

**Message #49 of 11018**

Mon Oct 18, 2004 8:57 pm  
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 witch 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

**Message #49 of 11018**

Tue Nov 9, 2004 7:53 pm  
Sterling,

Yes I have done this experiment, buy 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 loosing 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 center 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/energizer. The energizer is a 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/energizer.

John Bedini

### **Message #409 of 11018**

Fri Dec 3, 2004 10:33 pm

Hello All,

Just wanted to let everyone know my experience with an ADVANCED version of the Bedini Schoolgirl motor/energizer. John gave me a schematic a few weeks ago of a device that he said would put the issue of radiant energy battery charging to rest.

Having built several other versions of his devices successfully, I was very excited to receive the schematic. I built the device EXACTLY as John said with ABSOLUTELY NO CHANGES!!!!

The first spin the device spun up to around 800 rpm's on a 22" bicycle wheel; and that's fairly fast. The device achieved resonance and the current drain dropped by about 20%, maintaining the rotation speed, and even got a bit faster.

The input battery was a 12v, 1.2aH battery, and as John suggested, I put 4 on the output side. Within a few minutes, the batteries began to rise in voltage.

### **There has been some big debate for awhile about this**

"radiant charge" producing only a surface charge on the batteries. Well my friends, this is NO SURFACE CHARGE.

The charge was held for 30 minutes at rest, and when I tested the batteries with the Computerized Battery Analyzer by West Mountain Radio, the batteries produced a steady drain for an extended period, after being previously dead, with readings as low as 8 volts per gel cell. They were NOT charged prior to the test with a conventional charger!!! They were completely dead.

In a conversation with John, we were discussing the issue of larger batteries. I told John that I had 2 garden tractor batteries that were completely sulfated and would NOT take a charge at all with a conventional charger.

Tested with the CBA, the batteries produced 1 amp for less than 1 second. I tried charging the batteries 4 different times with a regular automotive battery charger, first on the 6 amp rate for 6 hours, and then overnight on the 2 amp rate. I tried this 4 separate times with no luck. The voltage of the batteries would rise to 14 volts but the current was not even 1 amp when loaded, and then the voltage would drop to 8 or 9 volts under load immediately.

Then John advised that I attach 2 diodes to the output of the newest advanced device that I had built. That would give me 2 isolated branches to charge with.

So, I did exactly that. He said to put a steady power supply on the input so as to produce steady input for an extended time, and simply walk away from the machine and the batteries.

The following evening, I stopped the Advanced Energizer Circuit. I removed the recovery batteries. Now, listen closely! The 2 garden batteries that were completely useless and would have otherwise been thrown away are now producing as much as 7 amps of current for several minutes at a time before being discharged to 11.4 volts.

Now, one secret to the Bedini process is the cycling of the batteries in the device. Each cycle, the batteries become less and less sulfated. I am compiling tests of each battery that I use in the device for increases in usefulness. Having proven the smaller devices last year, I am now proving the usefulness of the larger and more advanced Bedini circuitry.

It seems that John has been right all along, and nobody has been listening or following his directions. I have seen engineers argue the Ohms law, and all of that other taught discipline in electrical theory. When these people forget the conventional way of thinking and just do the experiments and quit listening to incompetent people who fail, then there will be more advanced devices that will provide useful power to, otherwise helpless people.

You will NOT measure a 1 amp drain in the circuits with a 4 amp output!!! I REPEAT, the circuits do NOT indicate with conventional meters any gain!!! But the batteries become fully charged!!! When all of you forget meters to show this energy, you will see in the load tests that the energy has charged the batteries. It is provided as extra watts in the load tests. That's where you will see it. Perhaps some of you have been looking at this energy all along, but did not know what to look for.

Or perhaps, some have been just following the words of a few unsuccessful people who could not walk and chew bubblegum at the same time. If I can do it, ANYONE CAN!!!

I have PROVEN 100%; and I have the analyzer load tests, that these batteries were useless. And now they are resurrected to a useful level. And that increases with each charge and discharge in the unit. Now, if the battery will supply one amp of current for a period of time, perhaps into the hours, then these batteries have been saved, at least enough to charge more batteries with the machine. The way I see it, \$50 worth of wire and transistors, scrap PVC for a frame, and some Radio Shack magnets and a scrap bicycle wheel , has begun recovering \$50 worth of batteries within 24 hrs.

I have posted some pics of the new, advanced device on [www.nuscam.org](http://www.nuscam.org) . I have blocked out some areas of Bedini's proprietary circuitry, until such time that he wishes to release it, then I will replace with the untouched photos. But that is his decision, not mine. The general description of the circuits are in his patents. The schematic that was provided to Sterling Allen and others is a start.

Learn the technology, and how it works, then perhaps the more advanced circuits will be available in the future.

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Best regards,  
Harlan Sanders - replyt to "john\_bedini"

Message #443 of 11018

Fri Dec 10, 2004 8:23 pm  
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 center 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

Message #465 of 11018

Sun Dec 12, 2004 2:41 pm

Battery testing should be done by removing the battery from the system, the battery capacity analyzer needs to be a stand alone test. We have found it's not a good thing to test the batteries with the machine hooked up. Remove the battery you want to test from the branch diodes then test the battery.

John

Message #495 of 11018

Thu Dec 16, 2004 7:29 am

Sterling and all,

Yes I have switched the motor/energizers with hall and opto, this will make a motor out of the energizer. You will not recover anything doing it this way about 20% Back EMF, it is known as the Cole bi-polar switch it was on my internet site at <http://www.energenx.com/john34/john1.html>

I think it is in, motor diagrams and lab notes. In place of the hall you could use a opto. You will also find there the motor Mythbusters tried to build. Watched the program no magnets on the flywheel for the energizer, bad work, real bad science by the MIT expert.

John

Message #508 of 11018

Thu Dec 16, 2004 9:59 pm

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/energizer, 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 energizer 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/ energizer, this is the peak of the bell curve where the motor/energizer 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/energizer to work.

RS it is just a motor driver with recovery to the primary battery. It is called the north pole motor.

John

Message #511 of 11018

Fri Dec 17, 2004 7:22 am

Jim,

The south pole scalar is the force that causes the motor/energizer 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

Message #553 of 11018

Sat Dec 18, 2004 8:19 pm

Sterling and all,

The test you are conducting right now is the test that will prove that there is extra energy being supplied to the batteries. I for some time now have been saying that I did not understand the rotation experiment except to condition the batteries, The rotation experiment was with a machine found in my first patent, motor generator. In the machine, in this patent the electrical circuit used a hall for the switching, the machine was charging capacitors and every two seconds the capacitor bank was discharged into the four batteries at the back of the machine. Here we have two different machines. I continued my experiments until the development of the monopole motor at which time I could see that by disconnecting the timing wheel and going back to my lab notes from 1971 the diode worked better. I must state that I use much bigger batteries than what you are using. So, I said to Sterling that if you can take one battery on the front and charge four batteries on the back what could you do with this energy, you could run and inverter to run a charger to charge that one battery, also do other work at the same time. that is how I use my system. I run everything on the C20 rate even on discharge, this is very important if you are to succeed.

If Sterling with a .6 watt motor is charging his batteries and also running the wheel where is the energy coming from? Think about this, a .6 watt motor running a big wheel with rocks in the bearings plus the wind drag and anything else that could be wrong, but it is charging it's batteries and doing work. But Sterlings motor is only a .6 watt motor, how could that be, a .6 watts could not even drive a fly up the wall let alone keep that wheel turning and charge the back batteries. As we have said all along the machine is a 4 to 1 machine, one battery in four batteries out charged. If Sterling inputs one 12 volt 4.2 amp hour battery and he charges four on the back and then connects all four together he would have 16.8 amp hour battery that he could take .84 amps for twenty hours, if this goes beyond the twenty hours, where did the extra energy come from? You can not hurt your batteries if you follow the C20 rate of discharge.

John

Message #934 of 11018

Tue Feb 1, 2005 7:07 am

Sterling,

You have not heard from us because we have been very busy. We have taken this device to a much bigger size, whether you believe us or not has no meaning, the test was, does it charge the secondary batteries or not. We never told you that this was the answer to it all. We told you that in the small models you do not need to count the turns, just fill the roll with wire, Peter said this many times. I do not think that we put egg on your face. All your charts indicate that the secondary batteries were charging, and that the machine was running just about at unity, so I see nobody jumping up and down over something running at unity, Oh forgot the mechanical. I did not bother with the group because you said to let them say what they want, so I respected your wishes.

I have said many times what is going on in this machine, I said that the machine must be much bigger in size, the SG is just experimental to learn the process, you did a good job at that. We also said that the meters would not give you the correct readings because of the radiant spike, which they did not. Jack Welch said in a post to your group that he could charge big batteries 400Ahrs, that's something. Sterling if one person has learned anything through all this confusion with the Charlie circuit, the Hartman nonsense, and other confusion that has gone on, on this group I'm happy that Jack Welsh did it and reported it. I was more then willing to help you, but I was held back by nonsense and crazy testing. We said that the energizer, and not the motor produced 29% mechanical power under ideal conditions. We said the energizer was rotating on a hidden field, but this does not mean anything to the group does it, well it does mean something. I'm sorry if you feel this way, for I can not change what has happened to you. I offered to re-build your energizer, wind the coil, make the circuit and give you some bigger batteries. I can do no more to try to help you understand what is going on. Peter got very frustrated trying to make everybody understand what it was that was going on in the battery. Your machine did work, you just could not measure it, maybe Jack can help, since he has charged the biggest batteries so far to date. Sterling you have had some really good people on this group, but the confusion has killed them off, especially the off topic posts and nonsensical measurements. The point is did it charge your secondary battery while it turned the wheel, yes or no, and if it did charge your batteries then that is something. I put a challenge to you go find something that does the same thing out there, that charges it's batteries while it is running.

But, God bless you anyway, may you find the light.

John Bedini

Message #963 of 11018

Tue Feb 1, 2005 8:38 pm

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 a 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

Message #970 of 11018

Wed Feb 2, 2005 8:09 am

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 dieing 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 energizer 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 then 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 their is a space under the cells so the damaged parts can fall off until they short out your battery.

John

Message #981 of 11018

Wed Feb 2, 2005 8:17 pm



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 analog 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 give 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 energizer/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 analog 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 indication 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 secrets 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

Message #984 of 11018

Wed Feb 2, 2005 11:19 pm

Ben, this is exactly right on track to the bigger machine, I'm glad someone took my name in vain, better you than me, but I have taken my own name in vain 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 background 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 energizer 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 for 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 energizer 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 energizer 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 energizer, 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

Message #1259 of 11018

Wed Feb 9, 2005 6:59 am

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

Message #1304 of 11018

Fri Feb 11, 2005 8:23 am

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

Message #1342 of 11018

Sun Feb 13, 2005 1:12 pm

Dorro,

Now we are getting somewhere, It's about time someone has seen this, The energizer 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 their even if the magnets are spaced far apart, know 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 to 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 seen one thing and made it a law, just like you only have a volt meter and nothing else.

John

Message #1348 of 11018

Sun Feb 13, 2005 4:50 pm

Stan,

You sat in my shop and watched the medium energizer 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 energizer, 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

energizer, the only reason it does not stop is the magnetic field is open loop, close that field and it will stop.

John

Message #1690 of 11018

Sat Feb 26, 2005 9:30 am

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 interband tunneling 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 tunneling probability itself is an oscillatory function of the electric field. The effect of a longitudinal magnetic field on the tunneling is calculated for a class of substances. The tunneling in InSb in a magnetic field is considered in detail. Effects of spin-orbit interaction and nonparabolicity 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 Analyzer at Stanford University. Kron was never permitted to release how he made his negative resistor, but did state that, when placed in the Network Analyzer, 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 analyzers)." 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 analyzer, ...". Here the introductory clause states in rather certain terms that negative resistors were available for use on the network analyzer, 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 Analyzer project. However, he almost certainly knew the secret of Kron's "open path" discovery and his negative resistor.

Tom Bearden

Message #1746 of 11018

Tue Mar 1, 2005 11:43 pm  
Jim, Jack,

You should see resonant shifts in input current, and the current should decrease until the energizer is at the fastest speed and then it should stay their.

John

Message #1812 of 11018

Sat Mar 5, 2005 9:22 am  
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 then 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 their 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

Message #1852 of 11018

Tue Mar 8, 2005 7:59 pm  
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 energizer 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

Message #1858 of 11018

Wed Mar 9, 2005 6:28 am

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

Message #1880 of 11018

Thu Mar 10, 2005 6:23 am

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 ¼ 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

Message #1920 of 11018

Thu Mar 17, 2005 7:40 pm

This is the way i feel about all you that want to waist your time on the math for this machine. This is the best quote that explains it the best. The quote was from Lost Science by Gerry Vassilatos and believe me he knew what he was talking about.

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

Aether, in Tesla's lexicon, was space flowing electricity: a gas of superlative and transcendent qualities. Aether was electricity which filled all of space, a vast reservoir of unsurpassable power, Motive, dynamic, and free for the taking. Tesla also said that their was no way the Maxwell equations could work with this technology because of it's nature.

John

Message #1956 of 11018

Tue Mar 29, 2005 10:33 pm

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 good 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 some things i can not 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

Message #1962 of 11018

Wed Mar 30, 2005 9:18 pm

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 analyzer, 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 analyzer 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 analyze 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 analyzer 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

Message #3740 of 11018

Wed Mar 22, 2006 7:44 pm

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 there 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

Message #3744 of 11018

Wed Mar 22, 2006 8:25 pm

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

Message #3749 of 11018

Thu Mar 23, 2006 6:55 am

Joe,

I said it is at 23 degrees after top dead center. This depends whether 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

Message #3758 of 11018

Thu Mar 23, 2006 10:53 am

Dave and Norm,

The trigger voltage is very important in the SG, 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 brake 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 correct 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

Message #3774 of 11018

Fri Mar 24, 2006 6:11 am

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

Message #3790 of 11018

Fri Mar 24, 2006 8:28 pm

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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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 than .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

Message #3793 of 11018

Fri Mar 24, 2006 10:07 pm

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

Message #5283 of 11018

Mon Oct 23, 2006 6:59 pm

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 energizer 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 energizer, 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 energizer 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

Message #5293 of 11018

Mon Oct 23, 2006 11:13 pm

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 center 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

Message #5302 of 11018

Tue Oct 24, 2006 11:51 am

Hi John

It's good to see you on the site.

I certainly have not jumped to any conclusions by saying: "If this is in fact true....."

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Norm,

I have these systems running everywhere, in some backwoods places for testing, I can't say everything, but we did pass UL with them, will be listed shortly. So we know that high voltage spikes do no harm to the storage battery.

Their are certain precautions that must be taken into account. using these systems. I can't give all the details of my systems because I'm under agreements, just like when you take on a job somewhere.

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The 23 degree issue has certainly confused me as has other aspects of the energiser that I have read about. Having read many posts on this particular issue, I have now assumed that the 23 degrees you refer to is related to the angle around the circumference of the rotor taken from stator TDC and not the sine wave and in the case of 23 degrees it is for an 8 mag rotor. Please put us out of our misery by giving a clear unequivocal reply to clear up this issue.

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If the issue is 23 degrees, it's not an issue, these degrees are just part of the timing, depending on how big the rotor is, how many magnets and pole spacing. this is what determines this, or in EE terms .6v, where the semiconductor conducts. I was asked by someone in the group one time what the timing was. Peter and I were working on a 6 pole rotor, 6" in diameter, my answer was what I measured from my machine here 23 Degrees ATDC. Peter built an Led timing light to see this on the rotor, by marking the center of the magnet, and we gave it to the group.

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Whilst I have this opportunity, I would like to ask you if possible

to answer the following questions: -

Please tell us clearly what we should expect in terms of increased capacity in our batteries as a direct result of radiant energy when we have tuned to the correct angle for a given number of magnets?

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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 energizer 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 the Static field to give up it's energy, another 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 couples to the storage battery which is basically current-less The chemical responds by moving potential from one plate to the other, since the potential is high it punches it's way through the sulfide crystals, dissolving them, but the charge stays as a differential radiant potential charge. Since the two batteries are not balanced the only this that can charge the secondary battery is this abrupt differential charge. Take and break the sulfide 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.

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Also, is tuning to the correct angle the only way of seeing the effects of RE in our batteries?

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Answered up above

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How do you determine when a particular battery has been fully de-sulfated, in order to be sure that any further gains in capacity can be attributed to RE?

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When the battery gives back what the manufacture said it could do.

By looking at the rating charts. and proper loads.

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With reference to the last question, I view that this is important to answer in order to establish a benchmark for quantifying the level of capacity gained by a battery from the effects of radiant energy, as opposed from lowered internal resistance as a result of de-sulfating.

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The battery internal resistance is set by plate capacity. also answered above.

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I would like to finish this post by saying that I admire your efforts in sharing your theories and projects and although I carry a certain amount of EE baggage, I want to believe your claims but I'm looking for measurable and quantifiable results from my experiments with my various monopole energiser variations. Like others on this forum, I've spent many of hours experimenting and yes I have charged 1:4 but only damaged batteries from a known healthy battery. I have not to date charged 1:1 from two known healthy batteries. Most of all, I sincerely want to see your monopole energiser design do it's stuff according to your claim and manifest OU in my batteries, because when I do I will be the first to sing your praises.

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I understand and this takes time, I carry the same baggage. just read what I said above and see if you understand, or we get on the phone together, this could very completed if you have no experience at this, it's trickier then people think.

This is just not solved in one day.

John

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Clive

Message #5306 of 11018

Tue Oct 24, 2006 3:09 pm

I have seen the effects of desulfating a battery and would agree that charging with the SG/SSG energiser no doubt brings up batteries that cannot be touched with onventional chargers. I have also seen improved capacities as a result of this form of charging.

Ok so there is no dought that this process works as I have claimed, so at least we are clear on this.

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I'm happy to accept that this effect is real and measurable and stay very open minded about what you postulate as being behind this effect. I had suspected that the whole matter boiled down to desulfating (conditioning) the battery and to that end I have been successful.

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What you have done is find a use for the static re-gauging field. now you can use it to charge a battery or a cap, at the same time, time reversing the sulfating process. This is then an alteration in time in the cells of the battery.

If you remember my post on using a one wire system, I said that it would suck the battery dry of all charge, another words dry it completely out. This process is a conversion from one energy to another, called potential charge, it builds the dipole, or suckes it away. Tesla you notice never charged a storage battery with his system, he knew better.

Tesla was going to suck energy up and then convert it. Tesla systems do not emit sparks as you think what you see is the either field being released from the abrupt change in the magnetic field under stress. This is why he said it grew in size. At different frequencies it is safe, at other frequencies it can kill.

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I think that the only thing that remains to be done is to optimise the process by continuation with experimenting on different back end processing methods. However, I am always mindful that charging and discharging capacitors incurr losses

Correct big loss waiting for capacitor to charge, the TUV test motor used this method, not fast enough to overcome the loss, said a long time ago on Keelynet, Charge, Time, Discharge.

The SG motor does this without capacitor discharge. This is why we built the SG this way, to get rid of the capacitor problem.

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and I suspect that direct charging from the diode compression point at the collector of the transistor may prove to be the optimum method. However, please correct me if I'm wrong on this.

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You are correct.  
John

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Message #5313 of 11018

Tue Oct 24, 2006 10:14 pm  
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

Message #5317 of 11018

Wed Oct 25, 2006 9:58 am  
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 energizer 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, either 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

Message #5326 of 11018

Wed Oct 25, 2006 7:31 pm

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 aluminum 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. Their 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 center. I will send a still picture if it will help.

I have a bad feeling that we are in for a real energy shortage after the elections, it's the only reason I'm pushing for you to learn this, "You might need it". My sources have not missed yet.

I will go on Jeff Rense when the book and the video is out. On the video you will see me teaching a Grad PHD in this new math and how I developed it.

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

Sorry for the english, good in one thing bad in the other, master of none.

John

Message #5619 of 11018

Thu Nov 30, 2006 8:52 pm



Joe ,

I will answer this question one more time, In the beginning way before you were here on this group. I stated that the two charges are much different. One charge is a current charge( NORMAL CHARGER), the other 0 mass charge, meaning that no current is used during the charging process. Mass-less charge effects the chemical and the ions move themselves ( Potential E) , a current charge you force the ions to move causing heat. Heat you do not want in a led acid battery. Each time you charge a battery with a current charge you loose amp hours 5 to 25%, Radiant 0 mass you gain amp-hours. If you understand what energy is and how to use it correctly you will succeed at what your doing, if not you will fail.

No physical laws are broken here just the efficiency changes. What was told to Sterling is that we do not use current to charge batteries, and we do not. The meter reading is just the power that is wasted in the system and that is the only measurement you get from your meters.

Buy the book and read it, you will learn what the two charges are and how to make them on a small scale. You must be very detailed in your documentation of the discharge rates between the two batteries. You can not just jump in and swim to the other side not knowing the basics.

Not everybody can get this to work, only because they have not been taught what energy is and how to use it, If you think The (OLD FRENCHMEN) has the answer, you are wrong, now your dealing with three different energies and no one knows it, My charger in that patent was changed by the patent office so it would work the way they wanted it too, His charger does not extend the time on each cell by 70% mine does, this is what we do every day at work. All batteries work much different then what you have been taught in the books.

Negative energy is far more different then Radiant or normal electron current, in that it will suck your battery dry of all electrons that you think are in them. This is a new science and it is really not new, just not explained in the books. The different energies have always been here except you only use one form of it, it's the waste product you use. If you follow my directions and just do the experiments you will see it, but I do understand everybody sees things different. The people that have working machines have left this group and have very private groups.I have followed their progress and they do have working machines and are charging much bigger batteries.

The group needs to study the different energies to understand it. Example, what type of energy comes from trees and how do you catch it, what type of energy comes from the atmosphere around you and how do you catch that. What type of energy comes from the earth and how do you catch it and use it. Then let's talk.

John

Message #5620 of 11018

Thu Nov 30, 2006 9:56 pm

Here this is with NI-Cads

Right from Sterlings data

~Dec. 6, 2004

I took four D-size Eveready NiCd rechargeables and placed them in series on the back end of the charger, with a 6V 4.2 Ah battery on the front end with trickle charger to keep it charged. The began, before charging, with a reading of 0.77 volts. They have been used in a baby swing that we have, and have been charged, recharged multiple times, and had recently been completely discharged (swing was left on, and was on at the time I extracted the batteries)

Within the first minute on the charger, the voltage came up to 3.55 v, by 2.75 minutes it was at 4.68 volts , from where it then began to charge slowly, increasing to 4.78 volts by the end of 10.5 hours. When I measured the individual battery voltages at that point, they were: 1.4, 1.4, 0.41, 0.54.

There is a good reason why two of the batteries did not charge well. I was using my battery charger to hold the batteries, and had two of the batteries reversed, with wires to connect the set in series. It turns out that when current is applied, the resistance between the two sides of the charger goes from infinite to measurable—jumps around from 72 ohms to 1400 ohms. I stopped using that as a holder after discovering this.

I took the two not-yet-charged batteries and charged them for about seven hours, at which point their voltage came up to 1.40 and 1.38.

I loaded these in the swing, placed a car battery charger as cargo, and then let it rock. It went for 15 hours before stopping completely.

The voltages read 1.23, 0.01, 1.24 0.01

[edit]Bedini SG Charge 2

Dec. 7

I then charged them two at a time on the Bedini SG (same input as above) for 9 hours for batt 1,3 and 9 hours on batt. 2,4.

The voltages now were: 1.39, 1.37, 1.39, 1.37

This time, the swing lasted 21.5 hours.

That is 143% longer than the previous time.

[edit]Bedini SG Charge 3

Message #5669 of 11018

Wed Dec 20, 2006 10:13 pm

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 than 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 center , 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, 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

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--- In [Bedini\\_SG@yahoo.com](mailto:Bedini_SG@yahoo.com), "kenny\_ppm" <debtelimination2@...> wrote:

>

- John, I bought the new book with circuits in it, it is helping my understanding.

>

- I have a question. Sorry if this has been asked before.
- I understand that the radiant pulse is a voltage potential only stress to the active surrounding vacuum.
- With no current flow, as Tesla has described. HE also heated,cooled, and lit up a room with no lights just the atoms luminating with this energy if the frequency was high enough.

>

- In your energizer, is this radiant flow "initiated" by the back EMF 'potential' but then immediatety clipped before any bempf conventional current can flow?
- Does the BEMF not matter because the of the 'floating ground' in this case?
- Or is this strictly a front emf and clipping the current before it can flow?

>

- Thanks.

>

- Ken

>

Message #5679 of 11018

Thu Dec 21, 2006 10:21 pm

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 station 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](http://www.zpenergy.com/downloads/Maxwell_1864_1.pdf)

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

Message #7294 of 11018

Sat Sep 29, 2007 5:09 pm

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

Message #7341 of 11018

Sun Sep 30, 2007 8:38 pm

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 as 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 nature's time span is when the water changes color 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 trade his batteries because he did not understand what the energy was and how to use it.

All,

When I do my testing on that machine I always shoot for no more then .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 litter 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, energizers, flux gates, Etc.

John

Message #7342 of 11018

Sun Sep 30, 2007 8:49 pm

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 energizer, 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 your the failure not me. The forms of energy are much different all the way down the latter, the universe supplies many different forms but you can not read them with the instruments we have so you see nothing until your 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?, a 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. Permeate 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

Message #7361 of 11018

Mon Oct 1, 2007 11:13 am

Clive, Just some answers to other questions also.

Go back to Tom Bearden's old papers in electro-magnetics 4 you will find the energizer 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

Message #10062 of 11018

Sun Feb 24, 2008 12:10 pm

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, ( considerer 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 then 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

Message #10083 of 11018

Sun Feb 24, 2008 5:01 pm

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 energizer, 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 diagramed 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 then 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

Message #10389 of 11018

Sat Mar 1, 2008 4:42 pm

Richard,

When using the SG to charge batteries with solar panels, 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. 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

Message #10623 of 11018

Fri Mar 7, 2008 11:56 am

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 my 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, 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 quadropole field, (Gravity Wave Converter at 90 degrees). 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 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 than 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 you want to continue to move magnets across coils the hard way to get energy, be my guest.  
John B

Message #10901 of 11018

Tue Mar 18, 2008 2:45 pm

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).

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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 radiofrequency 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

Message #10912 of 11018

Tue Mar 18, 2008 6:01 pm

NIKOLA TESLA'S RADIANT ENERGY SYSTEM

Brooklyn Eagle July 10, 1932

Nikola Tesla states: I have harnessed the cosmic rays and caused them to operate a motive device. Cosmic ray investigation is a subject that is very close to me. I was the first to discover these rays and I naturally feel toward them as I would toward my own flesh and blood. I have advanced a theory of the cosmic rays and at every step of my investigations I have found it completely justified. The attractive features of the cosmic rays is their constancy. They shower down on us throughout the whole 24 hours, and if a plant is developed to use their power it will not require devices for storing energy as would be necessary with devices using wind, tide or sunlight. All of my investigations seem to point to the conclusion that they are small particles, each carrying so small a charge that we are justified in calling them neutrons. They move with great velocity, exceeding that of light. More than 25 years ago I began my efforts to harness the cosmic rays and I can now state that I have succeeded in operating a motive device by means of them. I will tell you in the most general way, the cosmic ray ionizes the air, setting free many charges ions and electrons. These charges are captured in a condenser which is made to discharge through the circuit of the motor. I have hopes of building my motor on a large scale, but circumstances have not been favorable to carrying out my plan.

Message #10920 of 11018

Tue Mar 18, 2008 11:34 pm

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 to 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 spacial field, you do not half 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 spacial field.

Instead what I get is complaints for trying and suitable insults with 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

Message #10974 of 11018

Wed Mar 19, 2008 7:52 pm

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  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch hole.

This is not a easy machine to build and not shown on the diagram.

JB

Message #10980 of 11018

Wed Mar 19, 2008 10:07 pm

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