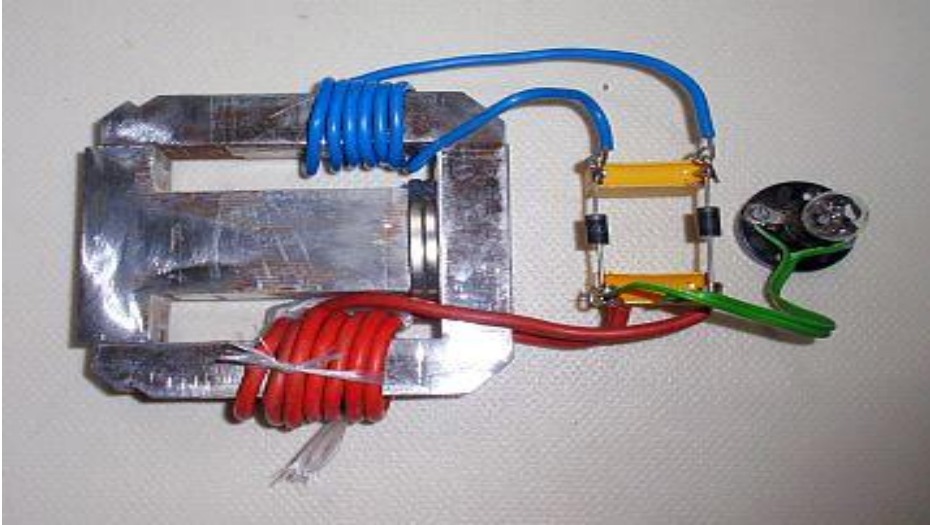


A Compilation/Summary of Devices that Produce Over unity - Rough Research Notes – by EZ3DBIZ.com

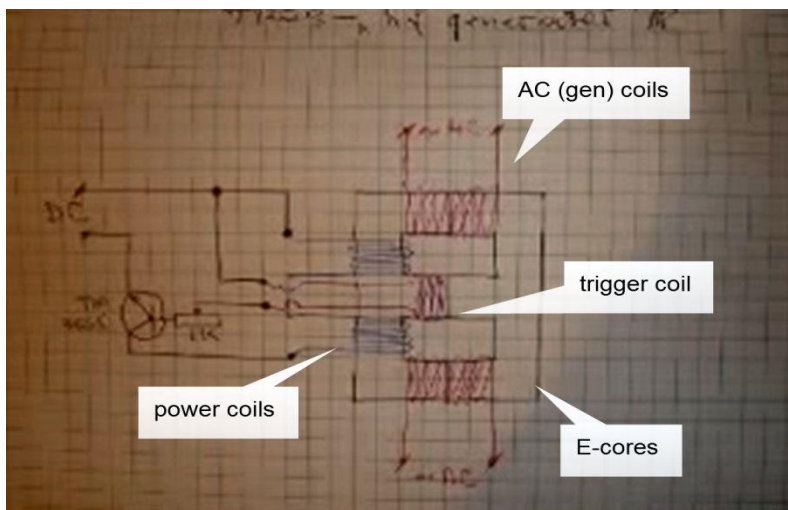
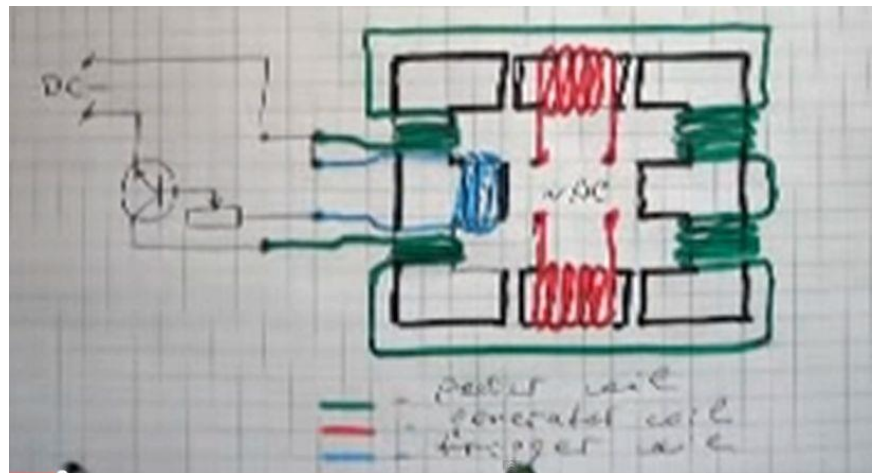
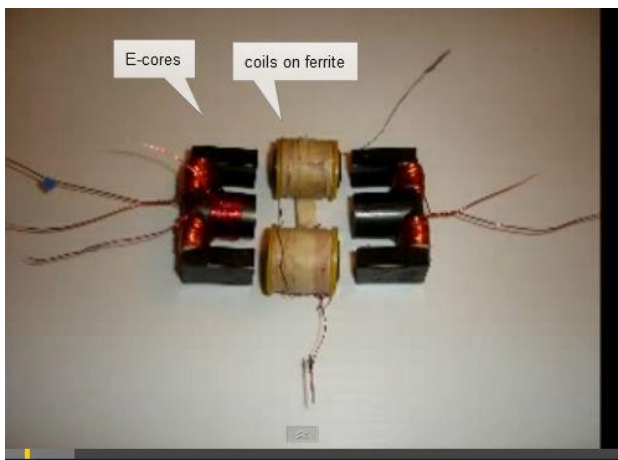
Backup data/information regularly to divshare

Devices and designs to test:

Project 1: Original Iron Configuration – Tune by adjusting number of turns, bulb size, wire length and other parameters.



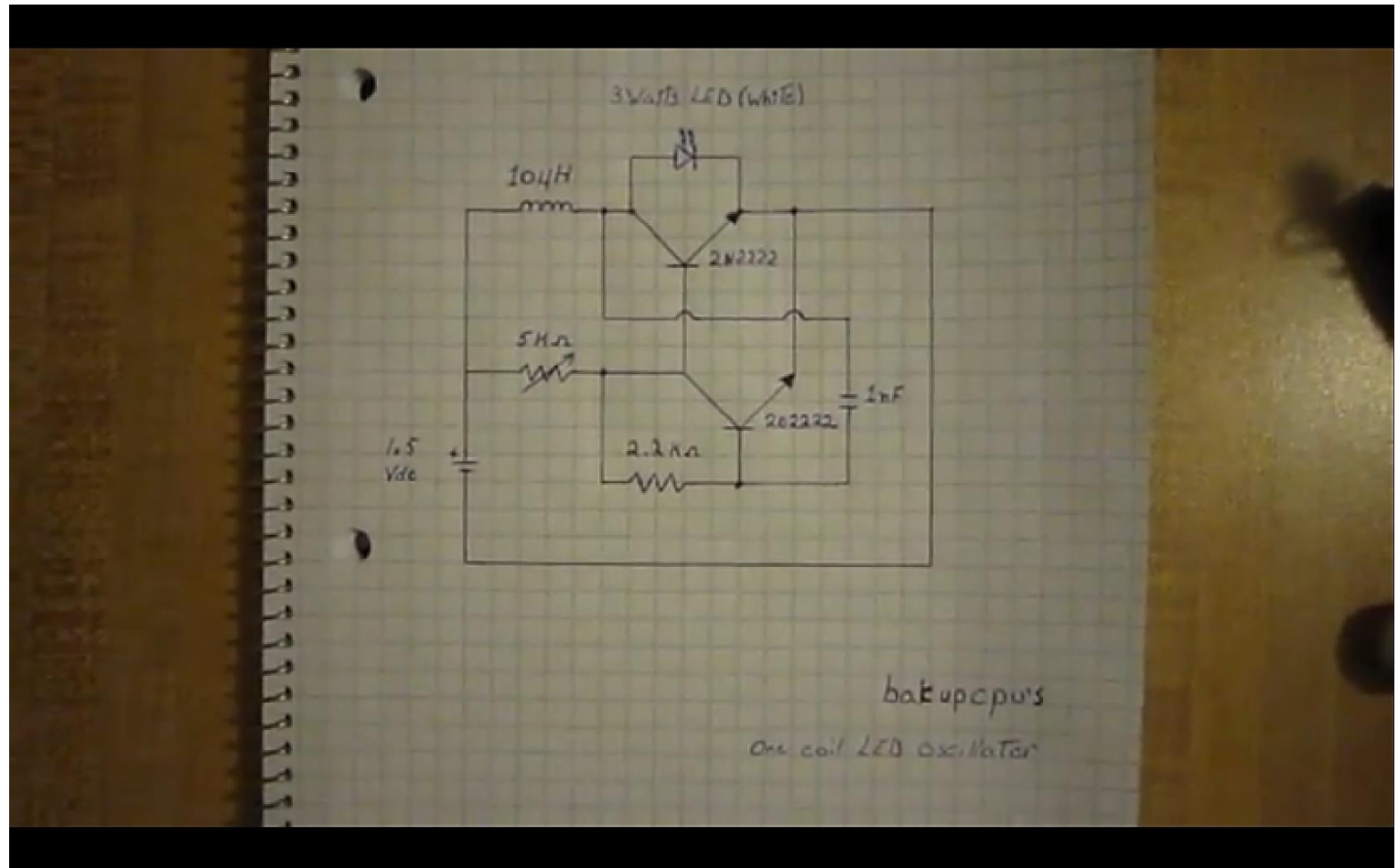
Project 2: TROS - by Igor Moroz called HF Generator III – this project simply uses a transistor, images shown below. Video Link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a6NoqZ1eeAg>



Project 3:

Learning about electronic oscillation. Video for below is:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=spfuALWsGjE>



Notes & Diagrams:

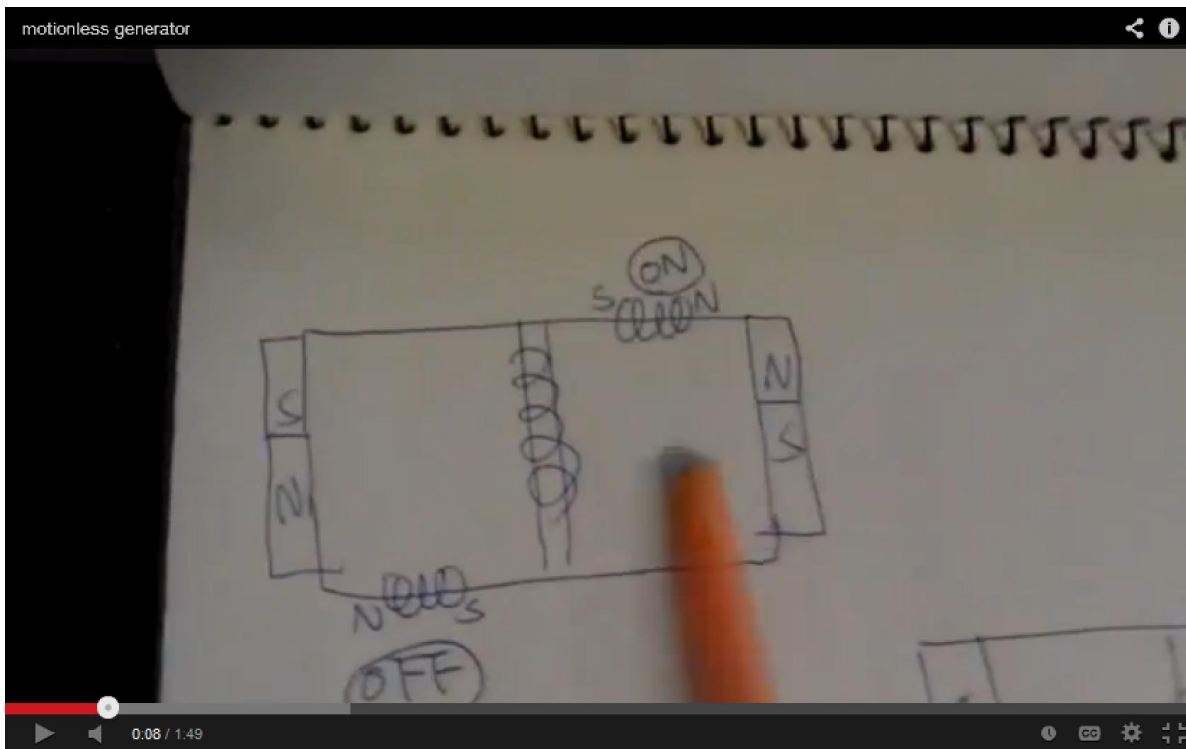
A toroidal coil is wound on a ferrite core with wire whose insulator is coated with a mildly radioactive material. (potassium salt substitute). Alternatively the coil could be bombarded by ionizing radiation (61). The radiation only needs to be strong enough to ionize the air or gas near the surface of the toroidal coil, and it maintains a cold plasma.

The coil is then tuned to resonate at the ion-acoustic frequency of this plasma by adding an appropriate capacitance to the circuit. A properly tuned resonance yields ion oscillatory displacement currents in the medium surrounding the wire which acts as a wave guide. During resonance further ionization could accrue shifting the ion-acoustic frequency. This nonlinear effect can be stabilized with a parallel, variable capacitor controlled via feedback by the magnitude of the output current. The capacitance is automatically adjusted to maximize the output.

It may well be that in order to work well, the MEG needs a very narrow input coil with an air-gap on each side of it and the same may well apply to Lawrence Tseung's magnetic frame shown earlier in this chapter.

The toroid ring coil is around 10 to 15 cm diameter only ! They let it run on the TV set pretty long while the other device is shown, probably for around 8 to 9 minutes !

The trick of John Bedini, the same Edwin Gray, Thomas Bearden and others were using, is to send this high voltage pulses in a capacitor, through a bridge rectifier, because it works only with polarized capacitors. Then, the object of the patent of John Bedini, is to discharge regularly this accumulated high voltage potential in the capacitor in electrolytic batteries



Above is a simple configuration of the Solid State Concept with energizing coils placed next to magnets. Primary coil is in the center. Similar to a transformer. On is the energizing coil where dc pulses with a battery are applied.



The above uses transformers to generate power also based on Flynn concept.

Video for above at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kAO44dOC6m0>



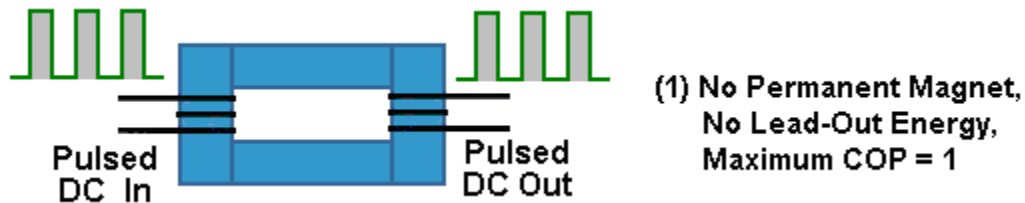
Above is where the point of power flows in the LeedSkalin Magnetic Device. Video link for above is:

http://oritoday.pp.ua/ori.php?v=S_ssUTRbRRs&feature=youtube_gdata_player&titl=Magtap

Lawrence Tseung

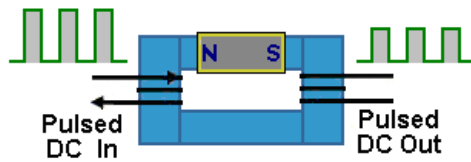
Lawrence has recently produced a subtle design using very similar principles. He takes a magnetic frame of similar style and inserts a permanent magnet in one of the arms of the frame. He then applies **sharp DC pulses** to a coils wound on one side of the frame and draws off energy from a coil wound on the other side of the frame.

He shows three separate operating modes for the devices as follows:



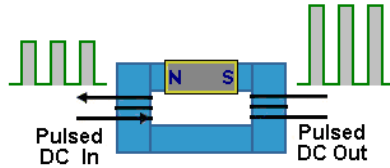
Lawrence comments on three possible arrangements. The first one shown above is the standard commercial transformer arrangement where there is a frame made from insulated iron shims in order to cut down the "eddy" currents which otherwise would circulate around inside the frame at right angles to the useful magnetic pulsing which links the two coils on the opposite sides of the frame. As is very widely known, this type of arrangement never has an output power greater than the input power.

However, that arrangement can be varied in several different ways. Lawrence has chosen to remove a section of the frame and replace it with a permanent magnet as shown in the diagram below. This alters the situation very considerably as the permanent magnet causes a continuous circulation of magnetic flux around the frame before any alternating voltage is applied to the input coil. If the pulsing input power is applied in the wrong direction as shown here, where the input pulses generate magnetic flux which opposes the magnetic flux already flowing in the frame from the permanent magnet, then the output is actually lower than it would have been without the permanent magnet.



(2) Permanent Magnet Opposes Magnetic Flux: COP < 1

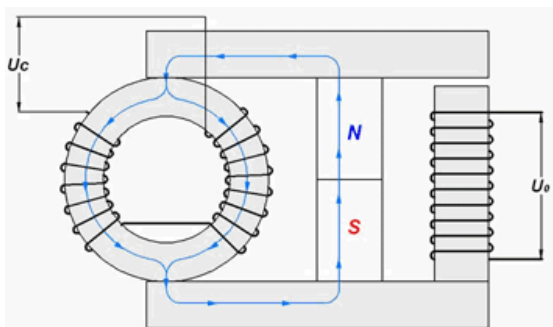
However, if the input coil is pulsed so that the current flowing in the coil produces a magnetic field which reinforces the magnetic field of the permanent magnet then it is possible for the output power to exceed the input power. The "Coefficient of Performance" or "COP" of the device is the amount of output power divided by the amount of input power which the user has to put in to make the device operate. In this instance the COP value can be greater than one:



(3) Permanent Magnet Enhances Magnetic Flux: COP > 1

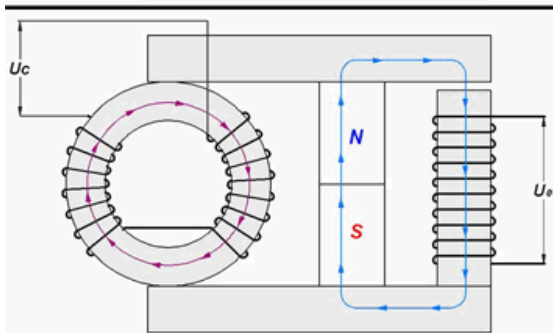
There is a limitation to this as the amount of magnetic flux which any particular frame can carry is limited by the material from which it is made. Iron is the most common material for frames of this type and it has a very definite saturation point. If the permanent magnet is so strong that it causes saturation of the frame material before the input pulsing is applied, then there can't be any effect at all from positive DC pulsing as shown. This is just common sense but it makes it clear that the magnet chosen must not be too strong for the size of the frame, and why that should be.

As an example of this, one of the people replicating Lawrence's design found that he did not get any power gain at all and so he asked Lawrence for advice. Lawrence advised him to omit the magnet and see what happened. He did this and immediately got the standard output, showing that both his input arrangement and his output measuring system both worked perfectly well. It then dawned on him that the stack of three magnets which he was using in the frame were just too strong, so he reduced the stack to just two magnets and immediately got a performance of COP = 1.5 (50% more power output than the input power).

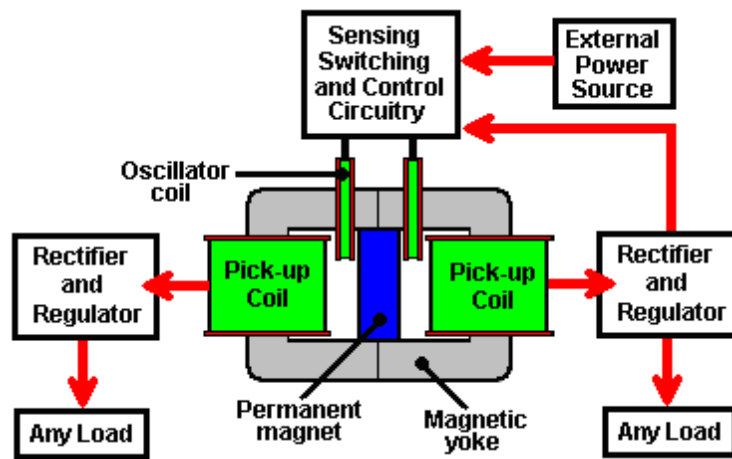


It is shown that an effective device can be constructed from a permanent magnet, a toroid and a laminated iron yoke. The arrangement is displayed like this (image on left), When the input coil is pulsed with an input voltage, it causes a flux reversal in the frame around which the output coil is wound, generating an electrical output.

Additional Data for the above image can be found at under the term: **Valeri Ivanov's Motionless Generator**. <http://www.free-energy-info.com/Chapt3.html>

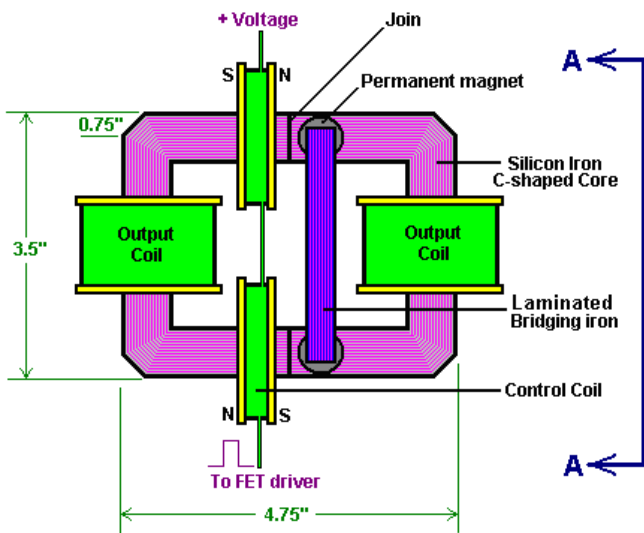


The "Motionless Electromagnetic Generator" or "MEG" consists of a magnetic ring with output coils wound on it. Inside the ring is a permanent magnet to provide a steady magnetic flux around the ring. Superimposed on the ring are two electromagnets which are activated one after the other to make the magnetic flux oscillate. This is very much like Floyd Sweet's "VTA" device.

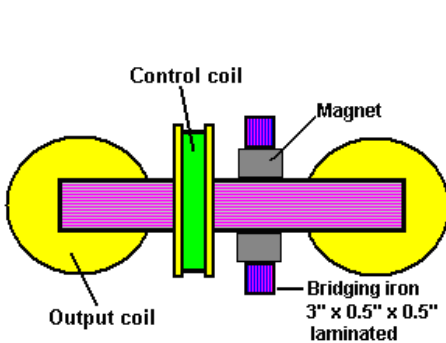


The external power source shown above is intended to be disconnected when the circuit starts operating, at which time, part of the output from one of the pick-up coils is fed back to power the circuit driving the oscillator coils. The circuit then becomes self-sustaining, with no external input but with a continuous electrical output.

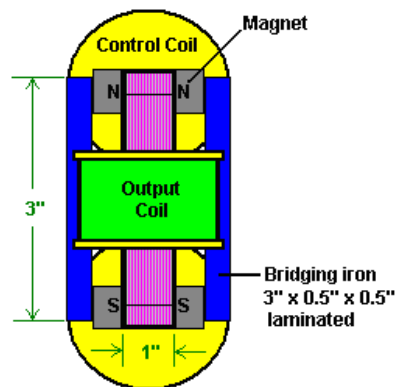
This device is essentially, a custom-built transformer with two primary windings (the oscillator coils) and two secondary windings (the pick-up coils), with a permanent magnet inserted to create a standing magnetic field through the yoke (frame) of the transformer.



SIDE VIEW



TOP VIEW

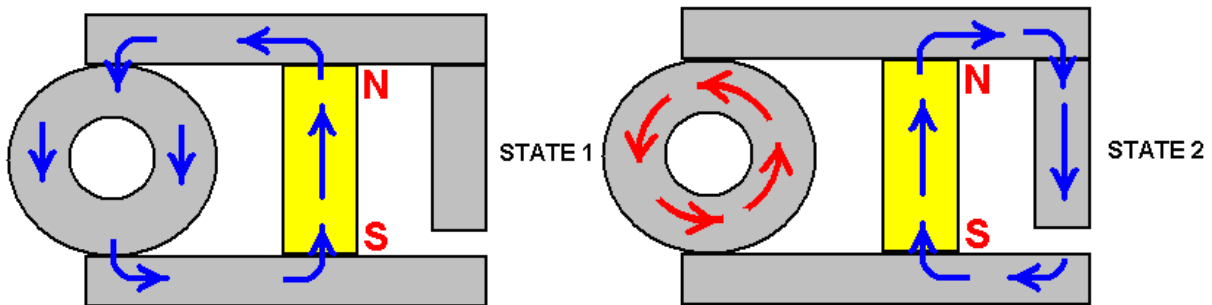


SECTION A-A

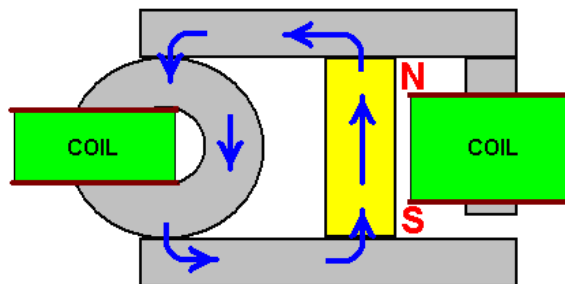
Here, the drive coils are both put asymmetrically on one side of the frame and wired so that their pulses complement each other. Then two pairs of button magnets are placed on the other side of the centreline, each side of the yoke, and bridged together with two straight vertical sections of laminated iron bar.

Valeri Ivanov's Motionless Generator. There are other devices which are very close to the MEG construction. One of these is at present being displayed on the Bulgarian language [web site](#), put up by Elin Pelin and Valeri Ivanov, dated 2007, and recently translated into English.

It is shown that an effective device can be constructed from a permanent magnet, a toroid and a laminated iron yoke. The arrangement is displayed like this:



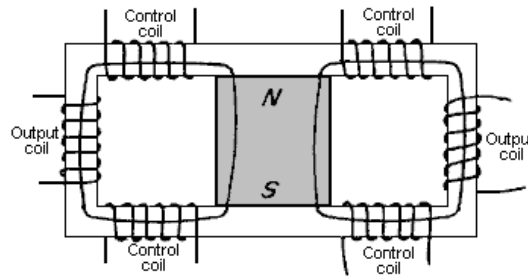
It appears that when the switch is made from State 1 to State 2, that a rotating magnetic field is set up in the toroid. Presumably, the switching will be caused by pulsing a coil wound around the yoke and the output power pick-up from a coil around the toroid like this:



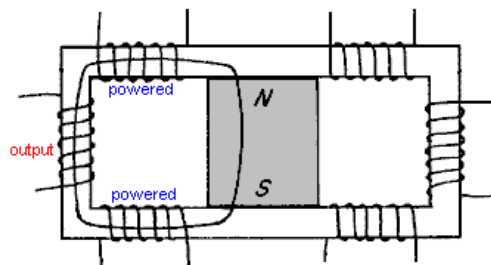
Charles Flynn's Magnetic Frame

Another device of this type comes from **Charles Flynn**. The technique of applying magnetic variations to the magnetic flux

produced by a permanent magnet is covered in detail in the patents of Charles Flynn which are included in the Appendix. In his patent he shows techniques for producing linear motion, reciprocal motion, circular motion and power conversion, and he gives a considerable amount of description and explanation on each, his main patent containing a hundred illustrations. Taking one application at random: He states that a substantial enhancement of magnetic flux can be obtained from the use of an arrangement like this:



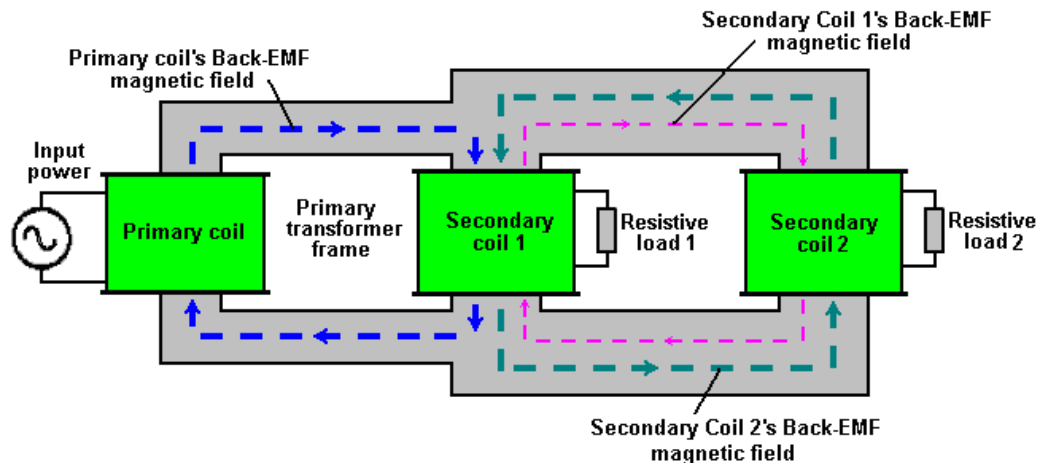
Here, a laminated soft iron frame has a powerful permanent magnet positioned in it's centre and six coils are wound in the positions shown. The magnetic flux from the permanent magnet flows around both sides of the frame.



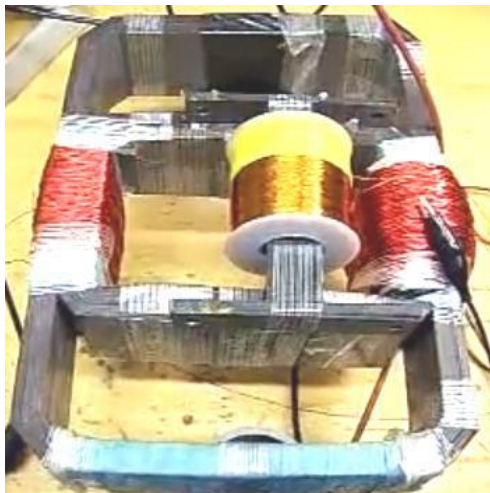
Thane C. Heins

The transformer consists of a single primary coil and two secondary coils. The two secondary coils are set on a secondary toroidal core which is designed to be maintained at a lower magnetic resistance than the primary toroidal core throughout the entire operating range of the transformer. Thus, when the transformer secondary delivers current to a load, the resulting Back-EMF is not allowed to flow back to the primary due to the higher magnetic resistance of that flux path, instead, the secondary coil's Back-EMF follows the path of least magnetic resistance into the adjacent secondary coil.

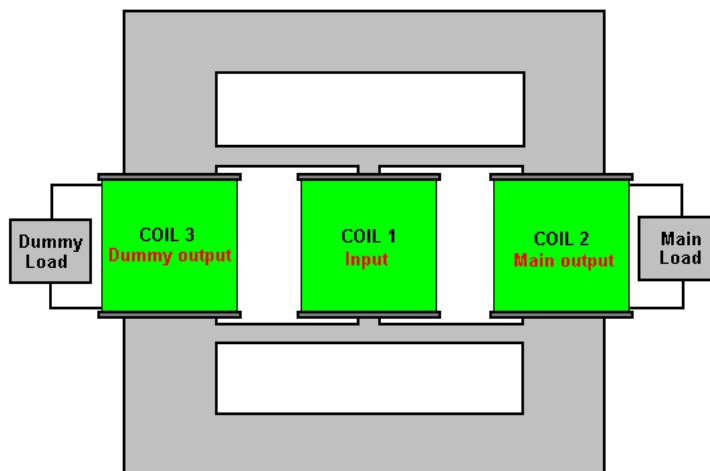
You will notice that in the following diagram, the secondary transformer frame on the right is much larger than the primary transformer frame on the left. This larger size produces a lower magnetic resistance or "reluctance" as it is known technically. This seems like a minor point but in fact it is not, as you will see from the test results.

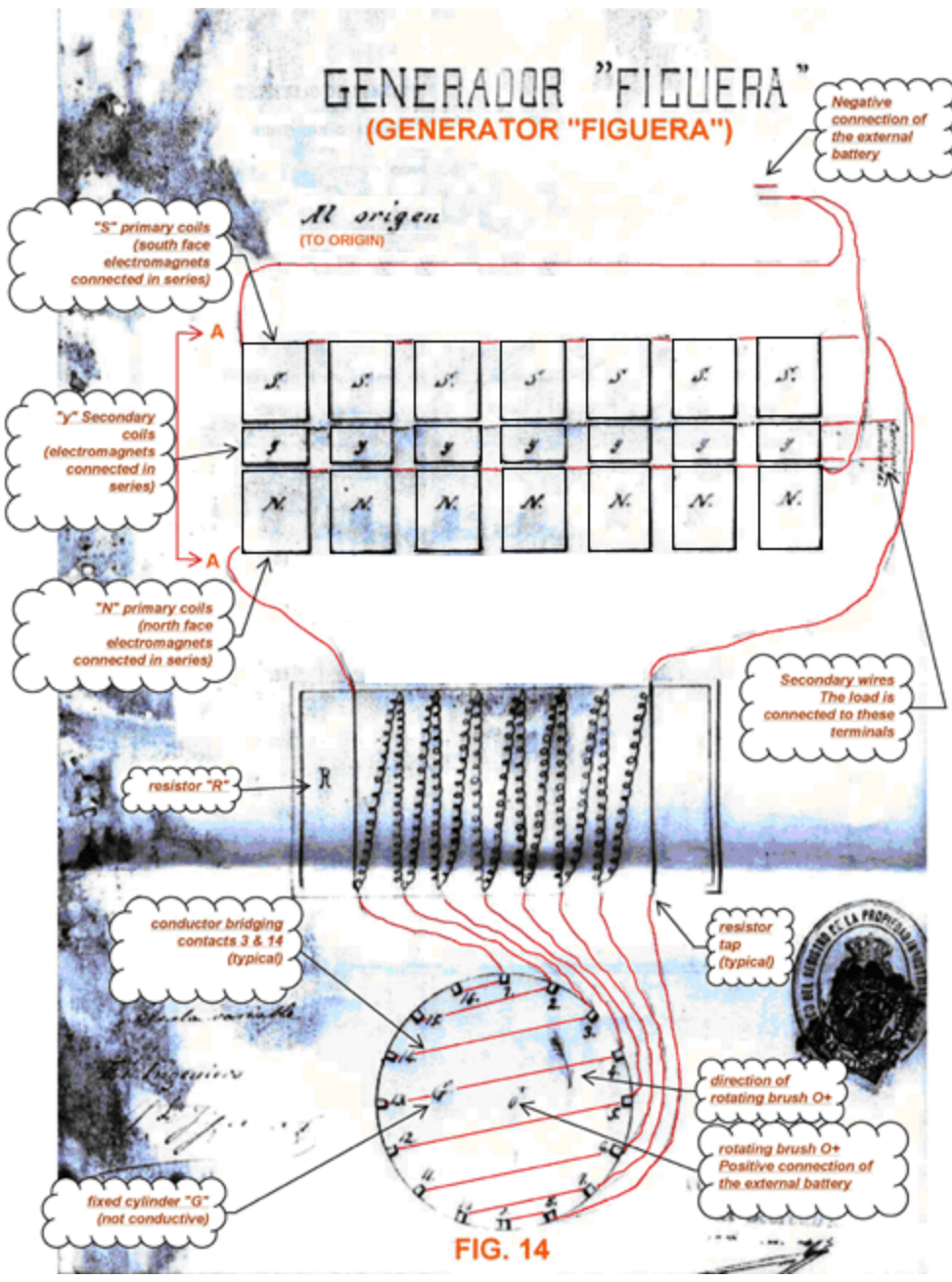


In a conventional transformer, the power flowing in the primary winding induces power in the secondary winding. When the power in the secondary winding is drawn off to do useful work, a Back-EMF magnetic flux results and that opposes the original magnetic flux, requiring additional input power to sustain the operation. In this transformer, that opposing magnetic flow is diverted through a larger magnetic frame which has a much lower resistance to magnetic flow and which, as a result, bleeds off the problem flux, sending it through secondary coil 2 in the diagram above. This pretty much isolates the input power from any opposition, resulting in a massive improvement in the operation efficiency. A variation of this arrangement is to attach an outer toroid to the existing bi-toroid arrangement, like this:

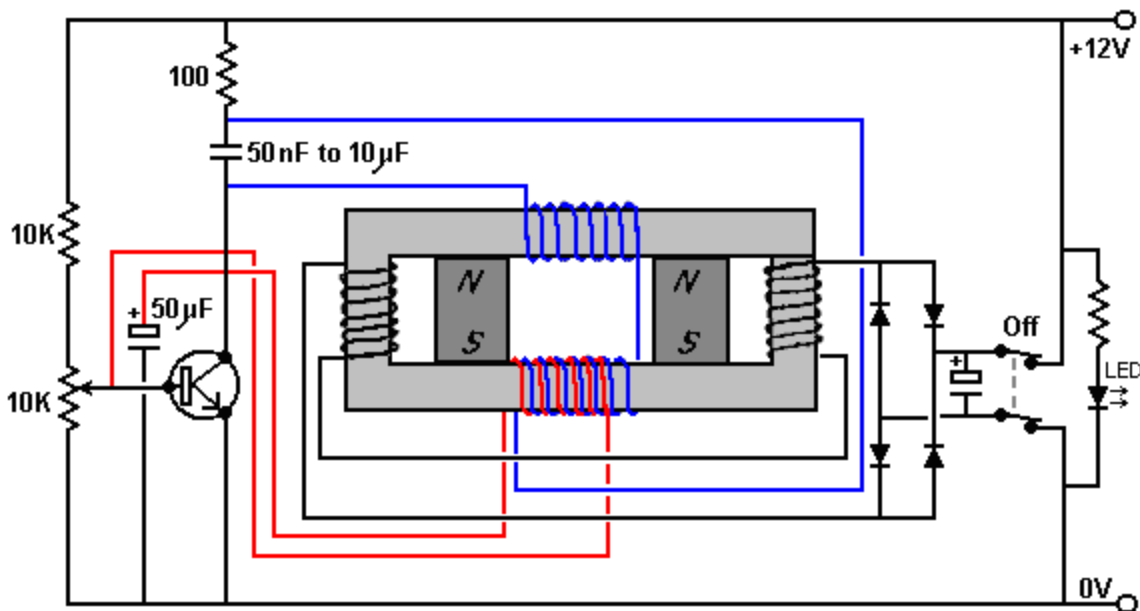


This prototype, as you can see, is fairly simple construction, and yet, given an input power of 106.9 milliwatts, it produces an output power of 403.3 milliwatts, which is 3.77 times greater. This version of Thane's transformer is made like this:





Stephan then suggests combining Alexander Meissner's circuit with Charles Flynn's magnetic amplification circuit. Here the transformer is switched to become the Charles Flynn oscillator winding plus a second winding placed alongside for magnetic coupling as shown here:

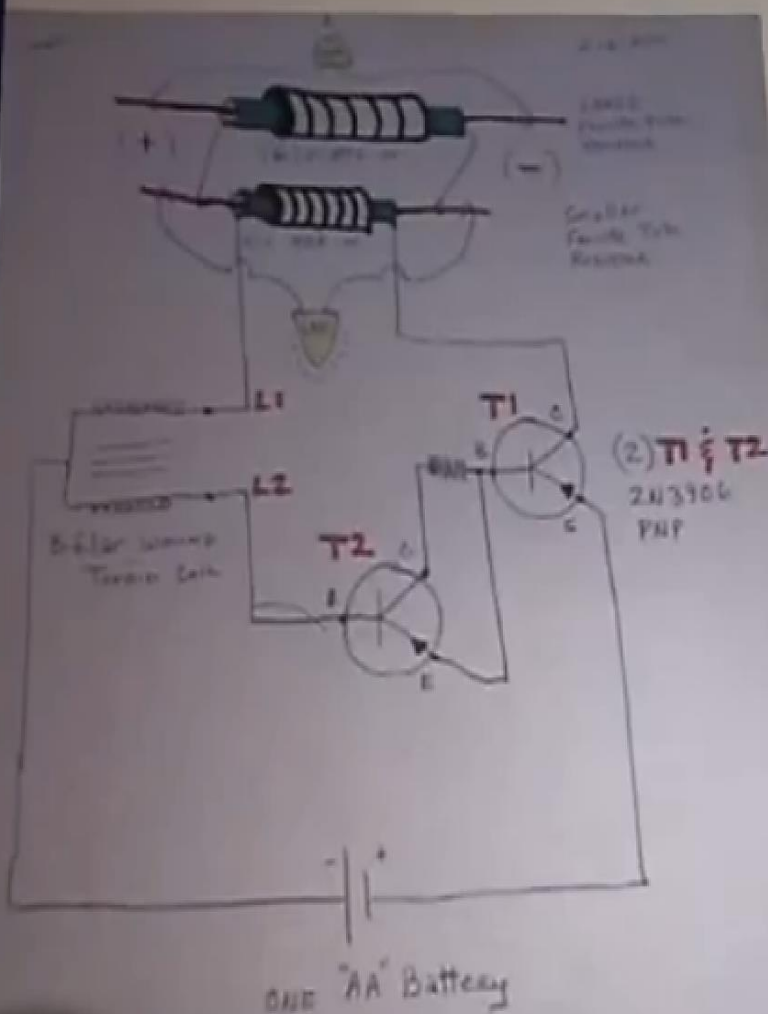


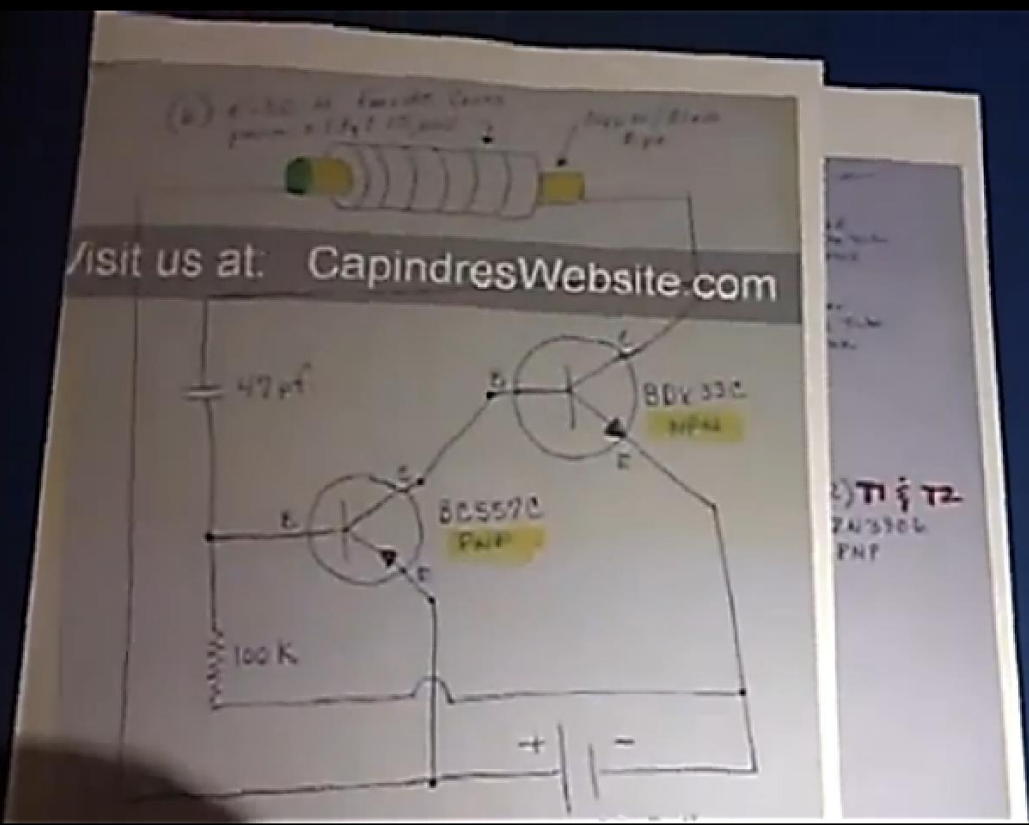
The transistor stage would be self-oscillating as before, the transformer now being made up of the red and blue coil windings. This oscillation would also oscillate the Flynn magnetic frame, producing an electrical output via the black coils at each end of the magnetic frame. This is, of course, an oscillating, or AC output, so the four diodes would produce a full-wave rectified (pulsating) DC current which is smoothed by the capacitor connected to the diodes.

This circuit could be started by touching a 12 volt source very briefly to the output terminals on the right. An alternative would be to wave a permanent magnet close to the red and blue coils as that would generate a voltage in the coils, quite sufficient to start the system oscillating and so, becoming self-sustaining. Stephan suggests using the piezo crystal from a lighter and connecting it to an extra coil to produce the necessary voltage spike when the coil is held close to the blue coil and the lighter mechanism clicked.

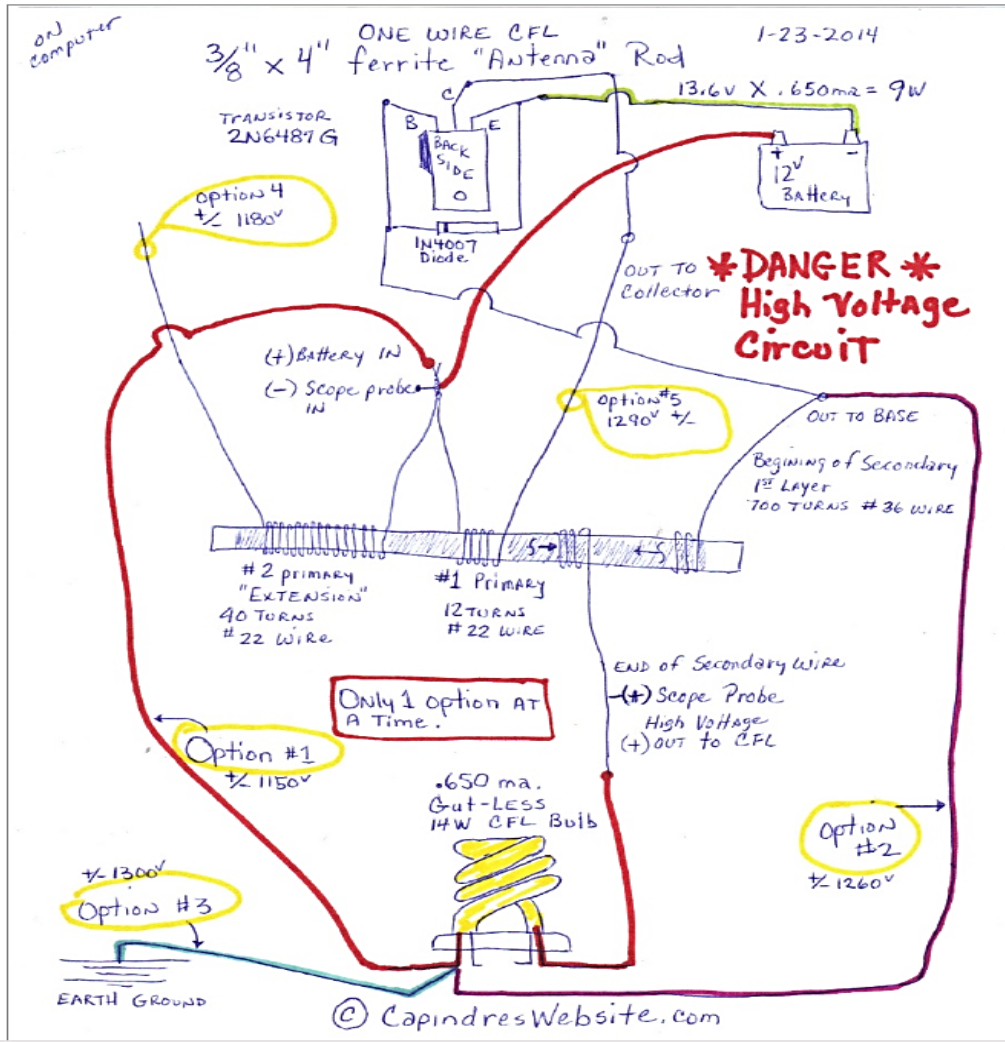
A surprising problem would be how to switch the device off since it runs itself. To manage this, Stephan suggests a two-pole On/Off switch to disconnect the output and prevent it supplying the input section of the circuit. To show whether or not the circuit is running, a Light-Emitting Diode ("LED") is connected across the output and the current flowing through it limited by a resistor of about 820 ohms.

Anyone wanting to try replicating this device will need to experiment with the number of turns in each coil and the wire diameter needed to carry the desired current. Stephan states that you need to have at least twice the weight of copper in the (black) output coils as there is in the (blue) input coils in order to allow the device produce excess power. The first page of the Appendix shows the current carrying capacity for each of the standard wire diameters commonly offered for sale. As this is a fairly recently released circuit, I am not aware of any replications of it at this time.



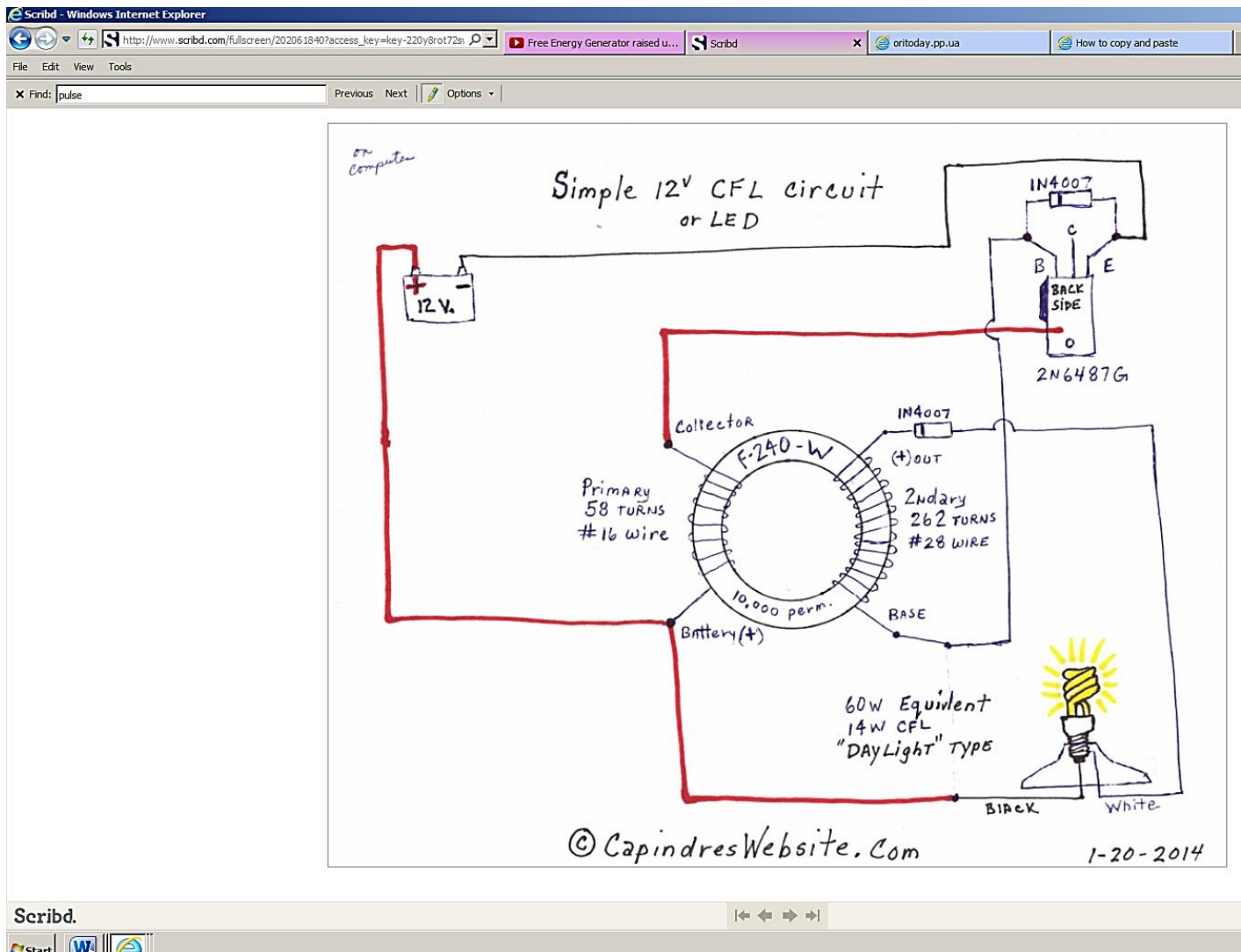


(b) T1 & T2
2N306
PNP



Using a power ferrite rod. Solid State Electricity.

Video for above is at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zAy8sMHJEtA>



New Circuit above from same source:

Capindreswebsite.com

How to make a generator out of a stepper motor:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cPMkBFuo824>

Starting Instructions:

To Power Up you must use quick "pulses" or on/off contacts touching the diode areas to get it to start. Much like Lightening works. YOU MUST HAVE A BULB IN THE SOCKET WHEN STARTING OR YOU CAN BLOW THE CIRCUITS IF STARTING WITH NO LOAD ON THE DEVICE.

TUNING/CALIBRATING SIZE OF DEVICE – THE COILS MAY NEED TO BE POSITIONED CLOSE TO THE MAGNETS AT TOP AS SHOWN, NUMBER OF TURNS AND THICKNESS / SIZE OF IRON CORE IS IMPORTANT.

KEY POINT: YOU CAN CALIBRATE THE DEVICE BY KNOWING THAT MAGNETS THAT ARE TOO STRONG WITH A SMALL FRAME WILL NOT ACTIVATE IT. TO OVERCOME THIS, YOU USE A LARGER, THICKER FRAME, OR REDUCE

THE SIZE OF THE MAGNETS .THIS WILL AVOID “MAGNETIC OVERSATURATION” OF THE IRON FRAME. IRON MUST BE USED FOR THE FRAME. THIS SAME PRINCIPLE WORKS IN ANTI-AGING NUTRITION, WHERE A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE PROPER SUBSTANCE GETS BEST RESULTS, COMPARED TO “OVERDOING” IT.

Anyone wanting to try replicating this device will need to experiment with the number of turns in each coil and the wire diameter needed to carry the desired current. Stephan states that you need to have at least twice the weight of copper in the (black) output coils as there is in the (blue) input coils in order to allow the device produce excess power.

Very surprisingly, it is recommended that the powerful high-speed diode used to channel the cold electricity out of the circuit, be followed by a small 1N4148 silicon epitaxial planar high-speed diode (75V 0.45A) as this is said to clean up the cold electricity output even

A permanent magnet device includes a permanent magnet having north and south pole faces with a first pole piece positioned adjacent one pole face thereof and a second pole piece positioned adjacent the other pole face thereof as to create at least two potential magnetic flux paths. A first control coil is positioned along one flux path and a second control coil is positioned along the other flux path, each coil being connected to a control circuit for controlling the energization thereof. The control coils may be energized in a variety of ways to achieved desirable motive and static devices, including linear reciprocating devices, linear motion devices, rotary motion devices and power conversion.

or hand crank generator to start it up and

similar layout below showing once again, magnets, with coils to create alternating current from the magnets.

The basic magnetic circuit consists of a flux steering coil on each flux path as shown in figure 1. If there is no current in the coils the magnetic circuit then acts as if the coils do not exist.

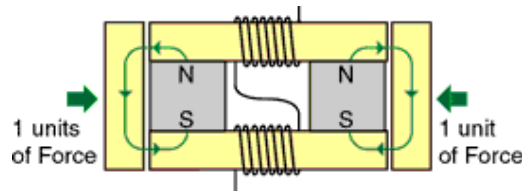


Figure 1. Basic PPMT actuator (flux steering coils off)

However if current flows in the flux steering coils to produce a magnetic polarity, as shown in figure 2, the magnetic flux produced by the coils couples with the permanent magnet's flux and the result is four units of force at one pole of the device (four units, not two, is due to the squared force law of the combined permanent magnet flux). Once the flux has switched and the actuation elements have moved to create an air gap on the zero force side, the steering coils can be turned off and the actuator or motor will remain in this new state at four units of permanent force with no power required. A momentary coil pulse with the opposite polarity, will switch the actuator in the opposite direction.

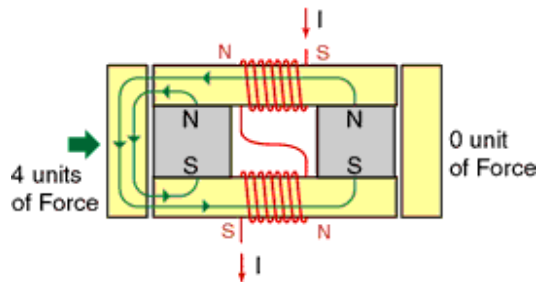
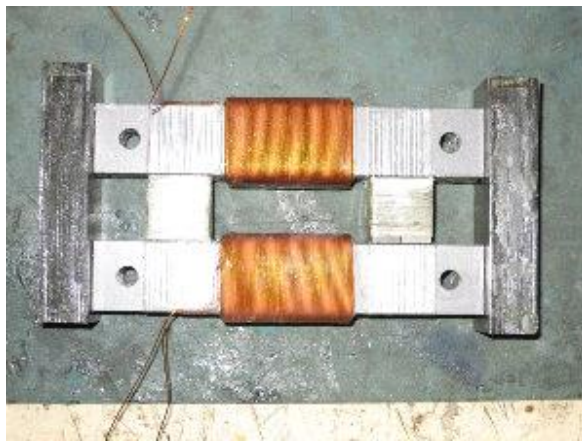


Figure 2. Basic PPMT actuator steering coils engaged to switch all magnetic flux to one actuator pole

In the actuation of the PPMT device, the steering coil only needs to have sufficient current to equal the flux of one permanent magnet. Thus, in **PPMT devices a given amount of magnetic flux can be controlled with only half the field coil power required by conventional devices.** Furthermore, the force generated by the PPMT device will continue, with no power required, as long as the geometric arrangement of the elements allow for it.

816) 537-5306



Recommended Metals for the MEG are: iron-boron-silicon-niobium-copper.

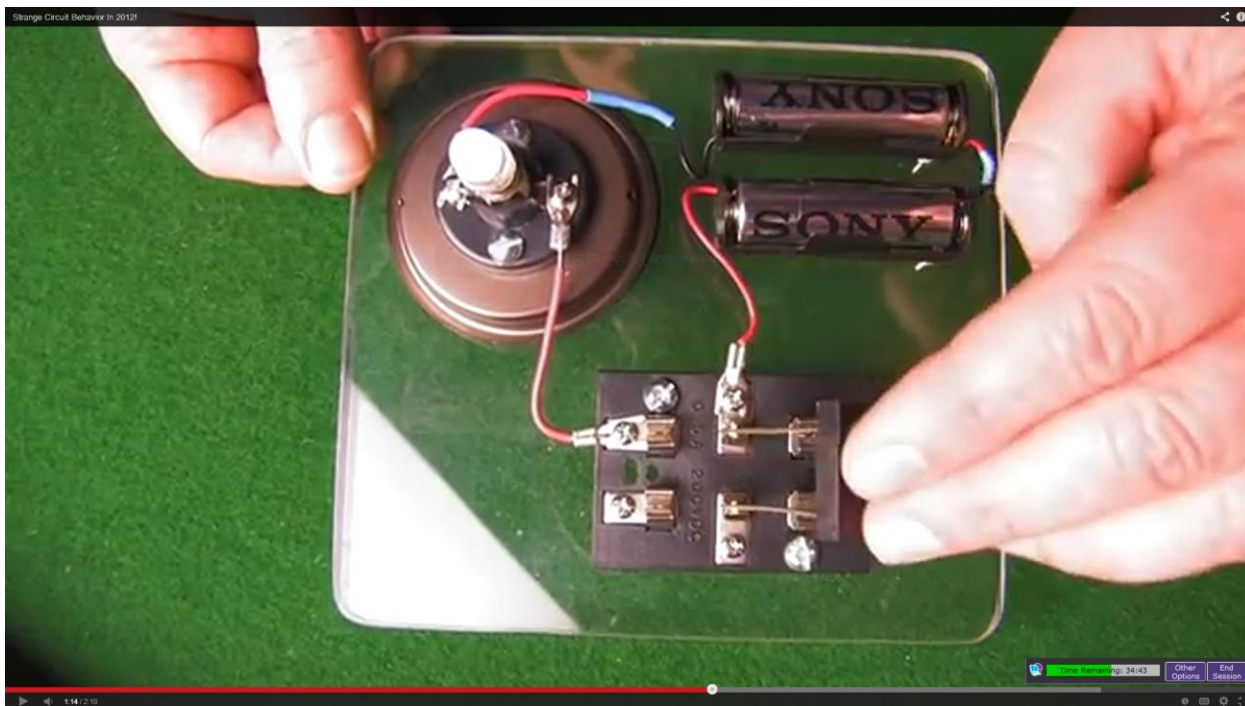
Nails for marine applications (boat nails) are manufactured from silicon bronze or similar alloy

Iron/Boron/Silicon - Foil can be found at:

<http://www.goodfellow.com/E/Foil.html>

Also here:

<http://www.findtheneedle.co.uk/companies/goodfellow-cambridge-ltd/products/iron-boron-silicon-fe77-5-b-15-si-7-5>



Bulb stays lit when the switch is disconnected. Even when a LED lamp is completely disconnected on one side, it can still glow. If the switch is situated between the neutral line of mains and the lamp, there will be a 60Hz voltage difference between the conductive parts of your fixture and the surroundings. These surroundings have a potential (earth) close to the neutral line of your mains supply. There is a small parasitic capacitance between the wires of the lamp and the surroundings. This will conduct a small current. This current will not flow through the return line of your mains, and is not detected by a Watt-O-meter

Link for above: http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=dTUiqZ3cQ3g

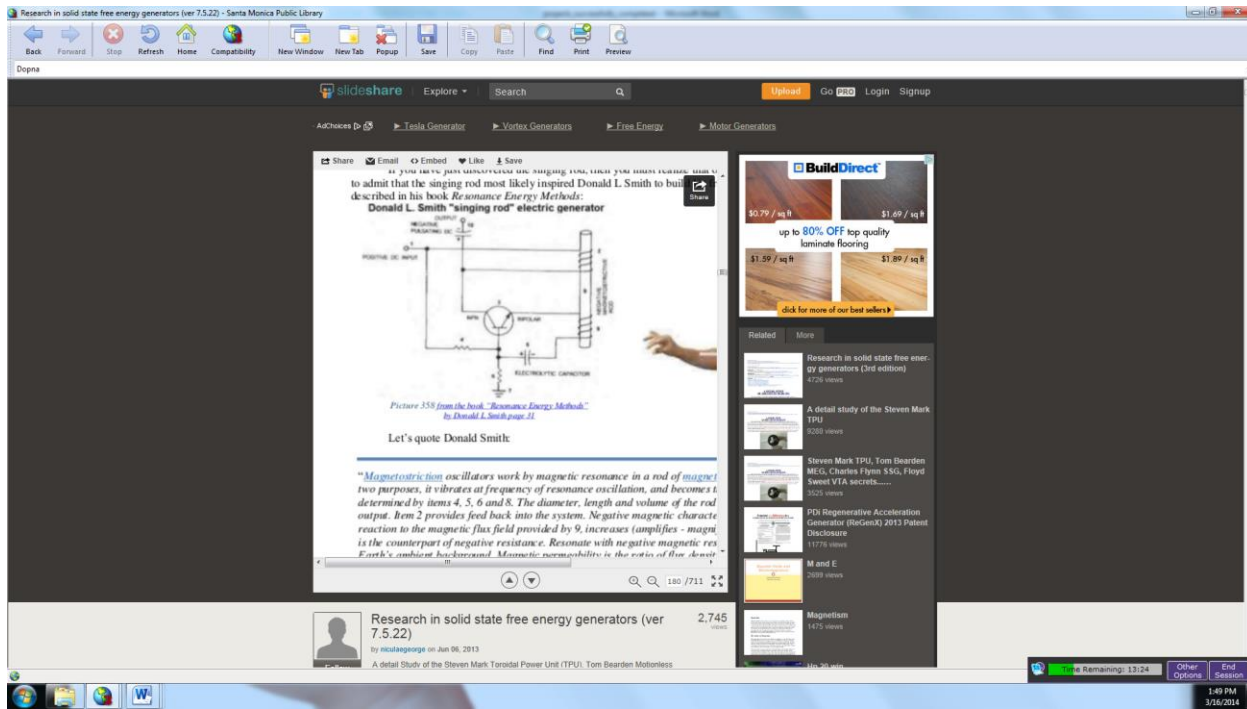
Singing Rod:

<http://www.teachersource.com/product/singing-rod/sound-resonance>

Video:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=or_wCy2OzWk

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gW265RIFeEQ>



From the book: [Follow](#) . . .

From the book: **Research in solid state free energy generators**

<http://www.slideshare.net/niculaegeorge/research-in-solid-state-free-energy-generators-ver-7522>

A transducer may be able to convert sounds into energy

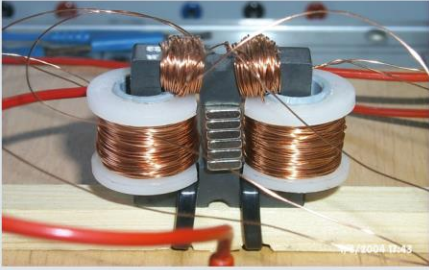
forum.hcrs.at » Thema anzeigen - motionless-electromagnetic-generator - MEG II - Santa Monica Public Library

http://forum.hcrs.at/viewtopic.php?ts=869&postdays=0&postorder=asc&start=30&sid=fc0c098f8f5d8dfafcf99a864789

und wenn der kern risse kriegt, oder ganz verreckt, dann war alles für'n A*****) an die dinger war nur mit VIIIEEEL glück ranzukommen. mit - "wieder-zusammenkleben" erreicht man dann lediglich die von euch bereits erwähnten inhomogenitäten . eine alternative wären eisen- oder Fe3O4-pulver in epoxy, ton, zement,...gebunden, daraus kann man dann seinen ganz persönlichen "wunschkern" kreieren.... lg rob

Gerhard Uhlhorn
 D:Verfasst am: Fr Nov 14, 2008 12:16 am Titel: Ferrit geht gar nicht! Das habe ich schon probiert!
 Anmeldedatum: 12.11.2003
 Beiträge: 12
 Wohnort: Hamburg

Der funktionierte nicht mal als Trafo (ohne Magnet). Und ein Elektro-Ing. hat mir gesagt, dass Ferrit überhaupt nicht für den Trafo-Bau geeignet ist. - höchstens für Hochfrequenzübertrager.

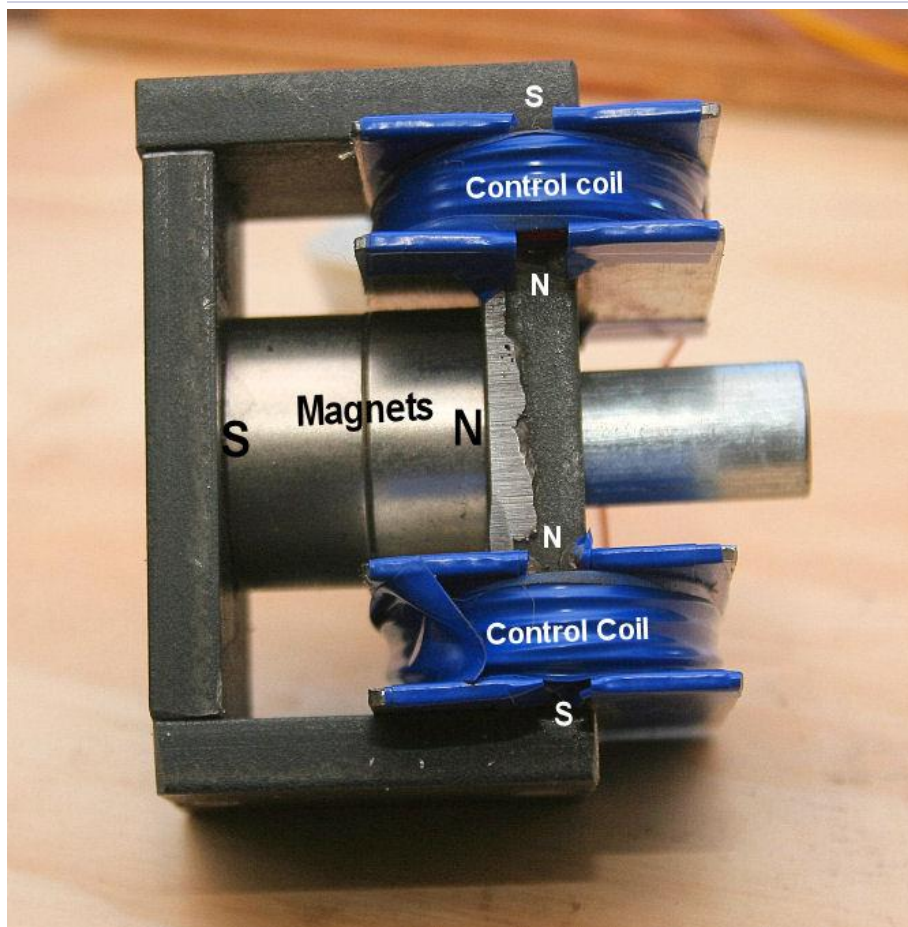


www.uhlhorn.de
www.uhlhorn-agentur.de

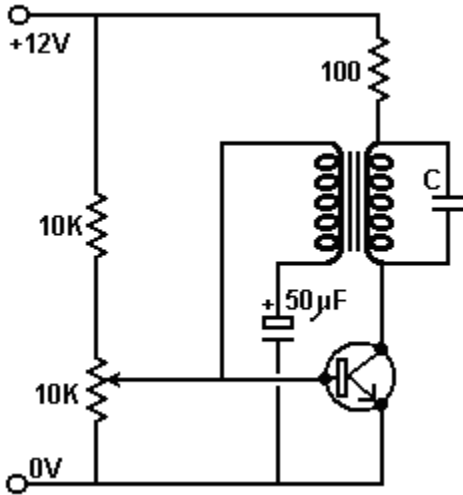
Robert-Diart
 D:Verfasst am: Fr Nov 14, 2008 9:21 am Titel: hallo gerhard!
 Anmeldedatum: 12.11.2003
 Beiträge: 372
 Wohnort: Dremmen (Aachen)
 FAZIT: man kann sogar viel BESSER trafos aus FERRIT bauen! da muss ich den anderen usern hier recht geben - siehe dazu die ganzen modernen schaltnetzteile: da wird die selbe leistung über einen viel "winzigeren" trafo übertragen, dank der durch den ferrit möglichen höheren frequenzen!

Time Remaining: 8:32 1:54 PM 3/16/2014

magnet solenoid



Stephan W. Leben. There is an interesting video posted on YouTube [here](#) where a contributor whose ID is "TheGuru2You" posts some really interesting information. He starts with a circuit produced by Alexander Meissner in 1913 and shown here:



Stephan states

Uses a Pizeo to start the generator:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9zh_C3yvJH0

