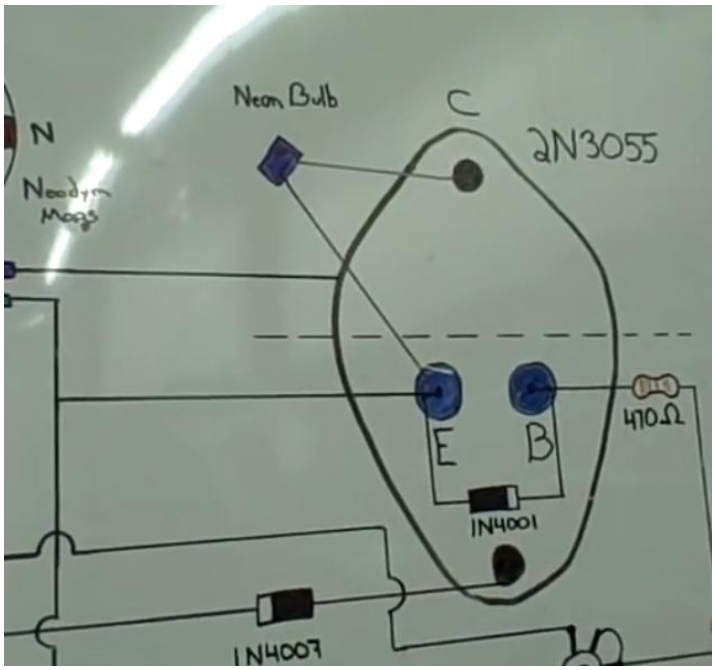
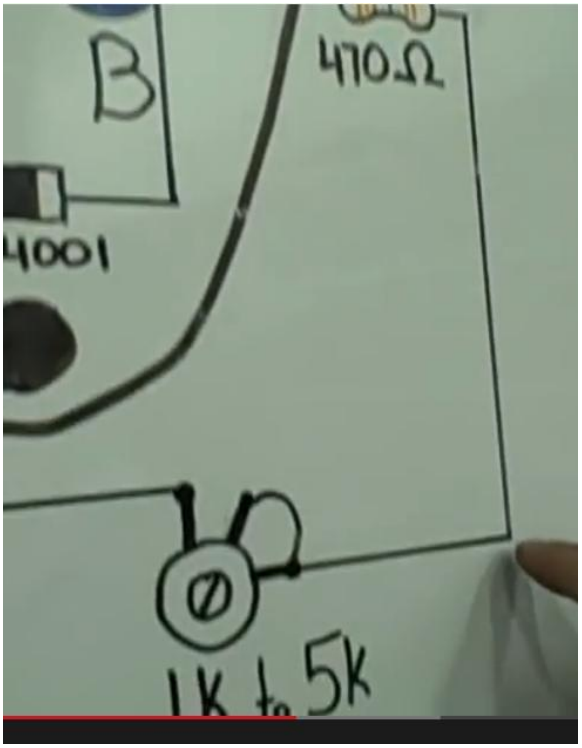
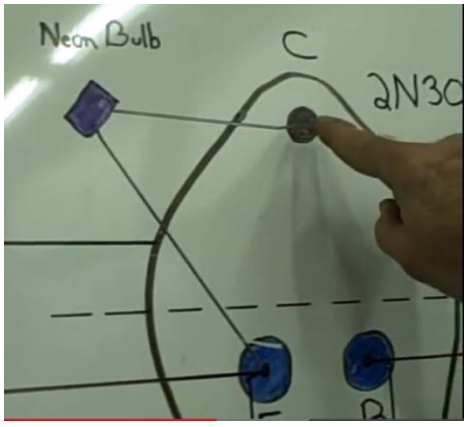
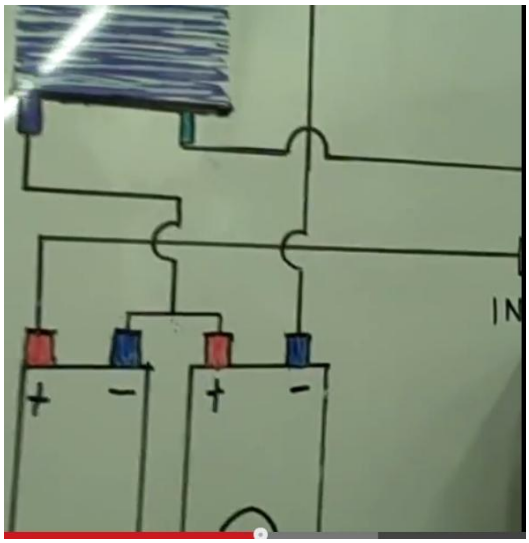
Free Energy Technology

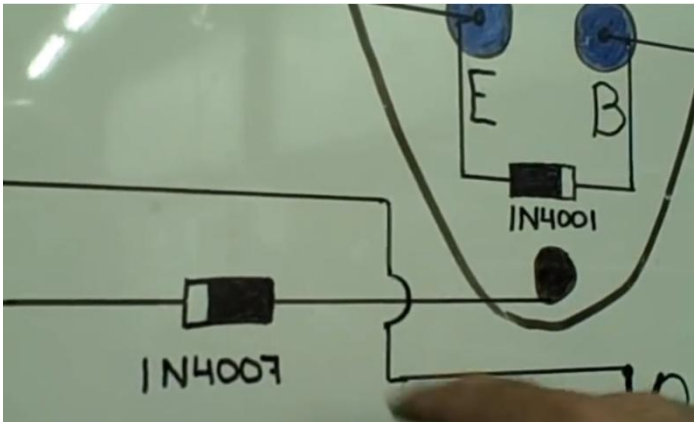
there are 2 bifilar coils placed in front of a rotating wheel with 4 magnets spaced 45 degrees apart from each other (the magnets are positioned so the north pole is facing outwards - the gap between the magnets and coil is one quarter inch -
The transistors are connected to each bifilar coil (the coils contain 2 guages of wire) - there is a poteminter to govern speed - 2 lead acid (not lithium) batteries - 1 being a charging battery, the other for power output - 2n3055 transistor - connections - turn the transistor upside down so the connectors are lower or on the lower base of the back of the transistor - the one on the left is emitter and the one in the right is the base - the outer shell is known as the "collector" - The diode used 1n4001 is placed between the connector points of the base and emittor with the upper white part of the diode facing the base of the transistor - this allows the current of the diode to flow from emitter to base when the white strip is facing base - a 470 ohm resistor is then connected to the base of the transistor - this is then soldered to a 1 to 5 k potenetimeter - next a neon bulb is connected from the collector of the transistor to the emitter prong of the transistor - the neon bulb acts as a "draw away" current to prevent the transistor from overheating, or you may try a small motor or similar load to a neon bulb that gives visual as to how much current flow is occuring - from the emitter transistor, another wire goes to the 1st coil, - a diode called 1n4007 with the white strip facing away from the transitor and is attached to the collector base of the transistor - 1n4007 connects to the positive terminal of the charging battery - the charging battery and the power draw battery are both linked together via a positive and negative connection via a wire - which than connects to the larger wire in the bifilar coil - the larger size wire exiting out of the bifilar coil, is then connected to teh collector base of the transistor - teh smaller wire from the bifilar coil (24 gauge) is split into 2 areas one goes to the emitter of the transistor and the output of the smaller gauge wire connects to the negative on the primary battery - remember the other wire of the smaller gauge wire connects to the other end of the potenetimter - the coil uses the following 2 guage wires and turns - 900 turns of 20 gauge and 24 gauge wire - in the center of the coil is iron or iron ferrite rod -

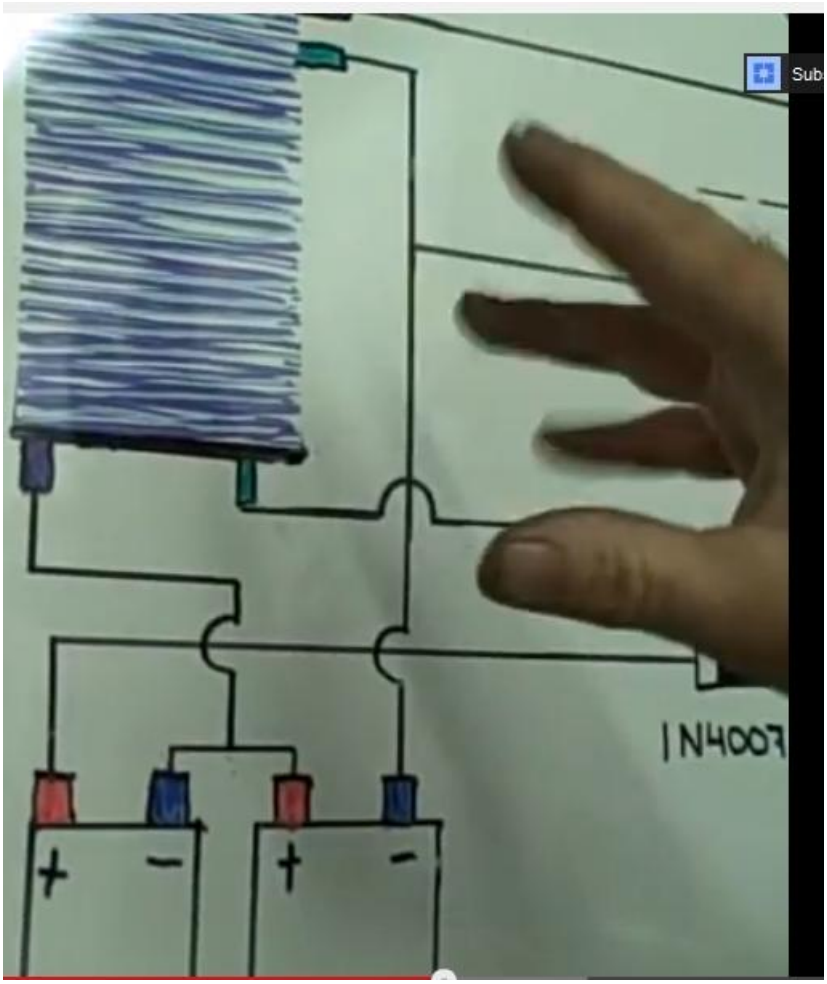


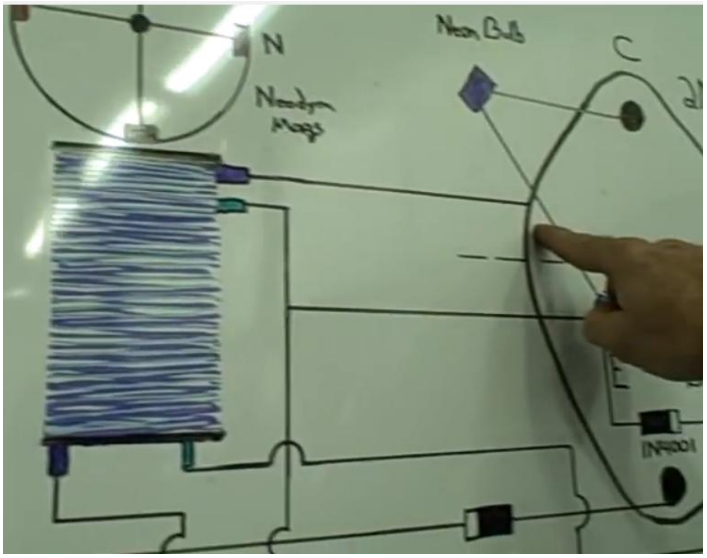


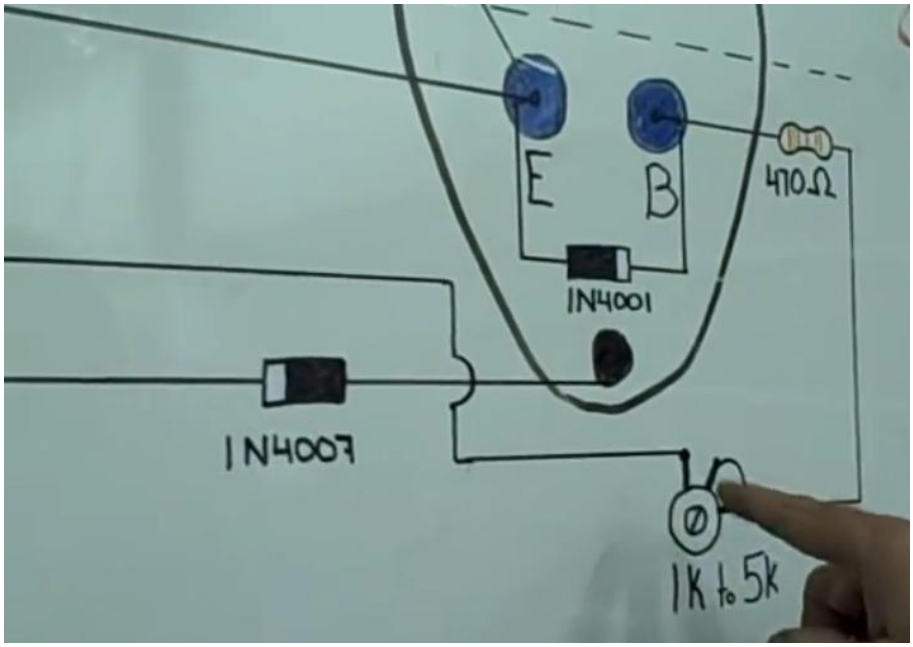


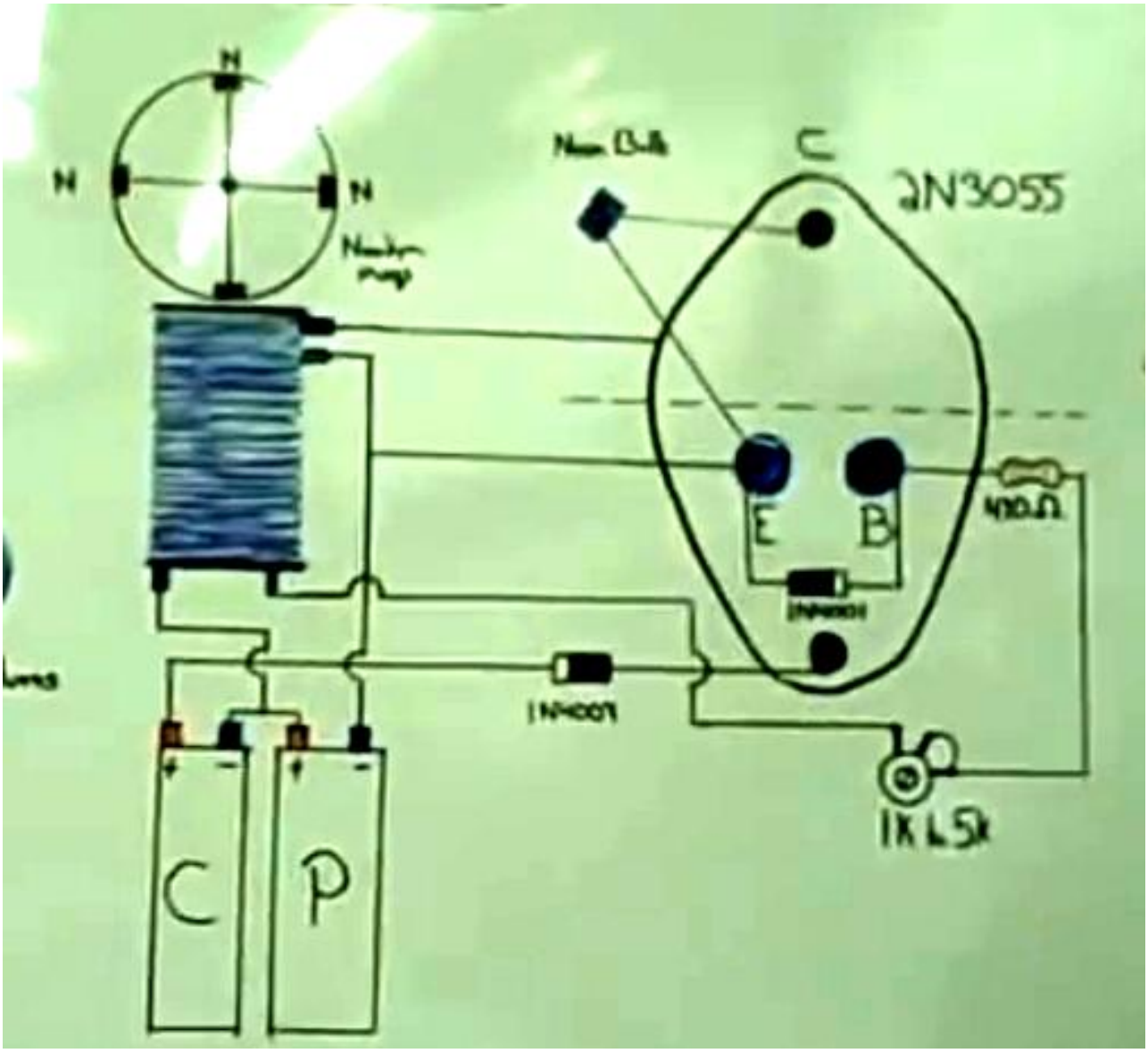

+
−
+
−

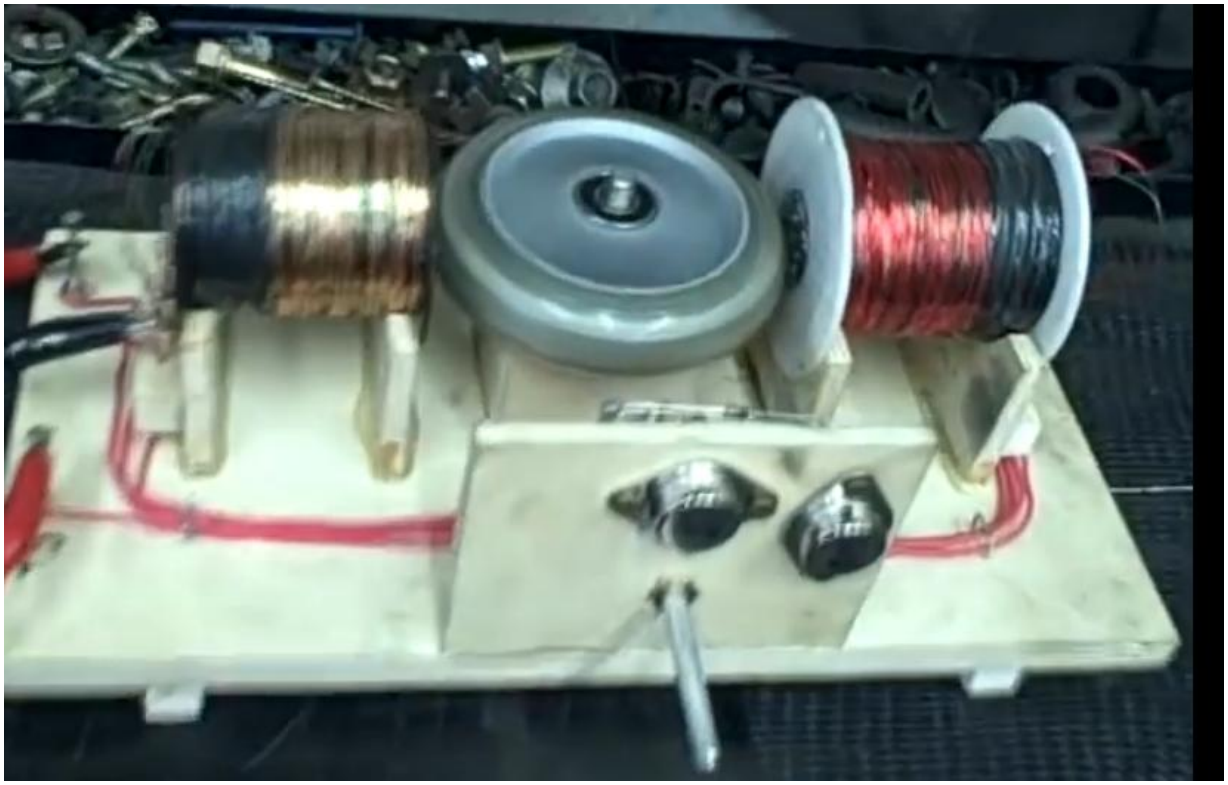

E
B
IN4001
IN4007


IN4007
+
−
+
−


N
Neon Bulb
C
IN4001


E
B
470Ω
1N4001
1N4007
1K to 5K


N
N
N
C
2N3055
E
B
470Ω
1N4007
1K to 5K
C
P



The diagram shows 1 coil connection for simplicity, to connect the 2nd coil, just follow the same path wiring as the first.