter 1828 impedance

Aaron, There are windows of best performance for each of these factors. Tesla said we want a situation where there is 1) high self-induction, 2) uniform distributed capacitance, and 3) lower resistance. When your coil design BALANCES all of these factors FOR ITS SCALE, you will get the best results, no matter what size you build it. Peter

NP 1848 Koen Maths

Hi, I am new to this group, and I would like to offer a practical theory that explains right away the extra energy in the 'output' with respect to the 'input'. My theory confirms almost all of John Bedini's thoughts/comments on electrical OU devices.

My theory can be found at www.truth.myweb.nl

Most of you have heard of the electric power law:

$P = V \cdot I$ where P is electrical power (energy conversion), V is voltage and I is current.

For instance, a resistor converts electrical power into heat, where V is voltage across the resistor and I is the resistor current. The transmitted heat is radiated away in the form of Transversal electromagnetic radiation (TEM waves). By the way, a truly negative resistor reverses this conversion: it assimilates heat energy and converts this into electricity.

Now, $P = V \cdot I = V \cdot dQ/dt$ where dQ/dt means the change of charge per second (current in unit Ampère).

I suppose the big secret of OU engineering is making use of power factor $P = dV/dt \cdot Q$, so the only thing you do is move the d/dt operator from Q to V . It's as simple as that. This does not change the unit of P , it is still Watt or Joule/sec. Now, the scalar field that John Bedini already mentioned years ago on his site, is simply $S = -dV/dt$ which is the time-differential of electric potential.

The electric field is defined as $E = -\text{grad}(V)$, which is the space-differential of the electric potential, so the definition of the scalar field S is very similar to the definition of the electric field.

How come electrical engineers simply failed to exploit the scalar-electrostatic power $P = dV/dt \cdot Q = -SQ$??? This is a long story which has something to do with "gauge conditions" (the Coulomb- or Lorentz gauge condition).

Because of gauge conditions, that are in itself a totally illogical and an unphysical theoretical assumptions, electrical engineers missed the whole point of scalar field engineering, since these gauge conditions are simply the condition $S=0$ (no scalar field !).

At my website you can find how scalar field S is defined more fully (involving also the magnetic potential A), and how Tesla's longitudinal electrical waves are in fact Longitudinal Electro-Scalar waves, and how scalar field S can explain longitudinal Ampère forces.

My theory describes a generalised electrodynamics with broken (and restored) gauge symmetry, based on an extra scalar field S . It does not contradict all the verified and accepted laws of classical electrodynamics, so with respect to Tom Bearden and the AIAS group, I am in a much more comfortable position. Thus far my theory has not been refuted, and it has been published in the scientific press, in the form of two peer reviewed papers.

Lets go back to the engineering principle: power in the form $P = Q dV/dt$. So we need a large Q (lots of STATIC charge) and a large dV/dt (a very abruptly changing-in-time voltage). John Bedini's circuit designs contain capacitors with very big C that can store a lot of (static) charge, and John is making use of the very abrupt back EMF pulses of fairly big coils.

The milli-farad capacitors are such that all the capacitor charge can 'feel' the back EMF pulse, so basically the capacitor will ALSO store energy (power) in the form $P = Q dV/dt$ beside storing energy (power) in the form of $P = IV$. Probably the capacitor converts this stored energy into an extra charging current (a trade-off between extra voltage with extra charge).

Even better would be if all the charge in battery#2 (the one that is charged) could 'feel' the back-EMF pulse, since there is much more charge (Q) in the battery than in the capacitor. But I suppose not all the battery charge can be potentialized, only a small portion of the total charge, unless the battery has a certain optimised geometry. John's site contains a picture of such a geometry.

I proved mathematically that scalar-field static charge power $Q dV/dt$ is strongly related to longitudinal electro-scalar waves (also known as Tesla waves that are not Hertz waves). I can prove also that Whittaker's decomposition of the Coulomb potential (that falls of as $1/r$), into a set of electric potential waves implies a power flow in the form of longitudinal electro-scalar waves (and NOT power flow in the form of bi-directional TEM waves, as suggested by Tom Bearden).

So the "negative resistor" function is not a matter of converting heat (TEM waves) back into electricity, it is a matter of converting Tesla waves (longitudinal electro-scalar waves, or LES waves) into electricity. Gabriel Kron made a statement about the capacitor as "negative resistor", and this can be understood by involving the scalar field S and extra assimilated energy in the

form of longitudinal Tesla waves.

I would like to thank John Bedini for his great work, and the fact that he shared his findings with us. It shall not be forgotten, John, as long as we live. I would like to thank also Dr. Lindemann, and ask him to study my theory and give as much comments as possible, especially the most sceptical remarks from which we can learn the most. I suppose my theory also applies to the Testatika and the EvGray Motor. Hal Puthoff already knows about scalar field S, and his colleague Michael Ibison confronted me with fine remarks, such as: how can scalar field S be sourced? Michael is not convinced that S exists, but Hal likes my theory very much (his actual words). Russian scholars know about it too (dr. Chubykalo, V. Onochin, etc...), and also Jack Sarfatti commented: "well done".

Much more important to me than acceptance of the theory is its practical value and its support for the free energy community. Let me know what you think of $P = Q \, dV/dt$ as a design principle.

The great Tesla said that the longitudinal electric waves carries much more energy than the Hertz wave. So be it. Koen

NP 1852

David, I thought I would comment on the two north poles pushed together to form a mono pole. Yes we have used this for years and have built motors using this arrangement. In Patent number 5,487,057 you find that we have used this for years in the audio clarifier, dual beam and Quadra beam. If you use this, the arrangement is awkward to mount. You are correct in what you have found and it works great . If you choose to use this in a mono pole energiser the trigger is much stronger and it requires a change in the base resistors and the iron in the coils. Look up the Patent.

John

NP 1857

Koen, The work is great, it looks like your right on track, The car Tesla built, I'm not certain if I agree that it was a standard AC motor. Radiant Reactive power may have not worked well for that motor, but if it was capacitive discharge it would have worked fine, your math is flawless.

Let's take the capacitor out of the system and say the battery is the capacitor and the longitudinal current moves inside the battery, then I would say, the battery recharges itself, what do you think?

"A sharp gradient formed by the coil before the current enters". The S potential is already there, just need the trigger.

Great work!!!

John

NP 1858

Jack, Just about any steel wire will work for the core. I have only found a few that do not work. Check the iron with a magnet, if it retains the magnetism it won't work. The best I have found is the welding rod.

John

NP 1861 Peter re Koen maths

Dear Koen, Very good work. Going back to the work of Eric Dollard, who I worked with back in the 1980's, your proposed LES wave has a number of similar properties to the waves Eric called the LMD wave (longitudinal-magneto-dielectric wave), which was the inverse compliment wave to the TEM wave (transverse electro-magnetic wave).

Your LES wave, as proposed, would function as a SPACE SCALAR with an AC time component, that propagated as a series of electrostatic potential clusters separated by a series of nulls. Tesla said these waves behaved like sound waves do in the air, where sound is propagated by compressions and rarefaction's in the air pressure. The LES waves are composed of electric charge pressures in the ether and the GRADIENT between the compression phase and the rarefaction phase of the wave is instantaneous. These waves travel longitudinally, and routinely exceed the speed of light, since the compressibility of the ether is so minute. And you are right, the power is there!

Peter

NP 1862

Koen. A lot would be cleared up if we could find the paper that Tesla wrote privately, called The Dissipation of Electricity, December 1892 in New York. There are three of these papers all saying different things until you get to this one, He denounces AC power, where Tesla said exactly what it was and how to do it.

Yes Tesla was a master at switching high frequency all the work I can study indicates high frequency pulsed DC PWM, I have the paper where He says the problem with the iron after 20Khz and that he had found a new use for it. I suspect that the new use was high frequency capacitive discharge to the iron pole pieces a crude form of PWM without the back EMF, one direction only no return, Tesla's storage batteries were the normal kind as far as I could tell.

But this still brings me back to the battery as the capacitor in the system. My work indicates you do not need any current to charge the storage battery, the battery will supply it's own form of current in-between the plates with the correct signal, there may be three possible forms of current in the battery.

Kron did not say much and most of his work is locked up at GE on what the negative resistor is, but Sweet did use it, I know that. You can still find his books with a book service. Koen you are doing good work on this new frontier, keep it up. You will not be forgotten either.

John

NP 1874 - question - answered below

Dear John/Peter and the group, These questions are really aimed at John, I will understand if he cannot answer all/ any of them but any help will be received with thanks. If any of the group feel like commenting then please do also

1) Your new machine has quad filar windings and six stators: - is each stator designed as it's own "mini monopole" with one of the four windings used as a trigger, and tuned accordingly one by one, or is hall switching used, and only one trigger to all coils ?

2) Your machine uses bipolar coil switching: - the magnet has a field leading it and a field trailing it, does this mean one half of the machine cycle works as the sg, but in reverse so to speak, I mean, the first half switching on as the leading field nears the core, and off as the magnet is nearly over the core, nothing happens when magnet is directly over the core, but as the trailing field begins to leave, the second half switches on, in the opposite polarity as the normal sg does.

This way you would get more torque, yes it uses more current but you would also get two radiant pulses?

3) quad filar "twisted" windings, litz wire? would this spread the capacitance evenly through the coil?

4) Is there an important link between the minuteman power supply using inductively triggered transistors and the sg using inductive triggering, not hall or opto?

5) Voltage leads current in inductive systems? Is the important part of the sg simply switching on rapidly and collecting the pulse before the current begins to move....or does the same thing happen, with the same effects when the field collapses, but to a different degree?....i am not quite sure what i am looking for, to get the most success...if it is the first case then perhaps we need to aim for microwave switching techniques.....or do we concentrate on maximising the switch off spike?

Many thanks to Koen van Vlaenderen for his kind contribution, I think I understand some of it, but it is way above my simple brain!!!.....perhaps I should stick to paper folding....lol. I am sorry if some of my questions seem simple, and if the answers are elsewhere on this forum I do not want to waste any one's time.

NP 1877

Dorro1971, The machine uses three forms of switching, I have chosen to use the SG switching on all the coils. The bi-polar did not work the way I wanted it to. I'm only looking for the radiant inductive charging. The machine with all the coils is set up for parallel operation with all the transistors, I like the way it is performing as an Energiser.

I'm running on the C/20 discharge rate for the 100 amp hour diesel batteries. The total input current to the machine is 4.6 amps. The coils are Quad filer windings twisted by Peter and I.

I'm not going to get into a debate over the inductive laws, for it is known already what the current does in the coil. The arrangement of this energiser follows the standard SG circuit arrangement. I wanted to see what the difference is in making a small machine 1/4 scale of the bigger one. I also wanted to show how I do it on my pages. I will be testing the torque next and putting picture of that up on my pages.

John

NP 1878

Jack, You do not need to paint the iron rods, just set them outside and let them rust, it works better. John

NP 1879 – question - answer below

John, This may well be a stupid question but how are you splitting the four wires on the coil 2 and 2 or 3 and 1 (I'm assuming the latter)?

Are we to use the basic 2N3055/ 1 x 1N4001/ min 5 + 1N4007 based SG set-up for each coil?

I was hoping to use Perspex in my construction but have been quite surprised at the cost. Regards, Richard

NP 1880

Richard, I put them all in parallel, I did not split anything, just parallel all the devices, I did this to get the impedance down to below .1 ohms. The diesel batteries are around .12mill ohms under test.

Yes you are right it cost a lot to do this 1/4 scale about \$7,000 dollars. About \$900 in plastic plus the machine work at \$100 per hour. The wire I had to buy by the roll #18, the bobbins I had to buy two cases, like Norm did, so this all adds up. The magnets we buy a case at a time and I used all Allen head screws, the tapping and drilling is the killer in plastic.

I want to do a much bigger one now, I want to make the coils the size of one gallon paint can's. I see no reason why you cant make this out of wood.

John

NP 1956

Koen, My Experiment for the past two weeks.

I have been real busy checking out what Tesla meant by his one wire system. Here is what I found out. Tesla, Moray, and others have never charged storage batteries with their systems.

For the simple explanation as to why, it is that it will suck your battery dry and you can use them for paper weights after that. Tesla's system of one wire

transmission is not what everyone thinks it is, Tesla stated himself that there are no equations for this system and he was working on math for it, Tesla did not believe in the heaviside concept, I can see why now.

His system will charge capacitors very well and you may run inductive motors of a special kind, lights, and that's about it. When working with the one wire system on a small scale, meters on my bench went crazy, it somehow changed things in the shop space around the batteries it was hooked to, somehow. I can see that things will never be the same for some reason I do not understand yet. The system ruined every battery I charged. The system acted normal at first but started to change things.

There is however something I cannot talk about that this system produces, which may have effected Tesla in his later years. I can also see that you would need a whole new set of math equations to work with Tesla's one wire system, I say this because, "I did the experiments". Tesla is right about the standing waves also. "I did the experiments" again on a small scale to see what would happen using the system as an emitter, it sucks the charges out of everything, it shows current but there is none to be found, it's a neutral current of some type unknown at this time, it's waveforms are very strange and sharp, it is not electricity as we know it but it acts like it when it couples into things.

As I said it sucks the electrons, charges out of everything, it even changes the air and it feels heavy to you. I must say this again, it is not electricity as we know it, so the equations do not work.

More later on this.

John

NP 1962

My Experiments, As a continuation of my experiment with the one wire system that Tesla developed.

I said that it sucked all the charge and electrons out of the battery with false indications. Here is what happened, I used the oscillator converted from a SG circuit forced oscillation, the current at the oscillator never going over 600Ma, the **frequency was at 20Khz**. The one wire transmission went to two bridge rectifiers and a capacitor. **I used the inverted circuit with an SCR and a neon bulb to trigger the signal to the battery.** The signal of the oscillator is as seen on my home pages, I'm holding the oscillator along with a scope shot of the signal.

I connected everything up as I have always done. The meters indicated that the battery was charging, but when I got near the meter the meter shut down and the digital display started to flash. If I put a light in series with the battery charging wire it indicated current in the wire as the light was bright while the battery seemed to be charging. As time went on the meter kept showing that charging was taking place.

I had noticed that somehow the air was heavy and something was going on, almost like a feeling of some kind, a permission that something was wrong with this experiment. When I stopped the experiment to test the battery it was exactly as it was when I started the test, nothing gained, except for one thing the battery did not have any capacity according to the analyser, it dropped right away.

Then I said how could this be and picked up the gel cell and it rattled like it had bb's inside of it, this was a real good battery because I had used it the day before running motors and it charged fine with the SG. I did not think about this at first and said to myself I will start over with another good battery, from my experience anything can happen to a battery, but it did not end here.

I hooked the circuit up again and let it run overnight, I noted the voltage at 12.34 volts at 70% capacity on the analyser and went on my merry way home.

The next morning I expected the battery to be charged. I looked at the meter at 5:30 the next morning, the volt meter said the exact same thing 12.34 volts and I got near the meter and it did the same exact thing the digital display went nuts and the same feeling was there heavy feeling air.

I then shut the oscillator off and proceeded to analyse this battery, the battery dropped like a rock and it only had 20% in it and going down each time I tested it, I said this can not be and disconnected the battery from the circuit, I shook it and it also sounded like it had bb's in it, now I knew that I had something going on that was not right. I showed this to Peter, just to have someone else see it. I tossed this battery into the same pile of batteries.

I then got another battery and made sure that it would take a charge from the SG and also from a standard off the shelf charger, it did. I charged this battery and drained it down with a car headlight with both filaments connected together, about 90 watts.

I then hooked it into the system again, I noted the voltage again at 12.03 volts at 20% capacity, I let this run all day putting up with that feeling of a slowed down world and a heavy pressure, I have never felt this way around the SG or anything electrical. When I tested this battery the next morning it was at 12.65 volts, even when the meter said 12.65 until I got near the meter and it went crazy again, I disconnected the oscillator and did a capacity test it went down to 8.5 volts and the analyser just shut off. This battery also sounded like it had bb's inside of it, and another went into the pile of useless batteries.

As I said in the early post the one wire system is an electron sucker it will render things useless when it comes to batteries, the wave shapes are of such a form that it looks like a continuous stream of ringing spikes very sharp, it will move a compass needle on the one wire indicating a current of some kind unknown to me at this time.

I also said that it would charge a capacitor very fast and run motors of a certain kind, that kind being reluctance type motors. This is where Tesla

was heading when he announced he had found a new use for iron, it is what powered his car, this is not the Gray engine at all.

Tesla's patent shows very uniquely this type of motor in a crude form, in his radiant patents. Tesla would not have used a coil of wire on the rotor with brushes. **Tesla's motor that he was working on was a reluctance type motor using capacitor discharge, the one wire system will run this with no current to charge the capacitor,** I have done it , it works that is all I can say about it at this time.

More on this motor later. John

NP 2041 Fluorescent driver

Hello SG builders have found a good use for the Bedini SG, besides charging batteries. I use it to drive a 15W fluorescent light to full brightness with a simple Circuit. This is great for camping trips, And it can run for days. The input is 12V at 120mA This is very efficient, I will post meter shots with circuit powered up once my new multi meters arrive. I blew my meter the other day it was a cheap one from China. Somebody please try this and let me know what your readings are. I will post pics and files labelled fluorescent.

NP 2046 Peter

Dear Haroldmcg, This sounds great. John and I would love to duplicate your experiment and report on the results. Can we have the full circuit schematic and parts list? thanks,
Peter Lindemann

NP 3740

The GMC Motor First let me explain to you all. The Gmc Motor is a mono-pole motor, The mono-pole is not a real torque producing motor, even with optical switching, torque figures are about 27% at best. **The Mono-Pole I will say again is a rotating magneto, it's high voltage spike is what charges the secondary battery. You only have a very narrow window to work in. If you push the timing one way to far you will have nothing, the other way you have nothing, you must be at the peak of the bell curve to have the transfer of energy at the maximum.**

If you go back and look at Sterlings first chart you will see that the input battery goes down as the secondary battery goes up at a faster rate, this is normal for this machine, the max torque with this machine with 6 coils is 37% this is just enough to drive a small geared generator, as you see on the GMC copy. I say good luck connecting the generator back to the input even with a capacitor bank. If you look at the pictures of their motor you will see this not very large bank of world war two junk capacitors, not very impressive to me. This is like looking at some old Frankenstein makeshift movie.

Again this machine is just made to do light work and not waste the left over energy normally thrown out of the system. You all have the keys to two different kinds of energy, they are not compatible with each other. The two batteries are charged very different, you will discover this sooner or later, then you will learn how to use this device.

You may also use optical switching on the mono-pole with the same effects "they have", under unity. Peter and I did a lot of work to check out their BS story about super torque, and it's BS. The only difference here is they use a PWM controller in front of the optical switching thinking this will fool everybody, I say good luck pulling that one on me or any experienced person in this field. You will add some efficiency to the system this way but it will still stay under unity operation.

It's time to make the devices you have already built and understand what the two different energies are and how they work, again the two energies are not compatible in anyway with each other.

John Bedini

NP 3744

Dave, sulphated batteries can hold a very high potential but no current will be useable in any way until the you break down the plates. To do this it takes high voltage pulses until the acid is converted back. This can be done because I do it all the time.

When you change the battery chemistry you have a different battery under pulse charging, and I don't mean the Exide pulse charger. There is quite a difference between pulse charging done by a capacitor bank that is disconnected from the power transformer. **The process is this, charge the capacitor bank, let stand then discharge the capacitor bank into the battery and repeat the process over again until the battery is cold boiling. Now you have a different charged battery. Each time you dump the charge in the capacitor bank it completely is disconnected from the power transformer, and it's charge is the only thing charging your battery.**

John

NP 3746

The Led will light at 23 degrees after top dead centre, it's in a very narrow window. **It's very simple the magnet charges the iron open loop.** As the coil discharges it triggers the transistor so it is always after top dead centre. The only way to get before top dead centre is to use a hall device or optical, then you have a normal motor but open loop, it will still charge batteries.

John

NP 3749

Joe, I said it is at 23 degrees after top dead centre. This depends weather you say the glass is half full or half empty. I can't teach you Scalar Magnetic.

What do you think happens when you push two north poles together?. The textbook would teach that the poles cancel out, well if you look at the wheel all north poles are facing out, in-between the north poles are south pole Scalar fields and the shaft of the motor is a true south pole check it out it will be as I said.

When you break a magnet in-between the breaks are Scalar poles. It's funny how this was all discussed before and still the same questions keep popping up, Scalar electromagnetics is a field that is not taught in school so your going to have a very bad time with this little motor.

Radiant also can take many different forms, not taught well.

I will say this one more time, the two energies are not compatible in any way until converted, meaning the batteries are not the same in charge in this machine. You may convert the secondary battery by converting it with an inverter to apply a charge to the primary battery without the machine running after the charge is complete in that battery.

Anything that uses a high voltage spike is Radiant, so you must converted it in some way, The Battery or a capacitor will do just fine, if done correctly.

To understand what this motor is doing you need a much higher form of math, also not taught in school. Tom Bearden's books use some of this math but not all, but he does give examples where the math has errors and what has been left out of the equations.

John

NP 3758

Dave and Norm, The trigger voltage is very important in the SG, but only as it is possible to over drive the base only to end in total failure. You must consider the base junction break down, too much voltage and the transistor will cross conduct until break down and then it's just smoke. Too little voltage and the transistor will just oscillate and that is of no value in this system, because you have not wound the correct inductor for this operation. The transistors were chosen for their second emitter break down.

I said the timing is at 23 degrees, and the rotor is very important along with the magnet spacing, the rotor acts as a servo for the system and must be adjusted correctly for unit operation. **when the system is working correct the speed will be the fastest RPM possible, large currents make the rotor go slow and very small currents cause the rotor to speed up**, incorrect current will cause the machine to just oscillate.

But if you think that will charge the battery correctly then have at it. I can see that we just want to push the current to new levels here. I would take the time and think about what I really had in mind when I designed this machine.

Anybody can change anything they want to fit the ticket in their own mind, but this is not what I had in mind on the SG project. It was to show the two different energies that would charge the battery, which the machine will do.

Why doesn't somebody tell me how much energy is the machine wasting, that is not tapped . John

NP 3774

Miki **The wave should look like a small H with a leading spike flat at the top, except for a slight shift to the right, no ringing. no triple spiking. Remember, adding current to this will slow down the motor and change the wave shape.** If you are using a different transistor you must look at the SOA curve for the device at the DC level in a single pulse.

John

NP 3790

Norm, Not to get you upset, but I put this in degrees because this is what it is. Example, let's just say that you need to time your car if I say 23 degrees at full advance with the timing light anybody can do it. My test with the led was to show where the rotor is and when the transistor conducts, if the conduction is anywhere in that range the motor will run, then it is up to you to tweak it out, just like timing your car.

I understand you do not like the term degrees but would you rather me use the term phase angle or 1/4 of the rotation from 0. I also understand the .6 volts, but this not always true with some transistors, and I have had some units require much more then .6 volts. This statement is correct:

mnlakes1 wrote: As the magnet approaches the core a negative sine voltage is created at the base, when at TDC, the sine is at zero crossover, as the magnet leaves the core a positive sine voltage is created at the base, therefore at 23 degrees into this positive sine is when the base triggers the emitter-collector to turn on. Also, this happens to be around .6 volts at the base. Trigonometrically that would be 23 degrees into quadrant one. Remember each quadrant is 90 degrees.

Norm, if you would consider that we were talking about how to build a device to show when the transistor is conducting by using a small piece of reflective tape on the rotor and some LED's. But I do understand what you have said. If you do a magnetic map of the fields you see something much different. This is where you find out how this motor really runs.

John

NP 3793

Joe, When the magnet is at 23 degrees the transistor conducts, that's past TDC, Norm wants to use the term .6 volts which is fine with me.

What is left out of the equation is the storage time for the iron in the system to discharge and trigger the transistor. I do not look at things the same way, I see this as charge and discharge of the iron, or re-gauging the iron pole piece, it's not meant to confuse you. They are all correct in the way it's viewed.

Also there are two different things said here and I know this. I view this as 23 degrees after TDC with my motor's magnets I can not speak for your motor.

Joe I do understand , sorry for the confusion. **My motor triggers the transistor at 23 degrees ATDC. Are we clear now.** Even if you reach .6 volts it's still about 23 degrees after TDC no matter what, if your motor does not do this something is incorrect, and we get into another discussion. ("**Magnet spacing plays a big part in this**"). But not tonight.
John

NP 5283

Joe, You could be right, But the 23 degrees is what someone asked, Now the question, what importance is this to you when the monopole automatically goes there anyway while adjusting its own duty cycle. The real question is does this machine charge your batteries, that's the real question. Does the energiser start every time you push it, or does it do nothing?

I must admit this group really puzzles me.

The purpose of this machine is just a teaching tool, there is no free energy to be found in the energiser, only in the battery if done right, but the mechanical is free that's the bonus with no more current input.

If the trigger is done right the battery will charge with the lowest current input to the machine.

Sterlings first graph shows this to the T. What could be more simple then this. Very simple machine, maybe too simple. This does not take rocket science to figure it out. The machine was designed to make it very simple instead of using timing sensors, you can do this if you want.

The only adjustment you need is to adjust the base current resistor and that's it. The energiser then runs very fast. These pulses trigger the chemical in the battery to do a fine plating process window, this is how you get the extended time out of the secondary battery, that's where the energy is.

It's funny that you have not applied this to anything else. Done correctly you could apply this to an inverter and run the load while you charge another battery. You are making a big deal out of all this crap. Why not just get the thing to work? John

NP 5290

Joe, What is so important about this statement? I don't know anything about what you built. I said it self adjusts, now if it does not then something is wrong. How many magnets do you have on the rotor?, when Peter and I measured it, it was around 23 degrees.

I have seen it range from 5 to 23 depending on what we were doing and the speed we were trying to developed with the machine, when the machine is up to speed it usually stays stable, the only thing is the magnet width and how close together around the wheel they are, the more magnets the bigger the wheel must be to get this in the window.

So I don't know what your rotor is. This machine times itself, unless you have a hall, opto or a reed then your out of the window, it can't re-gauge the poles. the **best charging is just about in-between the magnets**. Hope that answers your question.

John

NP 5293

Joe, This is why I answered you the way I did. I know it's strange but what could I say at the time, figure of speech. So here we go, you have all these different rotors.

4 pole rotor assuming it is a 4 " rotor and using Briggs and Stratton magnets about 42 degrees "from notes".

8 pole Rotor 6' diameter is about 23.2 degrees "from notes"

10 pole 6' diameter tight spacing 15.5 degrees "from notes".

12 pole about the same as 16 pole

16 pole rotor 12 ' diameter 16.2 degrees "from notes"

These notes I have are from motors I have built, don't want to waste your time if they are not these diameters, magnets 2 X 3/4 X 3/8 number 8 ferrite, Not a member of SG2 so can't view your picture. coil core 3/4 diameter welding rod on 4' bobbins. South Scalar almost dead centre between magnets

4' rotor 4 poles speed 3000Rpm 250ma output spike150v

6' rotor 8 poles speed 2200 Rpm 2.5 amps, output spike 224v

10' rotor 10 poles rotor speed 1100 Rpm 5 amps, output spike 300v

12 pole rotor about the same as 16 pole.

16 pole rotor 16 poles speed 825 Rpm 10 amps, output spike 375v

All Coils are quad-filer wound, four transistors tuned to 3 resonant shifts.

one coil 4" rotor 12v 4 transistors

6 coils 6" rotor 24v 24 transistors

10 coils 10 pole rotor 24v 40 transistors

16 coils 16 pole rotor. 24v 64 transistors

All from my lab notes 10-6-02

John

NP 5302

My Definition after 30 years work in Scalar field.

The definition of radiant energy is High Voltage Discharge, or a spark, that's radiant energy. The abrupt discharge stress the surrounding magnetic fields, which becomes non-linear causing an imbalance between the two energies, one normal EM the other Scalar, it's just a differential equation.

It's like saying 10volts plus and 5volts plus with the two negative tied together you get 5 volts differential between the positive poles, remember to stay in the same phase all the time.

The energiser does this by causing an imbalance in the re-gauge of the poles, abrupt change in potential. so if one really studies this you find that one field is really static in space the other real EM. You want the Static field to give up it's energy, in other words, sucked into and add to the EM. Looking at this, one finds that there is no such thing as Back EMF, or if there is it very small and meaningless.

When the coil collapses this abrupt change takes place and becomes additive to the real EM output in a different form, A SPIKE of high voltage, this destroys the semiconductor, reason for diode on the base, the collector is where the gain is developed and this voltage must be sent to the secondary battery. in the correct polarity.

The Battery, When the spike, which is basically current-less, couples to the storage battery the chemical responds by moving potential from one plate to the other, since the potential is high it punches it's way through the sulphide crystals, dissolving them, but the charge stays as a differential radiant potential charge.

Since the two batteries are not balanced the only thing that can charge the secondary battery is this abrupt differential charge. Take and break the sulphide off the plates you have the beginnings of a new battery, each time you charge it this way the battery will gain time.

Do the Experiment with a normal charger you will loose time each time you charge, keeping this under the same load each time. AS for the amount of extended time that depends on the battery rating and the condition of the cells. I have seen batteries in golf carts that you could not charge with the supplied charger for the cart, have taken the radiant charger and got 20 miles on a single charge. Hard to believe but it's all documented by computer.
John

NP 5311

Re: Joe and all - Miki **The coils are quarfiler wound, I must look at my notes but I think they are 250 turns #18 wire**

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "miki02131" wrote: John,
Those coils look pretty big. Are they trifilar or quadfilar? How many turns?
Thanks, Miki.

>

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "John" wrote:
Joe and all. Added to your files section is one of the biggest 6" diameter 4 pole monopole. This machine is running at 2200 Rpm. You can see how far your waveforms are off. This machine goes through 3 resonant shifts before the current drops off. Very Fast and stable, 24Volt system.

John

NP 5313

Joe, **Nothing wrong with the bicycle wheel motor. you just need to stretch out about 200 feet of number 20 wire 11 strands twist it real tight with a drill. Get 10 transistors mount on some kind of sink. Just pop this baby together 470 ohms base resistors, one for each base, common bus, add a few more magnets in-between the magnets and give it a try,** This is not hard to do since you already have this, just a new coil. Piece of cake. John

NP 5317

Joe, Have you seen the pictures of me running the 24Kw loads? Do you really know what you are getting yourself into with this project? I do understand that this is what you want to do. You are talking about a precise energiser under these conditions.

What I was talking about, getting your bicycle wheel to show you some results. Try and remember that I'm under agreements here, there is only so much I can tell you.

Look at your batteries 672 Amp Hrs, total all strapped together not knowing what the impedance is between the cells and the losses through the straps all makes a big difference. (I would say 2 mill ohms)

Next thing, this machine does not work like a generator if this is what you are thinking, no fast charging with these machines. These machines work as nature works, the chemical takes time to perform it's duty. We can charge 1800 Amp Hr batteries at the company, but it takes us three days to do it. Think about how long it would take the sun to do this at a power level of 10 amps.(I know because we do it all the time)

The next thing, it is a "Patented Item" if you use this machine, there are agreements and disclosures, just business the legal way. Not much can be changed in this baby and still have it work. "The core technology stays the same".

What was given to Sterling was a simple machine just to prove out the Technology, "did it charge the battery". Sterling was not given the rights to use this technology in products of any kind, neither was the group. This machine you can build one for yourself, not for sale in any product.

So, as long as we have this understanding the group will do fine with the simple model. Outside of this I have explained what I could say about the technology.

John

NP 5326

Joe and all, Yes Joe I do want you to build this, as long as we understand each other. The diagram is drawn wrong. **Need 3 output diodes, each collector must have it's own diode to a common buss.**

Before everybody jumps to the 6" rotor you should work out the basics. What I mean by this is that it takes time to work out the geometry and the size of the magnets. [For example] The 4 pole rotor you have seen in the video is 6" in diameter 12" long and it is cast aluminium pipe, the pipe is machined within .001 and flats were milled to hold the magnets. Each magnet is 6" long X two Magnets to make 12 ", 3/8 thick 3/4 wide ferrite # 8 The case the rotor is set in is 1' thick jet aircraft plastic because of the speed.

Coils are quad-filer wound #18 wire. Welding rod cores. Each heat sink holds 12 devices, 12 base resistors, 12 base diodes, 12 output diodes, for a total of 48 devices. There is a trick to this machine we will get into this later, that allows it to function at this speed.

I would suggest you draw this up then show me what you have, I don't want anybody to fail.

Coil bobbins are about 5" diameter about 4 inches high 3/4 hole in the centre. I will send a still picture if it will help.

The monopole motor with the fan on the front page here is a 10 coil motor built on that bicycle wheel.

John

NP 5359

Clive, If your gap is more then 1/8 of an inch, move resistors down to 220 ohms. I'm looking to put the energiser in a certain window. I'm sorry if I'm late answering but I'm real busy with a university at this time, with the math for the energiser.

The base resistors allow the machine to work in different frequency ranges by changing the base current, series resistor allows for tweaking the sweet spot, bulb keeps it regulated as a current source, I will post the whole theory when they generate the math for this device.

John

NP 5664

Just thought I would give you some hints about this device. It has been around for a long time and it is a real device. Twisted wires do nothing, listen to the video again, you will here the words coil 1000uf cap small leakage this is all crap to throw you off. **the important part is the reed switch.** look at this like your "Lawnmower engine mag", take the spark away. see the cap across the coil keeps the reed from arcing excess bleed off through the 100k ohm resistor to the 1000uf cap you can figure the rest out if you try.

Think out of the box for once, is a very simple device no power generated, no voodoo scalar here. It is so simple it is killing you. There are much bigger units in Europe and in the USA. Both magnets north poles. Twisted wires, Eye candy for the ignorant, Watch it and listen to it. no useable power to drive anything except itself. I told you all before the magnet charges the iron then

the iron discharges (what does the reed do?), not in the electronics text books, but may be in the magneto hand book. the unit switches after top dead centre. it's driving you crazy, it was known in the 50's one pulse going positive no diode needed, figure out where the reed is and you have it.
John

NP 5669

Re: Bemf - Ken, To answer your question and others. There is no back EMF possible in the SG machine, Reason, Back EMF only applies to a DC motor and not a pulsed system. If there were Back EMF it would be much lower then the battery voltage.

The SG machine takes advantage of the leading spike of 200 to 400 volts, just potential before the motor switches. The spike is picked off by the diode and sent to the secondary battery where that charge piles up on the ions and moves them backwards. The backward movement causes the battery to recharge. The Transistor is set to trigger after top dead centre , Lenz law does not apply.

The Voodoo Machine. Merv is not the real inventor of the machine Adams is, Adams 25 years ago had one of these machines working without a radio Transmitter for power. Adams knew that the iron charging the iron caused current to build up in the coil if the coil was shorted out. The magneto on your Lawnmower does the same thing by shorting the magneto coil, then when the points open you get spark.

Merv just put that video up there for fun not knowing that soon he would be found out, he just made a modification to the original Adams machine.

Lockridge was the other inventor in Germany during WW2. Lockridge sold many of these machines and they produced 300 hundred watt extra, all these machines went to the dump. It is easy to make that machine with a little work, just short the coil right and let the reed open at the correct time. No power in this machine, just the magneto effect.

John

NP 5672

Alex, I did not mean to ignore you, You have asked where is the battery? There is no battery in the system, just a hidden radio transmitter. The real device is Adams the true inventor, and Adams had a big one, Lockridge had the other. The reed is under the coil and when the magnet is pulled into the iron it shorts the coil out. When the magnet leaves the iron it opens causing a discharge, reverse polarity and pushes the magnet away, very tricky to make work. You can make this machine if you understand the timing and capacitance, need the capacitor to protect the reed switch. the resistor is just to bleed off extra energy, of no use. Just think about it this way, magnet charges the iron under a short condition then the magnet leaves reed opens

coil discharges and pushes the magnet away. LC circuit with the inductor and a small capacitor about 47 uf. Timing is the important thing here. This really a very simple magneto engine.

John

NP 5679

Norm, Here is what I see when the magnet approaches the coil with iron in it. As the magnet is sucked in the pulse is in the downward direction, when the magnet leaves the coil it reverses the direction of the pulse to upward, Brett and I were watching this all day, so I would say if you catch this just right the magnet would be pushed away. I will try to get you scope shots of this. I can do this after the holidays if you want. As I said Adams proved this with one of his machines early on and added the pulse to the power coils for an extra push.

When I was stationed in Germany I saw a machine that did the same thing, the batteries and strange equipment was being loaded on trucks to be dumped at sea. This was around 1965, this started me really thinking on energy machines, why were they dumping all this equipment, I never forgot what I had seen, Norm Batteries that just had a wheel in the front case, you turned the wheel and you had a new battery. about 900 pounds each, I almost lost my stripes over this by trying to see how they worked, I will never forget it.

Here Norm Maxwell's original equations allowing free energy - get them while you can, you will never see this again. You will see how screwed up the math is and why everybody says it's impossible to get free energy, Lorenz is the devil who took these equations out of the original theory. Two machines at the time The Faraday disc generator and a coil you push a magnet through, this is the whole electrical science and that's it. Everything we build is based on his theory, but it was changed to control you with energy.

Download Links: Vlad of ZPE has put that original Maxwell paper on pdf files and has it on his website, available for anyone to download. The site links for downloading all the pages are:

http://www.zpenergy.com/downloads/Maxwell_1864_1.pdf

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http://www.zpenergy.com/downloads/Maxwell_1864_6.pdf

<http://www.zpenergy.com/downloads/Diagram.pdf>

JB

NP 7294

Mike, I have read and fully understand what you have said. But let's look at it this way. What you are asking for in OU you will probably never see, why do I say this, because you do not understand what energy is. As I have always said that the SG is just a simple converter to show one form of energy converted to another form.

The first form of energy is what we all know as conventional, taught to us from all leading books in the field. But this does not explain anything if the people do not understand basic electronics or mechanics. It can be proven right now that magnets are over unity devices, once charged they continue to work, or perform work. If you could see what was powering the device and understood it you may see all this much different.

Energy is all around you all day long and you can not tap it, why?. One reason is science has never taught you the truth in anything outside of the experiments you perform by the book, that's right by the book, but not beyond the book.

Any circuit will work by the book, that we know has been proven time and time again. The machines I have posted get you and others to a basic understanding of the two forms of energy, one using current the other current-less.

Lead acid batteries can and do recharge themselves with Zero Mass, it just takes the correct signal to tell them to do that. Tesla the father of what is termed FREE ENERGY could not give it either, Tesla must supply the trigger signal. Once Tesla supplied that trigger the receiver at the other end must transform it to usable power, then it was free to everybody to use, but somebody must pay for the trigger.

When you put up solar panels you must pay for them and hope the sun shines to charge the batteries, oh you must pay for the batteries also, the same with wind machines, hope the wind blows tonight .

Here is an example of what you do not know. The difference between the magnet and the electro-magnet. The magnet maintains a vacuum energy input all the time once charged. The electro-magnet allows you to tap that vacuum energy by a trigger signal, with the correct capture circuit we have a pumped mass-less charge we can control.

This does not change my position about Patent's or what I have said, I do hope one of you do invent something much better for mankind and patent it. In the end you will find out that it can only be done one way with the correct pump as I did. Hope this helps.

John

NP 7341

Clive and all, Again, what is the energy and where does it come from ?. The energy is in particles or what would be called impulse currents.

The only reason I'm going through this is I have upped the level of things, I want to do what the machine taught me, **a very important lesson in that this energy works at the cold end**, it can generate heat after it is converted into useable EM, as all EM circuits generate massive heat.

The experiments are the One Ohm resistor. So if you can not drive that one ohm resistor where is the energy?. The energy again is developed by the battery in it's chemical process or it would not charge with that small current the machine supplies.

That in it's self says something as to where the energy really is. I said everything is in a perpetual state of oscillation balanced and very well hidden from you. To get the energy out you must cause an imbalance. I'm not kidding around with this machine as some think, because if you learn what it is you will never believe anything said again in an electronics course, I do not want to cause this to happen at this point in time with the groups as everything we use, uses EM energy in the machines we have today. Tesla knew that everything would be changed in order to use this energy so he devised circuits to convert it.

What is it that you never see in Tesla circuits ?, after he discovered this new form of energy. **Take your machine now and play around with the impedance on the output you see something very different.** Moray discovered the same thing and had to change motor's to run on it.

Back to your battery, The battery develops two currents you can measure, the other currents you can not. I said that the energy nature uses, use's time as an element, you can not change these laws of physics. The battery only requires a signal to tell it to recharge, this machine generates that signal and that is all it does.

Do the next experiment, take two ground rods bring the wires to a jar filled with distilled water. Take two copper electrodes and put them into the water, measure the impedance of the water, you will see it is very high, and not the same as acid. What does this tell you ?

Anyway hook up the wires to the electrodes and just walk away, you will see what natures time span is when the water changes colour from clear to blue from the copper, where did the energy come from if you have no real current?.

You can not change the universe in it's time span. The group needs to start thinking if your going to work in this field. I have said that nature takes it's own time to do things, **The impedance is the next important thing as nature works with very high impedance.** What is wrong with this picture?, could the battery be very high impedance to this energy?.

Again it is in an Electrical Gas state it must be converted to an EM state. I find that normal things all around you do this all day long without you even

knowing. Just do the experiment's or you will never understand the process. go back through everything I have said in the past from when I first started with the SG group, Sterling could not switch his batteries around because he did not understand what the energy was and how to use it.

All, **When I do my 1 ohm testing on that machine I always shoot for no more than .5 to 1 volt depending on the size of the machine.** As I have tried to explain the best I can to this group. It's not the current that charges the battery as the battery develops it's own current in the chemical process. As I said in the beginning this machine was a model to show the principal of operation.

The Aeither energies are very different to work with. Again I'm not here to insult anybody and I can not force anybody to learn anything since we have all this technology that uses things we can measure. I just have learned something much different. I attack this from a much different level more towards the quantum end. **We all work in the positive domain but the real energy is in the negative end before it is converted.** As I also said I have never seen anything free without working for it. **Energy in it's forms can be looked at like stepping stones, each stone a little higher in frequency, but it is all oscillatory in nature.**

To change forms of energy it must be converted to the level you wish to use it at. An example would be moving light down to the heat range. To do this we add a filament or some type of resistance to the circuit.

The machine uses a standard voltage to create impulse currents. the impulse currents are picked off and inverted. What people term as Zero Point energy would be an energy with no mass very few electrons, if they exist. Tesla was very clear on his unidirectional pulses and no return and no resistance. He knew that once the pulses were in operation that at any point he could get electron current without adding anymore input power. Just a copper bar would do, he called them nodes. The SG machine can do the same thing if the pulse is fast enough.

Tesla was a master with impedance in his circuits, he could shuttle this energy around the whole circuit without additional input, where did the energy come from except the Gaseous state he kept talking about.

The feat was to convert it, for this he worked with dielectrics and different metals, that is where the energy shows up and no where else. Crystal lattice's, minerals, and different combinations was his final energy machine. In the end he did not have a giant coil to do this with so he was left to look into small devices. Moray found such a rock and used it. **I have spent most of my life studying the electrical properties of rocks and minerals, yes they are right they are natural converters for this energy.**

I also understand that most of you do not have time for this or want to even do the experiment to find it. But I do as I see something very different in this energy. I have come to the point where I do not need my meters any more as

they show me nothing, If I can light my light I'm happy. I'm glad to help you but I need to advance and have given everything I could to the best of my knowledge with the motors, energisers, flux gates, Etc.

John

NP 7342

Clive, The reason I asked you to do this is, if you had any zero point energy it would not show up in the one ohm resistor, so as you can see you have a very straight forward circuit. The trigger circuit is very important. I'm not trying to insult anybody but these are all common mistakes with using everything that has been taught in EM circuits.

First go back to the basic circuit by taking out the PWM drive circuit, use the second winding as the trigger source with the proper resistor in the base circuit, **start out with 680 ohms.**

The reason is **we should have no current at that 1 Ohm resistor.** The group should find that the SG motor can not drive that 1 ohm resistor if made the way I built it, therefore no current, where does the current come from to charge the battery?

The current is developed by the battery inside in the charge process from the signal supplied by the spike, the second current is developed by the discharge process, these two currents are very different, not understood by main stream science.

The group must forget everything you have learned from the text or you will apply it and fail. If you divide these two currents you will see the COP of your chemical process, if the battery charges with the Radiant energy the COP process should be 1.6 COP add the mechanical of 23% from the energiser, not the oscillator. The oscillator can only be when tuned properly 98.999 % if the impedance is right as the front end is going to follow the conventional laws known.

What are you measuring with the meter in the output line? Your measuring the current developed by the battery, and this is what the battery shows as a waste product in the standard circuit, and not what is going on in the battery.

So what do we do with the meters, we hook them up and say it's 50% efficient, no free energy here, so everybody says the machine does not work and Bedini has failed the test in your eyes. The truth is you have goofed up the circuit and thought you knew better and you're the failure not me. The forms of energy are much different all the way down the ladder, the universe supplies many different forms **but you cannot read them with the instruments we have** so you see nothing until you're in trouble, Yes we measure everything after the fact and not before. If you could measure before the fact you would already have seen the energy and built a machine to catch it.

It has taken me 30 years to even get this far with a group of people, time to change your thinking about what is around you. You do not feel this energy as it is in a gas form and must be converted to an electrical form, so what do we have?, an electrical gas Zero Point energy that must be converted to what your instruments can read, or you build the proper detector of some type. The other way to look at this is you live between the two plate of a giant capacitor in the Zero field how do you tap it? - wiggle it then catch it.

So as you can see we never had any free energy just one form to another, then your instruments catch it after it has been converted and all the experts say ZERO POINT. **Nature will supply the energy if you cause it to oscillate, then you catch it.** Permanent magnets do this all the time as they are in perpetual state of oscillation after being charged one time, they are vacuum energy pumps, and you do not have any thing to catch the streams flowing from them.

You have had an example of a working free energy machine in front of your face forever but denied the facts and just stick papers to your desk with them. To use them you must spin them this causes them to wiggle and you catch the streams in the windings which shows you a wave which has been converted by your hand, except you must put in power to use them, keeps you paying the bills.

Time to stop and think about everything I have said to the group as you have all the answers to my machine. If you think you know better then you should have it by now.

John

NP 7359 – coil info

Tom, I design transformers, particularly 'switch mode'. and when the frequency goes above about 100KHZ there is a saving in 'copper losses' as high frequencies tend to flow in the outside of wires only (eddy current losses) that means turn on/ off times of substantially less than a microsecond!

At frequencies of over 100hz, a bunch of nails for a core will dissipate a large amount of power in itself, transformer (Electrical steel) cores that are laminated will fall out at 1khz, (where the power in the core equals the output power), and ferrites MUST be used!

From the circuits I have seen, your basic frequencies are sub 3khz, and your switching times probably 100 times longer than the requirement for litz wire, what you NEED TO DO, is to decide what inductance you need, then the number of turns on 'whatever' core, and the pulse current you want, then select the wire gauge to accomplish this in the number of turns you need! I have a handbook that gives all the resistance tables for all the copper winding wire, let's say you want 5 amps pulse current, and your turns are 100, say that's 20 metres before winding, so, at 5 amps we want a half ohm resistance, that works out at 0.025 ohms / metre at 100 deg C, which nearest is 18 AWG (American wire gauge) all readily available from 'Radio Shack'

Twisted, untwisted, bifilar makes absolutely no difference at the frequencies you are using!!!!

Seems to me that many are 'putting the cart before the horse' outputs will increase 100 fold, with the same power input, if you design PROPERLY!
Mike. J. Furness.

NP 7361

Re: Re-post first part Clive, Just some answers to other questions also. Go back to Tom Bearden's old papers in electro-magnetics 4 you will find the Energiser and what it does. I think I have been through this before. You need some electrons (only a few) to do this. **If you want more energy then do it with the capacitor dump system**, now you have all the electron current you want to charge that battery in pulse current. I only posted these papers to show that this is the test I'm looking for when building the Monopole. Solid State does not work the same way.

As for EV Gray read the Mark Mc'Kay papers I will try to post them.

Joe already lost his bet, as I said you have an over unity machine in dime store magnets if you can capture the hidden fields. You have free energy using ground currents with rods. You can charge Capacitors from the atmosphere and then dump the charge to batteries. You have free energy from trees if you know how to do it and so on. As I said in the Re-Posts **each energy level is much different and you must find a way to convert it to what we use in the standard electronics we all use.**

As for the 10 pole machine it uses a very sharp trigger super pole north magnet around the rotor and very low impedance coils. But no use starting trouble at this time as nothing has changed here. I have said before you must measure all the energy the monopole gives back, including the mechanical. You already have lost your money with over COP>1.

The thing that is most amazing is that you had nothing before all this started with these groups, You must give Peter L credit for that as I was not going to give Sterling anything ever as I did not hide anything from him, everything was open at my shop.

What I see here is, this is just a big contest and debate over does it work, The time is short before you see fuel prices rise along with all energy costs, then will see if you want to debate what works that is made from junk items. I would bet you will see bigger monopoles charging junk batteries and the mechanical energy being used for pumping water so you can eat what is in your little garden, then will see. Start over, you have not learned anything about what energy is or how to conserve it.

John

NP 100062

Re: More from John - Clive, I have been over this with you before, you can't see such a thing.

(magnetism first, light speed second, you must slow it down to get light or electricity, so what is the conversion except the wire coils. You have turned this into a hot source by wasting the energy you can never get back, under-unity. (**Over-unity is a cold force and not a hot one, nature does everything without that force, the battery charges cold in my machines**)

I also understand you could reverse all this to anything that works for you. (Magnet charge's the iron pole, then discharge for the trigger, then power stroke after the fact)

The clue Clive is, If you could see the magnetic field you would have the answer. Where is the 23 degrees, **AFTER THE FACT OF INDUCTION, IN THE NEUTRAL POINT OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD**, (consider the delay taking place in what you can't see) Peter and I set up this test with the led's so you could see how the machine works.

I have told you time and time again where this machine runs.

Induction first, trigger second, collapse third.

Where does the energy come from the SPIKE not the back EMF, back EMF is always much less than the source. The chemical in the battery is the translation. If you can not see what I'm saying then give up, as it will never work for you.

John

NP 100066

Re: More from John Mike, When I say you do not have the correct materials, what I mean is that the correct lattice structures in semiconductors have not been given to us, the systems already are in use. It would be very difficult to form your own materials, so we do the next best thing.

Solar cells are the best example of conversion, but they do not work at night, do they. You must be able to draw energy from the environment all the time, so you need a conversion for the Ambient Surroundings.

Solar cell's are working in a band gap, but not in white light, does this give you any idea's, I hope so, check it out, if I found it out you can do the same. Moray had one conversion process but it required materials you can not have. One way was to paint radium paint on solar cells, but can you buy radium?

Radium is the conversion for the never ending rays coming to earth each day, Moray. Tesla. Why did they take it away, people?

We have made crystals which generate energy in semiconductors, but it is classified by all governments around the world. Yes it was taught one time in Germany and I find many references to this.

Clive's question is valid, so I gave him the answer, that is the way I see it.

The energy must be converted from the gaseous state, Tesla knew this also. He did try to get people of that day to understand what it was. Electricity in the primeval form is liquid, it must be converted. One other thing is the magnetic field can be a glowing field, but you still need a conversion to use it.

Another is electrets tuned to a frequency, but can you build it with the materials we can buy over the counter,,,, NO. We have junky things in science which we can have, all others are taken away and newspeak taught, Buzzwords.

I on the other hand, remade the 1984 machine, turned it into the monopole energiser. I was told long ago to buy gasoline, stay alive, but the internet has given the chance to everybody with what I knew in this field, soon coming to an end. The answer is in the minerals that surround us as they are gathering energy all the time, just need the conversion to electrical power.

John

NP 100083

I sent this message to Dave but I will give my answer here Dave, Look, I have been over this with Clive, and the **23 degrees was on the single monopole energiser**, it was Peter and I that posted that years ago.

Each machine may be a little different, Joe fails to take into account that we find a small delay in this figure, it adds time, Joe thinks you turn on a coil and it's right there. I have never found that to be true as I have spent many years with different coils and inductors. I'm saying that because, if you built the machine as diagrammed by me and adding the delay it is 23 degrees ATDC, we also find a small delay in the charge time of the iron pole piece. We also find a delay in the transistor turn on time. This is not important as the machine **must be at the top of the BELL CURVE**, that is what is important.

The next thing is the spike, it must be at the right time to effect the battery, the reason for the 1 ohm test, - you can not mix the two energies it does not work. You either go for the gusto and push all the current you want or do it my way with no current, that is up to you.

This is a very forgiving machine in that anybody can make it work, even with simple CRAP. I have been over all this with the SG Group until I could not take it anymore, rather than get kicked off by Sterling for the second time, I just left the group to do what they thought was best. So where is the group?

It seems even if the same questions keep popping up something is wrong, I'm not in your back yard to see what you have done with the machine, and then would you take my advise to correct the problem. So you could say that the spike is the most important thing and you may see it at 23 degrees on your machine. But the two things I see, is the bell curve the machine is running in and the spike timing to the secondary battery. If the two things are correct we find no problem in the amplification factor of this to the secondary battery.

As for Clive he has his own ideas about things and I respect him for that, the same with Joe, Clive can do what he wants as I have no say at all.

I have just given the information to make the machine run each time and it does prove the point of mass-less current, to expand on this requires a much better machine and very big in size. But the group continues to go over the same thing, over and over just changing the wording, that is useless.

The basic instruction are cast in stone, if you build it this way this is the way it works. The Sg Group was given basic instructions by Peter and I and it was just to prove it's operation, but group members could not see what was going on in the machine, right away out came the meters, great for the front end but bad for the rear-end.

It is a simple equation if you give the battery the correct signal it charges itself, the signal is the spike and it always been the abrupt discharge of that spike. I have said this from the beginning. Hope this answers your questions as I can not send any E-Mail at this time from my machine.

John

NP 10221

Re: Solid state slowing down Stevan C I think I just have one rule, I have always found that we can find many new devices out there in the market place. 2SC 5444, **I can see that the voltage level is in the 800v range, if you would just follow the SOA curve it might help. I have always said that the device must do 1 Amp at dc.**

Why do I say this? **High frequency operation is not a big problem when it is shorted on the output, as the battery is about .00023 Ohms.** Under this high frequency the battery looks like a very high impedance so no problem. The low frequency is going to kill you under a short circuit. We find all kinds of tricks to protect this, but sometimes it just does not workout. Without looking at the curves in this data sheet. I can not answer your question.

The other question I have is under high frequency operation, not the SG. In the Solid State charger, what cross conduction currents are taking place in the device under load, this will also cause the device to fail. I want to see the geometry of the emitter section. This has just been my experience in my early years in the semiconductor industry. I really do want to see the emitter section of this device, as it will tell me what I need to know. I also have found that protection circuit save your ass until that one glitch in circuit pops up. I say you just need to build the circuit to find out, I encourage it, as John P need's that feedback.

John

NP 10226

Re: SS3 for Clive--Theory of operation Mike, I have no problem with Moss-Fet's They don't work well with spikes, but have at it.

Which fet do you want to use and is it for the ssg or the solid state?

John

NP 10238

Re: SS3 for Clive--Theory of operation John P Do one Experiment for me please. Take the battery down to dead condition, I mean dead. **Then take a coil bobbin type say 500 turns or so number 30 wire, or just use anything you can find, as this does not have to be precise.** Run one of the charging leads through centre of bobbin connect up the scope, what waveform do you see, take a picture if you can. Looks like a capacitive problem. **It should have no ringing.** John

NP 10294

Re: Building A Lead Acid Battery To All, A little Preview, of what is wrong with a storage battery, It's the material they add to make the plates strong. when making storage batteries you would want the power you put into that battery in amp hours out. Another words if you put 1 amp hour in you want 1 amp hour out, in 1955 batteries did this as I have book's that say that. so this battery is going to be untreated lead, so yes it's very soft. Most batteries have a time limit in years only because of the space under the plates and cheap insulators. The battery I'm making will not be very big but it will do the job. I will take this battery right to a dead condition and then just charge right back up, then we will show all the chargers working with this battery. This information could save your life in the end. John

NP 10387 - question

The sun was out yesterday so I decided to try running my SG off a solar panel through a battery charge controller. The controller output specs are 12v, 374W, 22A. The open voltage across the controller was 29v and the "charge" light off. Don't know the panels specs but its about 2' x 4'. When hooked to the SG with a 12v deep cycle on the back it still showed 29v, charge light on and the SG drew about 200mA but ran very slow and could never get up to its usual one pulse, 650 rpm, 180mA when running off a battery. When I switched back to my usual primary battery (showing 12.7v at rest) with a solar charge assist, it ran fine and showed 13.0v across the primary. Does a battery charge controller need to see a battery across its output or could I trick it with a capacitor or something? I can read a schematic enough to build a circuit but don't know how to design or analyse one so don't know what value cap might work if at all. Will try a very small battery to make the controller happy but no sun today. Richard

NP 10389

Re: Solar SG Richard, When using the SG to charge batteries with solar panels as prime, **you must match the impedance of the panel to the SG.** To do this you need capacitors at least **20.000 uf 75 volts** we run the SG all the time this way. (Don't short the cap!)

Set the SG to pull over 1 amp of current by setting the base resistor.

The next question, is it a multi-coil machine?, if so set it to pull over 5 amps min. John

NP 10414

Re: New file uploaded to Bedini_SG Battery charging, chemical reaction. When charging a source such as pure DC, or a battery charger is charging the battery, the SO₄ comes off both plates and joins with the H in the electrolyte to form H₂SO₄. The H₂O breaks up and the O goes to the positive plate, where it joins with the Pb to form lead peroxide (PbO₂). This is very important.

Battery discharging,

The chemical action in a battery while discharging joins with the Pb to form lead sulphate (PbSO) on both plates. The O, on the positive plates join with the Hydrogen (H) in the electrolyte to form (H₂O) As the battery discharges, the percentage of water in the electrolyte contains high percentage of H₂O.

The electrolyte is a mixture of approximately 64 percent water (H₂O) and 36 percent sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄).

Do the experiment and watch what happens.

Take two pieces of lead, place them in a jar of some type, apply a small current, the positive plate will build lead peroxide (PbO₂) without this you will not have a battery, The negative plate will be sponge lead. This only takes 10 minutes to see what is going on.

The crude way to make acid, If you wanted to make your own H₂SO₄ get sulphur and boil in a test tube, then run the gas through distilled water in another bottle, the final product is H₂SO₄.

I think you will find Dave's cell working this way. John

NP 10464

Re: FW: [Bedini_SG] DIY Battery Rejuvenation Project recycles used batteries Miki, I understand what Chung is doing, My point is the lattice is the key and the way the currents are flowing in this carbon. **Not all semiconductors can go negative.** I have only found very few in all my work over the years. **the 2n2222 can do it, The Mj15024 can do it, and the MJL device we use now.**

I think your talking about Tom's definition of a self powering negative resistor. The Sweet device.

Gabriel Kron

<http://www.cheniere.org/misc/kron.htm>

"...the missing concept of "open-paths" (the dual of "closed-paths") was

discovered, in which currents could be made to flow in branches that lie between any set of two nodes.

(Previously — following Maxwell — engineers tied all of their open-paths to a single datum point, the 'ground'). That discovery of open-paths established a second rectangular transformation matrix... which created 'lamellar' currents..." (Negative Energy)

"When only positive and negative real numbers exist, it is customary to replace a positive resistance by an inductance and a negative resistance by a capacitor (since none or only a few negative resistances exist on practical network analysers)."

John

NP 10556 - Question

If we were in the self runner business we would want to drain only while the 'resting' phase '4'. JB says LABs need lot of rest. How much can we take and how long? How much do we need to build the waveform that's enough to compensate our 'gain'? And what is the magnetic component we miss in SS? we just need that voodoo and we off grid for good. Stevan

NP 10560

Yes if we were in the self-run mode as it does not apply to the SG machine. However it does apply to the Window Motor, AKA the Cole machine. The Window Motor with the correct switching can charge it's own capacitor as the motor section requires only 1 to 50 Ma, to run it. It's the switching that is important.

Joe on this group was very close to running it this way, fine adjustments, I don't know what circuit he built maybe he will give it to you as I'm not posting this information again. It is very expensive to built because of the neos involved. John

NP 10601

Re: Food For thought: Coil Revisited - its Importance. Miki, That is correct, however when looking at Jeff Cooks pages as he has pointed out now for days, I see the motors of all motors I can not go into detail yet on how to construct it, but I will, I have built his machine and have discovered some things, like look at the wave he is calling the X wave. Where have you seen this before? I just need to look at the field's some more (must construct a special viewer to do that), as we can cause a pumping action in gravity to power a rotor (no energy input), open that window and you have all the power you want. I'm so tired of the word battles here, after all who cares. I have never said anything to him, but he does show something very important, I think he found that out too.

You are correct in what your thinking on Kron. I worked with Sweet I know how to make the magnets, as Kron showed him. I did the magnetic test for

him and showed them going into resonance at the correct frequencies. This guy was a real sticker for the math in vector analysis (Scalar Functions)

He threw the book at me a few times, I sit back and laugh now but I will never forget it, as he was right. He always said when people did not understand something they would just try every means to discredit you.

In the end I showed him a machine and that was it, it scared the crap out of him.

Now that I think about it gravity wave taped for power with special magnets. but Cook has found a way around that.

Sweet did not like the SG as he said it was too simple, another words it was to exposed and easy to make. I promised Bearden, Sweet I would never go into the device or it's make up. But take a second look at Cook's work it think you will see it. John

NP 10602

John P, I can not read your mind either. But if I was to give you my analogy of what is going on you would just disagree with me as I look at it from a very different view point in space that surrounds it.

I have left the magnetic fields open for a very good reason, I do not want any closed loops and no common grounds in the two circuits.

John

NP 10623

Re: The Coil - Mike in all fairness, The SG is a simple project, It was designed to give a basic understanding in Unidirectional pulses and how they can be used to charge a storage battery. but the Scalar functions of this circuit may not be understood by everybody. I have pointed out time and time again the reason for not closing the loops in the system. My theory goes way beyond this group.

The machine is a model about how you can effect space around that coil. All engineers think that a coil is nothing more then an electromagnet with a north and south pole, how very untrue. People think that the energy comes from the rate of change (di/dt). **But how does the energy couple in the windings and where does it come from within the magnetic field.**

Most do not understand **what a coil can be made to do if pumped with sharp gradients. For one thing the coil becomes a quadrupole field, (Gravity Wave Converter at 90 degrees). This is the reason for no closed loop around the coil.**

Then we must combine the true magnetic field with the north pole's around the wheel. However **when using all north poles we have setup a set of Scalars around that wheel also**, indicated by Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5 Q6 as shown in my drawings always. These Scalars are just vectors but not uniform in level. The difference between these scalars Q1, Q2,Q3,Q4,Q5,Q6. sets up a bias voltage in the machine that subtracts from the generated output. The

reason you see very little current on the output of the machine. **The effect is that these Scalar Vectors move in one direction to the battery. The lattice arrangement in the battery allows the Vectors to couple and form real EM current in that battery.**

As long as the Scalar component does not couple in the machine to form power Lenz's law does not apply, since we are not perfect in what we do a little leakage is possible in drag on the machine. **The trigger can pump the Bloch wall, by doing this we build an energy pump.** Space around the coil or the vacuum (Empty nothing) is like an electrical gas but the Scalars never couple in it, so you say we can't find anything. **By taking the Bloch wall where the two domains come together and pumping that we open a window for Zero Point energy, very small in this machine but workable for this group.**

The energy always enters through this wall at right angles, the energy then couples in the windings of that coil. Producing what everybody terms as Back EMF, how wrong, as Back EMF is never more then the source voltage under any condition.

However, the energy that does couple is at the exact level of potential of the electrical gas that surrounds you. Change the impedance of the coil you change the coupling effect.

Now you have my answers, this is as far as I will go.

Go sit and ponder it, you won't find it in a textbook. The next step would be to take a quantum mechanics class. I had to make this machine simple so anybody could build it. As I said you already have a free energy machine in front of you, that little magnet, once charged it's forever unless you kill it, **cause a variance in the Bloch wall and you have all the energy you want without movement.** But if you want to continue to move magnets across coils the hard way to get energy, be my guest.

John B

NP 10660

Re: MJL4281A - "the rough boy" Clive build that circuit that John P posted change the transformer arrangement, get rid of the protection circuits. make the transformer open loop. I will give you a circuit to play with. I have stated what field I'm looking for, under no conditions change it. **All this chip stuff will just end up in failure as the Radiant will kill it.** You know me Clive I won't tell you to do anything unless it works.

I have designed the SG transformer that way because I do not want the machine to go over 3000 RPM's.

As I said I will give you the correct circuit and show how to modify the Mj15024 transistor to build a small compact charger the size of that transistor, I will do this if I have an agreement with you and DMR. You are correct The

Sg has much higher voltage, **it's not about current here, it's about potential and allowing the gate to open and close.** I have give the analogy and why I want it that way, If it is unexcitable to john or mike or anybody else then I can not help, and no longer need to be here. I have other groups that follow my directions and everything works just fine. My multi-coil is done for a very good reason, study Tesla's pancake coils and his patent. John

NP 10901

Radiant energy is the energy of electromagnetic waves. Radiant energy exists in a range of wavelengths that extends from Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) to gamma rays. The term is most commonly used in the fields of radiometry, solar energy, heating and lighting, but is also used less frequently in other fields (such as telecommunications). The quantity of radiant energy may be calculated by integrating radiant flux (or power) with respect to time and, like all forms of energy, its SI unit is the joule. In applications involving transmission of power from one location to another, "radiant energy" is sometimes used to refer to the electromagnetic waves themselves, rather than their energy (a property of the waves).

Radiant energy is one of the energy sources that can be used to power an open system.

Such an open system can be man-made (such as a solar energy collector), or natural, such as the Earth's atmosphere. In geophysics, transparent greenhouse gases trap the sun's radiant energy (at certain wavelengths), allowing it to penetrate deep into the atmosphere or all the way to the Earth's surface, where they are re-emitted as longer wavelength radiation (chiefly infrared radiation). Radiant energy is produced in the sun as a result of nuclear fusion.

Radiant energy, as well as convective and conductive energy, is used for heating homes. It can be generated electrically by infrared lamps, or can be absorbed from sunlight and used to heat water. Since radiant energy is really just electromagnetic radiation under another name, it is the basis of a wide range of communication technologies using radio frequency and microwave radiation.

One of the earliest wireless telephones to be based on radiant energy was invented by Nikola Tesla. The device used transmitters and receivers whose resonances were tuned to the same frequency, allowing communication between them. In 1916, he recounted (see Anderson's book, below) an experiment he had done in 1896. He recalled that "Whenever I received the effects of a transmitter, one of the simplest ways [to detect the wireless transmissions] was to apply a magnetic field to currents generated in a conductor, and when I did so, the low frequency gave audible notes."

The United States Patent Offices has a classification of radiant energy for Patent applications (Class 250, a residual class for methods and apparatus involving radiant energy). This class provides for all methods and apparatus for using, generating, controlling or detecting radiant energy, combinations

including such methods or apparatus, subcombinations of same and accessories therefore not classifiable elsewhere by the patent office.
jb

NP 10920

Miki, Rather than get into a big discussion over what material is better for the rotor at this point, I want to point out a few things. I will answer your question below.

First I want to make something very clear, I'm not here to debate my work with people on this group. As I said in the beginning this is a simple machine to just prove that you can have a machine that supplies mechanical energy to do something with no matter how small that is. It's the first machine that runs does the work and charges a battery, it recovers all the waste energy in the circuit and supplies it to a secondary battery, don't you wish you had a toy like that, because it is toy sized, but toys make "big machines".
You can alter it to charge capacitors if you wish.

You can screw it all up with any circuits you try and improve it with, hopefully it will work the way you want it too, just like a textbook motor, no recovery.
If your circuit is working correctly no transistors get hot and coils do not melt.

A multi coil machine must be balanced, that means all the currents in every device. base resistors, transistor base, coils, **why the twisted coils, to keep the capacitance and inductance the same.** if the transistors are not the same heat on all, something is very wrong in the way the base circuit is working, also this could mean a bad transistor in the bunch. **Fet's, do not work well here, wrong capacitance, too hard to drive without a driver circuit.** Opto circuits work fine, hall works fine but it is a waste of current when trying to get $COP > 1$.

Why such low current on the input, so you get more radiant voltage potential. Voltage first, current last = time in switching, long switch time more current no $COP > 1$. **Current builds up no radiant voltage.**

I also said the high voltage is part of the surrounding 3D spatial field, you do not have to agree with me on this as you must see it the way the text states it di/dt , rate of change in the coil.

What you forget is $Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4+Q5+Q6$ is additive and subtractive with the magnetic fields during the rate of change while the rotor is rotating in the spatial field.

Instead what I get is complaints for trying and subtle insults from those that just do not understand what this means as an application. I made the machine so anybody could build it with junk, very little cost to prove a point.

Yes it is possible to get $COP > 1$ with it.

I found the welding rod to work the best overall which you could get very easy anywhere, point 1.

I used ferrite # 8 magnets you could get anywhere. point 2.

I used a normal solder roll for the core. point 3.

I just took normal wire to make the windings nothing special. point 4.

I used anything to make the Rotor as it did not make any difference as I was just looking for a "trigger signal", point 5

You could figure an exact coil and it would not be any better.

Miki you can use anything for that rotor, it's the trigger that is important.

It's not a "Riddle" when you understand the machine.

JB

NP 10928

Miki, Thanks for the reply. What hurts is that energy is going to continue to rise as we conserve nothing in the machines we build. If you could take a common DC motor off the shelf and do what the SG does we would have it licked. The reason you can not is that all the fields are closed down and current is the name of the game.

Mike do not think for one instant I cannot talk to you in conventional terms. I have been around for as long as you have. I have built some of the best amplifiers in the world for design of dual differential circuits hooked to quasi output stages, they said it could not be done. I have also built communication systems unknown to you and have citations for them from the US military in microwave . I also have built 3D systems in Interferometry used in all the recording industries throughout the world.

If you write no insult, that is what you mean. You're correct the science you "bow" to can't explain anything. AS far as Americans go we are the same as you in every respect, as England we are loyal too, I can't help it if a few madmen run the countries.

Your lucky as Sterling loves what you say, it makes news not progress. If I had My way I would boot you right off this group, you just encumber those wanting to learn a new science in energy. After all my name is on this group and not yours, maybe it should just be closed down for your benefit. Maybe I will call Sterling about this issue, or maybe just Yahoo and not give any warning, do not insult Me again or anybody else or I will go to work on this problem and I won't quit.

JB

NP 10935 - Question

Hi John P, Each coil has it's own trigger, there is 4 windings in each coil = 3 transistors each. Have you seen the energy from the vacuum part 2?, my unit is the same as the one he shows when charging up a dead battery, there's a small rotor above a larger one, 8 coils all up with 1 transistor on each coil, each 180 degrees pair fires, think of it like a combustion piston engine.

I have tested each coil on its own, they are all identical in configuration, i.e

in coil wiring and so forth. The base resistance value is important, I have tried with 680 and 820 ohms, by just using one coil only, just to see how much current is used, with 680 ohms the current draw is 100mA's, spins well, with 820 ohms current draw is at 75mA's, spins well also, so then i tried 1kohm, which was difficult to make it work, unless I have all 4 coils working, see it is like you have better control with more coils rather than just the one, I'll need to experiment further, see what happens using 1.2kohm and 1.5kohm, to bring the total current down further. Using 1k at the moment as base resistance, the current draw is just below 400mA's - Dom

NP 10960

Dom, The mistake you have made is the trigger coils, you only need one trigger, the rest are slaves. Your magnet spacing to each coil must be correct or the machine will not perform right. **To tune the machine you must choose a series resistor along with all the summed resistors, so two resistors in series, go for the high RPM.** John

NP 10974

All the other coils are slaves. **You may add as many windings as you need on each coil, the main coil has one extra winding, the trigger winding.**

All the transistor bases are summed together to a common buss with their base resistor's, all the output diodes are summed together on a common buss connected together also.

All the rotor magnets must be in perfect alignment to the pole piece's all magnets must be measured for gauss to be equal within 5% min. I would also measure transistors for Beta as this will effect the machine.

All the gaps must be the same. I do mine with a gap gauge from pole to pole 5 to 10 thousands will work fine, it's the only way you get a good wave shape. **Remember what the H wave shape looks like, the same as the solid state nothing can be different.**

A six coil machine should be around 5 amps input current @ 12v. all transistors are mounted on a small flat heat sink. **The base trigger coil circuit must then have a series resistor in series with all the summed transistor base circuits.**

It is much easier to build **a 11 strand coil on the simple SG machine with 23 wire all twisted together at 100 feet on a 5 inch bobbin 3/4 inch hole.** This is not a easy machine to build and not shown on the diagram.

JB

NP – (Unknown number) - Question

Answer below

Hi, I have made my first solid state charger, using the schematic from page 46 of the FEG book.

Pictures:

http://tech.ph.groups.yahoo.com/group/Bedini_SG/photos/browse/c2f2? c=

I have been able to resurrect 2 old deep cycle batteries so far that where beaten up pretty bad in a solar system (bulging, high impedance etc.) I used a microchip to turn on the opto coupler instead of the 555 chip because I thought I might be able to get better performance by using a higher duty cycle than the 50/50 from a 555. I have not found a setting yet that works better than 50/50. Here are the specs:

Tri-filar wound

450 turns Awg #23 copper magnet wire

3/4" R60 welding rod core

913hz oscillations on cap

cap dump every 200ms

peak voltage on cap 270v

In the book (pg 109) it says the oscillator should be at 25Khz. Mine doesn't get anywhere near that, only 914hz. I wonder if anyone else has had one run that fast. –Jerid

NP (Answer to previous post) 10980

Re: SCR Radiant Charger - Jerid, You did great, the waveforms are correct. for the Iron core it's working fine, air core is next 2.5 k to 25 Khz. Measure the radiant current and wave form by using a coil to pass the discharge wire through. **Be very careful if you get it up in power as it is close to your nerve impulses.** The stair step looks just like Beardens analogy. Great work keep going. that waveform can do wonders not fully explored yet. That is Tesla's time wave that he talked about. Great scope shots. Thanks for posting this. you can bias the core with a weak magnet, power will increase in only one direction try it you will see. you can control the Bloch wall of the coil. additive energy sucked from the magnet.

JB

