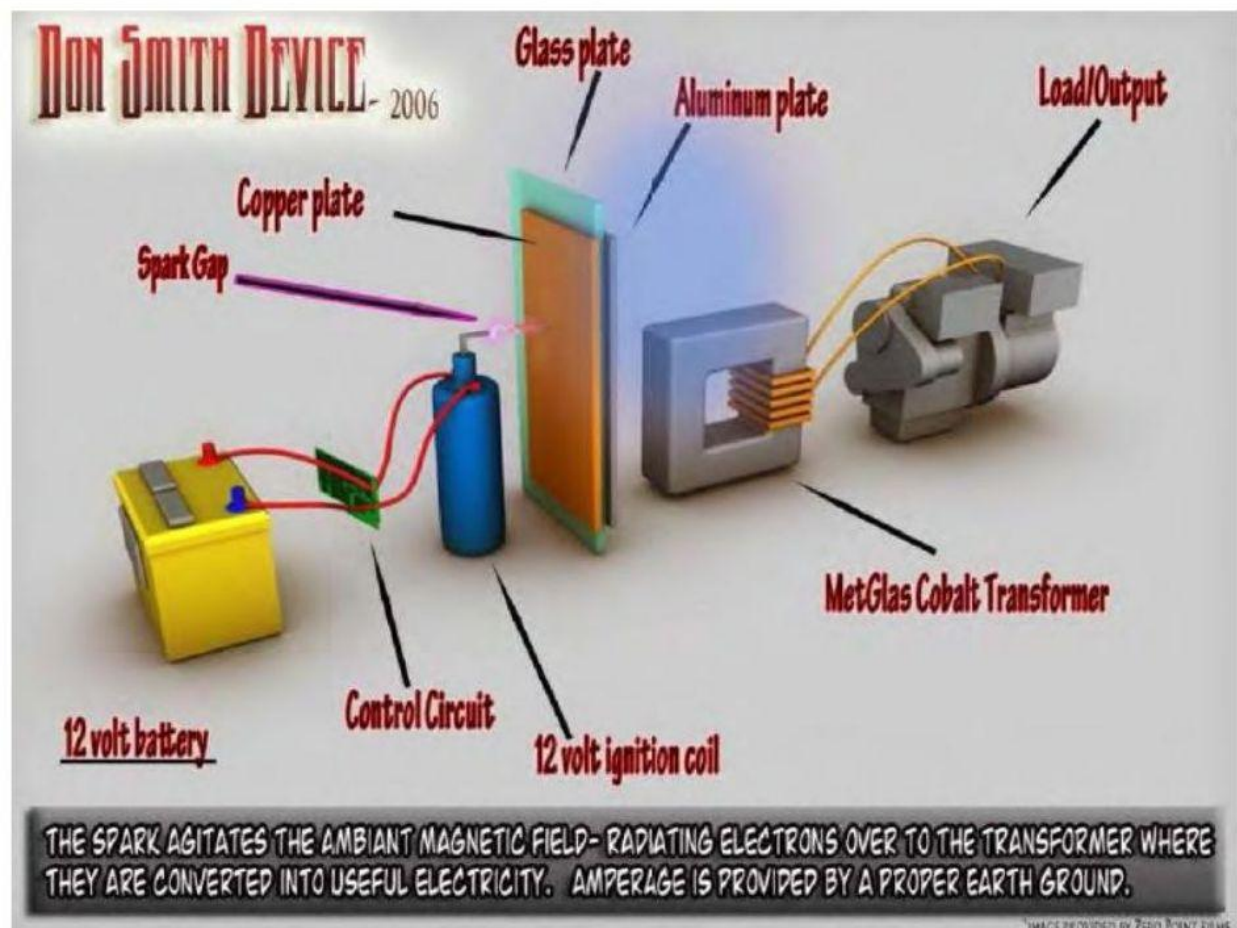
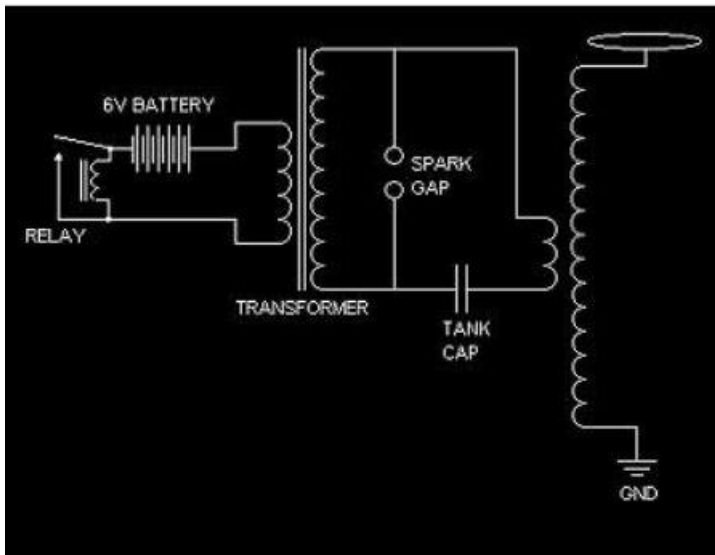


Tesla's experiments suggest that a method of extracting free-energy is to use a Tesla coil which has a metal spike instead of the more common metal sphere at the end of the "secondary" coil. If the Tesla coil is fed with sufficiently short uni-directional pulses and the "secondary" coil pointed at a metal plate, then it should be possible to draw off serious levels of power from the metal plate, just as Tesla discovered.



When i move a magnet in the centre of the pancake coils, the current is induced to the other 10 pancake coils...!

This video shows using a magnet in front of pancake coil to get self starting underway  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ey7EXh8CsCo>

This one uses a joule thief connected to pancake coil and charges battery:  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rljax7S65Vk>

I CONNECTED A RE-EMF JOULE THIEF BATTERY CHARGUER TO THE POWER OUT OF THE PANCAKE COIL..!

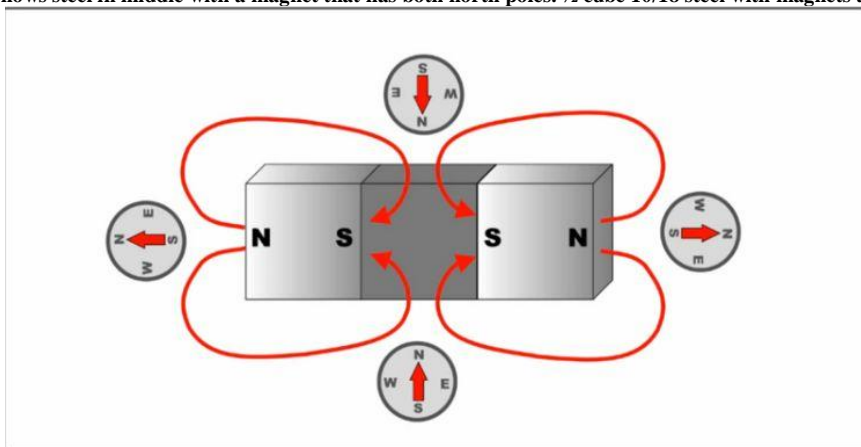
This goes to a 12 volt power supply

I AM GOING TO DRIVE THE CIRCUIT JL-96 AND THIS IS IN SELF OSCILLATION, I WILL TRY TO INDUCE THE POWER OUT TO THE REENE CIRCUIT AND CHARGE THE BATTERY.

I JUST NEED TO MOVE A MAGNET ON TOP THE PANCAKE COIL AND THE CIRCUIT IS IN "SELF OSCILLATION"

THE REENE CIRCUIT IS WORKING AND I CAN FEEL THE TRANSISTOR A LITTLE HOT...!

Below shows steel in middle with a magnet that has both north poles. 1/2 cube 10/18 steel with magnets at either end. All are cubed

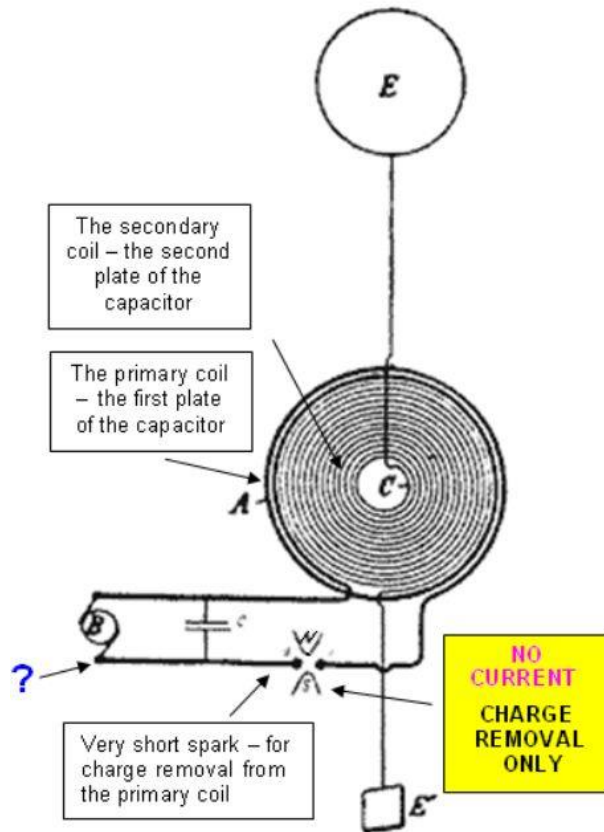


**MAGNETIC FIELD**

shaped.

Free energy coil debunked:  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QRSGjC0K4bw> -  
Clip from above:

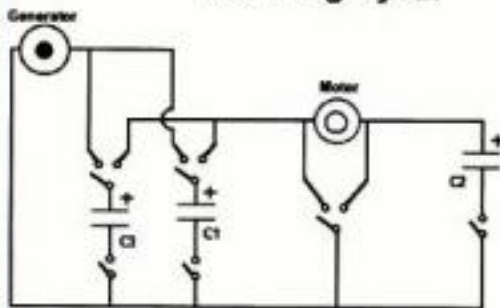




Tesla's Magnifying Transmitter

First, we add another capacitor C3. We build a device as shown with a high efficiency permanent magnet motor driving a generator. We attach a 5 pound mass to the drive shaft of the motor to give us some extra inertia during switching. The whole system will require a bit of switching to enable it to work properly.

### Switching layout



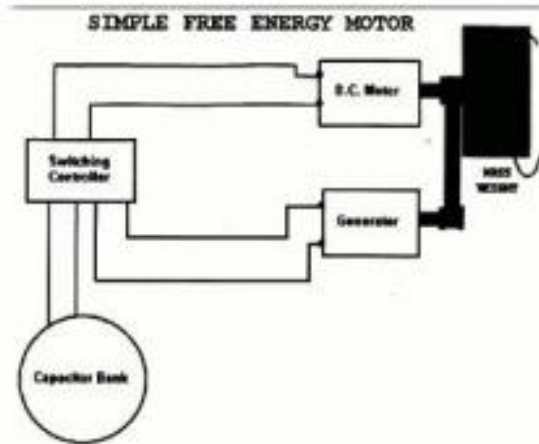
Connect the external battery to the motor and let it spin up to speed. Next we disconnect the battery and C1 now discharges through the motor into C2. C1 and C2 now each have a 6 volt charge. Then our switching circuit discharges C1 directly across the motor with its 6 volt charge. Now C2 is discharged across the motor with its 6 volt charge. Meanwhile the generator has been hooked to C3

which is now charged and ready. C3 now switches connections with C1 (i.e. C1 is now being recharged by the generator and C3 is dumped through the motor into C2. They will operate over unity just as our simple capacitor tests proved.

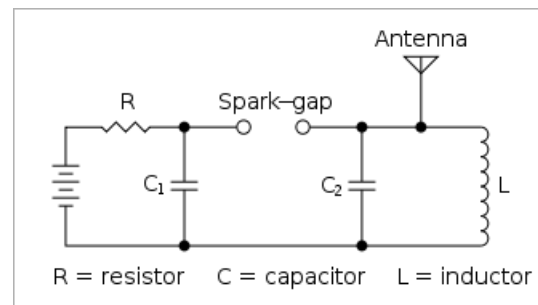
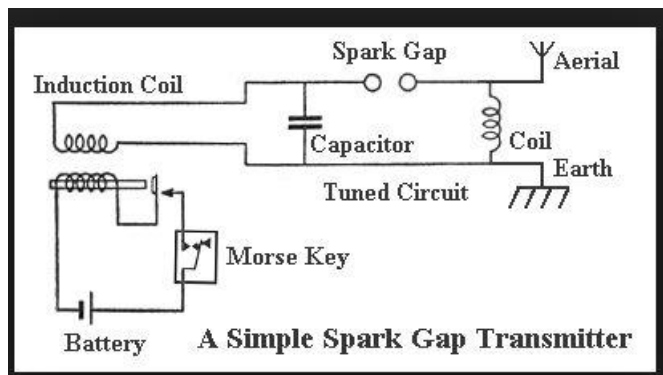
Of course, we will have losses due to friction and poor transfer efficiency. But, remember, we had a 50% energy surplus with our capacitor tests and a 33% energy surplus under load conditions. Simply tap this excess energy off of the generator output and you have FREE ENERGY!



Well we have already proven that we have free energy available from doing the capacitor tests, now we need to come up with a way to convert that extra energy to be used in a closed loop system (e.g. to charge a battery). The problem with close looping it with a battery is that it is difficult to tell if the machine is running over 100% efficiency. Therefore I propose we use large capacitor banks. This way we can start the device with a battery and once it is up to speed, we disconnect the battery and let the capacitors do the rest. We will know if it's running over unity right away if it doesn't stop within a minute or so.



<http://www.energeticforum.com/renewable-energy/2620-question-radiant-energy-battery-charging-using-aerial.html>



### Sucahyo's Stingo Circuit Solid State Oscillator

#### Test Circuit

