



ENERGY - SOLUTIONS TO PRODUCE WITHOUT DESTROYING THE ENVIRONMENT

"There is no crisis of Energy, but simply a crisis of Ignorance"
B. Fuller

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THE NEWMAN MACHINE by Jean-Louis Naudin and Michel DAVID

Versions V1.0 to V2.1

Pages created, 16/06/1998 to 14/12/1998



GENERAL ...	The Machine. Photos and Maps. 1 Design and power switch. 2 Settings and images on the oscilloscope. 3
TESTS AND REACTIONS OF JEAN-LOUIS NAUDIN ...	Results of preliminary tests. 4.0 Feedback - 18/06/1998. 4.1 Feedback - 19/06/1998. 4.2 Feedback - 20/06/1998. 4.3 Comments by Stefan Hartmann - 19 - 20/06/1998. 4.4
TESTS OF EFFICIENCY ...	Feedback - 21/06/1998. (Stefan Hartmann) 5.0 Feedback - 22/06/1998. 5.1 Test efficiency. TEST 1 - 23/06/1998. 6.0 Test efficiency. TEST 2 - 23/06/1998. 6.1 Test efficiency. TEST 3 - 23/06/1998. 6.2 Negative current from the coil:



Test efficiency. TEST 4 - 24/06/1998. 6.3

Strong current negative:

New Test efficiency switch TEST 5 - 25.06.1998. 7.0

Towards a negative current flows continuously - 26/06/1998. 7.1

The first sign of unity:

New design switch V1.4 - 29/06/1998. 8.0

Measure current flow - 02/07/1998. 8.1

Cooling coil - 09/07/1998. 8.2

ECHOES OF THE
EXPERIMENTERS ...

Other experimenters. 9.0

Other experimenters. 9.1

Other experimenters. 9.2

CONFIRMATION OF
RESULTS ...

Confirmation by Stefan Hartmann. 10.0

First results on unit. 10.1

Demonstrating the machine Newman operate autonomously. 10.2

Measures of energy flow. 10.3

"Quant'Homme" thank and congratulate Jean-Louis Naudin for the immense contribution that work to provide Research and Development of Quantum Energy Devices.

Website of Jean-Louis Naudin Web site: <http://www.jlnlabs.org>

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Back to Home



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VARIOUS SYSTEMS TO AIR, WATER, HEAT, SOUND:

IT IS QUESTION OF WATER AND WAVES OF MUSIC ...

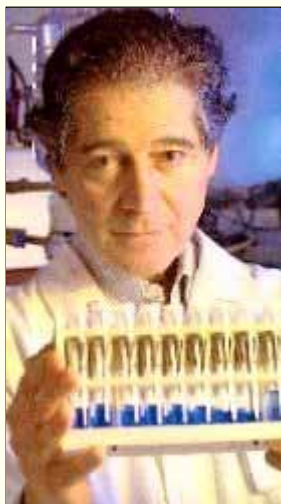
Page created August 10, 1999 - Amended January 16, 2002



[Back to menu](#)

[Access to search engine](#)

Jacques Benveniste



Benveniste has been considered one of the French biologists most respected until he publishes in 1988 the result of his work which angered the scientific community because they suggested that water had memory. Ideas captured by homeopaths who found support for their theories of high potency drugs.

With his team from INSERM and twelve researchers from three laboratories: Italian, Canadian and Israeli, they published their work on the degranulation of human basophils induced by

very high dilutions of anti-serum anti-IgE. These basophils have the characteristic of "degranulate" when in the presence of an allergen. This is precisely dégranulation caused by activation of serum anti-IgE. In their experiments, they discovered that diluting the serum several times to the point that there was no more the product molecule in solution, they still got the degranulation. (As of September 94, Hal Puthoff had attended in Stockholm at one of these experiments, the source DVS).

Among the possible explanations for the phenomenon, Giuliano Preparata and Emilio del Giudice, Italian physicists have suggested that Benveniste was a method of storing magnetic water.

To test this hypothesis, Benveniste explained his high dilutions of a magnet, you would like to erase a tape. The water has actually "lost memory", since after this treatment, there have been more effective to dilute the substance. Moreover, assuming that the famous memories of the molecule was electromagnetic in nature, a wire and a transistor should be able to transmit: this was the beginning of transmission experiments in 1992. The team devised a small amplifier for direct transfer molecular information of acetylcholine in water.

Firstly, several tubes of pure water (controls) were brought into contact with a coil sensitive to changes in magnetic fields. It records the fingerprint electromagnetic, amplifies it and if everything actually works as expected, sends it to other tubes of pure water at the other end of the system. Here, the signal is no physical contact intended to be passed through the coil. Then, water saturated with the magnetic field of acetylcholine is injected into a rat heart and cause the expected effects of changes in flow and / or number of pulses.

Since 1992, the experiment was repeated about two thousand times and has ensured that it was indeed an electromagnetic signal (the tube control water injected in the same manner which has no effect on the hearts of rats).

According to Giudice and Preparata, physicists who do not believe the memory of water struggling to understand, because unlike the memory of the tapes, they think that each molecular configuration of water vibrates so much that the 'we can write something there. But order is not to consider the battalion tidy, but the dance where each molecule, as each person's place and moves with the same movement as other stage set and not chaotic.

The signal would be electromagnetic in nature and its specific electromagnetic frequencies can not communicate with the electromagnetic field corésonne with them as the couple radio transceiver. The water then transmit this information electromagnetics, and could amplify and maintain the "message" of an electromagnetic molecule and return it.

A campaign of denigration of the work of Benveniste followed the announcement of results. In 1994, Michael Schiff in his book "A Case of Censorship in the Science Case for the memory of water" ed. Albin Michel in fact an accurate description.

Most recently, 16.09.1998, Excelsior editor of Life and Science has been convicted of defaming Benveniste wrote in its issue of August 1997 that "the American magician James Randi has many trophies on the wall to be unmasked methods of cheating by Uri Geller, and fraud in the memory of water" (in the April issue).

Science and Life could not produce any evidence that could establish its good faith. If

Charpak and Jacob had the slightest evidence of fraud, and Life Sciences would have certainly produced in court.

The *Times* of London in its issue of 09/09/8 had echoed the same statement attributed to James Randi has issued a corrigendum on 25/09/98.

In a letter mailed March 98 to its newsgroup on the Internet, Randi had denied making any statement about the fraud of the memory of water "If these two Nobel laureates (in a statement to Le Monde in January 1997) believe that it is a fraud, I do not agree."

See this article about a June issue of The Research and Benveniste in response to the September and also <http://www.digibio.com>. See also Frontiers Science, his magazine and his videos.

The molecules can they communicate with each other by exchanging information without being in physical contact?

So says the French biologist Jacques Benveniste but his peers are still skeptical.

In mid-March 1999 he reported on the latest research from his laboratory "*Digital Biology*" near Paris to a large audience of scientists meeting at the Conference Center of *Pippard* Cavendish Laboratory of Physics, University of Cambridge. Among them Andrew Huxley, Nobel laureate and former President of the *Royal Society*, and Professor Brian Josephson also Nobel Prize.

Benveniste initially asked some questions seem childish: if the molecules could speak what would they sound, and more specifically can we lend an ear to listen to their conversations, record them and then bring it back? For Benveniste answer is yes.

Active molecules such as adrenaline, nicotine and caffeine, signatures of viruses and bacteria can be recorded, digitized with a computer sound card. And by pressing a button, you can make these signals travel across the globe through Internet. According to Benveniste, can trigger biological systems far from their molecules activated by simply passing records. For example adrenaline, he did not believe that the biochemical events which include contracting the vessels are simply due to random collisions between molecules and their receptors epinephrine (commonly accepted theory) because it would then have more time to be angry.

Benveniste gives a fairly innocuous analogy with music. Two vibrating strings together on similar frequencies produce a beat (*beat*). The length of the beat increases when the two frequencies approach one another and when they are the same beat disappears. Thus the musicians tuning their instruments and he explains his theory of water memory. All molecules are made of atoms continuously vibrate and emit a very complex infrared radiation (detected for years and provide scientists with an essential part of the armament of methods for identifying molecules).

However, because of the complexity of their infrared vibrations, molecules also produce beat frequencies lower. It is found that they are in the range audible to humans (20 to 20,000 Hertz), and are specific for each molecule. Thus they also emit frequencies in the range of the human voice and it is this signal that Benveniste detects and records.

If the molecules can emit, then they may receive. The issuance of a specific kind of molecules

will be captured by another bears a molecular structure in line to receive it. Benveniste called co-correspondence and resonance that says it works like a radio: to set different: different sounds.

This is how Benveniste asserts that organic molecules are able to communicate at the speed of light with their own corresponding molecule and not another. Therefore tiny changes in the structure of a molecule can profoundly affect their biological effect. Not that these tiny structural changes that are poorly fitted with its biological receptor as in the classical approach. The changes of tune the molecule from its receptor. Moreover, like radios and receivers, the molecules need not be close to the communication sets.

The role of water in all this? The molecule is surrounded by water on all sides, a single protein molecule has around her 10,000 molecules of water are all agents that relay and amplify the biological signal from the original molecule.

It's like a CD by itself can not give her, but who has the means to create, engraved on its surface. To hear the sound must pass through an electronic amplifier. Like the singer on the CD is there as a memory, water stores and thus amplifies the signals that have been dissolved to cease to exist. It is not necessary that the molecules are there, but only their imprint on the solution in which they are dissolved. And that unrest which is memory.

What looks like its molecules. Didier Guillonnet, Benveniste's colleague says we do not yet know enough to recognize a pattern. A recording of caffeine molecule example gives a spectrum which resembles noise. However, when one returns to the recording on a biological system that is sensitive it reacts. We have sent the signal of caffeine on the other side of the planet by traditional telecommunications, and there is still an effect produced, measured in living tissue.

Another example: the signal from heparin (system component of blood clotting) that slows the clotting when transmitted by e-mail between Chicago (USA), Clamart, France. It is therefore possible to transfer the action of drugs through communication technology standard. (Internet sources)

Masaru Emoto (Dr. in alternative medicine)



Dr. Masaru Emoto was born in Yokohama in July 1943, he graduated in International Relations from the Humanities section of the University of that city. In 1986, he founded IHM General Research Institute and represents HADO HMI's International Fellowship. (HADO Kyoikusha Ltd.)

Among his numerous works he published "Prelude to the age HADO"

Dr. Emoto, a graduate naturopathic since 1992, building on the work of Professor Lorenzen has demonstrated through the analysis of magnetic resonance (MRA) as mysterious properties of water instructive.

"The work of Dr. Emoto will not only assess the purity of various tap waters, lakes, springs and *rain*, but also confirm the" memory of water ". They can see the effects different energies of water (exterior and interior as we are made to 70%), best known (electromagnetic radiation,

music, etc..) to the most subtle energy (such as words, shapes and thoughts!). His work confirms that water reacts to all information, positively or negatively. Therefore Emoto subtitled his book: "The message of water invites us to watch us." (Michel Parra Alternatura)

The technique of Dr. Emoto is to freeze the water and photograph its crystals. Distilled water from a bottle placed between the speakers lets see, when frozen crystals of very different music depending on which it was submitted. With Mozart, Bach or Beethoven, the crystals are beautiful and have a hexagonal symmetry while after the "heavy metal", there is no hexagon.

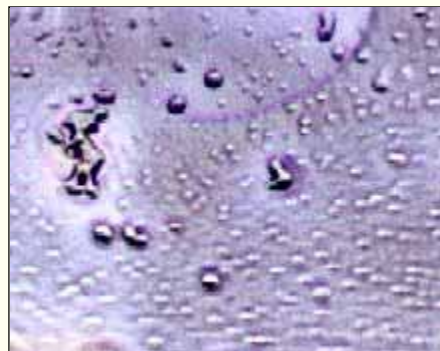
We understand the attraction that we can (as humans) have to some music because our body water reacts directly to these harmonies. And humans are not the only one to do as shown in many studies on plants and animals.

Dr. Emoto confirms that "all is energy" as Einstein said. In addition to electromagnetic radiation, words, feelings, words and even thoughts affect water. The words and thoughts lead to negative crystals dissonant, while "thank you" or "Love" regardless of the language are beautiful images.

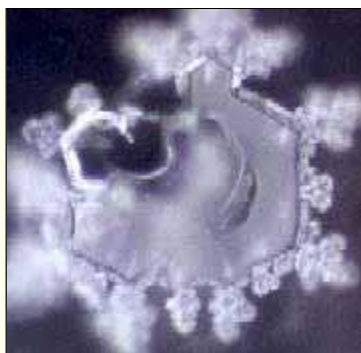
The field of research opened by these works seem "overwhelming, dizzying, intoxicating" as written by Jean-Pierre Lentin.



Crystal water obtained after offering a prayer



Shimane (Japan) before the earthquake



Immediately after the earthquake

Dr. Emoto's books already published: Dr. Masaru Emoto's "Messages from Water" Volumes 1 and 2

Other publications: The Journal News Keys (No. 32) with a very interesting article by Jean-Pierre Lentin, Article abundantly illustrated with photos taken from Volume 1

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Dr. Masaru Emoto will give a lecture on "Messages from Water"

Monday, March 4, 2002 at 20:15 in Pax

54, rue de Soultz-68200 Mulhouse Bourtzwiller

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Dr. Lorenzen

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Graduated in nutritional biochemistry and medicine, this world-renowned expert on *micro-technology cluster* has lectured in 42 states and 25 countries.

It showed that most cells of the human body possessed a sort of skeleton, cytomatrix or matrix of thousands of proteins in helical. These very complex channels are not confined only to the cell, but will its nucleus to other cells thereby ensuring the relationship across the membrane. They convey what we now consider data at very high frequency. The observation

of the protein reveals the presence of concentric rings of water surrounding the entire length. There may be two, three, even up to 9 rings. Each has a different function in the transfer of electric information. The density of water in helical proteins is lower than normal water. Also this water carries much more information than electric water standard because it contains small clusters. They are the ones that promote the passage of this protein and which is therefore a chance actually becomes a system of transfer of information much better than optical fibers. Gilbert Ling of the University of Pennsylvania, Ivan Cameron of the University of Texas and James Clegg of the University of Berkeley have also found that the reactions that occur in water of cytoplasm are not due to chance.

If we place the center of a protein of this type of structured water, we find that this matrix conveys informational very fast waves, whose frequency is much higher than those of radio or microwave is estimated by Herbert Froelich of University of London, to 10^{11} Hertz. This information carries a movement back and forth in the cell systems which can transmit only if the water they contain has a specific structure. Each kind of cell contains 4 configurations main effect of water forming the basic elements of its operation.

In Japan, Dr. Kateyama noted that the new ones - were born with a highly structured cell water and mobile whose movement back and forth very quickly. It is obvious that this speed promotes normal transport of oxygen and nutrients, and waste disposal - carbon dioxide and other toxic elements. It is also the opinion of Dr. Rodbell, Nobel Prize in Medicine. Researchers have discovered that the structure of water changes with age, weathering. Instead of being organized into small clusters flowing freely, it was increasingly linked to other cells, thus less able to provide nutrients and remove waste. With age goes up gradually a process of dehydration. According to Dr. Kateyama, 60 years, almost three quarters of the water in the blood have really disappeared. If these proteins are no longer surrounded by water, they can neither run nor pass information correctly.

Dr. Lorenzen has discovered a method that recreates the cell water identical to that of the newborn: the product resulting therefrom is *the Aqua Resonance*. Added to distilled water, it provides a biological solution that speeds the exchange of information. According to Dr. Kenneth Singleton Progressive Medical Associates of Riverdale, Maryland, use the Aqua Resonance provides exceptional results for conditions ranging from chronic fatigue to AIDS. He adds that this healing power is so strong that a bottle of this concentrated water has even triggered a metal detector in an airport!

Hexagonal clusters of the water like those water called miraculous, like that of Lourdes. He intends to send a bottle to Dr. Nieper for testing on himself and on his patients.

PLOCHER Roland

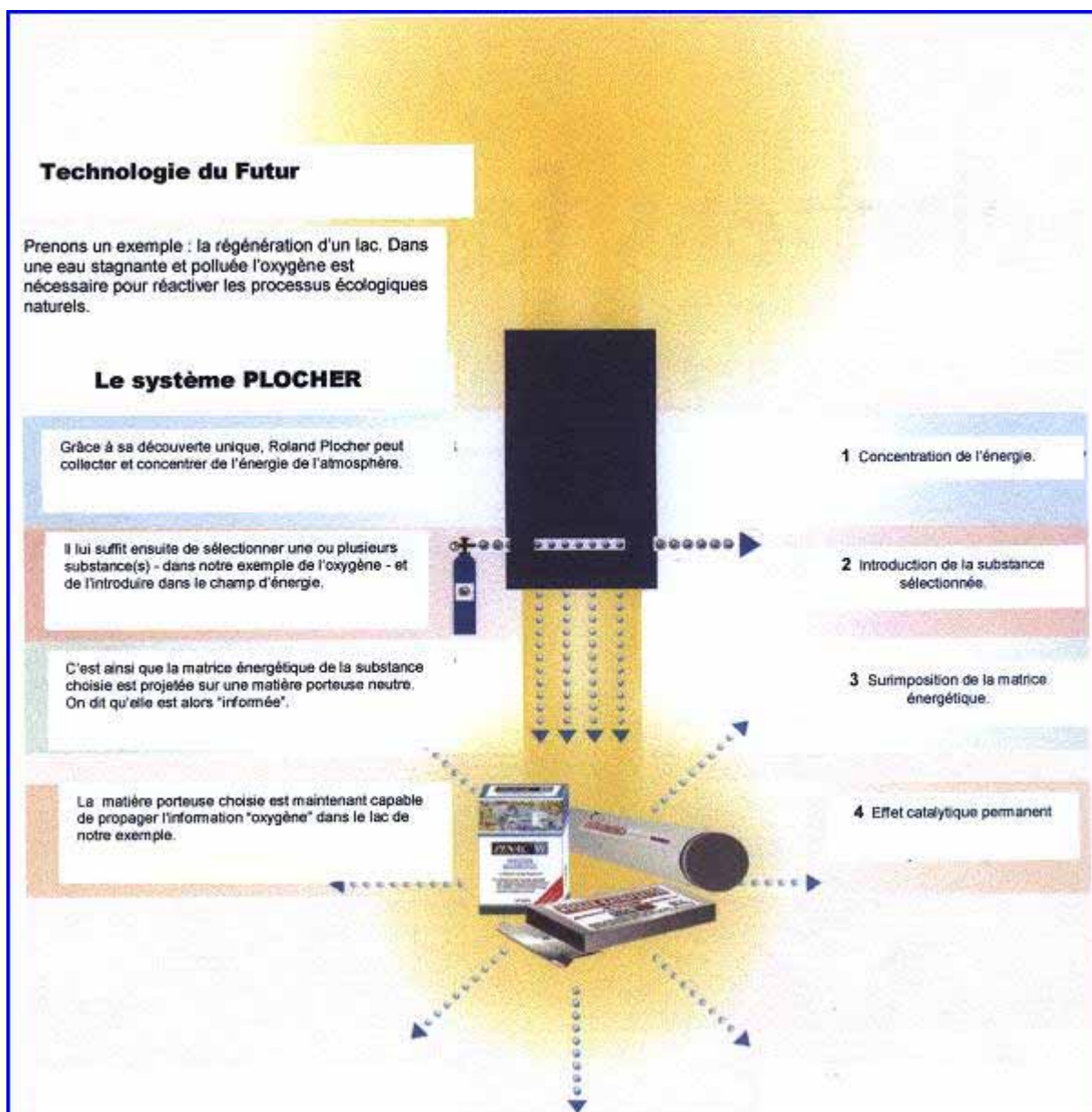


In Germany in the early 80s that, as a result of health problems cured by therapy unconventional Roland Plocher, a mechanic by profession, became interested in energy-called "free". He began cautiously but conscientiously studying this subject, based on serious results of experiments. For him, ethical responsibility is a major issue, and its goal is to restore order and harmony of creation when they were disturbed. The preservation or rescue of the environment are priorities. Since 1983, his essays have never had adverse consequences and can only invite science to focus more on the laws and mysteries of the terrestrial creation.

His theories first aroused the skepticism of most scientists, but his method was soon to be known by the amazing success achieved in the regeneration of polluted lakes, overgrown with algae or dead, or by natural and effective solution it brings the problem of environmental damage posed by and smell the manure. Then, their attitude began to change. There are today no less than thirty theses on the effects of many products Plocher. They are marketed worldwide, the range goes from the plateau Penac-Kat to put on the domestic water pipes, through the powder, tissues and creams etc..)

Plocher draws on the work of renowned researchers like Nikola Tesla, Wilhelm Reich, Viktor Schauburger and Georges Lakhovsky. He may either own the quantum field fluctuations that penetrate space lepton matter by agreement harmonic, by organizing a resonant system, all matter will be carrying the selected information to departure.

Plocher created a device capable of capturing the energy carrier of cosmic creation and life and concentrate a beam in an appropriate resonator which can carry the "information" of a substance (of the oxygen for example) on a material called "surrogate" (quartz, wood, chalk, aluminum ...) which, added to the medium to be treated, acts as a catalyst in restoring the information gained by the process Plocher, causing regeneration vital processes by inducing reactions of the body that has been chosen to "inform" the matter.



Schematic Alain G.

See "basic scientific information on cosmic energy" in the preface of Dr. G. Birk of the 1993 edition of the book "the Plocher Energy System, Pulse to think differently" whose translation into French is transmitted by Alternatura, 50 rue de la Pierre Bleue Dietwiller 68,440. See also related sites Plocher:

<http://www.plocher.com/>

<http://www.penac.com> (in French)

ZDF German TV, made a report aired several times in many countries, including France, on ARTE (the first time in December 1993) entitled "An incredible story of water"

Dr. Wilhelm Reich

Wondering why living organisms could release more energy than the amount extracted from their food, he could solve this problem in the late 30s.

He had built a small box completely covered with a membrane made of a sheet metal conducts electricity. It had been shown that the air taken anywhere in this cage, where there was darkness, had a temperature higher than 4 ° part.

With his "orgone box", Reich had shown before Einstein in 1940, that certain "entities" included in the membrane, once it was electrically charged, extract energy from a field of space quite powerful.

Shaffranke in his speech at the congress in Hanover in 1980 said: "In December 1940, Reich wrote to Einstein, asking permission to show him her discovery. Einstein, at that time engaged in the Manhattan Project, gave him his agreement. He was Reich 13/01/1941 for 5 hours. When Reich described to him the inexplicable difference in temperature between the inner sides of his orgone accumulator, Einstein made the following comment: if this can be replicated, it will be a bomb in physics. Two weeks later, Reich himself brought with Einstein in Princeton, an accumulator. It was installed in the basement of the house, two thermometers showed a clear difference temperature. One of them was placed in a tube just above the orgone box, the other was suspended one meter in the basement. Within minutes, Einstein states that the assertions were correct Reich . Amazed, he made the exchange thermometers without that difference does not change (approximately 4 degrees C).

He asked Reich if he could keep the battery in order to further testing. Reich was agreed and the two men all agree parted. On 07/02/1941, Reich received a letter from an assistant to Einstein that he did not know. The assistant said that the action of the accumulator was not consistent with assertions of Reich. Months later, the camera was returned, and any future relationship between Einstein and it was difficult.

For the record, the withdrawal of Leiden where Einstein admitted his mistake to have condemned the concept of ether in 1920 and has been completely overshadowed by the scientific community.

In 1948, Reich was the first prototype engine orgone energy by coupling a small generator exciter, a power of 1.5 volts with an orgone energy accumulator designed. This prototype fed a constant engine 25 w was an energy converter for energy cosmic primitive sea called neutrinos, known today as (among hundreds of others) of pressure field of gravity field of tachyons.

Because he had a spectacular experience *Oranur* said, and because he was making statements about medicine, was asked formally to Reich in March 1954 to stop all research and to suspend any publication in the field of 'orgone energy. Three years later he died in a U.S. prison. They confiscated his writings, his books and they are burned.

SOEDER Alfons

Degree in Chemistry, he was originally from Hoechst in 1956 of Reverin soluble antibiotic (Tetracycline-succinate).

The friend of A. Soeder, Dr. Karl H. Marrett (from Hamburg) residing in San Diego (CA) that specializes in hydrotherapy, has sent documents on the activated water.

On 25/11/95, at Hanover, he presented a study on the water on (see also *Aqua-Resonance* Dr. Lorenzen) and polarized. He emphasized the fact that human energy is not only derived from food.

In a letter to the SVR, in March 1995, he said: "In living cells, water differs systematically from the tap not turned on, not polarized.

Assume that life appeared on earth there are about 3.8 billion years in the water. It was thought until now that the energy required for the development process of life had their origins in chemical transformations, and then photochemical transformations. The research I conducted over several years show that the basic energy of all processes of life has its origin in the "free energy" that the living can receive through special structures that function as receptors -- Transformers - issuers.

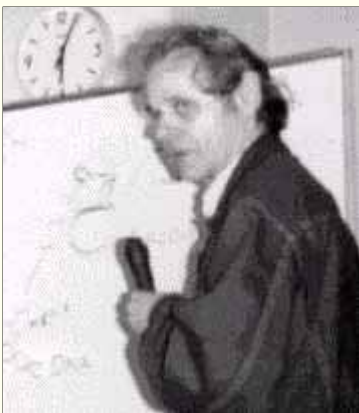
Water molecules (which can be activated in all its forms, liquid, solid, gaseous) can take their basic energy on certain parts of the body, such as cell membranes. By this activation can explain the overall viability of live bacteria extracted from hot water. The activity and the polarization capture all the water molecules. This happens most likely in other new technologies, such that Brown and Meyer.

At first there were the single-cell membranes, then the "walls" cell algae and bacteria that captured the energy of the surrounding water. In multicellular, was added as the ability to detect very small magnetic biogenic crystals forming in the cell *clusters* in a string in contact with the north and south poles of the crystal.

One can easily see that later in the process, the ability to capture the free energy was transmitted to the skeletal structures of animals and plants. This ability continued to exist after the death of the living as long as the structure is preserved and also after fossilization. One can still easily demonstrate this ability to capture the free energy in non-energy electromagnetic radiation of the oldest fossils, stromatolites with the probe Lecher (antenna used in Geobiology and whose driver parallel system has been described in the 20s by German physicist Lecher). The stromatolithes are born there are 3.5 billion annually in coastal waters calm, from clusters of polar form of blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) in the form of sandwich and intermediate layers of silicic acid. "

According to Dr. Soeder through the Lecher antenna, you can follow the activation and polarization of the water and the volume of water flowing through the body. The captured energy can then be re-transmitted, where it is needed, as energy base and start the activation process.

Joel STERNHEIMER



Physicist, independent researcher

In the late '60s, after studies in France and the United States (where he was a student of Oppenheimer), a doctor of theoretical physics decides to leave the official "science" and to conduct independent research in . In 1967, becoming "Evariste" singer-songwriter, this episode managed music enabled him to pursue his research independently ... to finally get to find music in the background atoms.

Passionate advocate of a new ethic of science that meets the object of study instead of destroying it, thus going against the current research in the fields of genetics or physics and addressing the world from a manner that is more concise and more attractive, the scientist, who is also an artist publishes challenging theoretical models of elementary particles allowed.

From the 80s, he developed, from his discovery of "waves of scale" a revolutionary technology which, in transposing registers sound or light certain molecular vibration, can influence a non-invasive by stimulating or inhibiting the synthesis of a protein within an organism.

In June 1992, Joel Sternheimer, a professor at the University of European research, filed the patent on "Method of epigenetic regulation of protein synthesis.

Jean-Marie Pelt, president of the European Institute of Ecology, said: "Through these original research at the interface of molecular biology and quantum physics, Joel Sternheimer, gives us perhaps the key or one of keys, effects of music on plants?

By working on the problem of mass distribution of particles, J. Sternheimer discovered they were distributed along a musical scale, mainly temperate range, indicating that in the frequencies associated with these particles there are harmonics. Plunging into a long theoretical work in quantum physics, predicts Joel Sternheimer and began indirectly demonstrate the existence of what he called waves of scale, which are emitted by particles and in particular in living cells by acides aminés, à des fréquences inaudibles. La présence de ces ondes, dont il calcule les fréquences, expliquerait certaines interactions et comportements des molécules entre elles.

Suivant les théories et les calculs de Joël Sternheimer, considérons que les vingt acides aminés, véritables piliers de l'organisation métabolique et dont de très nombreuses séquences sont connues et disponibles sur différentes banques de données comme celle de la *National Biomedical Research Foundation* aux Etats-Unis, émettent chacun une onde dont on peut calculer la fréquence. Ces ondes sont émises au moment où ces acides aminés, transportés par les ARN de transfert, s'assemblent pour former des protéines. Les signaux seraient des ondes de nature quantique appelées "ondes d'échelle", c'est-à-dire qu'elles relient entre elles des échelles différentes - ici l'échelle de chaque acide aminé à l'échelle de la protéine en formation. On peut rendre ces fréquences audibles en les transposant, par exemple, en notes de musique. Nous obtenons donc pour une protéine, qui est une suite d'acides aminés, une succession de notes. En fonction de la complexité de la composition des protéines, qui peuvent regrouper une dizaine d'acides aminés ou des centaines, nous

obtenons une véritable mélodie, une partition variant donc d'une dizaine à plusieurs centaines de notes. Voir par exemple " O Sole Mio " ! sur le site Internet.

Ainsi, faire régulièrement écouter (manière éthique, respectueuse de l'intégrité de l'objet d'étude) à un plant de tomates la musique correspondant à une protéine jouant un rôle dans le mécanisme de sa floraison, stimule la production de cette protéine dans la plante, qui donnera plus de fleurs qu'à l'accoutumée!

Il suffirait donc de "décoder " les ondes d'échelle émises par les acides aminés d'une protéine et à les transposer en notes pour agir sur un organisme en augmentant la production de la protéine. Se faisant l'écho des travaux de Joël Sternheimer, Jean-Marie Pelt explique le processus: "Lorsque les plantes "écoutent" la mélodie appropriée, les ondes acoustiques sont transformées "microphoniquement" en ondes électromagnétiques elles-mêmes sources "d'ondes d'échelle", et elles se mettent à produire la protéine spécifique à cette mélodie".

Mais Joël Sternheimer va plus loin. Si l'on connaît la succession de notes correspondant à une protéine, on peut la stimuler; mais on peut aussi l'inhiber, c'est-à-dire freiner sa fabrication. Il suffit pour cela d'avoir la mélodie "symétriquement opposée". Très schématiquement, si la mélodie qui stimule est dans les "graves ", celle qui inhibera sera dans les "aiguës ". Chaque acide aminé possédant son équivalent en note stimulante et en note inhibitrice, on disposera de deux décodages, deux mélodies pour chaque protéine.

Nous avons emprunté quelques lignes aux sites de J. Sternheimer, <http://home.aol.com/JMSternhei> et <http://www.bekkoame.ne.jp/~dr.fuk/> . Voir aussi Science Frontières, sa revue et ses vidéos.

Les visites de tous les sites indiqués dans ce dossier sont bien évidemment recommandées !



[Back to menu](#)



[Back to Overview](#)



[Back to Home](#)



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B. Fuller

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VARIOUS SYSTEMS TO AIR, WATER, HEAT, SOUND

RESEARCHERS, TECHNICIANS, DIRECTORS OF APPLIANCES, AIR, WATER, HEAT, THE ...

Page 1 / 3 Alexander Cornish

Page created 10/08/1999 - Updated 16/10/2006



[Back to menu](#)

[Access to search engine](#)

NAMES IN RED are equipped with more complete information on file [ALTERNATIVE FUELS](#)

ALEXANDER Robert
Montebello, CA.

It took 45 days and 500 dollars for a car ride on its patented (U.S. No. 3913004) *"Method & Apparatus For Increasing Electrical Power"* dated 14/10/1975, based on a small engine 12 v. 7 / 8 ths providing the initial energy. Once in motion, a hydraulic system and air pr enait the rel ais and offset the small loss of power.

This patent is interesting (*it is said the site* <http://www2.murray.net.au/users/egel/>) in that it says really produce more energy than that used. The system shows a rotating machine where input voltage is converted into constant output voltage. The machine generally includes a rotor which rotates at a constant speed within a stator comprising a coil having a transformer primary winding transformer and a motor generator transformer secondary winding in which current and processed products, are combined to synchronous energy output surplus.

Robert Alexander used a generator 4 pole stripped of its engine hydrocarbon, but which retains its assembling stator field. He defeated the coil frame and replaces it with two windings, each of which occupies the same slot frame. It connects the ends of the first primary windings to switch to 4 poles and a brush assembly. I think *(it's always Egel speaking)* that there could be a montage of serial connections but am not sure. The windings of the secondary coil are connected to the mobile rings. The transformer has a ratio of 3 to 1 in favor of high school. The primary field of the armature and stator coils are connected to a source of 48 volt (4 batteries). When it puts the current device behaves like a DC motor, the switch action reversing the poles of the armature and the AC being introduced into the secondary winding with the magnetism produced by the stator coils.

The inventor and his partner were nevertheless determined to not see their invention buried by the industry, but in vain ...

John Andrews

Portuguese chemist who has developed an addendum in 1974 that allowed water to mix with regular gasoline, reducing the cost 2c per gallon (3.78 liter). After successful demonstrations of its product, and impressed officials of the Navy during the negotiation of his formula, the inventor has disappeared and his laboratory was ransacked.

ANONYMOUS

Plans and tips for running a conventional engine with water.

These plans were sent anonymously to *Spirit of Ma'at LLC*, which has submitted an expert and inventor of a patented system similar: the information they have appeared serious.

If your knowledge of car mechanics you can, or with professional help, you can try to realize this system, preferably on a car you do not use regularly.

Anyway, unless necessary, it is recommended to keep intact the basic equipment of the car to be able to roll back or, as some (one such system is being tested in Mexico), either with petrol or with water. The hybrid system also has the advantage of not having to disassemble the bolt and remove the exhaust, if not in 100% water must install a stainless steel pot.

These changes can be made with reduced-cost commercial components may allow to ride with tap water, without changing the battery, just by plugging into the carburetor or injector.

The simplicity of the system lies in the fact that power is obtained as required, there is no storage (dangerous) gas (it's obviously on the hydrogen which powers this type of system) .

If there is a choice, why continue to spend our euros by buying gasoline, while a plastic tank filled with tap water (which contains far more energy than oil) may allow us to roll and without polluting?

How does it work?

Quite simply, water is pumped to fill the room maintaining the proper level. It vibrates (like a tuning fork) electrodes with an electrical pulse of 0.5-5A that separates water $2 (H_2O) \Rightarrow 2H_2 + O_2$. When the pressure reaches approximately 30-60 psi, you put the contact and forward!

More pressing the pedal, it sends more energy to the electrodes and therefore more gas in

cylinders.

You can download all the explanations of construction, the list of components, plans
(compressed file 218 kb)

For more information, see the website of Spirit of Ma'at LLC



<http://www.spiritofmaat.com/archive/feb2/carplans.htm>

then

<http://www.spiritofmaat.com/archive/feb2/carplans.zip>

page or click this text

[here to download the instructions and diagrams in ZIP file format.](#)

See also Stephen Chamber patent is cited in this file:

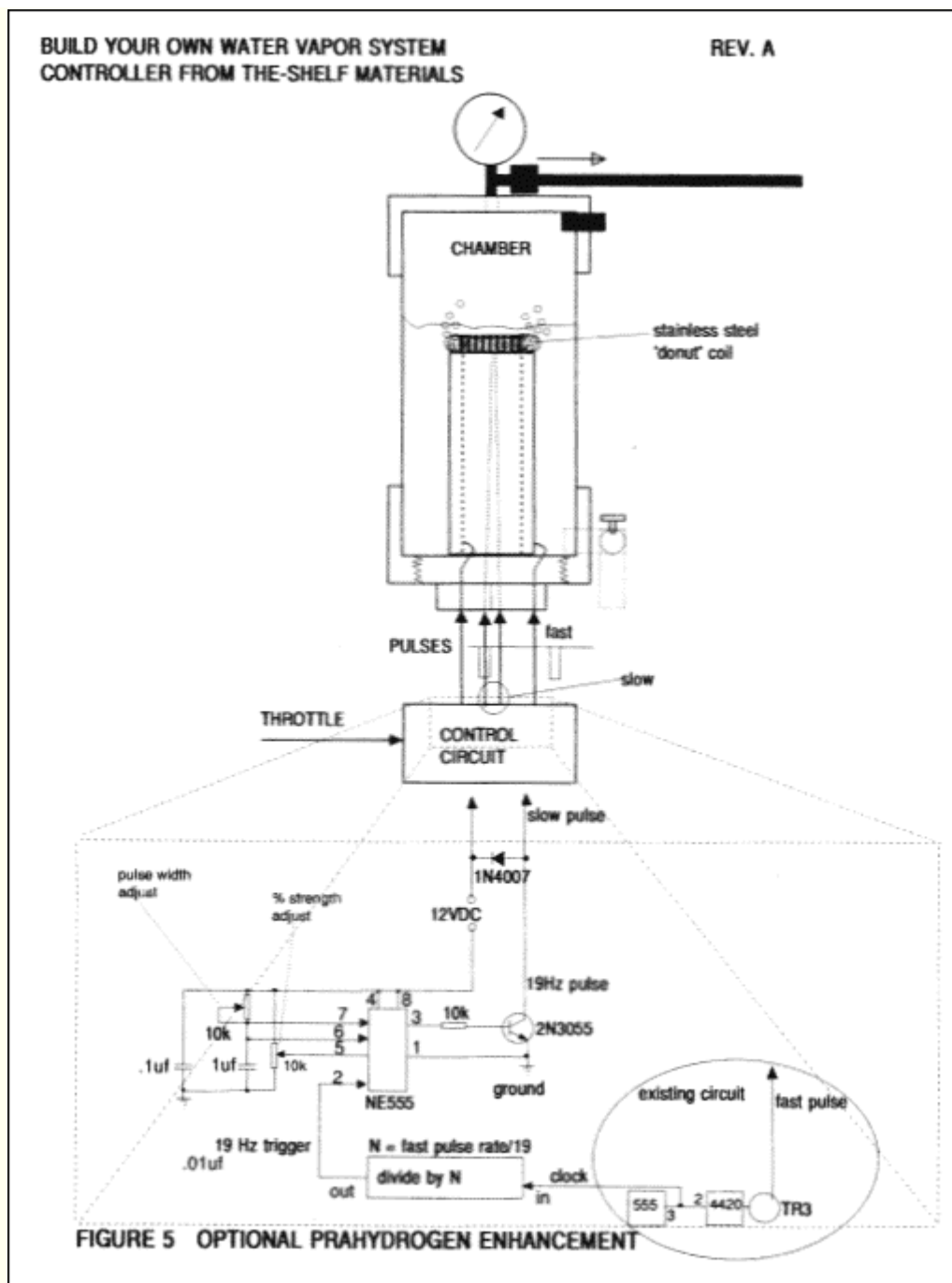
[http://l2.espacenet.com/dips/bnsviewer?CY=ch&LG=fr&DB=EPD&PN=US6126794&
ID=US+++6126794A1+I+](http://l2.espacenet.com/dips/bnsviewer?CY=ch&LG=fr&DB=EPD&PN=US6126794&ID=US+++6126794A1+I+)

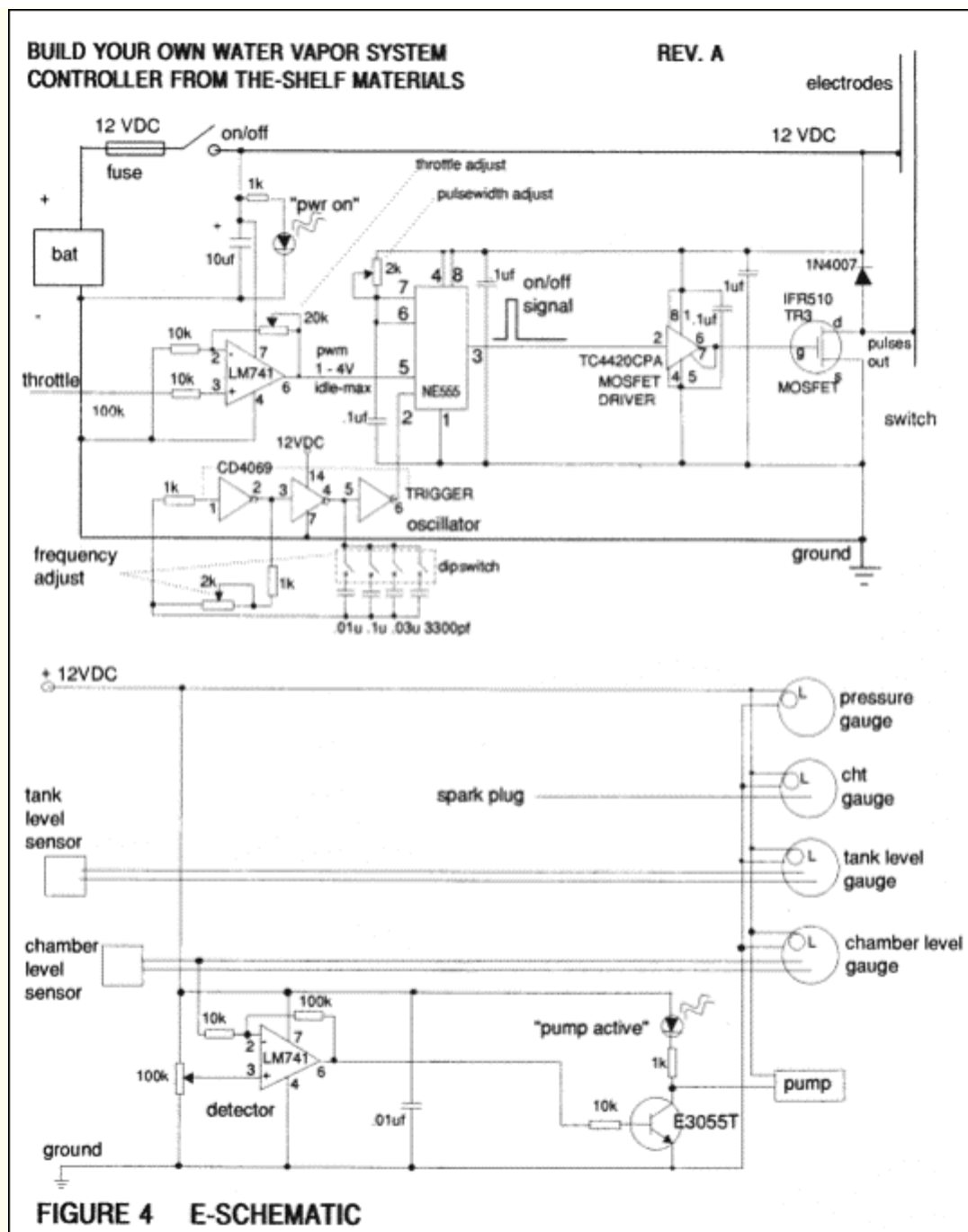
See also the link to Xogen: <http://www.xogen.com/>

For the translation into French: <http://sibelius.madpage.com>

And the site of an experimenter <http://moteuraeau.free.fr/montage.htm>

Two shots taken from the file.





Aquazole

This is the French Elf Aquitaine Petroleum, which announced on 29/07/97 the development of this fuel should be put on the market in spring 1998 for urban transit. Experiments with promising results have been made since 1995 on a dozen buses of the STAC (subsidiary of CGEA) to Chambéry, Renault Industrial Vehicles and RATP. Fifteen cities were ready to adopt this fuel, experiments will be conducted in Germany, Austria, Spain and a production unit has been installed near Lyon

Aquazole is composed of 85% diesel, 13% water and a complex cocktail of 2% non-toxic additives to stabilize the emulsion in which the vaporization of water acts as a dispersing element molecules. The French press said that the stabilization of such an emulsion has been

studied for decades without success. The French press passes of course mention the existence of A-55 Gunnerman, Melander 55% water tested by Caterpillar (see our dossier Alternative Fuels).

According to project director Michel Bonnet, Aquazole brings a significant reduction (verifiable with a simple white paper presented at the exit of the exhaust) air emissions from diesel engines: 30% of nitrogen oxide and less reduction 50% of particulates and black smoke. Include the 3-nitrobenzenthrene which would be 25% more carcinogenic than the 1.8 dinitropyrene already contained in the diesel soot and accountable to the high number of lung cancer in cities according to a study published in *New Scientist* in 1997.

For the record, CITEPA (Interprofessional Technical Center for Studies of Atmospheric Pollution) indicates that in France, transport accounts for 72.8% of 1373 thousand tonnes of nitrogen dioxide released, and 86 thousand tons of dust on total of 202 tons.

However, reviewers of draft Aquazole announce a slight loss of 3% (some argue 10%) in engine power and stability of the mixture less than three weeks. The price of a liter of this fuel would increase by 35 cents compared to the usual price.

Elf Aquitaine acquired end 1996 50% stake in the company Ecotec (representing 13 million) but the expenditure relating to the development of the patent). Ecotec has developed the patent "could bring further improvements in energy saving and environmental protection in cities" with the Lyon laboratory CRMT (Research Center of Material Thermal). Elf Antar It has continued to develop the project while changing the legal structure to ensure only the technical expertise, industrial and commercial. Indeed, the company Ecotec previously occupied real estate, it's leaders close to Mr Le Pen. Elf has demanded that the "object" is exclusively devoted to the development of the patent on water-diesel, and also the departure of corporate shareholders Ecotec domiciled in tax havens.

It may be noted that 13 million are engaged little over 6 billion spent on research each year by Elf. (The Chained Duck 24/12/96)

The Auto-log 24/09/98 announcement that the Government has decided that it was premature to consider a tax exemption and that Aquazole bear as normal diesel full domestic tax on petroleum products (Tipp). With as heavy taxation, the public is not ready to publicize the availability of cleaner fuels. And the newspaper questioned the fact that so little is defended by the Minister of Environment. This does not prevent the Secretary of State for Industry Christian Pierret post at the same time, a note to all public institutions dependent on the Ministry to request the establishment of a genuine battle plan to meet the Air Act, which requires from 01/01/99 as 1 / 5 of new vehicles acquired by his administration are clean vehicles ...

Harold ASPDEN

Research Sabberton Acres High, Hadrian Way, Chilworth Southampton SO 6712
Tel: 01703 76 93 61 Fax: 01703 76 98 30

Harold Aspden, Ph.D. in physics has spent nineteen years (until 1983) to the holdings of patents from IBM. He became a consultant at the University of Southampton. Retired active, always in relationship with IBM, he now heads a research company "Thermodynamics Limited. Contributing to work on Cold Fusion, he obtained a patent No. 2,278,491 on 26.03.97 on a device for heat using hydrogen.

His numerous writings have significant weight in the literature on the free energy. It was published in 1966 "The Theory of Gravitation" and 1969 "Einstein Physics without. It is well documented on various energy processes such as Adams, with whom he collaborated. (See the section on magnetic motors provided on our site).

He has a website and recently published a possible explanation of what is at work in the successful transmutation by researchers at the Cincinnati group cited in our Cold Fusion file.

In 1988, returning from a conference where they had been invited by PACE, John Scott Strachan and he took advantage of their waiting plane to search for effective sources of alternative energy. In an attempt to replace all CFCs, they have invented a method of refrigeration that all differences would turn heat into electricity. Combining the knowledge of Scott Strachan, who had developed a material like plastic made from metal films and knowledge of magnetism Aspden it was possible to improve this system for a thermocouple.

In a small test model, the electronic device is powered solely by electricity supplied by a small piece of ice melting on him. Conversely, the heat of the camera made the ice when he was connected. On the technical side, here is the idea that brought forth the invention: the use of electronic audio and low radio frequencies for setting up oscillations of transverse current on a bimetallic surface covering a dielectric support.

The device Strachan-Aspden should recover the wasted calories in the industry, but also for domestic use for example using the simple difference in temperature between the air of a greenhouse and outdoor air. This unit prepares the ground for the practical development of superconducting at room temperature. For the record, it is the IBM research laboratory in Zurich Alex Muller and Georg Bednorz have passed the work on superconductivity for which they received the Nobel Prize in 1987.

Given their geographical remoteness and difficulties of developing their aircraft which crashed in a few months, each has his own company (Strachan optical equipment and work-based heat Aspden) but are always linked.

They lacked both a well-equipped laboratory and a company that would invest in the development of appropriate materials, which would have to reach commercialization. The scientific community does not believe in their aircraft, and non-scientists found that *high tech* technology is too complicated.

Aspden, patent expert has submitted two applications (not received with enthusiasm by the English patent department), and each covers a different aspect of the device. He holds patents - own No. U.S. [5101632](#) "*Aspden Thermal Radiation Energy Conversion*" - and Strachan No. U.S. [5065085](#), "*Strachan Thermoelectric Energy Conversion*."

On July 7, 1995, he has an outstanding application for a patent in the UK, about a version of the engine type that Adams was tested.

At the convention in Denver in 1994, he explains how the state of equilibrium between ether and matter can be disturbed by allowing access to the free energy. According to him, 3 channels can provide free energy.

In the first, using a radial electric field in order to hang a combination dance spin orbit synchronous vacuum environment.

The second line includes an electron of the atom joining unit by unit with the quantum electron orbital agitation excitement generated by a ferrite magnet.

The third includes the magnetic interaction between the ether and an electric discharge plasma containing heavy ions, the so-called "cold cathode discharge.

He concluded by saying that electrodynamic processes, will not disclose action spin torque significant turning point, but can provide a linear time conserving energy between a material system, which means that it can make the ether work by applying an electromagnetic force to discharge.

The supergraviton of Aspden

In 1988, Canada, Strachan had made a demonstration of his antigravity machine (appliances antigravitation as many devices on unit often produce cold) before more than 200 scientists and engineers. The machine that could lift an apple has been kept ready with a dozen others to Edinburgh for the demonstration scheduled for late 1989 under the direction of Professor Salter, an expert in systems and gyroscopic quasi near Strachan. See also Laithwaites, Alex Jones and the machine Scottsman, Sandy Kidd, Australia)

For Aspden, the tau lepton is the first form of the graviton, while the muons are leptons forms the medium of space and substance of lepton charge, the electron, a feature of the framework of the material. (signature of graviton: 2587 GeV). Muons are all volatile products from degradation of the graviton.

The supergraviton is a pile of horse flies, but a degenerate form which includes the mutual annihilation of a pair of particles from the cluster leaving a residual resonance of neutral particles in the region 91-92 GeV, the so-called neutral boson Z.

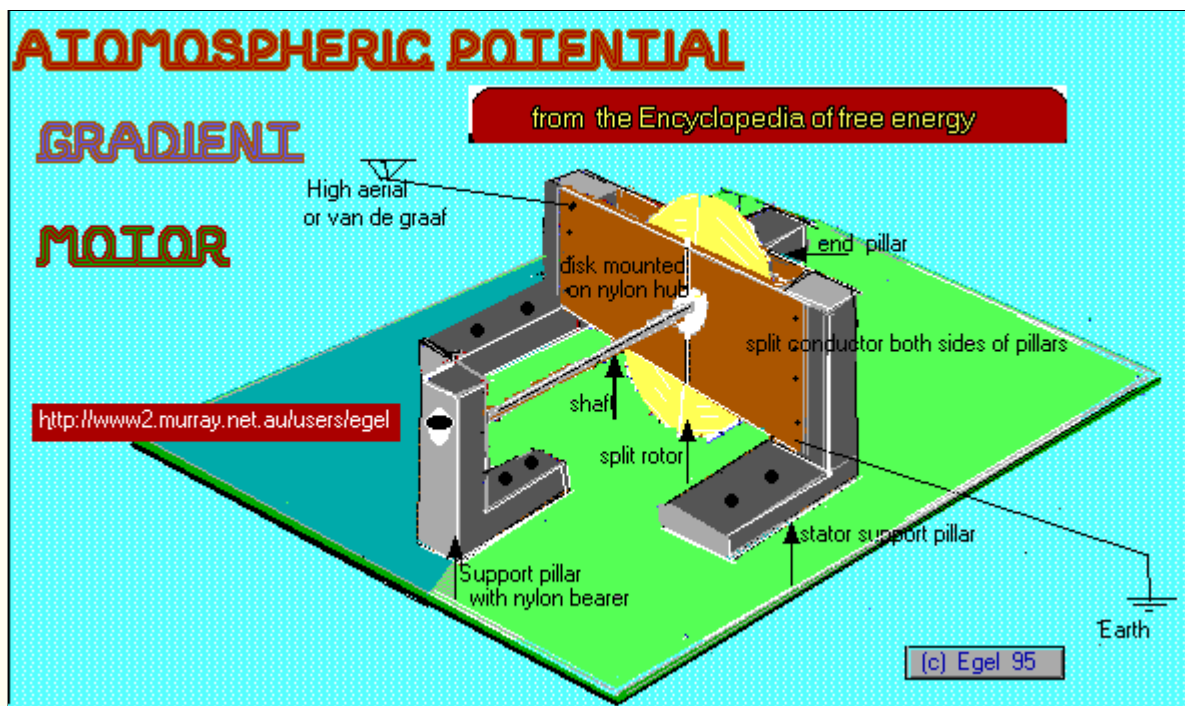
The supergraviton has a residual mass of 95.186 GeV corresponding to 102.18 atomic mass units.

Aspden supergraviton think that is also at work in magnetic materials plays a role in superconductivity and cold fusion. He suggests it will be possible in future to make a permanent magnet materials from room temperature superconductors, the field magnets can be as much unlike a superconductor viable.

Atmospheric MOTOR

Recall the site of Geoff Egel "Encyclopedia of Free Energy"

<http://www2.murray.net.au/users/egel/>



It is an engine of atmospheric potential gradient that uses the energy collected in the air or from an electrostatic machine constructed of plastic and aluminum. It consists of a frame with two divisions of two metal discs semi - circular "mounted on a disc smaller and isolated on a common axis.

On the legs supports four plates are bolted to metal surface, one left, one right and two rear rotor. The plates cover the entire surface of the disc except the central hole which passes the axis.

The plates are left connected to an antenna as long as possible to collect enough static electricity. A small piece of wire is welded to the plate and its other end is in contact with the rotor plate. It is the same for the right side which is itself connected to a good ground.

The device works with the antenna that receives a static air and transfers it to the plates and then left on the surface of the rotor. Both metals then having the same charge, there is an effect of repulsion and the other side of the rotor with its opposite charge is attracted to this position. Once the surface of the rotor comes into contact with the welded wire it acquires the same charge and the process repeats itself.

It is better to have a very high antenna or a good electrostatic machine along with a good ground. The supports of the axis should not be tightened so as not to impede the rotation.

RING Jean-Jacques
Charolles, France

This researcher, mechanic by profession, is a member of the club Lepine and worked for several years on a water engine. It manufactures and markets besides a water clock.

In early 1994, under the gaze of Michael Verdenet, renowned astronomer and Claus-Peter Haverkamp representing investors in the region of Essen (Krupp and Opel), Mr. Ring was driving his car (R9) with water of a source of Bourbon-Lancy, "the Lymbes. This radioactive

boiling water (it contains radon) is low mineralized chloride sodium and loaded with trace elements and polymetallic. This composite is looking for the inventor.

His car is equipped with an apparatus installed on the rear seat and 25-liter jerry can of water Lymbes connected to a supply pipe takes over gasoline. The release of white smoke reflected the shift to fuel water. And the car runs smoothly, it was time to make some adjustments to avoid knock. Mr. Ring went back home, traveling about 20 km with a good third of the water jerry can with petrol because the traffic was heavy that day.

The demonstration has been an article of 6 columns in a German newspaper Werdener Nachrichten of 25/02/94, was quite convincing. In March 1994, specialist self Journal de Saone et Loire previously mentioned, was to visit with Mr. Ring, who had promised to unveil later his engine.

William Baumgartner

Energy Unlimited Albuquerque, NM

Born in Germany, he had the opportunity to practice hiking and skiing in Switzerland. He did his graduate studies in mechanical engineering at the Technical Institute in Zurich. As Schauburger, he observed nature. He hated the scientific dogma. In 1954, dreaming of a trapper's life, he went to Canada where reality led him to work in a sawmill, then as an electrician in dams. He fell on the biography of Schauburger, and discovered the work of Tesla, Searl, W. Russell, before returning to Schauburger.

His many projects ranging from magazine publishing, manufacture of equipment to power through education. Baumgartner has spent much of his time and income, but he continues to work interesting. Countries in Europe and Australia on contact as a technical consultant to implode.

In the 70s, his thoughts led to his "Twisters Pipes. Compared to the turbines Davis, his implosion technology represents a significant technical advance.

The "Twisters pipes" are made of fiberglass and copper, but difficult to manufacture because of their shape and winding. Placed in a turbine it creates a kind of tornado. The air / water moving through the tubes with a spiral movement going inward is violently ejected outwards. The result is a force that can turn a machine and initial tests showed it exceeded unity.

For Baumgartner, the vortex is the natural tool with which everything is created. The vortex spiral inward captures the ether. Her *living* machine operates according to the laws of negentropy, matter and energy organizing themselves.

Peter Bennetto

The British researcher has developed a bacterial cell by a process old already discovered by botanist Michael Potter in 1910. During digestion, micro-organisms release of electricity. According to *Discover* magazine, Bennetto Optmisation performance. One cubic centimeter of organic soup containing up to 100 trillion microorganisms would produce a battery capable of delivering approximately 2 / 10 watt. Consisting simply of baths separated by membranes in semi-permeable polymer in which plunging carbon electrodes, its manufacturing cost is modest. One can dream of a stack of 10 m³ (a small pool) that could provide up to 1 MW, enough electricity to power a small city by eating 200 kg of sugar per hour. A car equipped with such batteries would consume 4 kg of sugar per 100 km.

Theodore BIELMANN

NET-Journal interviewed this researcher in 1997. His work focuses on energy with photons and refers to what he calls "*Electrosmog*". He also worked on the cleanup of lakes and neutralization of radiation. Its devices are known under the following names: *Wasserboy*, *Theo's Theo's Electroboy*, *Photonenstab* and used by therapists, dowsers and individuals.

Mr. Biemann notably clean a lake near Gütersloh. The city has also commissioned for 15,000 FF 2 each equipment type *Wasserboy* for clean and dry caves (rooms with no electricity). The smallest model *Wasserboy* gives 3mV and rises to 5.35 V.

Mr. Biemann has prepared a battery of 500 volts. One of his friends, Helmut Lörh, an artist from Dusseldorf, has ordered a *Photonen* for his vacation home in Mexico.

This researcher generous plans to build a laboratory to invite all researchers who wish to come to work.

BILLINGS Rodger

Provo, Utah.

At fifteen, he nearly died with his brother in an experiment on a motor mower gas he had tinkered to run on hydrogen. This explosion led him to devote himself to promote this type of technology provided a safe storage of hydrogen using a metal hydride tank (the engineers of Daimler-Benz have also made their own prototype after having visited ...)

In 1972, Brigham Young University, he worked on the removal of nitric oxide by a grant from Ford. Despite good results and offers an EPA representative, the University refused to host his research on hydrogen as it was not graduated. He then founded his own company, Apple forestalled by making the first micro-computer, which gave him the means to continue his research on hydrogen.

In 1977 he converted to hydrogen bus Riverside. The project was funded and difficult sabotaged. But a truck donated by the Postal Service and modified by Billings in 1970 had already traveled for a year in Independence, Missouri. The case was dropped because its fuel was 25% more expensive than gasoline.

Then he fitted a Cadillac Seville that participated in the parade of President Carter in 1977, and his own house, with a heat pump hydrogen supplemented by a few solar panels.

He waited in vain for government help, but the end of the oil embargo was relegated to alternative fuels. In 1980, he used the funds recovered through the sale of stock in his company to develop a hydrogen battery light and cheap suit the car. In this battery, hydrogen and oxygen combine to make water vapor, a process that releases energy as electricity, part of which serves to further the process. In reverse operation, it can use electricity and water to create hydrogen for the tank. This type of battery was originally used in the '60s by the space programs, but they remain expensive and cumbersome.

Billings now heads a research group funded by the DoE of Pennsylvania International Academy of Sciences of Independence. It was developed in 1990 a battery laser that allows conventional car to run on hydrogen. The hot exhaust gases passing through its tanks in metal alloys hydrides release the gas then burns in the engine. Autonomy is 240 km, the reservoir behind weighs 130 kg. If the same battery power an electric motor, self-triple.

Converting a car would cost in the \$ 500 and decrease with mass production.

With the Academy, Billings is involved in the Hydrogen Project, whose work also extend the possibilities for algae gray-blue (sold for years for their proteins and minerals) to mimic the action of electricity during electrolysis, before being dried and eaten!

Bitterly

U.S. Flywheel Systems, Inc., 1125 Business Center Circle Newbury Park, CA 91320

Tel: (805) 375-8433. Fax: (805) 375-8432

<http://www.activepower.com>

Bitterly the battery is equipped with a flywheel of 30.48 cm in diameter and 7.6 cm thick that turns in the void, supported by magnetic bearings. We charge the battery by turning 10 to 20 minutes with the current network. The steering wheel generates electricity when the magnets placed on the axes of the wheel pass by the coils. A battery of this type can run an electric car 25 to 50 hp for a short distance.

The battery system to drive has advantages over conventional batteries:

Self - compared to the heavy lead-acid batteries (433 kg) let go after many refills, it is 112 to 144 km.

reduced maintenance - no need to replace the wheels.

performance - in groups of 16 (346 kg) power goes to 800 horsepower with a range of 480 km.

the absence of pollution - the battery to drive does not contain chemicals like battery acid classic.

There are other batteries, for example in Japan: a battery which is not known the weight, and that really works as a group of capacitors, charged in 8 minutes, it can run an electric car for 400 km.

In Ukraine, scientists have also made a battery that is a capacitor. The latter, weighing 45 kg loads in fifteen minutes and gives an electric car a range of 640 km.

In France, the AES chaired by Dr. Patrick Cornille, whose Research Director is Jean-Louis Naudin (well known on our site) also holds a patent on a battery charger ultra fast.

BLUE Archie H.

Christchurch, New Zealand



This inventor has obtained a U.S. patent no. 4,124,463

<http://l2.espacenet.com/textdes?DB=EPODOC&IDX=US4124463&F=0&QPN=US4124463>

07/11/78 for the device very simple electrolysis that could fuel an engine widely mixed hydrogen and oxygen. The "Arab interests" offering 500 million dollars have failed to convince him to sell his process, he could not sell despite its simplicity.

U.S. Patent

Nov. 7, 1978

4,124,463

FIG. 1

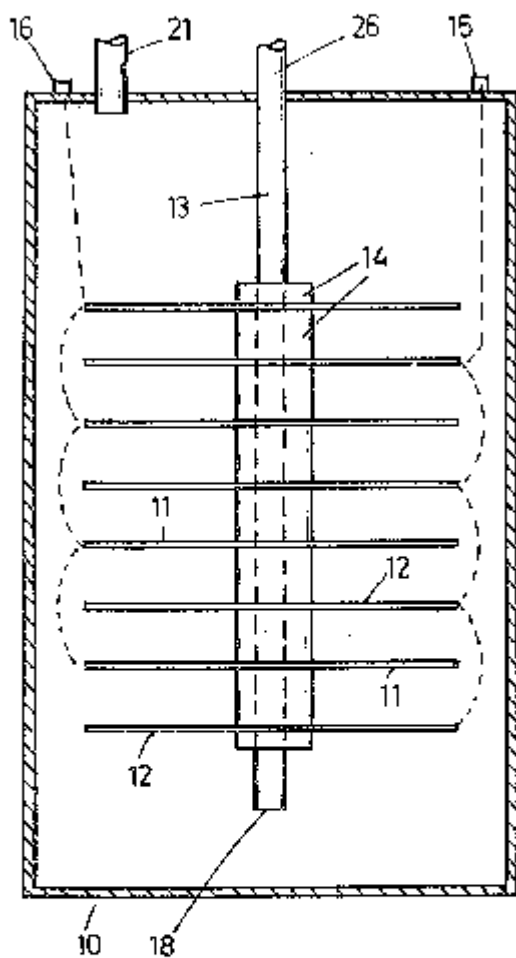


FIG. 2

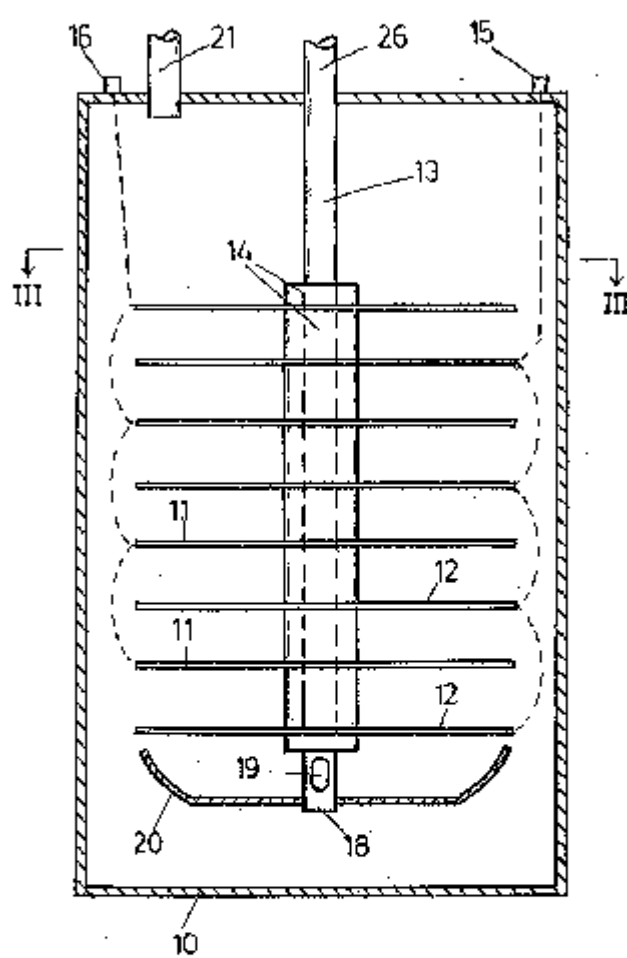
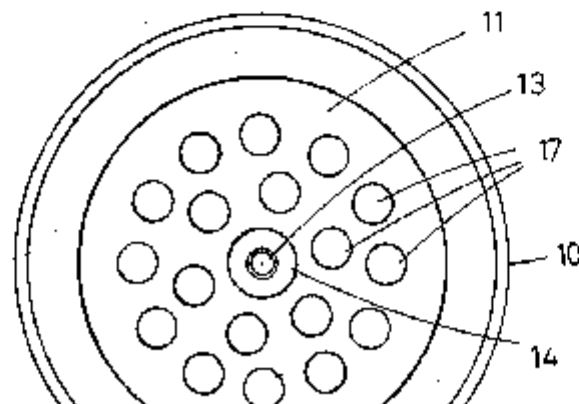


FIG. 3



We know that the engines work better in wet weather and once we sprayed water on the coal it burns better. It is therefore not surprising that some drivers have used a kind of water injector spray.

This simple system consists of a plastic container or glass and sealed with a small pipe with fine valve aquarium that extends from top to bottom. A second pipe is pushed 5 cm into the container from the top cover and is connected to the carburetor or air filter.

Fill the container just below the level at which arrives the second pipe. The suction carburetor draws air into the water container and adding hydrogen and oxygen gas mixture, which reduces fuel consumption.

Archie Blue has improved this process very easy to work with only water vapor, not gasoline. It is then 1 liter of water for 40 km. Its patent is so simple that any good mechanic can make the device.

On the air hose is not metal mounts at regular intervals round plates 8 non-corrosive metal, pierced with many holes. On leur envoie de l'électricité en courant continu alternativement positif et négatif à partir de la batterie (12 volt 2-3 Amp). Il s'ensuit une électrolyse de l'eau (qui peut être améliorée par un petit élément chauffant au fond du récipient) dans laquelle hydrogène et oxygène vont se fixer sur les plaques métalliques sous forme de petites bulles. Les bulles d'air injectées par l'aspiration du carburateur emportent les petites bulles d'hydrogène et d'oxygène avec elles vers le haut du récipient. On obtient ainsi trois fois plus d'énergie qu'avec l'essence avec un enrichissement de l'air de seulement 4 %. A l'échappement, il n'y a que de la vapeur d'eau.

A titre indicatif, voici un commentaire extrait du site : <http://home.pacific.net.au/~apophis/index.html>

" C'est tout simple. Ici l'alimentation d'air est limitée par une soupape et/ou le diamètre du tuyau d'entrée d'air. La basse pression à la surface de l'eau fait qu'elle va s'évaporer rapidement ainsi - l'air, l'hydrogène plus l'oxygène et la vapeur d'eau entrent dans le moteur. L'ajout d'eau au cylindre va absorber la chaleur et refroidir le moteur et rendre les temps moteurs plus souples. On peut connecter 4 cellules en série en utilisant de l'hydroxyde de soude comme électrolyte avec 12 volts, cela consomme moins de courant et fait plus d'hydrogène, jusqu'à 4 fois plus. Toutefois il faut une autre conception dans ce cas là, qui isole les cellules les unes des autres. Notez que les électrodes sont perforées pour permettre aux gaz de s'en échapper.

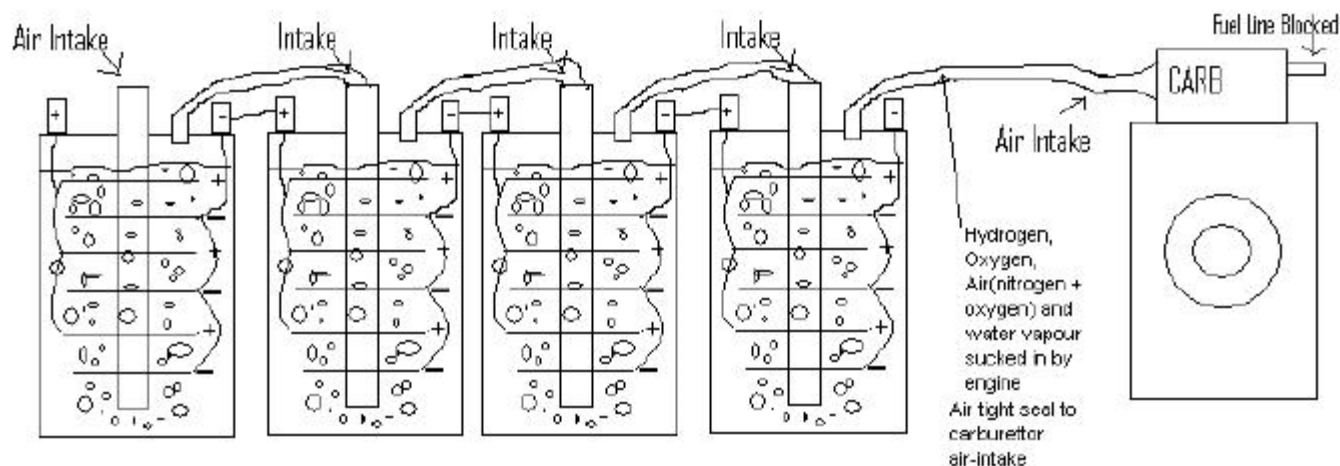
Certains disent que le carburant n'est pas de l'hydrogène mais de l'hydroxyde d'azote. Il serait apparemment créé par l'action de la basse pression sur l'hydrogène, l'oxygène et l'azote. L'air contient 78 % d'azote. Il ya quelques éléments à ce sujet. "

<http://www.cyberspaceorbit.com/hfsystems.html>

<http://www.cyberspaceorbit.com/wnotezz.htm>

<http://home.pacific.net.au/~apophis/howitsdone.html>

Une proposition de montage



..."4 cellules en série et 12 volts par alternateur/batterie, de la soude caustique comme électrolyte. Il y a probablement une soupape sur la première cellule pour régler la quantité d'air et la pression négative. Un moteur de 1,6 l aurait seulement besoin de 20 amps. Ce montage est meilleur car on utilisera ainsi plus efficacement les 20 amps qui passent à travers, il y aura alors 80 amps pouvant travailler. On ne peut pas utiliser davantage de cellules car le voltage partagé entre les cellules dépassera le voltage minimum nécessaire à la décomposition de l'électrolyte....On peut relier les 4 cellules à un bulleur à eau claire sans électrodes avec entrée d'air sur ce bulleur ce qui aidera à absorber toute la soude caustique passant avec la vapeur d'eau provenant des cellules à électrolyse : on protège ainsi le moteur. L'eau est pratiquement toute consommée à l'état de vapeur...."

BOLON William
Rialto, Californie.

Il a mis au point en 1971 un moteur à vapeur d'une conception inhabituelle dont les performances étaient de un litre d'eau aux 21 km. Ce moteur était composé de 17 parties mobiles seulement et pesait moins de 25 kg. Il n'y avait plus besoin de transmission classique ni de système d'entraînement sur une voiture automatique. A la suite d'une importante publicité, on a fait sauter l'usine des inventeurs, causant 600.000 dollars de dommages. La Maison Blanche a ignoré les lettres que l'inventeur lui avait adressées et celui-ci a finalement cédé son invention à des Indonésiens.

BORDET Pierre
Domaine de Marcy, Champvert près de Decize, Nièvre

Depuis 1982, le lait de ses 50 vaches chauffe entièrement et confortablement sa maison (200 m²).

L'eau chaude circule dans des tuyaux placés dans le sol. La transmission de chaleur se fait grâce à un échangeur à plaques situé dans l'exploitation et qui récupère les calories du lait. Ce dernier qui est à 38 ° dans le pis, est à 36 ° à l'échangeur. Un circuit d'eau froide arrive en sens inverse, va chauffer la maison à 21 ° tandis que le lait repart dans les cuves refroidi immédiatement après la traite ce qui assure sa qualité. Entre la salle de traite et la maison une canalisation ordinaire est enterrée à un mètre de profondeur et est utilisée comme tampon thermique.

Les matériaux de l'installation effectuée lors de la construction de la maison ont coûté 30.000

F, la facture globale annuelle d'électricité et chauffage est inférieure à 8000 FM Bordet n'a connu qu'une seule panne en 15 ans lors de deux jours de gel important à moins 29°. Chaque vache donnant 8.300 litres de lait par an, le système permet aussi de chauffer la piscine. (relevé dans Centre-France Femina de mars 98)

BROWN Paul

409 SW 79th Street Meridan, ID 83462

Paul Brown est un jeune chercheur qui s'intéresse aux moteurs magnétiques. Dès 1987, neuf ans seulement après le collège, il rendit publique la découverte qu'il avait mise au point avec ses associés d'une petite compagnie privée de Boise dans l'Idaho. Il s'agissait de convertir la dégradation de la radioactivité naturelle en électricité dans une sorte de batterie.

Paul Brown a décrit en 1991 un appareil à circuit résonant contenant un isotope radioactif qui en extrait l'énergie venant de sa désintégration Beta, phénomène connu comme "effet voltaïque Beta" qui est directement transformé en électricité sans passer par un cycle thermique. On obtient ainsi davantage d'énergie qu'en passant par la voie chimique. Brevet US n° 4835433 *Apparatus For Direct Conversion Of Radioactive Decay Energy To Electrical Energy*.

Cette batterie nucléaire ou générateur à résonance nucléaire, brevetée en 1989, a sur unité annoncée de 50 % (à comparer avec l'efficacité de systèmes classiques de l'ordre de 6 à 8 %), notée 5 sur 10 par INE, produit de l'électricité quand les particules alpha et beta provenant de matériau radioactif percutent une bobine de cuivre. Quand les particules entrent en collision avec les électrons, elles les éjectent des atomes, comme dans un jeu de billes. Ces électrons peuvent alors être dirigés vers le bas du bobinage pour créer un courant électrique

La batterie de Brown utilise du Krypton 85 ou du Strontium 90 forts émetteurs de beta en les plaçant dans un circuit réservoir accordable LC. Brown visait la mise au point de sources d'énergies isotopiques dans la gamme de 10 à 5000 milliwatts et à durée de vie de 10 ans. (Moray se servait aussi de substances radioactives en 1950. Les particules ou les ions chargés jouent-ils un rôle dans ce genre d'effet : c'est ce que pensait Moray B. King en 1992).

Cette batterie nucléaire convient plutôt pour des quartiers, des villes, des compagnies privées qu'au grand public. Les points défavorables sont les suivants : elle ne recevrait pas l'homologation publique, on ne peut se fier aux gens au sujet de leur propre matériel radioactif et les autorisations pour obtenir ce matériel coûteraient trop cher. Les critiques portent aussi sur le fait que dans une batterie à bas régime il resterait encore des déchets à devoir gérer. Mais, selon M. Hazmat la plupart des déchets nucléaires se désintègrent en d'autres éléments inoffensifs. Quant au reliquat encore radioactif, il peut être retraité et prolonger la durée d'une autre batterie. Ces batteries pourraient aussi contribuer à la réduction et l'élimination des déchets et des armes nucléaires que nous sommes censés faire...

En 1992, Brown a dit qu'il était possible de fabriquer des convertisseurs non thermiques d'énergie isotopique à film mince dont la puissance est de 24 kW/kg et la durée de vie de 5 à 10 ans en travaillant à 5 à 10 watts (un générateur de la taille d'une poubelle de cuisine peut produire environ 100 kilowatts). Il déclare : "Des applications impossibles jusqu'alors comme le placement de la source d'alimentation directement sur des puces de circuits intégrés, le deviendront."

Dans une lettre ouverte aux inventeurs, il explique qu'il ne croyait pas aux menaces et tracasseries subies par les inventeurs, mais ayant été lui-même victime, il les avertit. Il décrit les tracasseries subies : suppression de sa licence d'usage de matières radioactives, plaintes du ministère des finances, lettres anonymes menaçantes. Malgré un article favorable dans *Fortune* en 1988, un déménagement de la compagnie *Peripheral Systems Inc.* à Portland dans l'Oregon, les plaintes se renouvelèrent provenant cette fois de l'état d'Oregon. Il poursuit son travail. Sa femme fut agressée, sa maison cambriolée et saccagée maintes fois. On l'accusa de fabriquer de la drogue. Il perdit le contrôle de sa société et sa maison. Depuis l'attentat à la bombe contre la voiture de sa mère, il vit reclus. (Voir dans le dossier Evolution de la Recherche la partie Obstacles et Espoirs)

BROWN Yull [Voir dossier Carburants Alternatifs : Gaz de Brown](#)

CAMUS Nelson



Né en 1948 à Valparaíso, au Chili, il a d'abord occupé dans les années 1968 différents postes d'ingénieur en électronique informatique à Buenos Aires. En 1975, il étudie la physique nucléaire à l'Université de Princeton, puis au MIT à Boston. En 77 avec John Aristoteles Philips, il présente dans une salle de l'université le premier appareil artisanal de 50 Kilotonnes.

1977 : Première émission FM en stéréo à Iquique, Chili, avec démonstration des possibilités d'antenne de l'ananas.

1978 : Démonstration à Miami, en Floride, du premier téléphone cellulaire.

1979-81 : Directeur pour l'Amérique du Sud de Ruby Light Electronics Co, filiale de Westinghouse

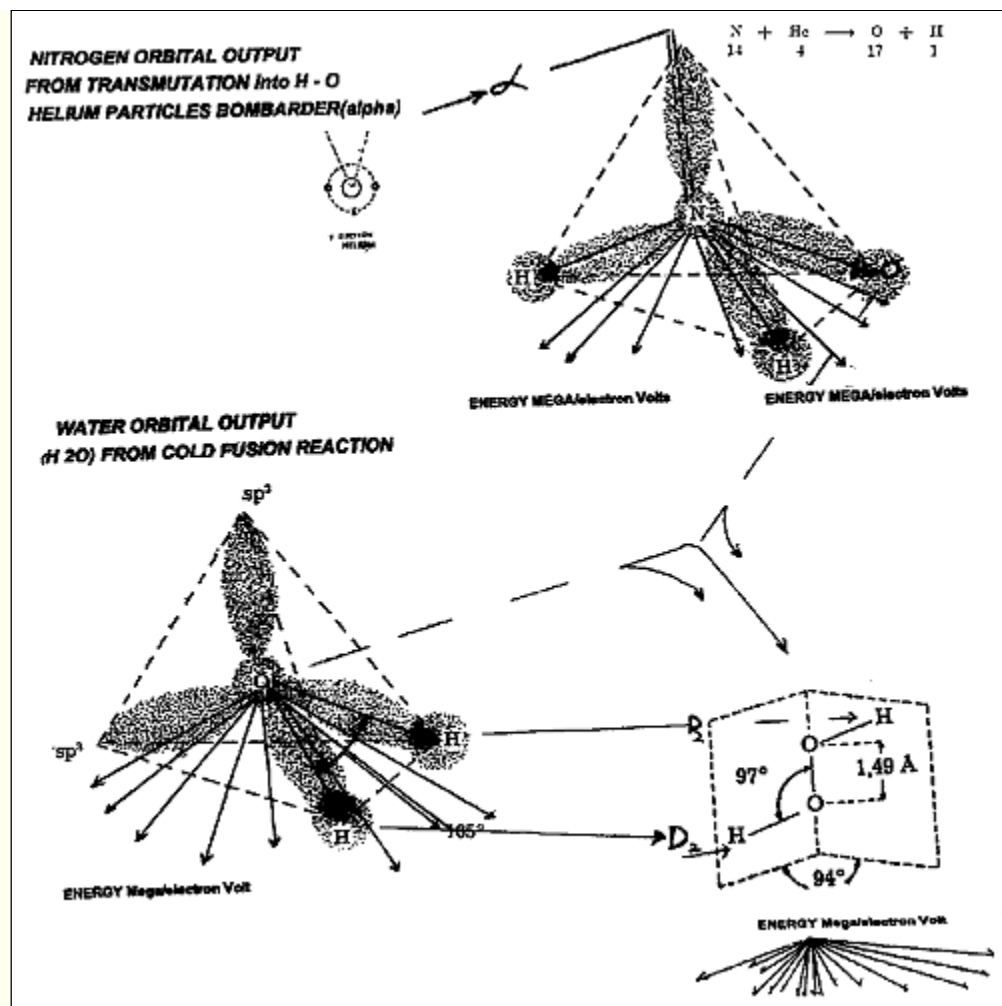
De 1981 à 1992, il mène ses recherches sur la batterie à Urine dans sa propre société à Valparaíso.

1991-1992 : Au Salon Consommateur et Electronique de Las Vegas il fait des démonstrations du premier processeur sonore *bio-tech* au monde utilisant un supraconducteur à température ambiante

En 1993, il obtient un prix à la convention sur l'Invention à Pasadena (CA) et il est depuis lors PDG de Nel Nithium USA, Inc.

Depuis environ deux ans, Nelson vient en Suisse à l'*Instituts für Neue Energietechnologien*. Le 20/01/99, Nelson Camus s'y est rendu pour contrôler le fonctionnement de son *Solar Neltron Trigger* (qui double l'efficacité d'une installation solaire) et de son réacteur à Fusion Froide placés à l'INET.

Théorie de Nelson Camus : THE NELTRON



C'est l'exacte reproduction de l'éclair dans un orage. La lueur de l'éclair provient de la terre dans une décharge d'ions allant jusqu'aux nuages qui les réfléchissent vers le sol à la vitesse de 300.000 km/s. La ceinture magnétique de Van Hallen libère de minuscules particules prises à la surface de la terre et allant dans l'air. C'est ce qui produit le bombardement de l'élément de plus faible poids - l'hélium - présent dans l'air à 0,07 % et la première réaction de Fusion Froide naturelle dans l'air.

Les particules alpha (hélium) transmutent l'azote, présent à 74,8 % dans l'air, en hydrogène plus oxygène (comme Rutherford l'a découvert en 1919). Cette transmutation constante de l'azote va jusqu'aux nuages, dans une puissante réaction en chaîne qui produit la jonction de H - O formant l'eau.

Les gouttes d'eau venant des nuages ont une polarisation positive et les HO venant de la transmutation de l'azote sont négatifs. L'effondrement des ions + et - produit la première étincelle qui donne de l'eau à partir de H et de O et qui vont, avec le nuage tomber, sous forme de pluie.

Lorsque les minuscules particules sont en contact avec les gouttes d'eau, elles se lient aux électrons de l'hydrogène et de l'oxygène (de l'eau) en créant une polarisation différente dans les nuages produisant l'orage, le tonnerre, les éclairs (qui réfléchissent des électrons à 300.000 km/s) et la pluie.

Réacteur à fusion froide CFR

C'est la deuxième machine au monde à transformer le fluide électrostatique en fluide électrodynamique sans utiliser de matières radioactives contrairement à Testatika qui, selon certains chercheurs, utiliserait du chlorure de radium (?) Cette machine à sur unité annoncée utilise directement l'azote de l'air avec le Nithium et ne nécessite pas d'arrêts dus au nettoyage périodique réclamé par la batterie à urine. Nikola Tesla était prêt à la réaliser, mais il a seulement fait le générateur à électricité statique.

Le Neltron CFR est sur le marché depuis fin 1998 pour utilisation médicale.

La batterie à Urine de Nelson Camus

L'urine humaine fraîche ou concentrée fournit de l'ATP (Adénosine Triphosphate). La batterie fonctionne comme une véritable réplique du métabolisme humain avec un générateur d'ammoniaque, (vieux procédé inventé par Geber) et des réactions chimiques. Le carburant est le phosphocarbonate.

Le composé secret Nithium est un produit biochimique non nocif, non polluant qui combine des sels organiques et inorganiques. Le principe chimique de la batterie réside dans une forte oxydation du zinc de l'anode par une importante quantité d'oxygène qui produit de l'électricité. Le courant vient du carburant par conversion de l'ATP en ADP (Adénosine Diphosphate) qui transporte les électrons.

Avec un peu moins d'un litre d'urine on produit de 720 watts à 1 kWh. 7,5 litres produisent de 5,6 à 7 kWh. En utilisant un injecteur contrôlé, on obtient respectivement 100 watts / heure pendant 8 à 10 heures et 1 kWh pendant 6 à 7 heures. Avec 23 litres de mélange, on peut produire 120 kWh pour la consommation d'une famille pendant une semaine et il est possible de tripler le rendement en consommant beaucoup d'ail et d'oignons !

D'autres applications du Nithium :

Batteries rechargeables et / ou tous usages au Nithium, Produits de nutrition au Nithium, Chargeur de batterie au Nithium à charge rapide, Sous haut-parleur de basses au Nithium pour le cinéma chez soi, Processeur - Son au Nithium, Produits de beauté au Nithium, Vidéotéléphone au Nithium à mouvement rapide 60 images / seconde, Micro-Ondes Nithium avec contrôle laser, Supraconducteur au Nithium pour les télécommunications, supérieur aux fibres optiques, moins cher et possédant plus de caractéristiques, Cellules solaires au Nithium (*Solar trigger 12*)

La TurboBatterie / Superchargeur (commercialisée)

S'adresser à Endotronic GmbH, Argenbühl-Siggen D 88260 Tél : 0049/7566/465 et aussi au NET-Journal Thalrichstr.808, Postfach CH 4622 Egerkingen



Performances de la TurboBatterie dont le retour sur investissement est inférieur à deux ans. Conçue sur la base de 22 g de Nithium, elle peut produire 1 ampère avec une tension de 1,38 V, alors qu'un élément de carbonate de lithium de même poids produit une tension plus élevée de 3 volts mais génère seulement un courant de 50 mA. C'est donc une différence de 1,38 watts / 0,15 watts soit un facteur de 9,2.

Economie de 42 % de carburant sur les véhicules à injection d'essence dont l'arrivée est réduite de 50 % à l'injecteur.

Economie de 52 % sur des moteurs à carburateurs dont on réduit de moitié le diamètre du gicleur.

Dans les deux cas, il est important que le moteur ne fatigue pas. Tous les 960 km, il faut mettre 28,4 cm³ de liquide Neltron.

C'est l'exacte reproduction de l'éclair d'orage naturel.

En se servant du platine comme catalyseur et du nithium comme conducteur, on produit une transmutation d'une certaine quantité d'azote de l'air en obtenant une masse hyperconductrice d'hydrogène et d'oxygène mélangées à l'essence en présence de l'étincelle.

En position *ON*, l'hydrogène et l'oxygène se transforment en peroxyde d'Hydrogène H₂O₂...carburant de la fusée Discovery. Des couronnes d'étincelles apparaissent à la surface des pistons.

C'est parce que les moteurs à combustion interne ne brûlent pas l'essence en présence des étincelles que, seule l'essence est transformée en diverses sortes de gaz tels CO, HC, NoX, l'énergie en expansion provenant directement de cette conversion. Il y a production de chaleur parce que les atomes de carbone de l'essence ont un mouvement plus lent que n'ont pas l'hydrogène et l'oxygène pendant la conversion.

Une plus grande quantité de H et de O provenant du peroxyde d'hydrogène produit une conversion extrême dans les gaz, ce qui donne plus d'expansion et moins de chaleur pendant la combustion, car le carbone est transformé en une plus grande quantité de CO₂ (dioxyde de carbone) avec moins de HC.

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION
Tarzana, Californie

CAPSTONE a conçu pour la voiture électrique un petit générateur à turbine de 18 cm de diamètre, 96 cm de long, pesant 71 kg et qui produit 24 kW. En ville, la voiture se sert de ses seules batteries rechargées lors des longs parcours. Il fonctionne à 96.000 tours / min sur des paliers à air sans friction. Peu coûteux à fabriquer, durable, on peut l'alimenter avec un certain nombre de carburants dont le gaz. Il peut aussi fournir la chaleur et l'énergie domestiques

dont l'excédent est retourné au réseau.

Dans le numéro 305 de janvier 1998, la revue La Recherche annonçait que Bill Gates (Microsoft) et Benjamin Rosen (fondateur de Compaq), anticipant sur la déréglementation du marché de l'électricité, viennent d'investir dans une entreprise californienne dont les micro-turbines pourraient envahir les foyers américains, et générer de considérables profits... Selon la revue, il s'agit de Capstone. Voir des précisions et données techniques sur cette turbine héritée de la technologie des jets, mais qui n'aurait que 40.000 heures de durée de vie sur [http:// www.capstoneturbine.com](http://www.capstoneturbine.com)

Ces informations sont-elles à rapprocher de ce que dit Robert Di Cosmo auteur de " Le hold-up planétaire, la face cachée de Microsoft ", édité chez Calmann-Lévy, à savoir que la règle d'or du marketing de Bill Gates est de "devancer ses concurrents et occuper un créneau avec un produit médiocre que l'on améliore petit à petit".

CHAMBRIN Jean H.

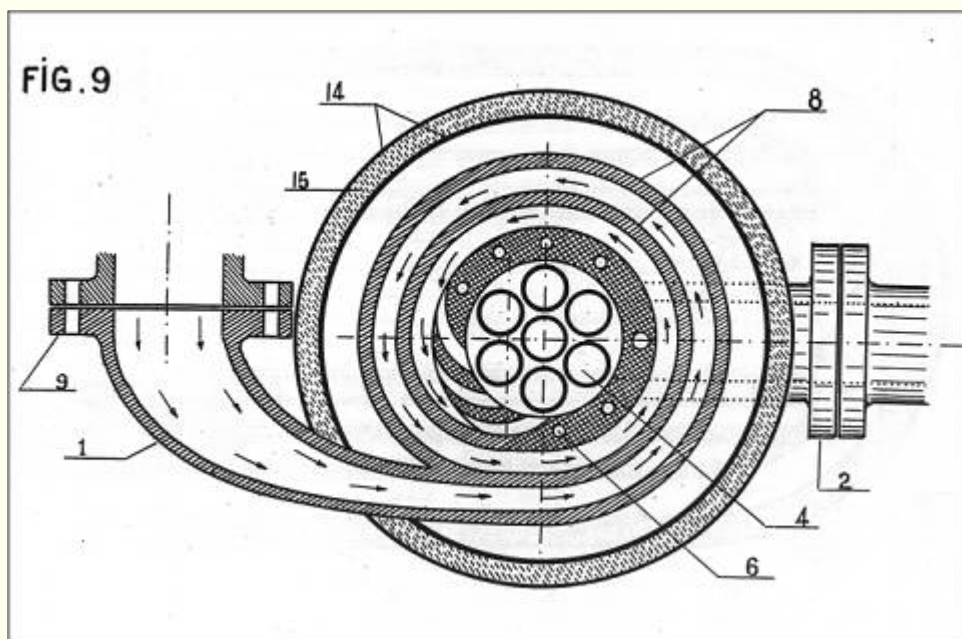
9, rue du renard, 76000 Rouen (à l'époque)

Ingénieur en mécanique, il dépose le 11 février 1974 sous le n° 74 04473 un brevet d'invention concernant "Un dispositif d'aménagement d'un moteur à combustion en vue de son alimentation avec un carburant additionné d'eau." Un certificat d'addition viendra le compléter le 3 décembre 1974, sous le n° 74 39457.

Jean Chambrin ne reçut que de la publicité, mais aucune aide pour fabriquer son moteur en série. Pourtant de nombreux témoins affirment que ses véhicules et son chauffage fonctionnaient très bien.

Il a du prendre de grandes précautions pour sa sécurité personnelle. TF1 a parlé de lui en 1997 lors de l'émission " Combien ça coûte" et a affirmé qu'il était depuis longtemps à l'étranger, sa femme ne sachant même pas son adresse... Selon une personne qui l'a rencontré, il semble bien que ses brevets aient en fait été achetés et qu'il vivrait bien du prix de son silence... Selon d'autres informations, la France n'ayant pas voulu de sa découverte, et Chambrin ne voulant pas céder son brevet à la Chine de Mao, il serait parti au Brésil où son moteur aurait été exploité. Il serait décédé dans un accident automobile.

Le 25 février 1975, il dépose un deuxième brevet très précis, comportant 14 schémas, sous le n° 75 06619 et intitulé : "Appareil et combinaison de moyens permettant le conditionnement d'un mélange d'eau et de carburant, et, à la limite d'eau pure, en provoquant une réaction thermochimique génératrice de production d'hydrogène et d'un état plasmatique de la matière, pour utilisation dans un moteur thermique ou dans un système de chauffage."



Un dispositif a été installé à titre expérimental sur une automobile de trois litres de cylindrée qui a effectué le trajet Rouen - Périgueux et retour en consommant 23 litres aux 100 km de mélange aqueux d'alcool titrant environ 40° ce qui correspond à 9,2 litres d'alcool pur équivalent énergétiquement à 6,9 litres d'essence.

Les brevets 23 à 26 de Chambrin Jean (France)

<http://v3.espacenet.com/textdoc?DB=EPODOC&IDX=FR2302420&F=0>

<http://v3.espacenet.com/textdoc?DB=EPODOC&IDX=FR2293604&F=0>

<http://v3.espacenet.com/textdoc?DB=EPODOC&IDX=FR2263390&F=0>

<http://v3.espacenet.com/textdoc?DB=EPODOC&IDX=FR2215611&F=0>

Voir aussi [page 17](#) dans "les carnets de René"

CHERNETSKII AV

Physicien russe qui a renouvelé par hasard l'expérience de Tesla et détruit une station électrique de l'Institut de l'Aviation de Moscou (l'expérience de Tesla avait entraîné en 1899 la destruction totale de l'installation de Colorado Springs). Dans les films présentés pour la première fois le 25/11/95 au congrès de la DVS, on voit les appareils du professeur (à qui Harold Puthoff avait rendu visite) appareils qui ont une efficacité de sur unité de 5. (Voir Correa dans le dossier Fusion Froide).

C'est la DVS qui garde en archives la majeure partie des travaux de Chernetski.

CLEM Richard

Richard Clem travaillait pour la ville de Dallas sur des grosses machines. Il avait remarqué que certaines pompes à haute pression continuaient à marcher quelque temps après avoir été débranchées. Sa curiosité l'a conduit à mettre au point le moteur Clem et il a pu annoncer, en 1972, qu'il avait trouvé un moyen pour faire fonctionner les voitures avec de l'huile de table. Il a fait des essais d'une telle voiture sur des terrains vagues de Dallas.

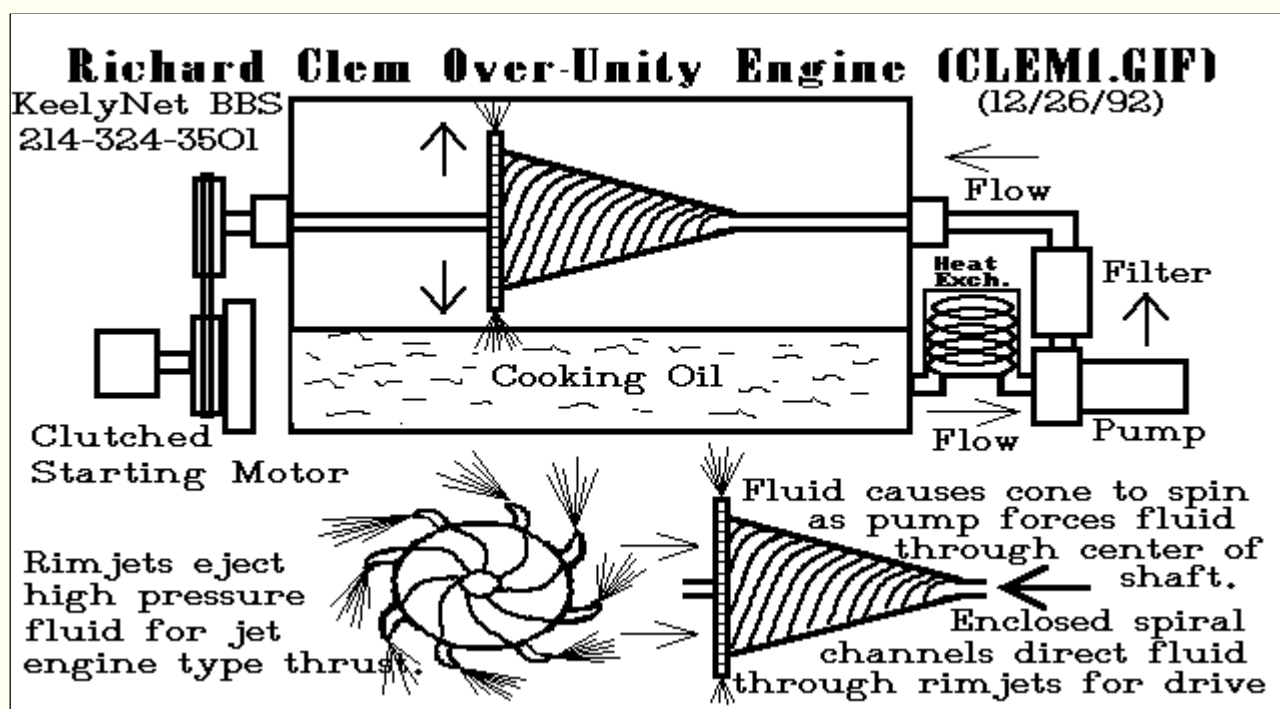
Pour réussir un meilleur moteur que celui utilisé pour un voyage où des éléments trop petits ou faibles ont lâché, il fit appel à une quinzaine de sociétés (il a écrit jusqu'à Taiwan) avant de trouver un financement.

Son fils et sa fille ne risquent pas d'oublier les événements qui entourent la mort de leur père. Celui-ci est décédé d'une attaque cardiaque peu après avoir signé un contrat d'affaires avec une compagnie charbonnière dont il n'a pas dévoilé l'identité mais qui devait vendre le moteur

à des sociétés d'électricité. Il pensait terminer le moteur fin 1972. Le FBI est venu saisir tous ses papiers lorsqu'il est mort. Tout de suite après cela, son fils a emporté la machine dans une ferme proche de Dallas et l'a placée sous trois mètres de béton.

Lors d'essais, les ingénieurs de chez Bendix auraient été stupéfaits de voir marcher la machine pendant neuf jours d'affilée (on dit qu'elle a fonctionné plusieurs années). Ils en sont arrivés à la conclusion que la seule source d'énergie capable de donner un tel fonctionnement en système fermé ne pouvait être que de nature atomique. Si les constructeurs de moteurs avaient adopté l'invention, il aurait seulement fallu que les conducteurs changent leurs trente litres d'huile de table tous les 150.000 km, sans avoir à acheter une goutte d'essence.

La machine de Clem était si proche d'un équipement utilisé pour étendre l'asphalte qu'il n'avait d'ailleurs pas déposé de brevet à ce sujet car il estimait empiéter sur un brevet existant. On sait que Clem se servait d'asphalte fondu dans sa machine qui produisait 350 CV (dûment mesurés avec un dynamomètre), pesait environ 86 kg, et fonctionnait à l'huile de cuisine ce qui permettait au moteur d'atteindre plus de 300 degrés F, température qui aurait fait évaporer l'eau et casser les moteurs classiques.



La plupart des composants venaient du commerce sauf l'arbre creux et le cône dont l'axe était vertical et monté sur un plan de rotation horizontal. L'arbre portait le cône dans lequel des canaux en spirale étaient creusés. Ces trajectoires en spirale s'enroulaient autour du cône et se terminaient à sa base sous forme de tuyères. Le fluide pompé dans l'arbre creux à des pressions de 300 à 500 psi (170 g/cm^2), circulait dans les canaux en spirale fermés et sortait par les tuyères en faisant tourner le cône. La vitesse de rotation du cône augmentait avec celle du fluide. Si elle continuait à augmenter, le fluide chauffait et il fallait un échangeur de chaleur et un processus de filtrage. Le moteur tournait de 1800 à 2300 tours/minute et continuait plus d'une heure après avoir été coupé. Même si Clem n'a pas donné beaucoup de détails, on sait que la seule source de courant venait d'une batterie de 12 volts.

On peut penser que le gradient de gravité était légèrement plus élevé et amplifié par la rotation centrifuge. Il y avait donc à la fois différence de température et poussée centrifuge.

Les descriptions de la machine proviennent de témoignages de personnes qui tiennent à garder l'anonymat, et qui connaissent les enfants de Clem.

Pour des gens avertis la liaison est évidente avec les principes de *Boundary Layer Drag* tels qu'en témoigne le travail de Tesla. Chez *KeelyNet*, on a remarqué qu'il se passait des choses curieuses dans les masses en rotation à des vitesses précises dépendant des fréquences de résonance de la masse en tant qu'ensemble comme le dit Keely.

La pièce complexe de la machine était le cône. Si on se base sur la résistance précitée, le cône ne paraît pas nécessaire. On peut se demander si la surface étendue du cône ajoutait à sa vitesse de rotation, en donnant des pressions plus élevées par la force centrifuge ou si des plaques semblables à celles de la turbine de Tesla suffiraient à produire le même effet ? ...les recherches continuent, après une petite enquête, aucun Richard Clem n'avait pu encore être retrouvé fin 1992 dans la région en question.

[Complément d'information sur Clem](#) (pdf 416 ko)

COOK Robert

CIP Systems à Palmdale, CA, USA.

D'un caractère aimable, cet ingénieur inventeur en mécanique du sud du Texas a gardé de sa mère, d'origine espagnole, son accent d'aujourd'hui. Au congrès de la DVS à Toronto, en 1981, il a parlé des outils utilisés pour convertir des forces centrifuges en forces linéaires, capables de déplacer un objet sans recul. Cependant, lors du passage de la vidéo de son excellente démonstration, on voyait que les lois de Newton (réaction égale et opposée à une action) étaient encore nettement respectées. Dans le fonctionnement de son appareil, un poids en accélération est enlevé de son support par un mécanisme très compliqué, pour être ensuite mis en mouvement dans la direction opposée. Il obtint avec ceci un " moment " de la machine réglé dans ce cas précis à 750 grammes.

CORNISH FRANCOIS P.

Inventeur anglais qui a déposé le 30 juin 1982 sous le n° 0055134A1 un brevet européen d'un procédé permettant à une voiture de fonctionner sans pollution (sauf celle en amont nécessitée par la transformation de la bauxite en aluminium) avec de l'eau et un peu d'aluminium. Pour une voiture de 900 kg et pour 600 km, il faut 20 litres d'eau, 1 kg d'aluminium à \$1. Il est recommandé aux personnes non qualifiées de ne pas expérimenter cet appareil

Début 1998, des ingénieurs proches de Sarajevo ont contacté Jean-Louis Naudin par Internet. Ils voulaient résoudre leur problème de production d'énergie. A défaut du moteur à énergie libre espéré, ils ont pu réaliser avec succès l'appareil de Cornish.

BMW répondant le 05/11/81 à un courrier du 17/10/81 de M. Cornish dit avoir procédé aux essais de son système après avoir monté l'appareil dans une voiture de 2000 cc et obtenu suffisamment de gaz pour faire fonctionner le moteur en continu. "...la consommation d'aluminium moyenne a été de 180 cm à la minute pendant un essai sur 70 minutes. En ayant relié le condensateur que vous avez spécifié, nous avons travaillé avec 14 V. La température de l'eau est restée basse...aucun acide n'a été retrouvé après l'essai. Un seul problème possible peut être le dépôt d'oxyde. Veuillez nous donner plus de détails sur ce que vous avez trouvé sur ce sujet."

On trouve la trace de M. Cornish pour la dernière fois au Canada en 1988. Sur le site <http://www.layo.com> , un appel a été lancé pour le retrouver.

Dans l'appareil, l'eau est dissociée en hydrogène et oxygène dans le réservoir lui-même alimenté par le réservoir de la voiture dont le niveau est contrôlé par un flotteur car l'eau (qui peut être salée) est consommée au fur et à mesure de la production d'hydrogène. Le réservoir est en communication avec un échangeur de chaleur du type radiateur classique d'automobile.

L'oxygène est ingénieusement combiné avec l'aluminium. L'énergie libérée en premier rend l'oxygène inoffensif.

L'hydrogène recueilli dans un récipient est extrait et vaporisé dans un carburateur classique comme pour du méthane.

A l'intérieur du réservoir se trouve un tambour en aluminium tournant à vitesse constante de 400 à 700 tours minute de préférence, mais qui peut descendre à 50 tours. Un système de collet fournit une étanchéité en haut du réservoir en l'empêchant d'être en communication avec le récipient. Le fil est amené contre la surface du tambour.

A l'intérieur du conteneur de gaz il ya un analyseur de pression relié à une unité de contrôle. Si la pression a dépassé la valeur prévue, il stoppe l'unité, qui arrête l'arrivée de fil au tambour. La pression ayant chuté, l'alimentation en fil se poursuit.

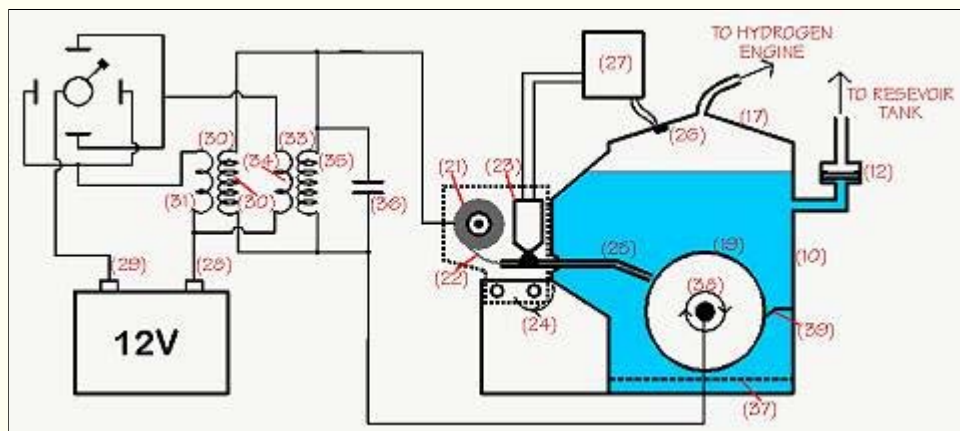
En fonctionnement, la bobine est reliée au côté haute tension des deux bobines d'allumages ou transformateurs qui ont un enroulement primaire et des bobinages de tension proches. Un transformateur est relié sur les connections à haute tension. Les terminaux vont à une batterie de voiture classique.

Au point de contact entre l'extrémité du fil et du tambour, il se produit une décharge électrique (le fil transporte 18000 volts avec un courant de 1 ampère environ) qui provoque un fort échauffement (jusqu'à 95°C , mais moins en usage mobile) des surfaces de métal voisines. La couche d'oxyde métallique qui se forme naturellement à la surface de l'aluminium est alors désintégrée, ce qui permet aux surfaces exposées de réagir avec l'eau. Par le fait, la situation électrochimique est telle que le fil est brûlé selon la réaction suivante : $2Al + 3H_2O \rightarrow Al_2O_3 + 3H_2$. Le résultat étant que des bulles d'hydrogène se forment au point de contact et que l'oxyde d'aluminium se rassemble en poudre blanche au fond du réservoir. L'hydrogène passe dans le récipient et par l'orifice va vers le carburateur.

Des lames d'essuyage sont prévues pour empêcher aux bulles d'adhérer à la surface du tambour.

Des modifications classiques ont été apportées au carburateur pour fonctionner avec un mélange d'air et d'hydrogène. En 1981, il subsistait quelques petites difficultés que les progrès de l'électronique devraient permettre de résoudre en 1999 à savoir : - mettre au point un système pour se débarrasser de la poudre d'oxyde d'aluminium qui se dépose au fond du réservoir et - trouver un système de contrôle absolument sûr pour signaler s'il reste de l'oxygène (problème pourtant non évoqué par BMW).

Un appareil réalisé selon le schéma a été utilisé sur une moto. Le fil avait un diamètre de 1,6 mm et était pur à 98° Å1 (qualité commerciale). L'appareil a produit 1000 cc d'hydrogène pour une consommation de fil allant de 140 à 180 cm à la minute. La quantité d'oxyde déposé était de 4 kg aux 500 km.




[CHERCHEURS 2/3](#)


[Back to Overview](#)


[Back to Home](#)



ENERGY - SOLUTIONS TO PRODUCE WITHOUT DESTROYING THE ENVIRONMENT

"There is no crisis of Energy, but simply a crisis of Ignorance"
B. Fuller

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www.quanthomme.org

ON THE TRAIL OF FREE ENERGY: De Palma Kawai 1 / 2

Page created October 5, 1999



[Back to Menu](#)

[Access to search engine](#)

Bruce De PALMA

c / o Unlimited Vision P.O. Box 248 Mullumbimby, NSW 2482 Australia
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 De Palma Institute, 151 Queens Road, Waiaatarua, New Zealand
 Tel / Fax 64-9-814-9077



Electrical Engineer degree from MIT in 1958, he worked for government and industry (Polaroid), before a license in applied physics in 1961 at Harvard University where he was a speaker from the end of 1960. Brother Bruce is well known, is the director Brian de Palma.

He then moved to California as the social problems of the '80s led to a spiritual quest and get involved as a scientist. He thought that as long as people do not have a new source of cheaper energy, cleaner, peace would not exist in the world. It is a family of Mormon, the Tanners, who has funded Palma, who directed the Institute of Palma in Montecito (CA).

De Palma regrets that the work of the 1800s have been put into equations and formulas that we should not take as gospel. *Physical Review* said that his publications were incomprehensible and refused any request from the latter.

The death of Bruce de Palma

Toby Grotz learned in October 1997 death of Bruce by Paramahansa Tewari. The death of

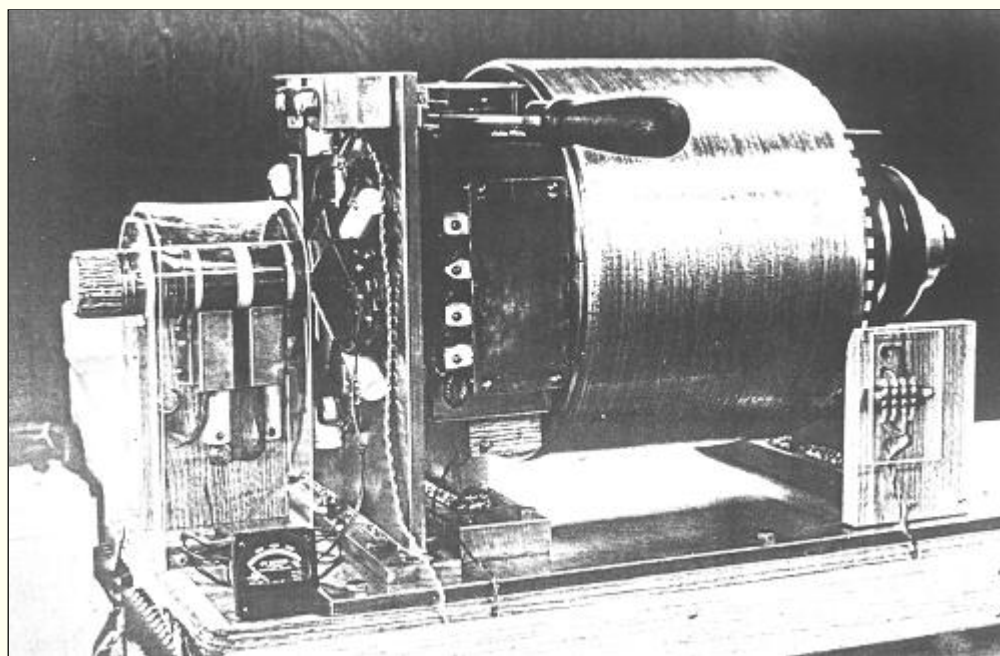
Bruce (died of internal bleeding (ulcers or cancer due to some abuse) was confirmed on 05/10/97 by Millennium Twain on Internet INE. He was buried in West Auckland, New Zealand.

Shortly before the death of Bruce, Toby had written, but his letter was returned with the words address unknown. With Tewari, he could call but was attacked by Andrew Mount. The latter in shock because he had lost his friend and guide and support, flew into a rage, cursed Toby, cursing and accusing him of being part of all these people (including Bailey and INE) who want to censor him by free energy.

Toby he accused of betraying Bruce because the video tour in 1993 had served in a documentary *"Free Energy: The Race to Zero Point" (LightWorks)*, although he said it should serve as Tewari. That same video also included footage from Inomata, Japan and India among Tewari - inspired by De Palma as Trombly and Kahn. Toby had sincerely believed that the sequences with Palma were a good paper on his work and had therefore used.

There were many things written in Palma, including the real reasons that led him to go to New Zealand (see our dossier Evolution Research, Obstacles). He has inspired many researchers including Tewari, but Tom Valone in a chapter entitled *"The Real Story of the N-machine"* which is closest to the true history, yet it does not say everything ...

N-Machine by Bruce De Palma



In 1991, Palma emphasizes that the key to understanding and explaining the bewildering production of electrical energy in excess abnormal machines free energy is a reinterpretation of magnetism. This is not a property of the magnet, but a property of space itself. The primordial energy field while also showing a distortion, a consequence of the reaction space to centripetal force field existing within a rotating magnetized conductor.

Bruce said that a GSP / N-machine is an electric machine that is capable of producing electrical energy with an input of mechanical energy lower than that used today in induction

machines.

De Palma assumes that energy from space through the entire thing, and gives objects their mass and inertia. He said:

"Here is a piece of metal in the fluid. If I'm running, I can create in him the conditions of polarization which means that outside of the object is moving, and not the center. C That is what I call the neutral point, the center is positive and outside negative. When the energy of the space through this piece of metal, it is negatively charged in contact with the outer edge moving and positive center. The discovery has a simple basis, namely a rotating disc in a magnetic field produces electricity that can be extracted simply with a contact center, and one on the outer edge on the move.

During his studies at MIT, Palma had found irregularities in the functioning of 2 ball bearings turning differently, an effect that was against the laws of mechanical physics. He built a machine motor to study the phenomenon - the dynamics of the influence of rotation on gravity. The gravitational acceleration of a gyroscopic system - say a ball in rotation, for example - is different from that of a ball is not spinning. A twin engine gyro would among other things, the strange ability to slow the clockwork precision held over her.

At the Congress of Toronto DePalma said, referring to an article Böhning, we could consider almost all large planets such as generators or N-machines. This could explain, for example, the formation of large electric energy in the system of Saturn's rings.

He proved without a shadow of a doubt as to Hanover in 1981, with its N-machine, called "flux transformer" that was one of the best physicists in the field of magnetic phenomena.

It fully endorses the axiom of Dr. Nieper and said:

"From the tachyon energy flow, the magnetic material selects specific oscillations which we call magnetism. The flow of free energy in this space is also the fundamental source of all other energies, like electricity, gravitation, atomic and nuclear forces, etc.. "

N systems - machines have been studied in the USA by De Palma, Kieninger, Valone, Trombly ... (the latter three being from the conference in Hanover in 1980).

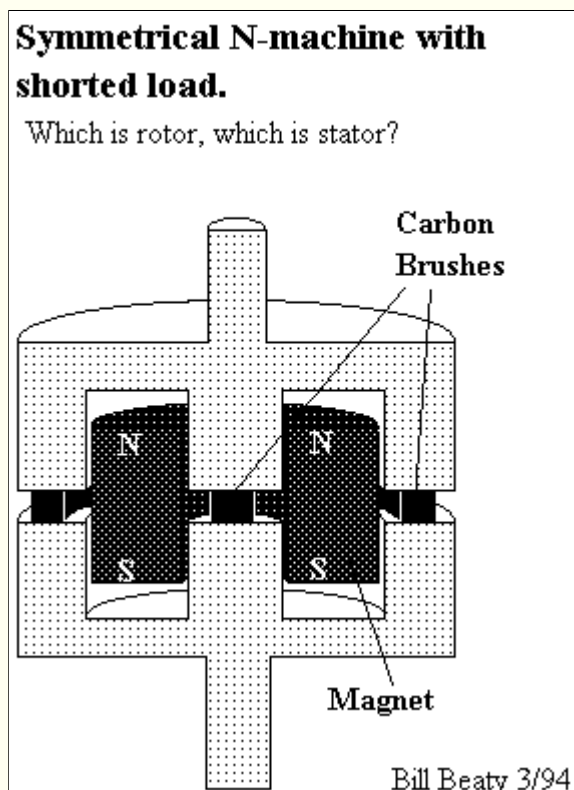
Known for 150 years the principle of operation of the N-Machine (as they are called in the U.S.) is that the disk or Faraday unipolar generator known him for 70 years. If it turns very quickly a magnetic ring, as a component of speaker, one can draw an electric current (positive charge) of the outer periphery of the ring. Also the gravitational properties of this system change, they can improve.

What is new however, in this theory is that the free energy produced by such magnets can become higher than necessary for their operation. We met this measure above 100%, in 7000, 8000 revolutions per minute. It is important to note that the output current increases faster than the engine. In addition, the comparative strength does not increase even if it draws additional current from the N-Machine.

The N-machines produce a very low voltage and current very high. The section of output cable must be strong enough to reduce the most resistance. This method of extracting power from

the periphery of the magnets: technical brushes, graphite, or the bath of mercury, which is more problematic. Moreover, the material forming the magnets is such that they explode easily. However, the system has great potential, especially with electromagnetism for the rotors, as in the Omegatron B. Palma.

About electricity produced from tachyons field, experts are still not agreed whether the development of machines allow them to compete with those based on the principle Tesla-Moray-Seike.

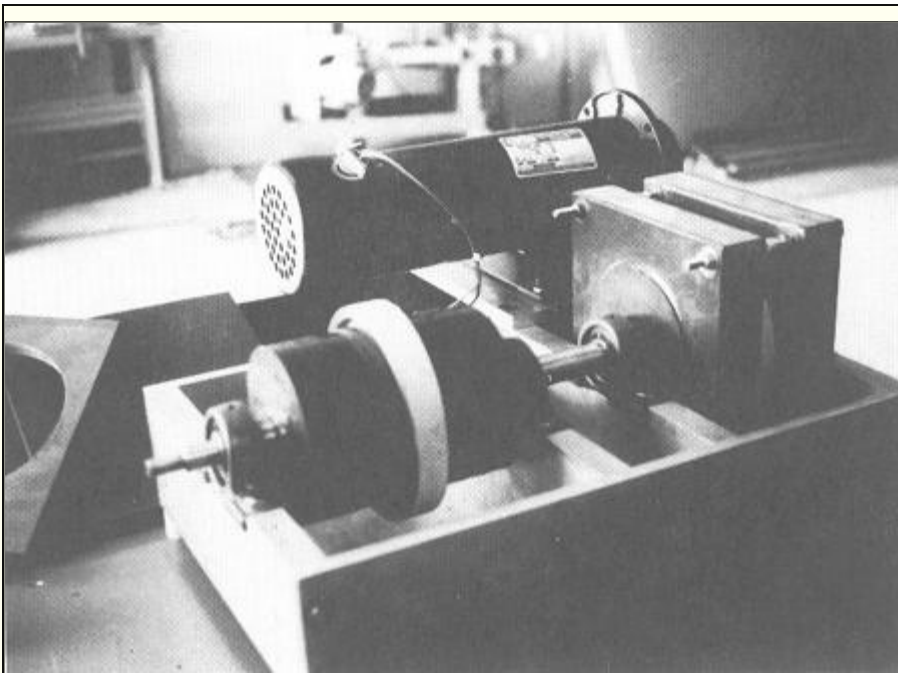


The principle of the N-machine could be improved very important for a space propulsion unconventional because it includes the same basis as that of Laithwaites. If one is inclined continuously and rapidly rotating systems, in the setting example on the edge of a large main gyroscope, then the whole system can levitate.

There is a comprehensive report on a recent negative test is unfortunately in Australia (INE assigned rating of 1 in 10 only). This report is from Hal Fox PO Box 58639 Salt Lake City UT 84158-98639.

Contact Bruce at Leyland Leyland Consultants Ltd., 44 Khyber Pass Road, Auckland, New Zealand and Fisher Hindmarch, c / o Zenenergy, 63 North Arizona Place, Chandler AZ

N-MACHINE demonstration model, Montecito



It is a cylindrical assembly of 8 ceramic magnets of 7.3 cm in diameter from old loudspeakers 13 cm, fixed together with epoxy by a bolt of 0.95 cm in the center, which is placed in a drill spinning at 1500 revolutions per minute. 2 is placed over electrical contacts, right center, and the other on the edge of the metal disk stuck in the middle of the row of magnets, and extracted current.

The N-machine itself is actually made with a copper conductor axis or bronze, a hard ferrite magnets and 4 ring. Two magnets are glued to the epoxy resin on each side of the disk driver, so that the axis and passes through two magnets, a hard driver and two other magnets.

N-Machine Provo, Utah

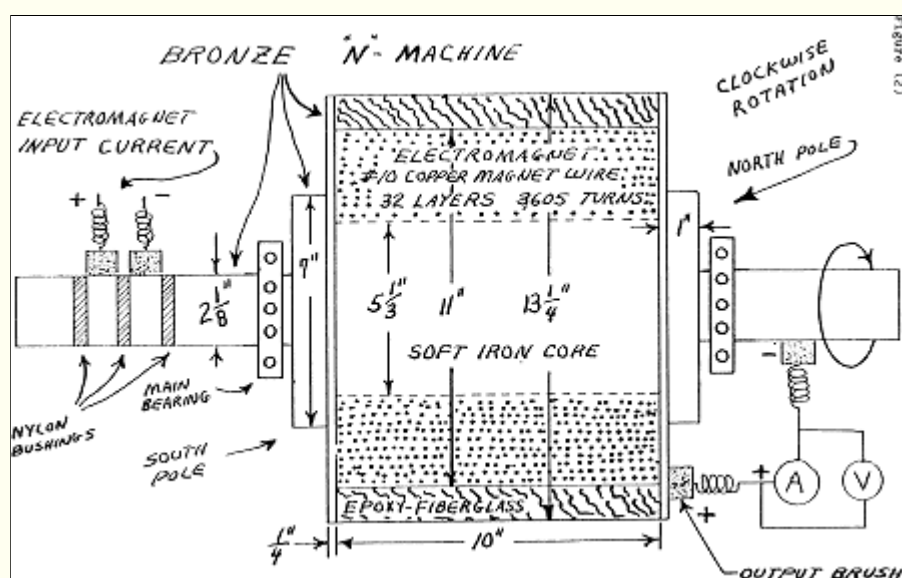
In the further development of the N-Machine, in Provo (which also lies Moray), it protects the periphery of the magnets against breakage by an insulating blanket reinforced fiberglass. The socket is made from the lateral surface of copper disk (positive pole).

The ring magnets are placed on an axis of rotation of contacts broader basis for the negative. The system becomes self sufficient (above 100%) up to about 7000 revolutions.

Further details of this machine, by De Palma in See *Energy Unlimited*, No. 5, 1980

N-machine Sunburst

Sunburst 808 E Cota St. Santa Barbara, CA 93103.



Top 1979 De Palma has built with his assistants, a prototype Tajlguas. He said:

"You can get 15 to 20 horse power of a machine that weighs about 90 kg. Just one horse power for

rotating the rotor shaft to counteract the friction of the air bearings and brushes, and you end up having 19 horses to feed, house, car, hospitals ... But the machine Sunburst has a yield of 40. It will work silently until the magnets lose their strength and that the bearings and brushes fail. Anyone can manufacture it at home, having understood how it works.

After a year of changes and mechanical improvements, serious testing began in August 1980, the performances have been announced by Palma on 17/12/1980. An important parameter is the brake associated with the increase of electric current sample space.

The group Stelle, Illinois, has also built a large N-machine that requires the use of super high-strength magnets to give coercive results.

In 1985, tests were made on the machine Sunburst under the direction of an independent expert, Dr. Robert Kincheloe Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Stanford University. He said in his report:

"It was announced that the Faraday homopolar generator has been known for 150 years provided a basis for the production of so-called Free Energy in the sense that under certain conditions the extraction of electrical energy is not reflect the mechanical load corresponding to the source drive.

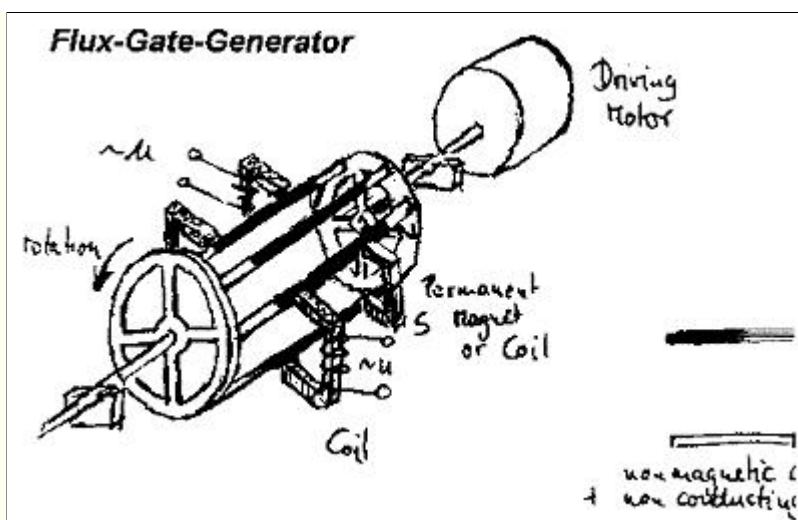
In 1991, General Atomics, a *high-tech* company near San Diego in California has focused on the capacity of N-machines as one of its sales brochures in February 1991, described a homopolar generator at high voltage.

Robert Dorman

A graduate in electrical engineering in 1970 at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Robert Dorman has over twenty years of experience as an electronics engineer and technical writer in his own account or as an employee . His work has affected the reliability of electronic developments of hardware and software for embedded computer systems, military communications, electronic warfare, satellite systems, instruments for weather etc..

He conducts seminars and conducting independent research outside Washington.

LIAG (Generator Armature Low Inertia)



It is a generator of electric current to coils and stationary magnets, but with perforated magnetic screen to rotate between them, which eliminates the contrary force when charging.

The screen is made of one or several layers of mu-metal (trade name of an alloy used as a magnetic screen). It is a metal end, light which greatly diminishes the strength of the magnetic field that is not soft iron, but in thickness, saturated in strong magnetic fields while the soft iron is less easily.

It should place the layer of material saturating the least near the magnets, and the material saturating the more the better but reducing the field near the coils. In turn, the screen will act as a shutter. With a reduced thickness at most, you have to drop the brake so that the magnetic field reaches the maximum magnetic coils through the holes of the screen and thus induces an electric current in the coils.

The stationary magnetic field is formed by supermagnets permanent rare earth for greater efficiency, and stationary coils (wound on cores of soft iron into strips). We can strengthen the power by increasing the number of magnetic circuit devices.

The moving screen is crossed by a negligible current flows which is no force opposing its movement (which happens by electromagnetic induction in a conventional generator). Lenz's law does not apply because there are no moving coil or magnet that acts on him. As the screen is made of metal with some magnetic properties, there may be a slight magnetic brake when parts of the screen pass near the magnets. It might be clear that this force in opposition, as the frictional force even smaller, is independent of the electric charge. Therefore by increasing the load mechanical energy by rotating armature has not increased accordingly. We can then conclude with a small input of mechanical energy sufficient to maintain an adequate speed, can have an output power limited only by the magnetic field strength and the ability of current-carrying coils of son .

The pieces of iron flow switches are mounted on a cylindrical cage or tube rotation. They open and close periodically stationary magnetic circuit is mounted outside or even inside the perimeter of the cage. The cage or construction of the tube must prevent the induction of currents Foucauld unlike a motor / generator asynchronous induction. Therefore the material of the cage must be insulated - or possible circuits in the cage or tube must be broken with

insulating parts. Dorman said that the construction of LIAG be inexpensive because the induced rotation is fairly light, which reduces the cost of bearings and fittings.

Difficulty common to all generators mechanical switching flow: for each type of load impedance which is connected, the waveform changes because of change of the differential equation. The electricity generated by these generators contains many variations of AC are certainly inconsistent with current technology on the DC and AC. We must therefore change the shape of the energy released in these generators become usable.

This is what Bedini was using a power electronics that restores the energy released in the battery acting as a buffer capacity. It should then connect a system to rectify the alternating current to the assembly or to generate mechanical flow switches to produce an alternating current for external use.

Perhaps the increased scale of all these different types of flow generators which eliminates many problems of harmonics.

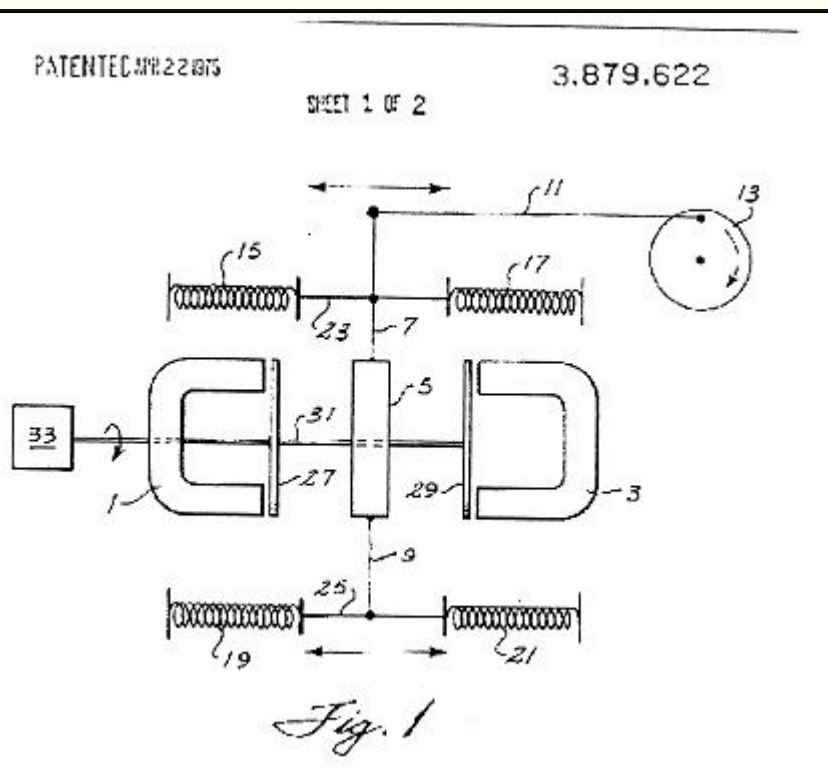
If we take n magnets and coils of generator stator windings with different numbers according to a suitable number of turns (ie voltage) and placing them at an appropriate distance from each other, we can then produce a current pure connecting coils and distances (ie the phase differences that give the proper voltage alternating current) if they are connected in series or cut at the right time by the electronic switches. The addition of coils can be controlled by a microprocessor which responds to the load and tries to maximize the output signal sinuses. Therefore the initial weakness of these generators can be overcome and their ability to drive is over promising.

Ecklin John W.

K 6143 Edsall Rd Alexandria, VA 22304

On April 22, 1975, John W. Ecklin obtained a U.S. patent No. 3,879,622 *Permanent Magnet Motion Conversion Device* for Digital Conversion Movement to Permanent Magnet. He also U.S. patent No. 4567407 entitled *Biased Unitized Motor Alternator* on a device first shown around 1986.

After reviewing this project simple, and a trip to the hardware, Brown has managed to do a test model miniature. It includes two magnets horseshoe with a force of 10 pounds numerous rounds of 30 gauge wire around a bolt and a shield of tin. By rotating the rotor with a drill it produces 1.5 volts. Ecklin was not mistaken: the principle works.

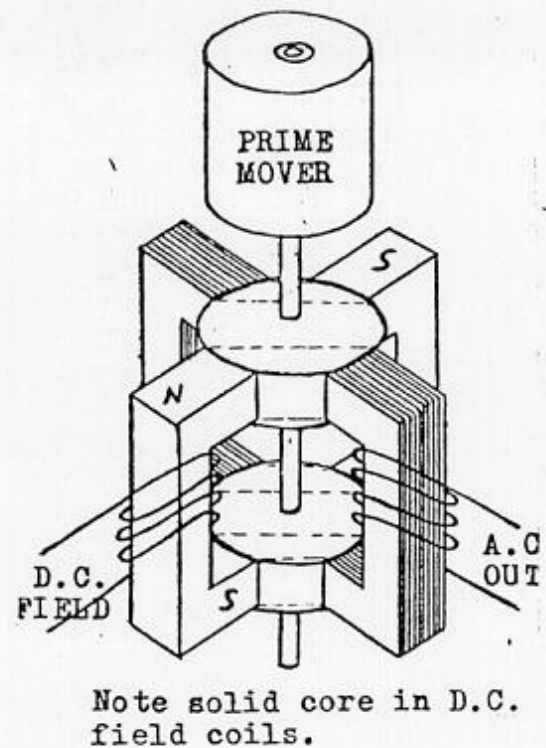
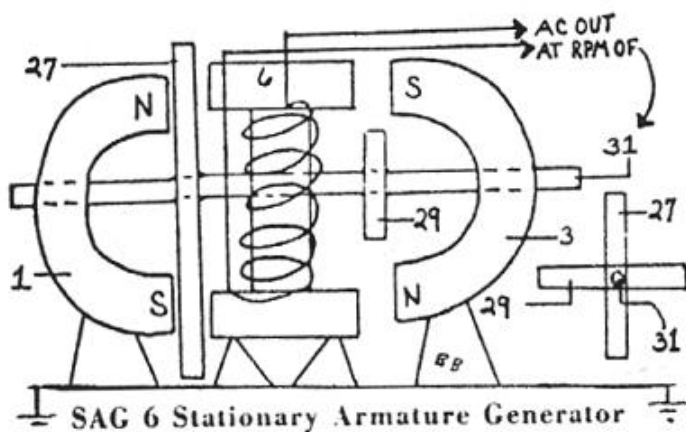


A derivative of this system is the generator frame where Stationary wire and magnet are both

stationary, the magnetic flux being generated mechanically by a shield of iron in rotation.

But his idea, enough to validate the principle, lack of flexibility in industrial applications. For the amended version requires electromagnets instead of permanent magnets, coils of discharge must be placed in the stator - which is impractical to adjust the air gaps etc..

Layout Generators Ecklin



In this model, based on Figure 1 of the patent, it opens and closes a periodic magnetic cycle between two magnets horseshoe with two parallel iron bars attached to rotating springs to prevent blocking the poles of the horseshoe and to shoot again in the middle when the magnetic flux is closed by the chains in rotation. The iron rotor are mounted on a shaft which is driven by a motor. One half of the cycle involves the magnet for excitation, the other half a coil that converts the fluctuating magnetic flux in electrical work.

Generator Ecklin-Brown was also taken by Stefan Bauer and WD Hartman.

GARY Wesley
Pennsylvania

Wesley Gary was born in 1837. In the 1870s he made a remarkable discovery, but unnoticed although published in March 1879 in *Harpers New Monthly Magazine* (which still exists today). A patent is numbered 190,206, and is rated 8 out of 10 by INE, the Canadian patent was No. 10,239.

Gary discovered a subtle ferromagnetic phenomenon which had achieved the impossible: build a machine seemed to function without external energy input, a kind of perpetual motion violates all laws of conservation of energy.

When Gary was nine years old, the telegraph - wonderful invention of the time - was in its infancy. Gary's father, a pastor in Cortland County (NY) gave a lot of interest in this subject. He developed during lectures using an electro magnetic machine. Gary has continued to reflect the relationship between magnetism and electricity. He wanted to be an artist, but worked in logging until a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism contracted as a result of his work. This unfortunate episode in his life was in fact the turning point. Abandoning religious paths followed in his family, he chose the path very seriously advised by a doctor who knew him well to become an inventor. Thus he began to work on the magnets and the strength they contain and can release them for a certain job. To support himself he sold from time to time small useful inventions, some have even brought him tens of millions of dollars.

The first demonstration took place at Huntingdon. Previously, Gary had an experience with a piece of soft iron over a magnet, and found the neutral line (which caught his attention at the beginning) and change polarity.

The discovery was received with disbelief usual - *wait and see* ", " that's impossible! "Shrugs. But when the review was known for two or three eminent scientists come to see the device in 1878, teachers came to Harvard and MIT. All were impressed. Faster scientists arrived businessmen to buy the rights to Gary's engine. They thought to use watches, sewing machines, dental equipment. The camera was interesting because it produces energy in two ways, mechanics directly with magnets and electricity and this without limitation. The use of the phone was very popular in the world in a year and it was not so incredible that we can have in your pocket in 1880 engine magnetic running one shows without having to go back, as well as traveling in a vehicle driven by the same kind of engine.

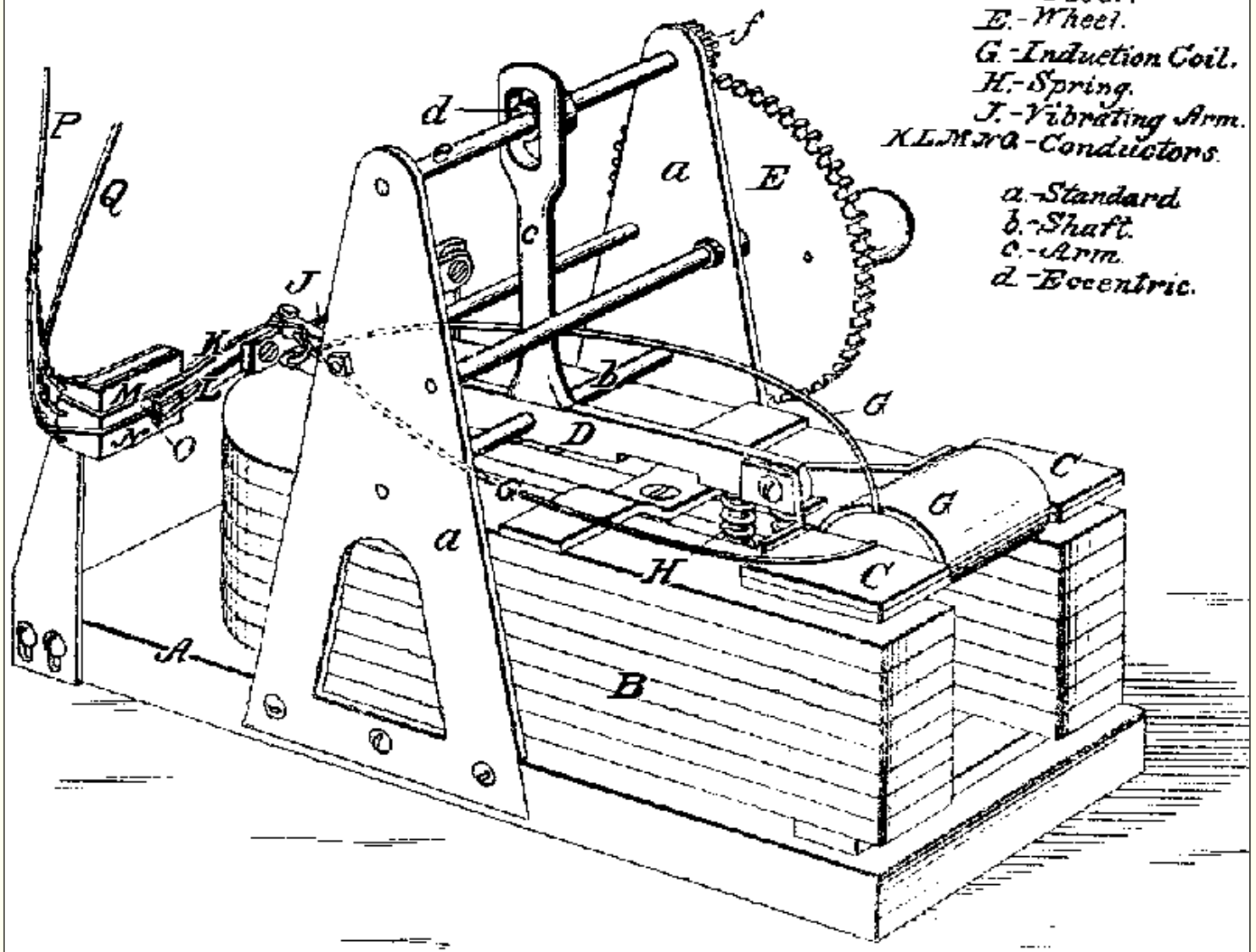
To understand the Gary Magnetic Motor, one must understand the underlying principle, namely the existence of the neutral line and change polarity shown with a magnet horseshoe, a piece of soft iron and a common nail .

In all conventional machines electricity is generated by rotating a piece of soft iron at the poles of a permanent magnet. But to do that and remove the electricity used by a sufficiently high speed to produce a rapid succession of sparks, it is an important energy. While in Gary machine must only pass on the neutral line the piece of soft iron or armature wound with wire to get the same result.

At each crossing of the line it changes polarity and at each change of polarity a spark occurs. To do that just a slight vibration which gives two sparks per revolution as the fact in the previous method. You can secure a large amount of energy with an expenditure of force so weak that a squirrel cage can provide it.

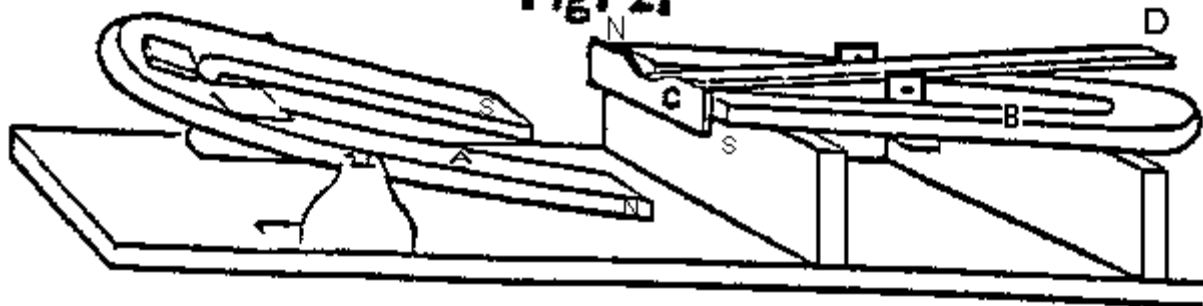
Canadian Patent 10,239
Gary W. Wesley

Fig. 5.



For some time Gary experimental engine with batteries but in September 1874, he managed to get a move without batteries.

Fig. 2.



The weight of the magnet in equilibrium with its poles opposite to the stationary magnet was calculated so that the poles down when they are not attracted by the magnet stationary. When he was brought up by the magnet stationary spring was touched by the movement and so it was down the lever with the soft iron between two magnets on the neutral line, which cut and the mutual attraction.

At this point, the magnet following balance the gravitational force down and once knocked down another jurisdiction through which the screen cut soft iron was at its starting position and the force of attraction between magnets played again.

It was after 1873, in Boston, Gary noticed the important change of polarity he had hitherto neglected. From there, he quickly realized models that worked to his satisfaction and that of the observers who examined honestly.

In June 1875, Gary gave a demonstration of this continuous movement to a number of observers while covering his screen break with copper to mislead and avoid people stealing his discovery. Local newspapers aroused interest in this little machine, widely copied, but the inventor wanted to go further than having a continuous motion, he wanted to get an engine capable of providing work.

Gary said:

"I discovered a piece of iron lying placed on the poles of a magnet near its ends changes polarity when it is in the magnetic field and before coming into contact with the magnet - but arrive in actual contact. The thickness of the iron must be proportional to the strength of the magnet and the neutral line or line change polarity of iron must be calculated to be closer or farther from the magnet by the force of the latter and depending on the thickness of iron. "

It is very likely that the Hans Coler device uses the same phenomenon as the engine of Gary.

For more details and see animated diagrams sites <http://web.triton.net/edkl/pfeul/devices.htm>
<http://www.geocities.com/CapeCanaveral/Lab4810>
 and also
<http://www.keelynet.com/energy/gary.htm>

Josef Otto Geiger

Städtler Strasse 10 D-8540 Schwabach, Germany

He obtained a European patent on 23/06/82 under No. 0 054 081.

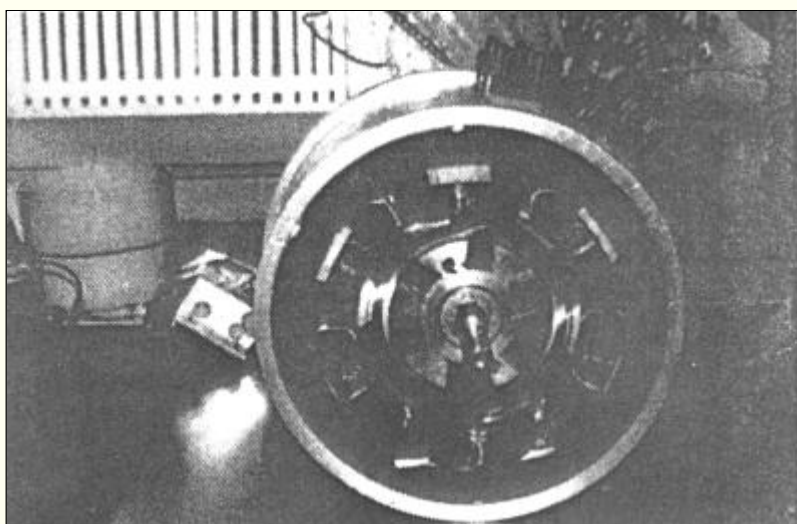
Here is what was written [in Baruch John La Montagne](#) of 15/01/1984:

"... It was more this time (compared with the device Butikofer) a machine that produces more heat energy than it receives electrical energy, but a kind of paradox (apparent) style perpetual motion generator produces more energy than it consumes.

The three scientists conducting the case, Geiger, Hartmann and Ziegfeld established in a small Bavarian town near Nuremberg (Editor's note: GESIG Energie Technik Nürnbergerstr 6 Postfach 1323 D-8540 Schwabach)> had substantiated their patent abundant theoretical schemes. In fact, they had already made at that time experimental models that showed the existence of a gain in

electricity output. As long as this gain there, improving performance was a matter of calculation and patience.

The engine Geiger



It was an engine cage very similar to electric motors known, but using an internal layout very special.

From model to model it has come to a motor-generator type, two feet long and twenty feet wide and, industrialized mass is expected to cost about 30,000 F, but that probably will cost more later much less.

In the early days of its operation, this engine type (it can indefinitely increase its size in fact) consumed 300 watts and 3.2 kilowatts restored, eleven times better. Then gradually improved performance, eighteen or twenty times. Quickly our researchers decided to take some practical applications and engine, compact was placed on a scooter. (see Kruger moped in our case Cold Fusion and Plasma). Simultaneously, the trio looked for industrial support and funds needed to start producing engines in aluminum casing, internal double cage with a large number of cobalt magnets of the type commonly employed in the nuclear industry.

Besides the fact that prototypes unit is very expensive, we quickly realized that we could not leave the bolting device, because it would render the soul by taking turns. It was therefore considered an electronic control, also expensive, try to find sponsors, while fighting against prying and trying to attract industry.

Finally they reached the engine quantum models whose achievements provide 25 kilowatts to the 600 watts needed to start. They élayèrent in their June 1983 European patent by a U.S. patent. Knowing how the U.S. administration is punctilious about his award, we understand how the case is serious.

Since then, another team (Editor's note: unknown),> took over a defining element rotor core issue 5 kilowatts. Simply mount two, three or four on the same tree to get a compact engine with a power of 20 kilowatts and 70 cm long, 33 diameter, weighing 120 kg. The development required an

electronically controlled and it was difficult to obtain cobalt magnets with identical characteristics.

So the German team was resigned to playing the waiting position and not to launch entry on the sale of quantum engines for propulsion, but to simply fall back on a more sophisticated variant of the method Butikofer : heat production. The oil and energy producers are less inclined to steal the invention, it is a simple heater.

Since spring 1984, the motor-generator quantum wisely is locked in a closet that looks like a small refrigerator. The generator, only 2 kilowatts, is in a cabinet 80 inches high by 50 wide and as deep. Il tourne plus lentement, ne fait pas de bruit, pèse 8 kg et fournit une énergie gratuite. Mais l'équipe allemande n'en travaille pas moins toujours sur les moteurs quantiques destinés à la propulsion, espérant que la vente des chauffe-eau lui permettra de se payer les régulateurs électroniques nécessaires au démarrage de cette seconde production.

Comme de bien entendu, ledit brevet ne passa pas inaperçu et dès septembre, des spécialistes de la NASA faisaient le déplacement en Allemagne et visitaient le laboratoire du trio pendant que plusieurs grandes firmes Siemens, Bauknecht et la japonaise Hitachi semblaient s'intéresser également à la production. (.NDLR : Quant'Homme a écrit en 1995 à ces firmes - aucune réponse en 1999)

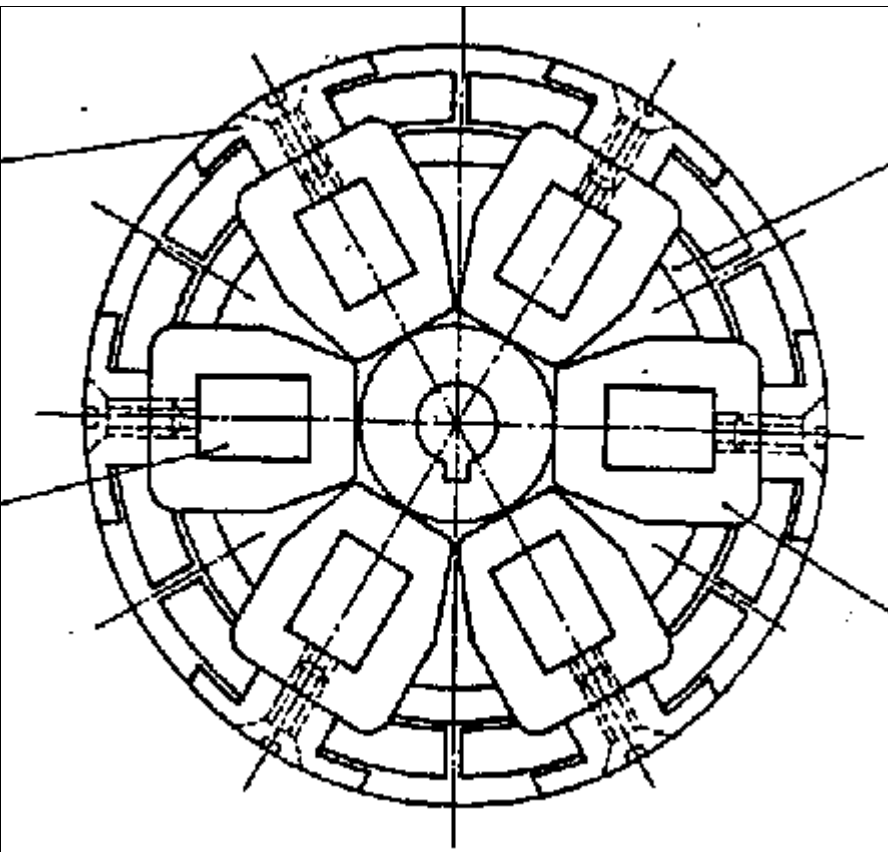
En 1984, tandis que les chercheurs avaient décidé de réaliser un nouveau véhicule expérimental pour le soumettre aux fins de test objectif à un organisme scientifiquement et universellement reconnu qui pourrait être le Polytechnicum de Zurich, on dit que les Américains auraient (mais le conditionnel est là plutôt une précaution verbale) réalisé un avion comportant une version plus puissante du moteur-générateur...

...D'ores et déjà, il semble que des pressions - notamment émanant des pétroliers - s'exercent sur les pouvoirs publics allemands pour ralentir l'exploitation du procédé. Mais il semble difficile, maintenant que des scientifiques ont échangé leurs idées sur la question et qu'en France même des expérimentations ont eu lieu d'arrêter le mouvement. (NDLR : Jean Baruch voulait peut-être parler des travaux du Pr René Louis Vallée et de la SEPED ?). "

Le Moteur-Générateur-Rotatif est un appareil à structure compacte avec des Triodes Thyristors de Triacs à impulsions destinés à faciliter le montage pour un rendement électrique élevé. Toutes les pièces de la structure ont des formes simples et elles peuvent toutes être utilisées aussi bien radialement qu'axialement.

Au stade actuel de la technique, l'énergie potentielle magnétique, permanente se laisse mieux diriger - jusqu'à une certaine valeur - que l'énergie électromagnétique. Le moteur permet d'obtenir une économie d'énergie importante due à la transformation de l'énergie mécanique en énergie électrique.

Ce moteur-générateur rotatif à structure monobloc peut être conçu à différentes échelles. Suivant le rendement souhaité, on peut utiliser des aimants permanents (jusqu'à 2500 watts) et des électro-aimants branchés de façon spéciale sur le rotor. Pour obtenir une utilisation optimale, soit par la mise en œuvre d'électro-aimants, soit par la mise en place d'aimants permanents, il faudra bien choisir le support de rendement. La charge ne doit pas dépasser l'énergie potentielle dans les électroaimants.



Ce générateur est équipé de 3 stators radiaux et 6 stators axiaux. Les stators peuvent être bobinés à l'extérieur de la cage, soit avec des bobines-cages soit avec un système d'enroulement sur armature à utiliser séparément dans le procédé de branchement. Trois rotors assurent les fonctions radiales et axiales.

GRAY Edwin G. Vincent
Los Angeles (CA)

Gray, ingénieur autodidacte est issu d'une famille nombreuse et pauvre. Il a quitté l'école à 14 ans, et a donc manqué de l'enseignement traditionnel (le Dr Chalfin, dit que c'est justement ce manque de connaissances traditionnelles qui lui a permis de réussir). Il a toujours été fasciné par les moteurs. Tout jeune, il bricolait avec des aimants et de l'électricité.

En 1961 il fit ses premiers essais : le premier moteur fut vite cassé, le second marcha une heure et demi. Le troisième, qui fonctionna 32 jours, était relié à des équipements d'essais et à des systèmes de transmissions. C'est d'après ce moteur, une fois démonté et examiné que les rapports ont été rédigés.

A quinze ans, Gray sert dans l'armée jusqu'à ce qu'on découvre son âge réel. L'armée ne lui en a pas tenu rigueur et il a pu fréquenter une de ses écoles d'ingénieurs. Ensuite, après Pearl Harbor, il s'est réengagé dans la Navy où il a servi trois ans dans la zone Pacifique. Revenu à la vie civile, il a travaillé dans la mécanique.

Trois aspects importants concernant l'électricité fascinaient Gray : le fait qu'un condensateur puisse accumuler une charge électrique et la décharger chaque fois qu'on en a besoin, le fait de pouvoir envoyer des impulsions électriques, et ensuite les ramener, et le fait que les éclairs paraissent plus efficaces près de la terre, lorsque l'atmosphère est plus chaude. Il était

passionné par l'étude des orages.

Un jour, il reçut une secousse en enlevant un condensateur de son établi et il en fut très préoccupé. Puis il observa les employés qui essayaient les premiers appareils radar sur la rivière Potomac. L'un d'eux lui expliqua le processus comme étant un battement et un rebondissement de pulsation.

En partant des conclusions de Tesla sur le fait que des gradients de tension à très haut voltage peuvent extraire l'énergie d'un champ environnant, ce qui explique la grande charge d'énergie des éclairs (dans un éclair il ya 90 % d'énergie du vide et 10 % de décharges électriques des nuages, dit le Dr Nieper), Gray a conçu un moteur qui est basé sur une alimentation de décharges de condensateurs au lieu de celles du champ électrique habituel.

Son moteur a une efficacité de 600%, il donne six fois plus d'énergie qu'il ne lui en faut pour marcher. Il pourrait être une source d'énergie bon marché pour les pays en voie de développement. Il peut être adapté à des usages spécifiques et répondre à tous les besoins industriels, agricoles, de transport ou ménagers, de la tondeuse à gazon aux avions et bateaux. Il est possible de construire le moteur dans un atelier équipé d'une fraiseuse et d'un tour, le reste, cylindre, électroaimants et divers articles pouvant s'acheter au magasin de fournitures automobile.

Après avoir réfléchi 22 ans à son moteur, en 1973, il fonda sa propre compagnie *EvGray Enterprises* pour éviter de se faire " liquider " par quelque géant industriel. Il a subi les tracasseries officielles, le mépris des scientifiques et des industriels, et n'a pas eu de financement public alors que pour d'autres, des moyens financiers publics importants sont pourtant dégagés. Ainsi, le gouvernement fédéral a contribué à hauteur de \$23 millions au développement de nouveaux moteurs ; la compagnie General Motors a investi à elle seule \$36 millions en 95 et Ford \$20 millions ; le sénateur John V. Tunney a proposé un texte de loi pour développer un moteur non polluant (\$900 millions sur trois ans de *Highway Trust Fund*).

Gray, lui, a trouvé la réponse grâce à son maigre investissement de \$1,1 millions sur douze ans provenant des 200 citoyens qui lui ont fait confiance.

Des spécialistes lui ont offert leur aide. Parmi eux RB Hackenberger, ingénieur diplômé de Northeastern University et senior de l'Institut des Ingénieurs en Electronique qui a travaillé chez Sony, Sylvania Electronics et a été conseiller pour la Navy. Des spécialistes ont rejoint Gray : Arthur M. Lange, vice-président qui s'occupe des relations publiques, après avoir travaillé pour Ford et General Motors, George C. Demos chargé de la commercialisation, qui a travaillé pour Control Data, RCA et dirige sa propre société, Fritz Lens, ingénieur en mécanique. Deux autres scientifiques éminents, les Drs Norm Chalfin et Gene Wester de Caltech ont évalué le moteur de Gray à sa juste valeur. L'homme de loi chargé du brevet de Gray, le Dr Gerald Rice, présenta le moteur aux actionnaires comme la preuve d'une nouvelle énergie.

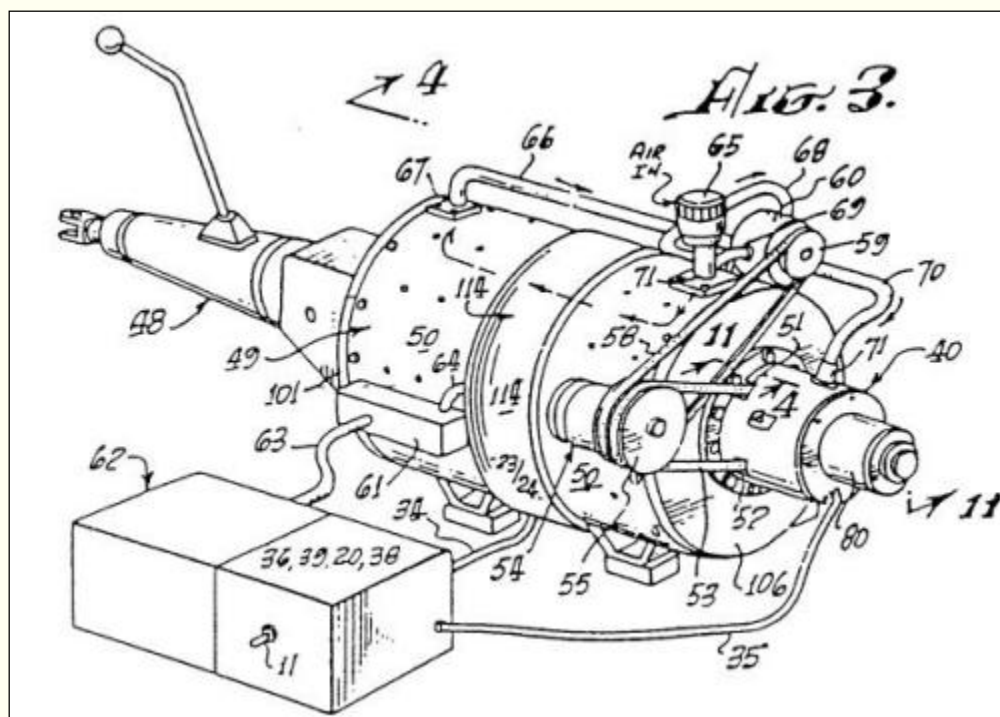
Plusieurs organismes officiels se sont intéressés au moteur EMA dont l'EPA dirigée alors par Johns Brogan (qui voit passer chaque semaine une vingtaine de propositions alternatives de moteurs considérées comme des machines à mouvement perpétuel), le Bureau des Ressources en Air (qui lui a accordé l'autorisation de prouver ses dires en montant le EMA dans des véhicules d'essais et le Département des transports.

Des membres du congrès ont aussi été intéressés : Barry Goldwater Jr, Edward R. Royball, Del Clawson et James C Corman, ainsi que les sénateurs Alan Cranston, Alfred E. Alquist, et Nicholas C. Petris.

Lorsque Ronald Reagan était gouverneur de Californie, il a décerné une récompense à Gray et à sa femme Evelyn. En Janvier 1976, l'Association of Patent Lawyers de Los Angeles, le déclara " Inventeur de l'année ".

La compagnie projette d'accorder, pour le monde entier, des licences de fabrication sur le brevet US 3890548 *Pulsed Capacitor Discharge Electric Engine*

Moteur EMA de Gray



Gray avait observé que l'énergie de l'éclair peut bien atteindre 10 fois celle de la décharge, de type condensateur. Aujourd'hui, on pense encore que de très hauts gradients de tension (augmentation de voltage ou chutes soudaines) enlèvent de l'énergie au champ de tachyons et que cette énergie est emportée dans le vortex de la forte chute de tension de la décharge. Gray a certainement découvert une clé pour comprendre la foudre en boule, et il résoudrait de nombreux problèmes de chaleur dans l'industrie.

En 1973, lorsque le brevet a été déposé on ne croyait pas qu'un moteur puisse dépasser le rendement de 100 %, (les experts l'avaient classé dans les machines à mouvement perpétuel). Ce sont les axiomes de Nieper qui servent de base à l'explication du principe de ce moteur, à savoir que toute accélération naturelle provient d'une seule cause, l'interception du champ de tachyons.

Le moteur dévoilé au printemps 1973, basé sur un principe de transformation électromagnétique est très silencieux. Il n'a pas besoin de combustible fossile, ne produit pas

de déchets et recycle sa propre énergie. Sa taille, son poids et sa puissance peuvent se comparer aux moteurs à combustion de taille et poids similaires et aux turbines actuels dont il reproduit les caractéristiques de couple et d'énergie.

Lors d'une démonstration, peut-être aussi importante que celle où Edison alluma en 1877 une lampe qui brûla plus d'une journée, Fritz Lens mit en marche le changeur de tension, et un voltmètre indiqua 3000 volts. Gray tourna un commutateur, et un bruit d'explosion se produisit. L'aimant du dessus s'envola violemment et Richard Hackenberger le rattrapa à mains nues, prouvant que Gray se servait d'une forme d'énergie froide, différente du courant électrique.

Le Dr Chalfin homme de loi s'occupant des brevets du Jet Propulsion Laboratory de Caltech à Pasadena dit que ce système se sert de l'énergie pendant une fraction de milliseconde, et que l'énergie non utilisée est ramenée en une seconde à la batterie pour être à nouveau utilisée. Au moment de la décharge rapide du condensateur, le courant Maxwellien peut extraire de la batterie plus que ce qu'elle contient. Lorsque le repère des 100 % est dépassé, tout le système devient plus froid que la température ambiante, c'est une caractéristique que l'on trouve aussi dans d'autres convertisseurs, comme chez Seike et Newman.

Seules trois surfaces sont en contact dans le moteur de Gray ce qui réduit les frictions de façon spectaculaire, mais il est néanmoins relativement encombrant et lourd et son principal problème est la perte d'énergie aux éclateurs, et l'usure des bornes.

La seule source extérieure d'énergie vient de 4 batteries de 6 volts, batteries légères, de qualité (McCulloch aux USA) dont deux servent de réserve. Elles n'ont aucun besoin de recharge et durent aussi longtemps que n'importe quelle bonne batterie classique. Les batteries sont reliées par un transformateur à une série de condensateurs - clés de l'invention de Gray. Le tout connecté à 2 électroaimants de 679 grammes chacun.

On fournit au moteur équipé d'une bobine relativement classique de violentes décharges provenant de condensateurs au lieu du champ électrique auquel on a recours généralement. Gray disait : " >Si vous essayez de faire marcher ces aimants avec le "jus" de cette batterie, vous allez alors la décharger en 30 minutes, et les aimants vont devenir extrêmement chauds."

Le courant venant de la section à haut voltage est envoyé dans un système de circuits électriques afin de produire une série de pics d'énergie à haut voltage. Ces pics sont ensuite transférés vers une petite unité de contrôle qui, à son tour fait fonctionner l'élément moteur majeur. L'élément de contrôle agit comme un distributeur de moteur classique, il régularise les pics, détermine leur polarité (nord ou sud) et envoie leur énergie vers des électroaimants sélectionnés dans l'élément principal.

Les électroaimants sont placés à la fois sur le rotor et le stator d'un gros moteur. L'attraction et la répulsion entre les deux jeux d'aimants fait fonctionner le moteur et lui donne sa puissance. Pendant ce temps, le système recyclage/régénération recharge les batteries avec des impulsions de 60 à 120 ampères. Le vide magnétique créé dans le cylindre supprime littéralement la pression des paliers terminaux et permet au rotor de flotter avec le cylindre qui est le point clé du contrôle des frictions.

Afin d'empêcher la condensation dans le cylindre principal, il faut garder une pression d'air de 216 grammes. Cet air est ensuite dirigé vers le programmeur.

Le moteur de Gray avec un rendement de plus de 100 %, et même de 420 % pourrait apporter une solution au problème de Détroit, grâce au développement des véhicules électriques, ce que confirme la note 8 sur 10 aussi bien pour l'intérêt de l'appareil même que pour son intérêt commercial que lui donne l'Institut pour une nouvelle énergie (INE). De plus, le moteur de Gray ne serait pas plus cher qu'un moteur classique et son coût de maintenance serait particulièrement réduit (la prochaine version du moteur étant sans alternateur ni pompe à air - remplacée par des ailettes sur le rotor).

Autres moteurs évoquant celui de Gray :

celui, léger, à haut rendement de la compagnie japonaise Kure Tekko qui profite aussi du gradient élevé d'une tension en extinction et nécessite moins de batteries. Il sera produit à titre d'essai par un fabricant qui fournit aussi les automobiles Mazda.

celui de Vogel un allemand qui a découvert dans la revue *The National Exchange* un article au sujet de Edwin V. Gray, et encore celui de Lameyer, un inventeur américain qui a fabriqué à la même époque que Vogel un modèle suivant un principe similaire à celui de Gray.



[Suite 2/2](#)



[Retour au Menu](#)



[Back to Overview](#)



[Back to Home](#)



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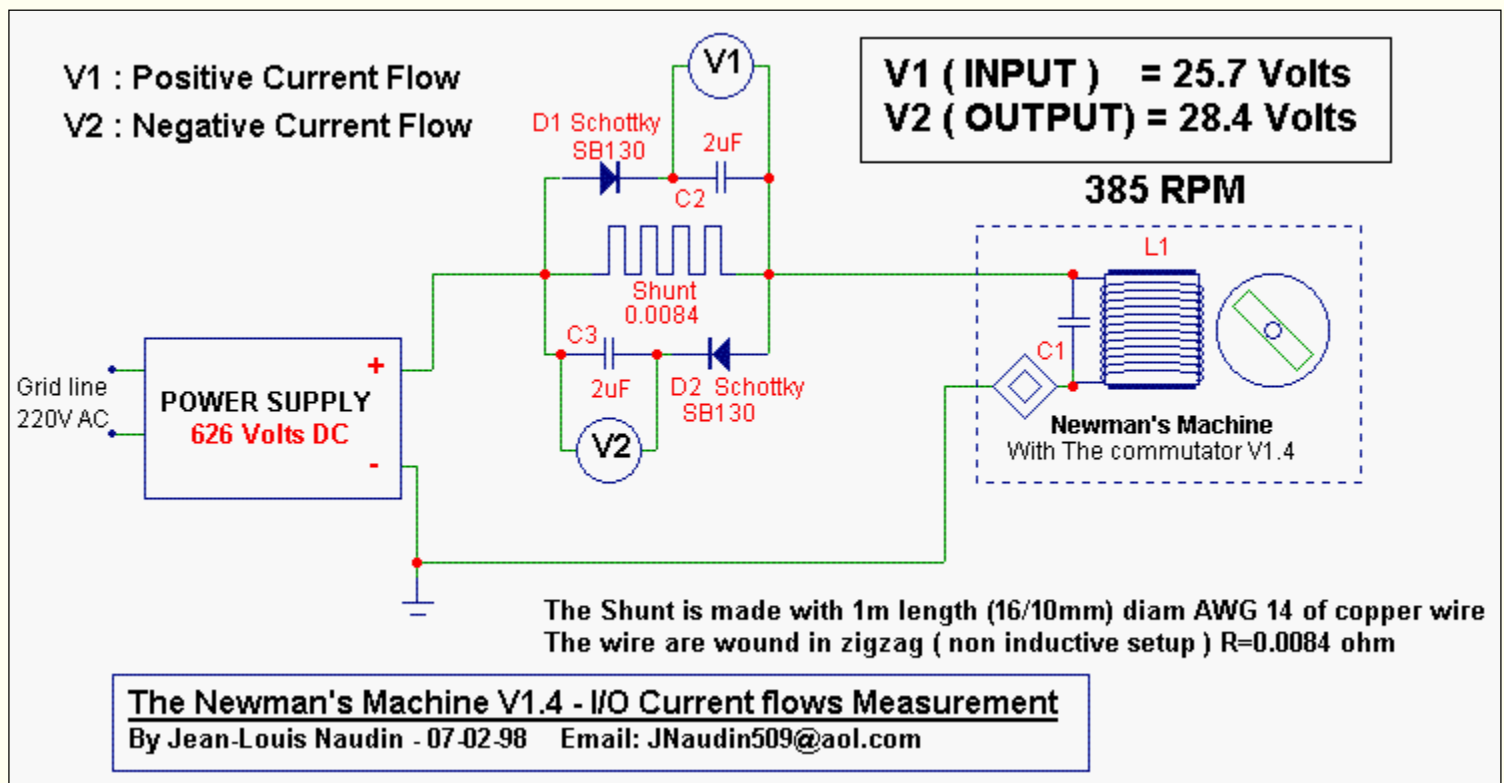
8.1 Measurement of current flow

, 02/07/1998



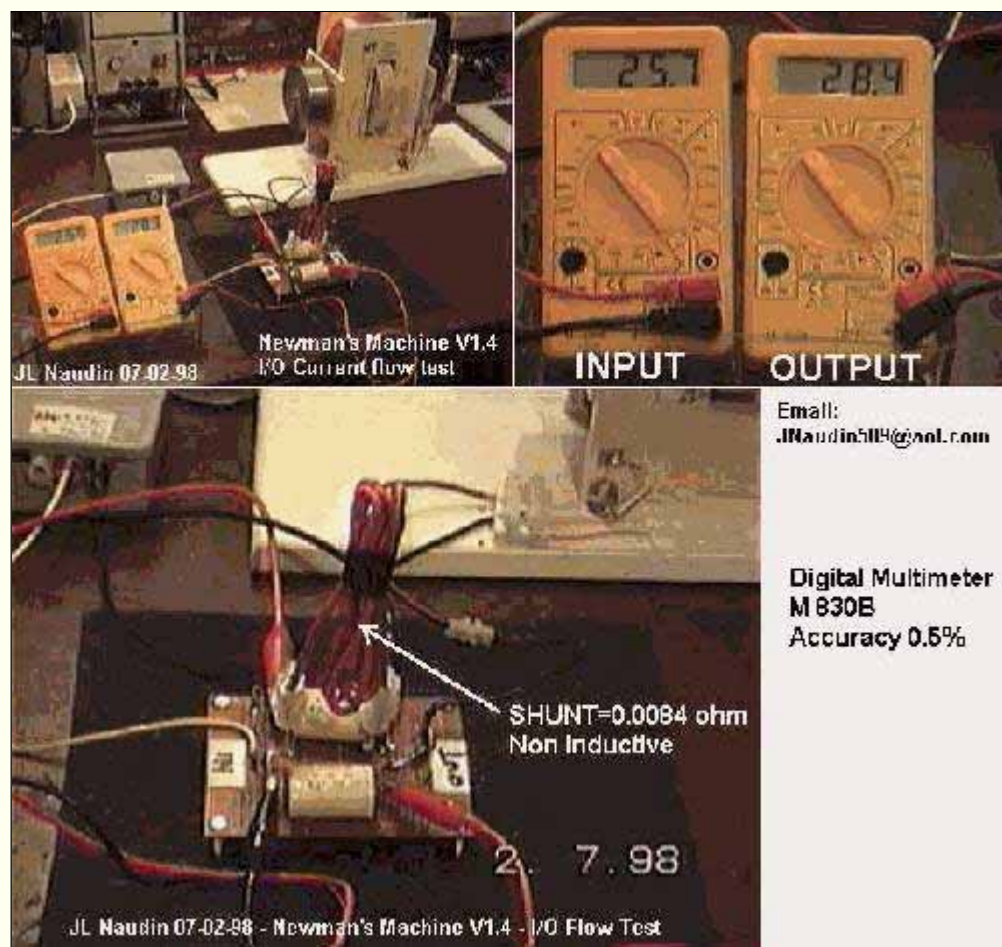
[Back to Overview](#)

Entrance to the positive current from the current output negative



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For this test, I had a shunt with a special meter of copper wire wound in a zigzag pattern to avoid some inductive effects. I used Schottky diodes""high speed, and the signal was integrated with a capacitor $2\mu\text{F}$. You can also add a 1Mohm resistor in parallel with this capacitor, it is optional, because in this arrangement is the internal resistance of the DVM who has served (see the main scheme of the test above)



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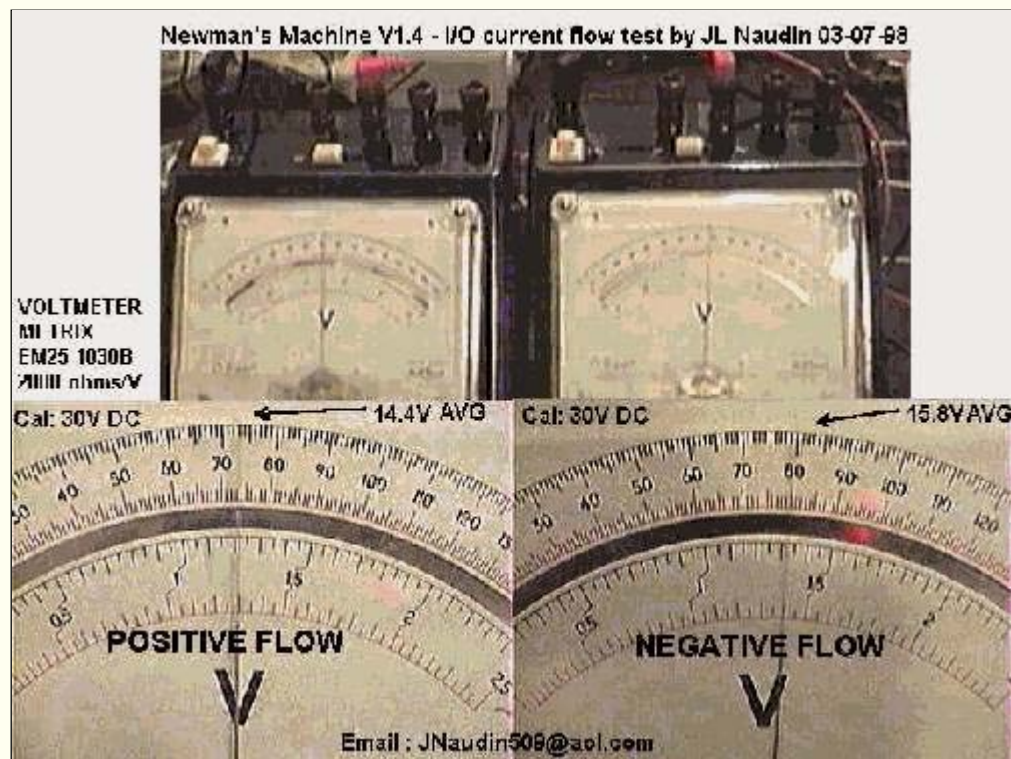
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Next chapter: [8.2 Cooling coil](#)
Previous: [8.0 New Design Switch V1.4](#)



[Back to Overview](#)



[Back to Home](#)



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VARIOUS SYSTEMS TO AIR, WATER, HEAT, SOUND

A FEW WORDS ON THE sonoluminescence SOUND CAN LEAD TO MELT IN A BUBBLE?

Page created August 10, 1999 --



[Back to menu](#)

[Access to search engine](#)

Since the explosion of the hydrogen bomb in 1952, scientists have always thought the harness thermonuclear fusion as a source of energy peacefully, but that goal has proved elusive inexorably. Now, however, it seems that a new and different technique would give them a chance to succeed. Already in the 30s, the German physicists have discovered that very strong sound waves vibrating at a frequency determined, explosive in a liquid filled with tiny bubbles made them oscillate, collapse and emit flashes of light. In the decades following the discovery of sonoluminescence, physicists have occasionally experimented with this phenomenon, but it is only in recent years as its most stunning features have emerged.

Pauwels and Bergier, in "The Morning of Magicians" wrote: In 1728, Father Castel said: "If we took away the weight of the world, it would deprive the same time light. Moreover, light and sound and all other sensible qualities are a result and as a result of mechanics and therefore the weight of natural bodies that are more or less light or sound, as they have more weight and elasticity. "

More recently, Puttermann said: Imagine yourself on a rollercoaster. First, you go slowly, painfully long coast. Once on top, your car falls like a stone, accelerating more and more to the bottom of the slope, where the deceleration you cup your seat. It's the same feeling you would have if you ride a bubble of trapped air vibrating in water, except that the fall would be

a supersonic speed and once reached the bottom, you would be crushed in your seat by a force equivalent to 1,000 billion times your own weight. Obviously your stomach would not only respond to such a ride. As for the bubble, it responds to this extraordinary strength in generating a tiny fraction of a second, a flash of light.

Six laboratories, recent experiments suggest that a mysterious phenomenon called sonoluminescence may reach the gas trapped in a tiny bubble temperature of 1.8 million degrees F, and even more - enough, in principle, lead to the merger. Sonoluminescence is to bombard microscopic bubbles with intense sound waves, which gives the possibility to convert lowercase smelters.

If the merger is successful, we can expect a bubble produces a radiation of neutrons, nuclear particles generated by the thermonuclear reaction. So far, the laboratories working on sonoluminescence have failed to detect any neutrons, but other signs show that the project is still hopeful.

Other recent interest through MCEberlein (*Physical Review Letters* No. 76 1996) in particular. The journal Nature was not the only media to refer to the Casimir force and ZPE and suggests that even now there is really a source of energy from a vacuum mysterious and deserves our full attention. In fact, a bubble expanding and shrinking at about 25 kHz emits light at the speed of sound pulses.

The opinion of Harold Aspden: "For my part, the emphasis on the Casimir force is not an adequate solution to this mystery. I think that the Casimir forces reflect the activity underlying energy in the environment Field microcosm, but I can relate this to energy production. This activity is for me the sound of the ether, noise that exists only as the quivering motion of the tides ... The light pulse sonoluminescence lasts less than 50 picoseconds and involves the sudden release of energy concentrated on the tiny sources of high temperature. It is therefore necessary that this is an electric effect. As I explained several phenomena abnormal energy through my theory of spin vacuum, it is logical to interpret this as sonoluminescence. This theory allows me to explain why the energy of the ether is propagated by the organization of a direct electric field radiating from a central point or spin axis aligned with the best geometry of the preferred direction of spin in the local area. Incidentally, the magnetic anisotropy of empty indicating that there is a preferred direction of spin in ether was discovered by Yu A. Baurov and others (*Physic Letters* No. 162, 1992). Today Baurov announces that it has built a power generator operating with the vacuum energy and produce power for on-unit of 0.5 kW. (see RQM).

In the case of sonoluminescence in water, each bubble provides a focal point in the radial compression when water under pressure pulsed converges to this point. The water is partially dissociated into positive hydronium ions and negative hydroxyl ions (low mass). Therefore the pressure pulse moves the negative ions toward the center of the bubble of air at a speed faster than the slower positive ions. Therein lies the establishment of the radiating electric field, and while it responds by whirling ether to create its own electric displacement compensator, but due to a deadlock condition phase dominates the system of energy, it requires forces that increase the energy stored by the displacement of ionic charge. Indeed, for every unit of energy supplied to the system by the sonic pressure, another unit is provided by the spin state of the ether that reacts.

Aspden as Puthoff were very surprised to learn that the English physicist Lord Rayberghavait

fact, in 1917, work on the bubble, explaining that they were the cause of degeneration of the propellers.

Aspden Puthoff added that communicate directly to Eugene (Antonov!) Work on sonoluminescence. He said: "I think his team can contribute significantly to this field of research through her study on the influence of ultrasound on the water molecule with or without rare gases ..."

One more information: The CERN Courier June 1999 just published

Sonoluminescence is resolved?

Gas bubbles trapped in a liquid excited by sound waves expand and collapse, emitting a flash of light - a phenomenon known as sonoluminescence. Typically, a bubble can reach 50 microns before collapse, usually in 50 μ s to a range from less than 1, but remains stable.

This phenomenon has never been explained fully, but a team of scientists from Harvard, Marburg, Germany and Twente in the Netherlands now offers a model to explain the stability of the bubble and light emission.

In that this new model offers include the proposal that the temperature of the bubble depends on its radius must be taken into account the low emittance of weakly ionized noble gas inside the bubble (experiments Recent studies have shown that all molecules other than rare gases diffuse through the bubble).

The team suggested that light is emitted by gas ionized radiation (thermal bremsstrahlung) and the recombination of ions inside the bubble.

Editor CERN Courier: Gordon Fraser

CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

<http://www.cerncourier.com/>

See also the article in the journal Fusion No. 57 of September-October 1995 and entitled

"The sonoluminescence ... it's crazy!"



[Back to menu](#)



[Back to Overview](#)



Back to Home



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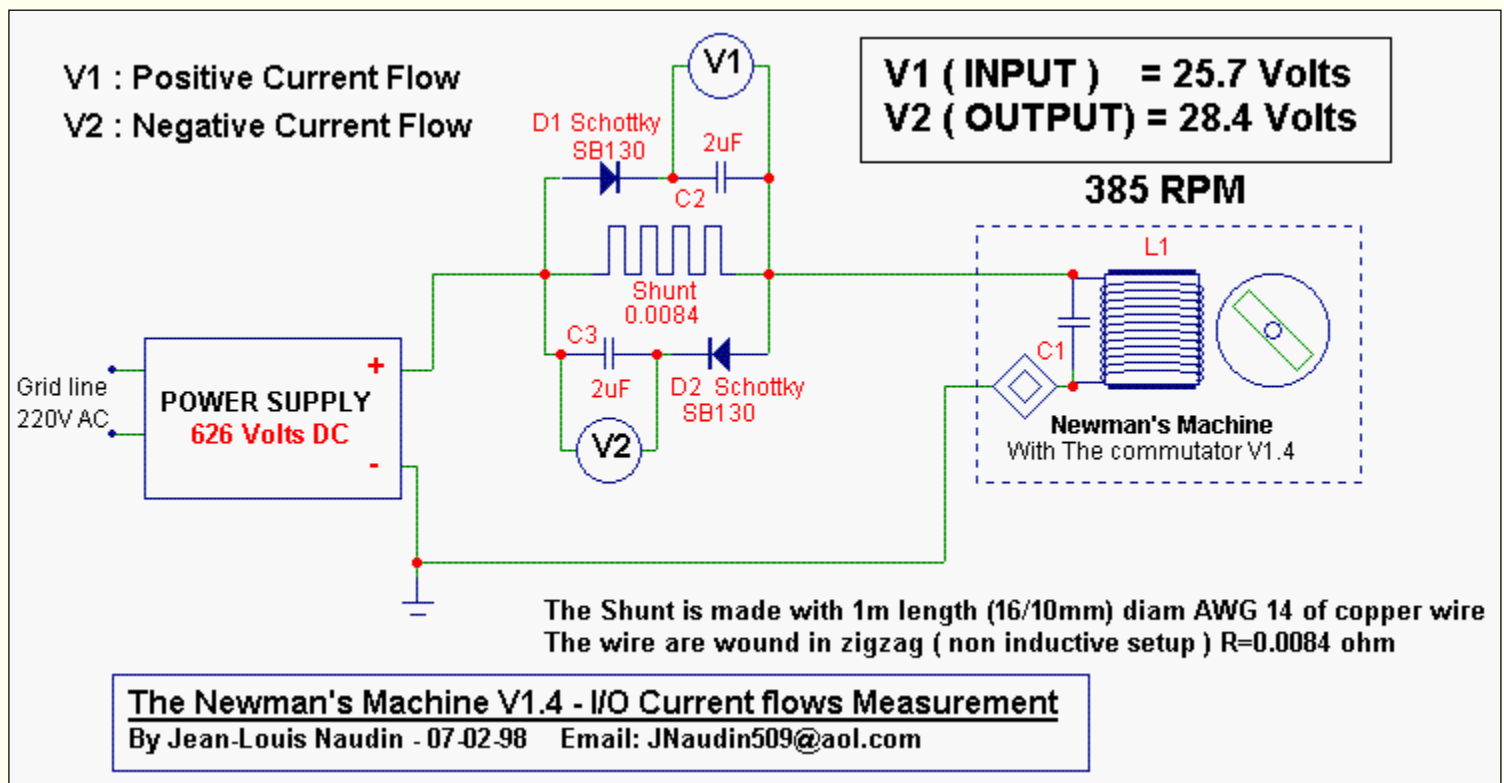
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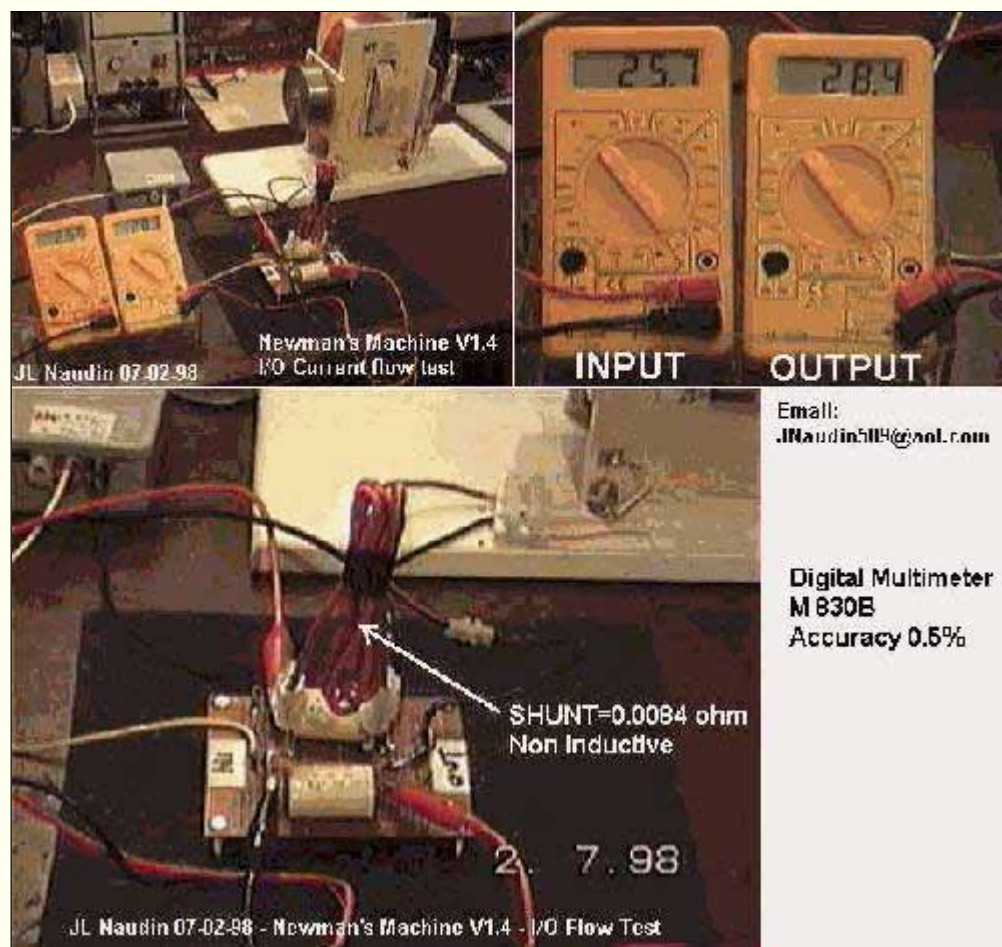
[Back to Overview](#)

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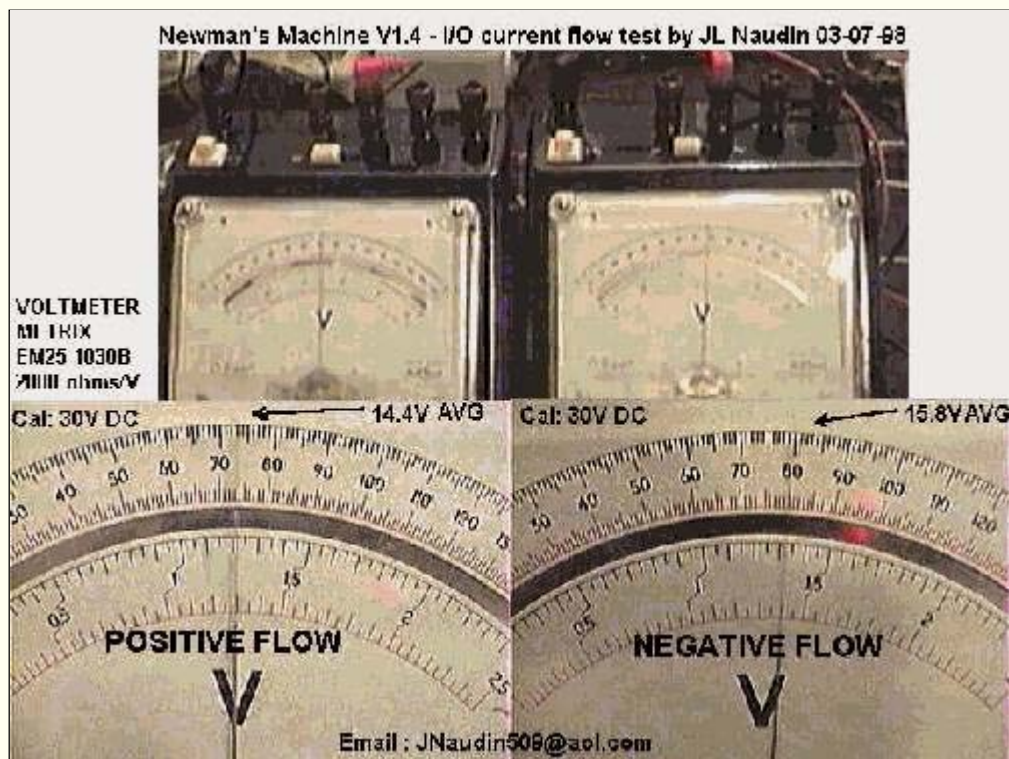
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Next chapter: [8.2 Cooling coil](#)
Previous: [8.0 New Design Switch V1.4](#)



[Back to Overview](#)



[Back to Home](#)



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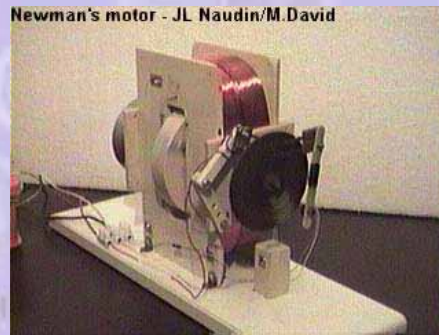
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Versions V1.0 to V2.1

Pages created, 16/06/1998 to 14/12/1998



GENERAL ...	The Machine. Photos and Maps. 1 Design and power switch. 2 Settings and images on the oscilloscope. 3
TESTS AND REACTIONS OF JEAN-LOUIS NAUDIN ...	Results of preliminary tests. 4.0 Feedback - 18/06/1998. 4.1 Feedback - 19/06/1998. 4.2 Feedback - 20/06/1998. 4.3 Comments by Stefan Hartmann - 19 - 20/06/1998. 4.4
TESTS OF EFFICIENCY ...	Feedback - 21/06/1998. (Stefan Hartmann) 5.0 Feedback - 22/06/1998. 5.1 Test efficiency. TEST 1 - 23/06/1998. 6.0 Test efficiency. TEST 2 - 23/06/1998. 6.1 Test efficiency. TEST 3 - 23/06/1998. 6.2 Negative current from the coil:



Test efficiency. TEST 4 - 24/06/1998. 6.3

Strong current negative:

New Test efficiency switch TEST 5 - 25.06.1998. 7.0

Towards a negative current flows continuously - 26/06/1998. 7.1

The first sign of unity:

New design switch V1.4 - 29/06/1998. 8.0

Measure current flow - 02/07/1998. 8.1

Cooling coil - 09/07/1998. 8.2

ECHOES OF THE
EXPERIMENTERS ...

Other experimenters. 9.0

Other experimenters. 9.1

Other experimenters. 9.2

CONFIRMATION OF
RESULTS ...

Confirmation by Stefan Hartmann. 10.0

First results on unit. 10.1

Demonstrating the machine Newman operate autonomously. 10.2

Measures of energy flow. 10.3

"Quant'Homme" thank and congratulate Jean-Louis Naudin for the immense contribution that work to provide Research and Development of Quantum Energy Devices.

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Email: JNaudin509@aol.com



Back to Home



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ON THE TRAIL OF FREE ENERGY: De Palma Kawai 1 / 2

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[Back to Menu](#)

[Access to search engine](#)

Bruce De PALMA

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Electrical Engineer degree from MIT in 1958, he worked for government and industry (Polaroid), before a license in applied physics in 1961 at Harvard University where he was a speaker from the end of 1960. Brother Bruce is well known, is the director Brian de Palma.

He then moved to California as the social problems of the '80s led to a spiritual quest and get involved as a scientist. He thought that as long as people do not have a new source of cheaper energy, cleaner, peace would not exist in the world. It is a family of Mormon, the Tanners, who has funded Palma, who directed the Institute of Palma in Montecito (CA).

De Palma regrets that the work of the 1800s have been put into equations and formulas that we should not take as gospel. *Physical Review* said that his publications were incomprehensible and refused any request from the latter.

The death of Bruce de Palma

Toby Grotz learned in October 1997 death of Bruce by Paramahansa Tewari. The death of

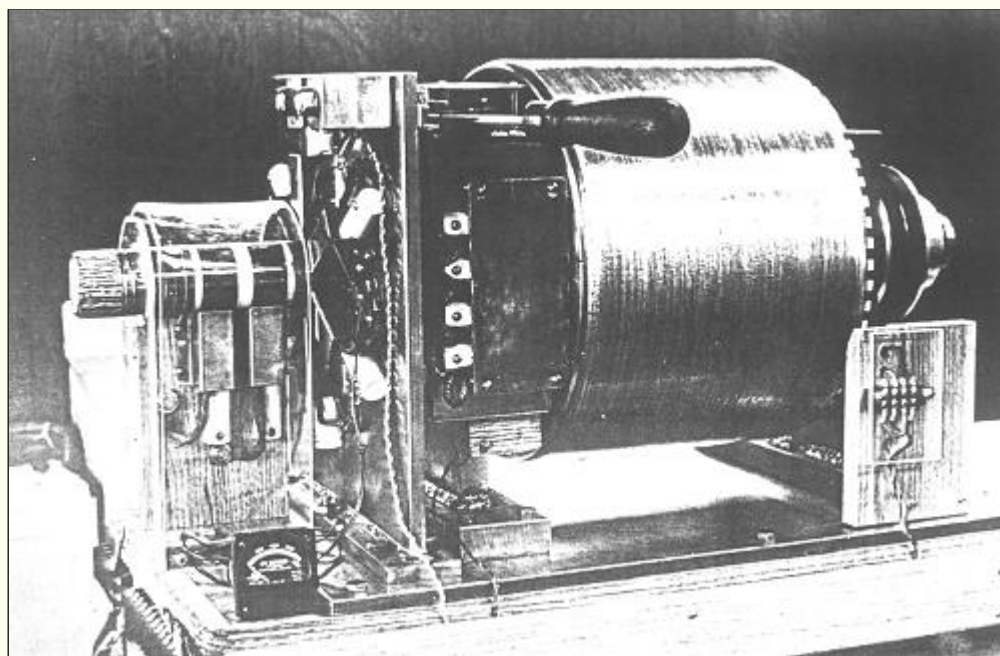
Bruce (died of internal bleeding (ulcers or cancer due to some abuse) was confirmed on 05/10/97 by Millennium Twain on Internet INE. He was buried in West Auckland, New Zealand.

Shortly before the death of Bruce, Toby had written, but his letter was returned with the words address unknown. With Tewari, he could call but was attacked by Andrew Mount. The latter in shock because he had lost his friend and guide and support, flew into a rage, cursed Toby, cursing and accusing him of being part of all these people (including Bailey and INE) who want to censor him by free energy.

Toby he accused of betraying Bruce because the video tour in 1993 had served in a documentary *"Free Energy: The Race to Zero Point" (LightWorks)*, although he said it should serve as Tewari. That same video also included footage from Inomata, Japan and India among Tewari - inspired by De Palma as Trombly and Kahn. Toby had sincerely believed that the sequences with Palma were a good paper on his work and had therefore used.

There were many things written in Palma, including the real reasons that led him to go to New Zealand (see our dossier Evolution Research, Obstacles). He has inspired many researchers including Tewari, but Tom Valone in a chapter entitled *"The Real Story of the N-machine"* which is closest to the true history, yet it does not say everything ...

N-Machine by Bruce De Palma



In 1991, Palma emphasizes that the key to understanding and explaining the bewildering production of electrical energy in excess abnormal machines free energy is a reinterpretation of magnetism. This is not a property of the magnet, but a property of space itself. The primordial energy field while also showing a distortion, a consequence of the reaction space to centripetal force field existing within a rotating magnetized conductor.

Bruce said that a GSP / N-machine is an electric machine that is capable of producing electrical energy with an input of mechanical energy lower than that used today in induction

machines.

De Palma assumes that energy from space through the entire thing, and gives objects their mass and inertia. He said:

"Here is a piece of metal in the fluid. If I'm running, I can create in him the conditions of polarization which means that outside of the object is moving, and not the center. C That is what I call the neutral point, the center is positive and outside negative. When the energy of the space through this piece of metal, it is negatively charged in contact with the outer edge moving and positive center. The discovery has a simple basis, namely a rotating disc in a magnetic field produces electricity that can be extracted simply with a contact center, and one on the outer edge on the move.

During his studies at MIT, Palma had found irregularities in the functioning of 2 ball bearings turning differently, an effect that was against the laws of mechanical physics. He built a machine motor to study the phenomenon - the dynamics of the influence of rotation on gravity. The gravitational acceleration of a gyroscopic system - say a ball in rotation, for example - is different from that of a ball is not spinning. A twin engine gyro would among other things, the strange ability to slow the clockwork precision held over her.

At the Congress of Toronto DePalma said, referring to an article Böhning, we could consider almost all large planets such as generators or N-machines. This could explain, for example, the formation of large electric energy in the system of Saturn's rings.

He proved without a shadow of a doubt as to Hanover in 1981, with its N-machine, called "flux transformer" that was one of the best physicists in the field of magnetic phenomena.

It fully endorses the axiom of Dr. Nieper and said:

"From the tachyon energy flow, the magnetic material selects specific oscillations which we call magnetism. The flow of free energy in this space is also the fundamental source of all other energies, like electricity, gravitation, atomic and nuclear forces, etc.. "

N systems - machines have been studied in the USA by De Palma, Kieninger, Valone, Trombly ... (the latter three being from the conference in Hanover in 1980).

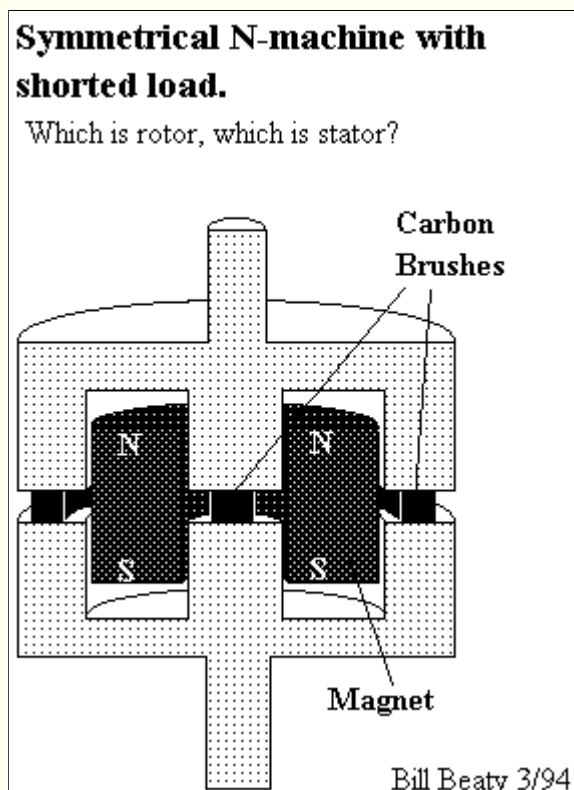
Known for 150 years the principle of operation of the N-Machine (as they are called in the U.S.) is that the disk or Faraday unipolar generator known him for 70 years. If it turns very quickly a magnetic ring, as a component of speaker, one can draw an electric current (positive charge) of the outer periphery of the ring. Also the gravitational properties of this system change, they can improve.

What is new however, in this theory is that the free energy produced by such magnets can become higher than necessary for their operation. We met this measure above 100%, in 7000, 8000 revolutions per minute. It is important to note that the output current increases faster than the engine. In addition, the comparative strength does not increase even if it draws additional current from the N-Machine.

The N-machines produce a very low voltage and current very high. The section of output cable must be strong enough to reduce the most resistance. This method of extracting power from

the periphery of the magnets: technical brushes, graphite, or the bath of mercury, which is more problematic. Moreover, the material forming the magnets is such that they explode easily. However, the system has great potential, especially with electromagnetism for the rotors, as in the Omegatron B. Palma.

About electricity produced from tachyons field, experts are still not agreed whether the development of machines allow them to compete with those based on the principle Tesla-Moray-Seike.

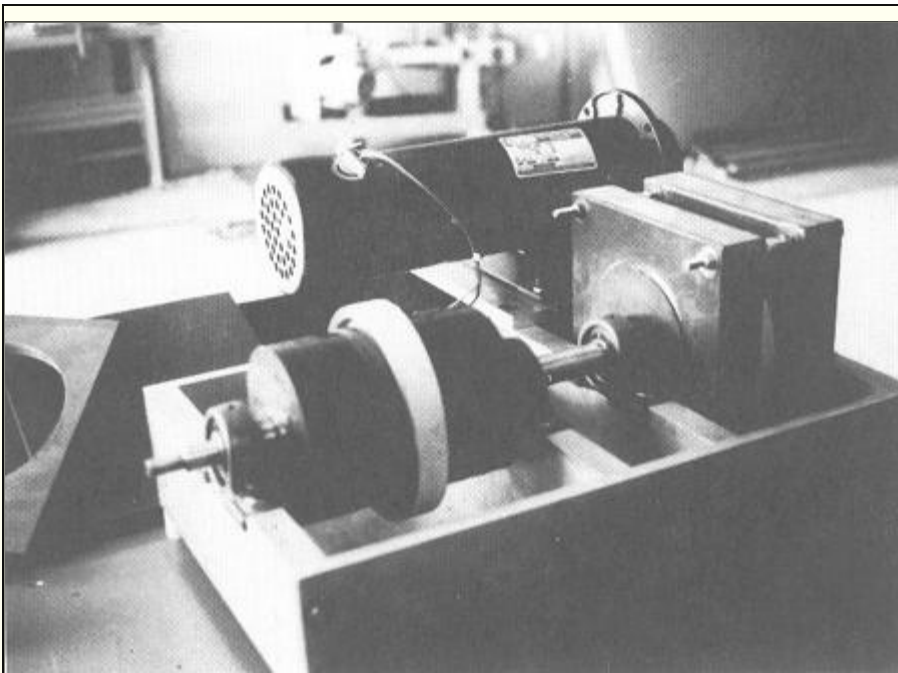


The principle of the N-machine could be improved very important for a space propulsion unconventional because it includes the same basis as that of Laithwaites. If one is inclined continuously and rapidly rotating systems, in the setting example on the edge of a large main gyroscope, then the whole system can levitate.

There is a comprehensive report on a recent negative test is unfortunately in Australia (INE assigned rating of 1 in 10 only). This report is from Hal Fox PO Box 58639 Salt Lake City UT 84158-98639.

Contact Bruce at Leyland Leyland Consultants Ltd., 44 Khyber Pass Road, Auckland, New Zealand and Fisher Hindmarch, c / o Zenenergy, 63 North Arizona Place, Chandler AZ

N-MACHINE demonstration model, Montecito



It is a cylindrical assembly of 8 ceramic magnets of 7.3 cm in diameter from old loudspeakers 13 cm, fixed together with epoxy by a bolt of 0.95 cm in the center, which is placed in a drill spinning at 1500 revolutions per minute. 2 is placed over electrical contacts, right center, and the other on the edge of the metal disk stuck in the middle of the row of magnets, and extracted current.

The N-machine itself is actually made with a copper conductor axis or bronze, a hard ferrite magnets and 4 ring. Two magnets are glued to the epoxy resin on each side of the disk driver, so that the axis and passes through two magnets, a hard driver and two other magnets.

N-Machine Provo, Utah

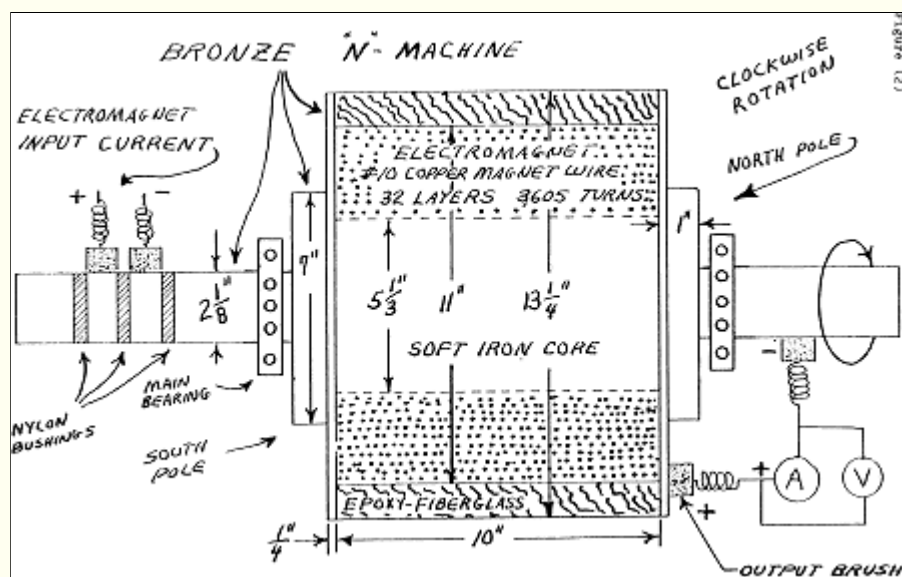
In the further development of the N-Machine, in Provo (which also lies Moray), it protects the periphery of the magnets against breakage by an insulating blanket reinforced fiberglass. The socket is made from the lateral surface of copper disk (positive pole).

The ring magnets are placed on an axis of rotation of contacts broader basis for the negative. The system becomes self sufficient (above 100%) up to about 7000 revolutions.

Further details of this machine, by De Palma in See *Energy Unlimited*, No. 5, 1980

N-machine Sunburst

Sunburst 808 E Cota St. Santa Barbara, CA 93103.



Top 1979 De Palma has built with his assistants, a prototype Tajlguas. He said:

"You can get 15 to 20 horse power of a machine that weighs about 90 kg. Just one horse power for

rotating the rotor shaft to counteract the friction of the air bearings and brushes, and you end up having 19 horses to feed, house, car, hospitals ... But the machine Sunburst has a yield of 40. It will work silently until the magnets lose their strength and that the bearings and brushes fail. Anyone can manufacture it at home, having understood how it works.

After a year of changes and mechanical improvements, serious testing began in August 1980, the performances have been announced by Palma on 17/12/1980. An important parameter is the brake associated with the increase of electric current sample space.

The group Stelle, Illinois, has also built a large N-machine that requires the use of super high-strength magnets to give coercive results.

In 1985, tests were made on the machine Sunburst under the direction of an independent expert, Dr. Robert Kincheloe Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Stanford University. He said in his report:

"It was announced that the Faraday homopolar generator has been known for 150 years provided a basis for the production of so-called Free Energy in the sense that under certain conditions the extraction of electrical energy is not reflect the mechanical load corresponding to the source drive.

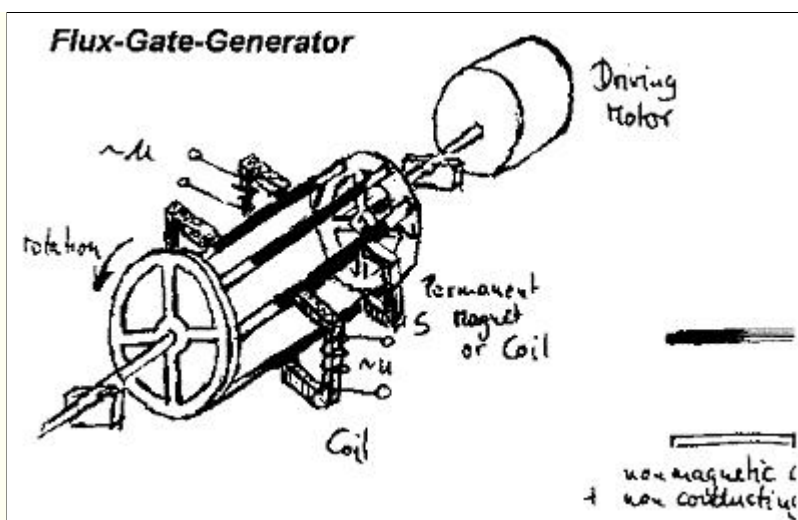
In 1991, General Atomics, a *high-tech* company near San Diego in California has focused on the capacity of N-machines as one of its sales brochures in February 1991, described a homopolar generator at high voltage.

Robert Dorman

A graduate in electrical engineering in 1970 at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Robert Dorman has over twenty years of experience as an electronics engineer and technical writer in his own account or as an employee . His work has affected the reliability of electronic developments of hardware and software for embedded computer systems, military communications, electronic warfare, satellite systems, instruments for weather etc..

He conducts seminars and conducting independent research outside Washington.

LIAG (Generator Armature Low Inertia)



It is a generator of electric current to coils and stationary magnets, but with perforated magnetic screen to rotate between them, which eliminates the contrary force when charging.

The screen is made of one or several layers of mu-metal (trade name of an alloy used as a magnetic screen). It is a metal end, light which greatly diminishes the strength of the magnetic field that is not soft iron, but in thickness, saturated in strong magnetic fields while the soft iron is less easily.

It should place the layer of material saturating the least near the magnets, and the material saturating the more the better but reducing the field near the coils. In turn, the screen will act as a shutter. With a reduced thickness at most, you have to drop the brake so that the magnetic field reaches the maximum magnetic coils through the holes of the screen and thus induces an electric current in the coils.

The stationary magnetic field is formed by supermagnets permanent rare earth for greater efficiency, and stationary coils (wound on cores of soft iron into strips). We can strengthen the power by increasing the number of magnetic circuit devices.

The moving screen is crossed by a negligible current flows which is no force opposing its movement (which happens by electromagnetic induction in a conventional generator). Lenz's law does not apply because there are no moving coil or magnet that acts on him. As the screen is made of metal with some magnetic properties, there may be a slight magnetic brake when parts of the screen pass near the magnets. It might be clear that this force in opposition, as the frictional force even smaller, is independent of the electric charge. Therefore by increasing the load mechanical energy by rotating armature has not increased accordingly. We can then conclude with a small input of mechanical energy sufficient to maintain an adequate speed, can have an output power limited only by the magnetic field strength and the ability of current-carrying coils of son .

The pieces of iron flow switches are mounted on a cylindrical cage or tube rotation. They open and close periodically stationary magnetic circuit is mounted outside or even inside the perimeter of the cage. The cage or construction of the tube must prevent the induction of currents Foucauld unlike a motor / generator asynchronous induction. Therefore the material of the cage must be insulated - or possible circuits in the cage or tube must be broken with

insulating parts. Dorman said that the construction of LIAG be inexpensive because the induced rotation is fairly light, which reduces the cost of bearings and fittings.

Difficulty common to all generators mechanical switching flow: for each type of load impedance which is connected, the waveform changes because of change of the differential equation. The electricity generated by these generators contains many variations of AC are certainly inconsistent with current technology on the DC and AC. We must therefore change the shape of the energy released in these generators become usable.

This is what Bedini was using a power electronics that restores the energy released in the battery acting as a buffer capacity. It should then connect a system to rectify the alternating current to the assembly or to generate mechanical flow switches to produce an alternating current for external use.

Perhaps the increased scale of all these different types of flow generators which eliminates many problems of harmonics.

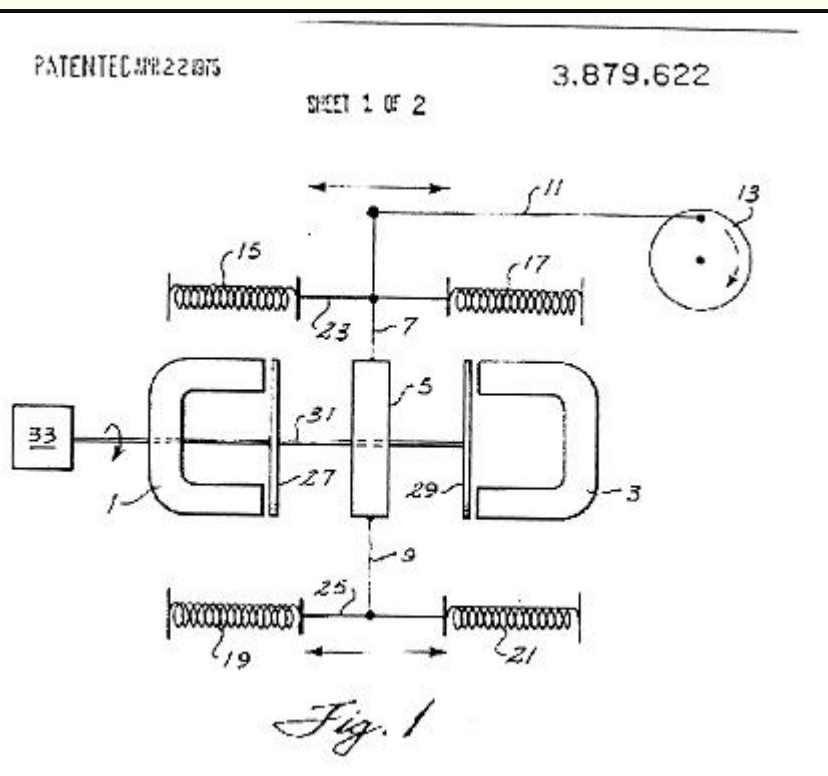
If we take n magnets and coils of generator stator windings with different numbers according to a suitable number of turns (ie voltage) and placing them at an appropriate distance from each other, we can then produce a current pure connecting coils and distances (ie the phase differences that give the proper voltage alternating current) if they are connected in series or cut at the right time by the electronic switches. The addition of coils can be controlled by a microprocessor which responds to the load and tries to maximize the output signal sinuses. Therefore the initial weakness of these generators can be overcome and their ability to drive is over promising.

Ecklin John W.

K 6143 Edsall Rd Alexandria, VA 22304

On April 22, 1975, John W. Ecklin obtained a U.S. patent No. 3,879,622 *Permanent Magnet Motion Conversion Device* for Digital Conversion Movement to Permanent Magnet. He also U.S. patent No. 4567407 entitled *Biased Unitized Motor Alternator* on a device first shown around 1986.

After reviewing this project simple, and a trip to the hardware, Brown has managed to do a test model miniature. It includes two magnets horseshoe with a force of 10 pounds numerous rounds of 30 gauge wire around a bolt and a shield of tin. By rotating the rotor with a drill it produces 1.5 volts. Ecklin was not mistaken: the principle works.

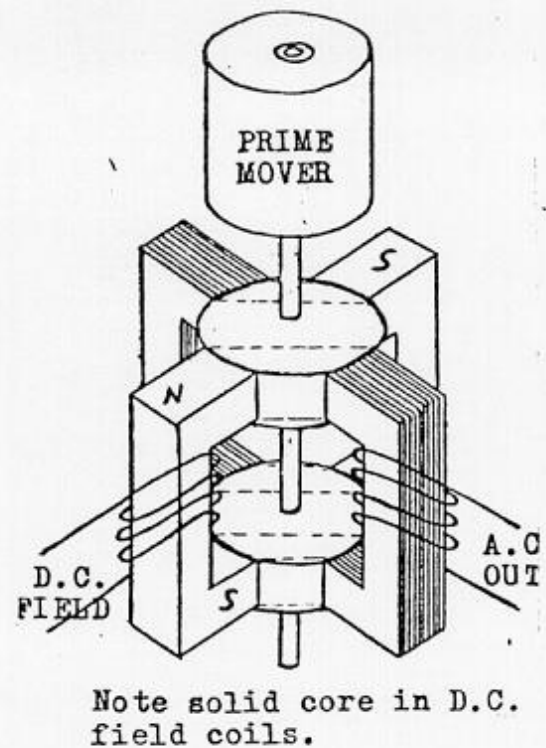
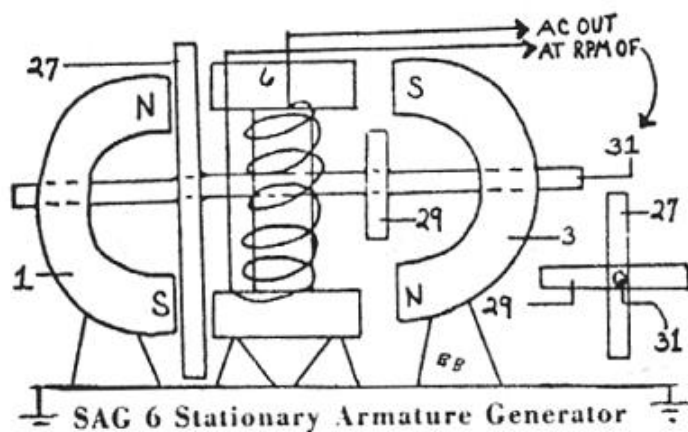


A derivative of this system is the generator frame where Stationary wire and magnet are both

stationary, the magnetic flux being generated mechanically by a shield of iron in rotation.

But his idea, enough to validate the principle, lack of flexibility in industrial applications. For the amended version requires electromagnets instead of permanent magnets, coils of discharge must be placed in the stator - which is impractical to adjust the air gaps etc..

Layout Generators Ecklin



In this model, based on Figure 1 of the patent, it opens and closes a periodic magnetic cycle between two magnets horseshoe with two parallel iron bars attached to rotating springs to prevent blocking the poles of the horseshoe and to shoot again in the middle when the magnetic flux is closed by the chains in rotation. The iron rotor are mounted on a shaft which is driven by a motor. One half of the cycle involves the magnet for excitation, the other half a coil that converts the fluctuating magnetic flux in electrical work.

Generator Ecklin-Brown was also taken by Stefan Bauer and WD Hartman.

GARY Wesley
Pennsylvania

Wesley Gary was born in 1837. In the 1870s he made a remarkable discovery, but unnoticed although published in March 1879 in *Harpers New Monthly Magazine* (which still exists today). A patent is numbered 190,206, and is rated 8 out of 10 by INE, the Canadian patent was No. 10,239.

Gary discovered a subtle ferromagnetic phenomenon which had achieved the impossible: build a machine seemed to function without external energy input, a kind of perpetual motion violates all laws of conservation of energy.

When Gary was nine years old, the telegraph - wonderful invention of the time - was in its infancy. Gary's father, a pastor in Cortland County (NY) gave a lot of interest in this subject. He developed during lectures using an electro magnetic machine. Gary has continued to reflect the relationship between magnetism and electricity. He wanted to be an artist, but worked in logging until a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism contracted as a result of his work. This unfortunate episode in his life was in fact the turning point. Abandoning religious paths followed in his family, he chose the path very seriously advised by a doctor who knew him well to become an inventor. Thus he began to work on the magnets and the strength they contain and can release them for a certain job. To support himself he sold from time to time small useful inventions, some have even brought him tens of millions of dollars.

The first demonstration took place at Huntingdon. Previously, Gary had an experience with a piece of soft iron over a magnet, and found the neutral line (which caught his attention at the beginning) and change polarity.

The discovery was received with disbelief usual - *wait and see* -, "that's impossible!" "Shrugs. But when the review was known for two or three eminent scientists come to see the device in 1878, teachers came to Harvard and MIT. All were impressed. Faster scientists arrived businessmen to buy the rights to Gary's engine. They thought to use watches, sewing machines, dental equipment. The camera was interesting because it produces energy in two ways, mechanics directly with magnets and electricity and this without limitation. The use of the phone was very popular in the world in a year and it was not so incredible that we can have in your pocket in 1880 engine magnetic running one shows without having to go back, as well as traveling in a vehicle driven by the same kind of engine.

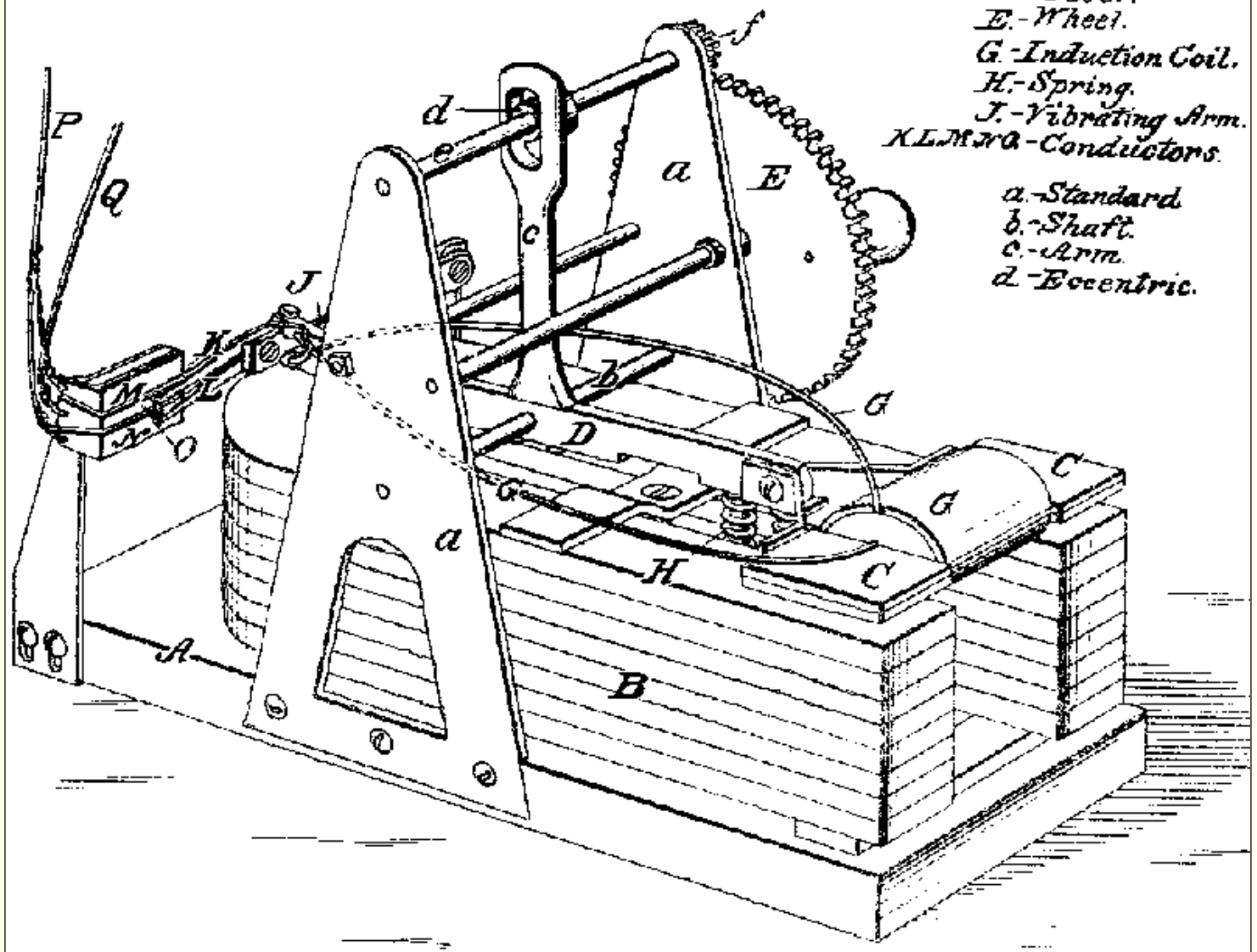
To understand the Gary Magnetic Motor, one must understand the underlying principle, namely the existence of the neutral line and change polarity shown with a magnet horseshoe, a piece of soft iron and a common nail .

In all conventional machines electricity is generated by rotating a piece of soft iron at the poles of a permanent magnet. But to do that and remove the electricity used by a sufficiently high speed to produce a rapid succession of sparks, it is an important energy. While in Gary machine must only pass on the neutral line the piece of soft iron or armature wound with wire to get the same result.

At each crossing of the line it changes polarity and at each change of polarity a spark occurs. To do that just a slight vibration which gives two sparks per revolution as the fact in the previous method. You can secure a large amount of energy with an expenditure of force so weak that a squirrel cage can provide it.

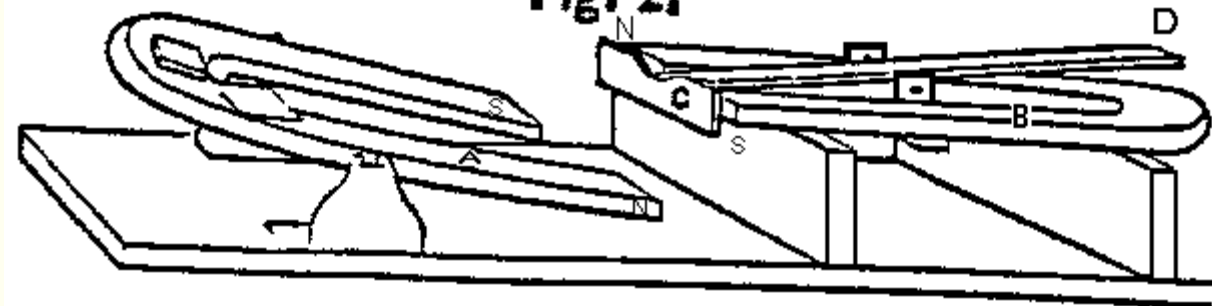
Canadian Patent 10,239
Gary W. Wesley

Fig. 5.



For some time Gary experimental engine with batteries but in September 1874, he managed to get a move without batteries.

Fig. 2.



The weight of the magnet in equilibrium with its poles opposite to the stationary magnet was calculated so that the poles down when they are not attracted by the magnet stationary. When he was brought up by the magnet stationary spring was touched by the movement and so it was down the lever with the soft iron between two magnets on the neutral line, which cut and the mutual attraction.

At this point, the magnet following balance the gravitational force down and once knocked down another jurisdiction through which the screen cut soft iron was at its starting position and the force of attraction between magnets played again.

It was after 1873, in Boston, Gary noticed the important change of polarity he had hitherto neglected. From there, he quickly realized models that worked to his satisfaction and that of the observers who examined honestly.

In June 1875, Gary gave a demonstration of this continuous movement to a number of observers while covering his screen break with copper to mislead and avoid people stealing his discovery. Local newspapers aroused interest in this little machine, widely copied, but the inventor wanted to go further than having a continuous motion, he wanted to get an engine capable of providing work.

Gary said:

"I discovered a piece of iron lying placed on the poles of a magnet near its ends changes polarity when it is in the magnetic field and before coming into contact with the magnet - but arrive in actual contact. The thickness of the iron must be proportional to the strength of the magnet and the neutral line or line change polarity of iron must be calculated to be closer or farther from the magnet by the force of the latter and depending on the thickness of iron. "

It is very likely that the Hans Coler device uses the same phenomenon as the engine of Gary.

For more details and see animated diagrams sites <http://web.triton.net/edkl/pfeul/devices.htm>
<http://www.geocities.com/CapeCanaveral/Lab4810>
 and also
<http://www.keelynet.com/energy/gary.htm>

Josef Otto Geiger

Städtler Strasse 10 D-8540 Schwabach, Germany

He obtained a European patent on 23/06/82 under No. 0 054 081.

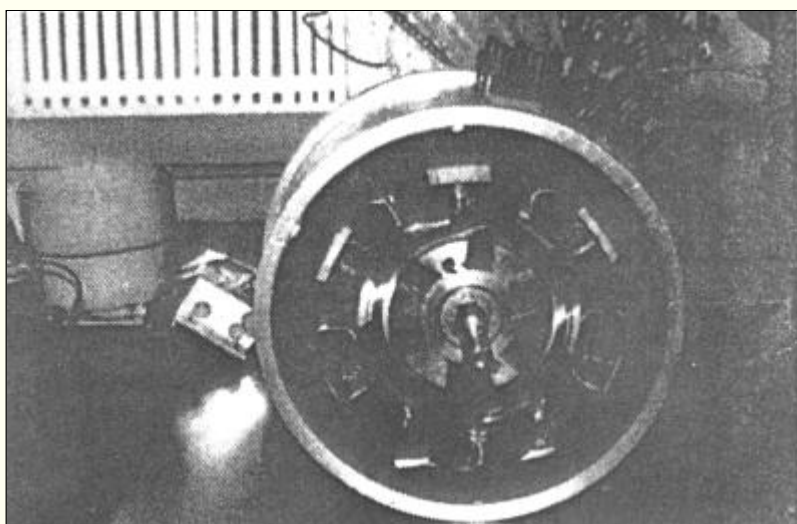
Here is what was written [in Baruch John La Montagne](#) of 15/01/1984:

"... It was more this time (compared with the device Butikofer) a machine that produces more heat energy than it receives electrical energy, but a kind of paradox (apparent) style perpetual motion generator produces more energy than it consumes.

The three scientists conducting the case, Geiger, Hartmann and Ziegfeld established in a small Bavarian town near Nuremberg (Editor's note: GESIG Energie Technik Nürnbergerstr 6 Postfach 1323 D-8540 Schwabach)> had substantiated their patent abundant theoretical schemes. In fact, they had already made at that time experimental models that showed the existence of a gain in

electricity output. As long as this gain there, improving performance was a matter of calculation and patience.

The engine Geiger



It was an engine cage very similar to electric motors known, but using an internal layout very special.

From model to model it has come to a motor-generator type, two feet long and twenty feet wide and, industrialized mass is expected to cost about 30,000 F, but that probably will cost more later much less.

In the early days of its operation, this engine type (it can indefinitely increase its size in fact) consumed 300 watts and 3.2 kilowatts restored, eleven times better. Then gradually improved performance, eighteen or twenty times. Quickly our researchers decided to take some practical applications and engine, compact was placed on a scooter. (see Kruger moped in our case Cold Fusion and Plasma). Simultaneously, the trio looked for industrial support and funds needed to start producing engines in aluminum casing, internal double cage with a large number of cobalt magnets of the type commonly employed in the nuclear industry.

Besides the fact that prototypes unit is very expensive, we quickly realized that we could not leave the bolting device, because it would render the soul by taking turns. It was therefore considered an electronic control, also expensive, try to find sponsors, while fighting against prying and trying to attract industry.

Finally they reached the engine quantum models whose achievements provide 25 kilowatts to the 600 watts needed to start. They étyèrent in their June 1983 European patent by a U.S. patent. Knowing how the U.S. administration is punctilious about his award, we understand how the case is serious.

Since then, another team (Editor's note: unknown),> took over a defining element rotor core issue 5 kilowatts. Simply mount two, three or four on the same tree to get a compact engine with a power of 20 kilowatts and 70 cm long, 33 diameter, weighing 120 kg. The development required an

electronically controlled and it was difficult to obtain cobalt magnets with identical characteristics.

So the German team was resigned to playing the waiting position and not to launch entry on the sale of quantum engines for propulsion, but to simply fall back on a more sophisticated variant of the method Butikofer : heat production. The oil and energy producers are less inclined to steal the invention, it is a simple heater.

Since spring 1984, the motor-generator quantum wisely is locked in a closet that looks like a small refrigerator. The generator, only 2 kilowatts, is in a cabinet 80 inches high by 50 wide and as deep. Il tourne plus lentement, ne fait pas de bruit, pèse 8 kg et fournit une énergie gratuite. Mais l'équipe allemande n'en travaille pas moins toujours sur les moteurs quantiques destinés à la propulsion, espérant que la vente des chauffe-eau lui permettra de se payer les régulateurs électroniques nécessaires au démarrage de cette seconde production.

Comme de bien entendu, ledit brevet ne passa pas inaperçu et dès septembre, des spécialistes de la NASA faisaient le déplacement en Allemagne et visitaient le laboratoire du trio pendant que plusieurs grandes firmes Siemens, Bauknecht et la japonaise Hitachi semblaient s'intéresser également à la production. (.NDLR : Quant'Homme a écrit en 1995 à ces firmes - aucune réponse en 1999)

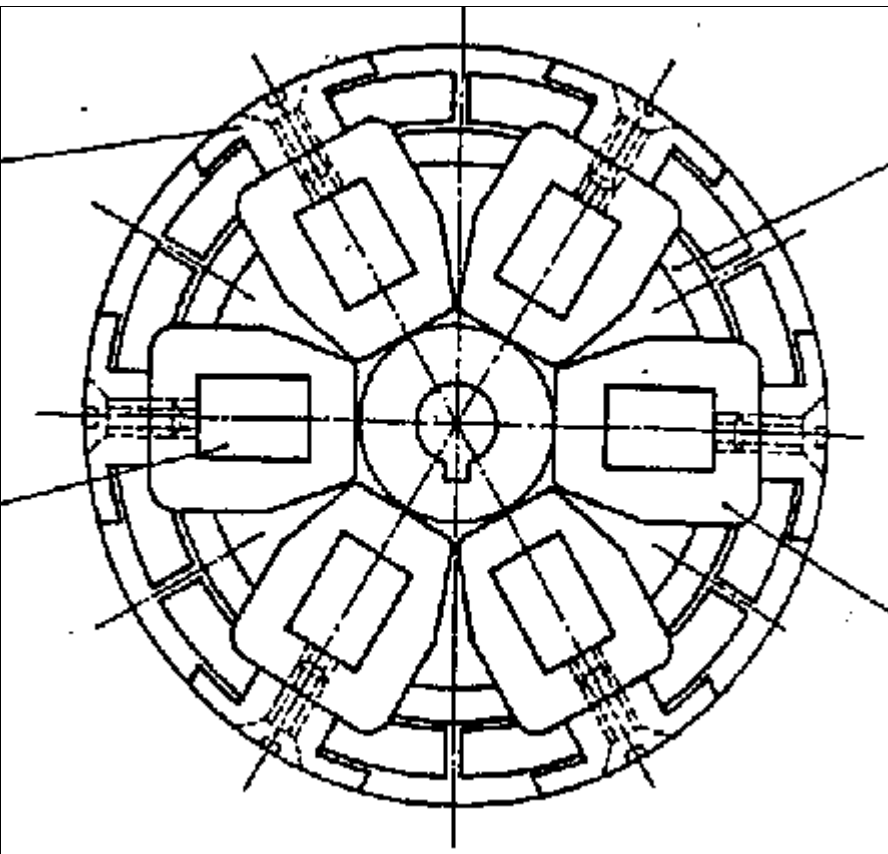
En 1984, tandis que les chercheurs avaient décidé de réaliser un nouveau véhicule expérimental pour le soumettre aux fins de test objectif à un organisme scientifiquement et universellement reconnu qui pourrait être le Polytechnicum de Zurich, on dit que les Américains auraient (mais le conditionnel est là plutôt une précaution verbale) réalisé un avion comportant une version plus puissante du moteur-générateur...

...D'ores et déjà, il semble que des pressions - notamment émanant des pétroliers - s'exercent sur les pouvoirs publics allemands pour ralentir l'exploitation du procédé. Mais il semble difficile, maintenant que des scientifiques ont échangé leurs idées sur la question et qu'en France même des expérimentations ont eu lieu d'arrêter le mouvement. (NDLR : Jean Baruch voulait peut-être parler des travaux du Pr René Louis Vallée et de la SEPED ?). "

Le Moteur-Générateur-Rotatif est un appareil à structure compacte avec des Triodes Thyristors de Triacs à impulsions destinés à faciliter le montage pour un rendement électrique élevé. Toutes les pièces de la structure ont des formes simples et elles peuvent toutes être utilisées aussi bien radialement qu'axialement.

Au stade actuel de la technique, l'énergie potentielle magnétique, permanente se laisse mieux diriger - jusqu'à une certaine valeur - que l'énergie électromagnétique. Le moteur permet d'obtenir une économie d'énergie importante due à la transformation de l'énergie mécanique en énergie électrique.

Ce moteur-générateur rotatif à structure monobloc peut être conçu à différentes échelles. Suivant le rendement souhaité, on peut utiliser des aimants permanents (jusqu'à 2500 watts) et des électro-aimants branchés de façon spéciale sur le rotor. Pour obtenir une utilisation optimale, soit par la mise en œuvre d'électro-aimants, soit par la mise en place d'aimants permanents, il faudra bien choisir le support de rendement. La charge ne doit pas dépasser l'énergie potentielle dans les électroaimants.



Ce générateur est équipé de 3 stators radiaux et 6 stators axiaux. Les stators peuvent être bobinés à l'extérieur de la cage, soit avec des bobines-cages soit avec un système d'enroulement sur armature à utiliser séparément dans le procédé de branchement. Trois rotors assurent les fonctions radiales et axiales.

GRAY Edwin G. Vincent
Los Angeles (CA)

Gray, ingénieur autodidacte est issu d'une famille nombreuse et pauvre. Il a quitté l'école à 14 ans, et a donc manqué de l'enseignement traditionnel (le Dr Chalfin, dit que c'est justement ce manque de connaissances traditionnelles qui lui a permis de réussir). Il a toujours été fasciné par les moteurs. Tout jeune, il bricolait avec des aimants et de l'électricité.

En 1961 il fit ses premiers essais : le premier moteur fut vite cassé, le second marcha une heure et demi. Le troisième, qui fonctionna 32 jours, était relié à des équipements d'essais et à des systèmes de transmissions. C'est d'après ce moteur, une fois démonté et examiné que les rapports ont été rédigés.

A quinze ans, Gray sert dans l'armée jusqu'à ce qu'on découvre son âge réel. L'armée ne lui en a pas tenu rigueur et il a pu fréquenter une de ses écoles d'ingénieurs. Ensuite, après Pearl Harbor, il s'est réengagé dans la Navy où il a servi trois ans dans la zone Pacifique. Revenu à la vie civile, il a travaillé dans la mécanique.

Trois aspects importants concernant l'électricité fascinaient Gray : le fait qu'un condensateur puisse accumuler une charge électrique et la décharger chaque fois qu'on en a besoin, le fait de pouvoir envoyer des impulsions électriques, et ensuite les ramener, et le fait que les éclairs paraissent plus efficaces près de la terre, lorsque l'atmosphère est plus chaude. Il était

passionné par l'étude des orages.

Un jour, il reçut une secousse en enlevant un condensateur de son établi et il en fut très préoccupé. Puis il observa les employés qui essayaient les premiers appareils radar sur la rivière Potomac. L'un d'eux lui expliqua le processus comme étant un battement et un rebondissement de pulsation.

En partant des conclusions de Tesla sur le fait que des gradients de tension à très haut voltage peuvent extraire l'énergie d'un champ environnant, ce qui explique la grande charge d'énergie des éclairs (dans un éclair il ya 90 % d'énergie du vide et 10 % de décharges électriques des nuages, dit le Dr Nieper), Gray a conçu un moteur qui est basé sur une alimentation de décharges de condensateurs au lieu de celles du champ électrique habituel.

Son moteur a une efficacité de 600%, il donne six fois plus d'énergie qu'il ne lui en faut pour marcher. Il pourrait être une source d'énergie bon marché pour les pays en voie de développement. Il peut être adapté à des usages spécifiques et répondre à tous les besoins industriels, agricoles, de transport ou ménagers, de la tondeuse à gazon aux avions et bateaux. Il est possible de construire le moteur dans un atelier équipé d'une fraiseuse et d'un tour, le reste, cylindre, électroaimants et divers articles pouvant s'acheter au magasin de fournitures automobile.

Après avoir réfléchi 22 ans à son moteur, en 1973, il fonda sa propre compagnie *EvGray Enterprises* pour éviter de se faire " liquider " par quelque géant industriel. Il a subi les tracasseries officielles, le mépris des scientifiques et des industriels, et n'a pas eu de financement public alors que pour d'autres, des moyens financiers publics importants sont pourtant dégagés. Ainsi, le gouvernement fédéral a contribué à hauteur de \$23 millions au développement de nouveaux moteurs ; la compagnie General Motors a investi à elle seule \$36 millions en 95 et Ford \$20 millions ; le sénateur John V. Tunney a proposé un texte de loi pour développer un moteur non polluant (\$900 millions sur trois ans de *Highway Trust Fund*).

Gray, lui, a trouvé la réponse grâce à son maigre investissement de \$1,1 millions sur douze ans provenant des 200 citoyens qui lui ont fait confiance.

Des spécialistes lui ont offert leur aide. Parmi eux RB Hackenberger, ingénieur diplômé de Northeastern University et senior de l'Institut des Ingénieurs en Electronique qui a travaillé chez Sony, Sylvania Electronics et a été conseiller pour la Navy. Des spécialistes ont rejoint Gray : Arthur M. Lange, vice-président qui s'occupe des relations publiques, après avoir travaillé pour Ford et General Motors, George C. Demos chargé de la commercialisation, qui a travaillé pour Control Data, RCA et dirige sa propre société, Fritz Lens, ingénieur en mécanique. Deux autres scientifiques éminents, les Drs Norm Chalfin et Gene Wester de Caltech ont évalué le moteur de Gray à sa juste valeur. L'homme de loi chargé du brevet de Gray, le Dr Gerald Rice, présenta le moteur aux actionnaires comme la preuve d'une nouvelle énergie.

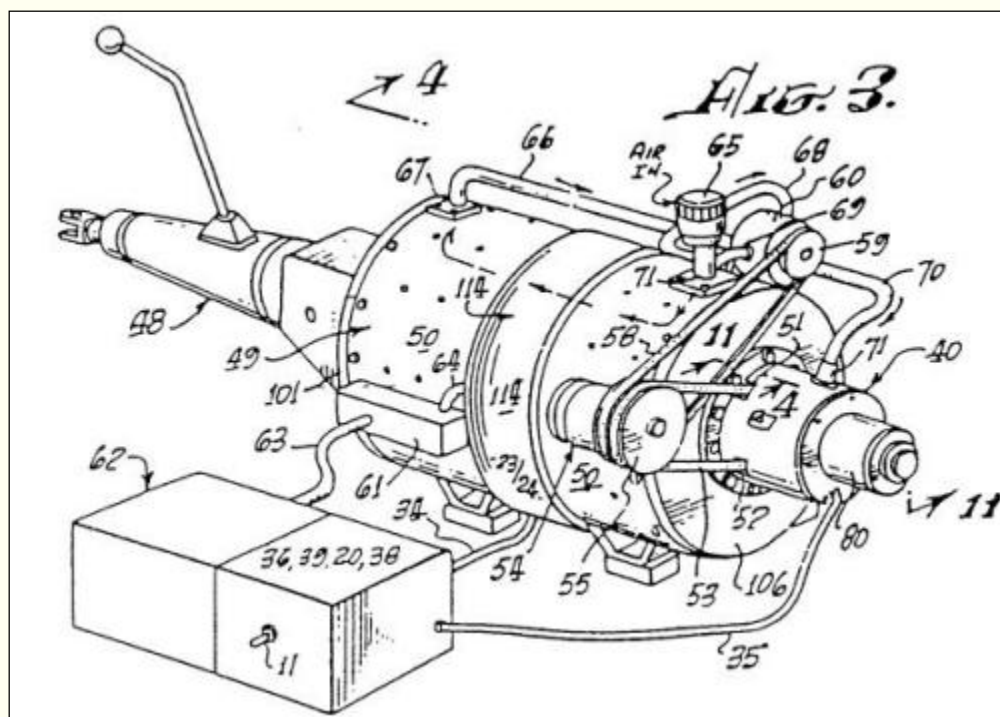
Plusieurs organismes officiels se sont intéressés au moteur EMA dont l'EPA dirigée alors par Johns Brogan (qui voit passer chaque semaine une vingtaine de propositions alternatives de moteurs considérées comme des machines à mouvement perpétuel), le Bureau des Ressources en Air (qui lui a accordé l'autorisation de prouver ses dires en montant le EMA dans des véhicules d'essais et le Département des transports.

Des membres du congrès ont aussi été intéressés : Barry Goldwater Jr, Edward R. Royball, Del Clawson et James C Corman, ainsi que les sénateurs Alan Cranston, Alfred E. Alquist, et Nicholas C. Petris.

Lorsque Ronald Reagan était gouverneur de Californie, il a décerné une récompense à Gray et à sa femme Evelyn. En Janvier 1976, l'*Association of Patent Lawyers* de Los Angeles, le déclara " Inventeur de l'année ".

La compagnie projette d'accorder, pour le monde entier, des licences de fabrication sur le brevet US 3890548 *Pulsed Capacitor Discharge Electric Engine*

Moteur EMA de Gray



Gray avait observé que l'énergie de l'éclair peut bien atteindre 10 fois celle de la décharge, de type condensateur. Aujourd'hui, on pense encore que de très hauts gradients de tension (augmentation de voltage ou chutes soudaines) enlèvent de l'énergie au champ de tachyons et que cette énergie est emportée dans le vortex de la forte chute de tension de la décharge. Gray a certainement découvert une clé pour comprendre la foudre en boule, et il résoudrait de nombreux problèmes de chaleur dans l'industrie.

En 1973, lorsque le brevet a été déposé on ne croyait pas qu'un moteur puisse dépasser le rendement de 100 %, (les experts l'avaient classé dans les machines à mouvement perpétuel). Ce sont les axiomes de Nieper qui servent de base à l'explication du principe de ce moteur, à savoir que toute accélération naturelle provient d'une seule cause, l'interception du champ de tachyons.

Le moteur dévoilé au printemps 1973, basé sur un principe de transformation électromagnétique est très silencieux. Il n'a pas besoin de combustible fossile, ne produit pas

de déchets et recycle sa propre énergie. Sa taille, son poids et sa puissance peuvent se comparer aux moteurs à combustion de taille et poids similaires et aux turbines actuels dont il reproduit les caractéristiques de couple et d'énergie.

Lors d'une démonstration, peut-être aussi importante que celle où Edison alluma en 1877 une lampe qui brûla plus d'une journée, Fritz Lens mit en marche le changeur de tension, et un voltmètre indiqua 3000 volts. Gray tourna un commutateur, et un bruit d'explosion se produisit. L'aimant du dessus s'envola violemment et Richard Hackenberger le rattrapa à mains nues, prouvant que Gray se servait d'une forme d'énergie froide, différente du courant électrique.

Le Dr Chalfin homme de loi s'occupant des brevets du Jet Propulsion Laboratory de Caltech à Pasadena dit que ce système se sert de l'énergie pendant une fraction de milliseconde, et que l'énergie non utilisée est ramenée en une seconde à la batterie pour être à nouveau utilisée. Au moment de la décharge rapide du condensateur, le courant Maxwellien peut extraire de la batterie plus que ce qu'elle contient. Lorsque le repère des 100 % est dépassé, tout le système devient plus froid que la température ambiante, c'est une caractéristique que l'on trouve aussi dans d'autres convertisseurs, comme chez Seike et Newman.

Seules trois surfaces sont en contact dans le moteur de Gray ce qui réduit les frictions de façon spectaculaire, mais il est néanmoins relativement encombrant et lourd et son principal problème est la perte d'énergie aux éclateurs, et l'usure des bornes.

La seule source extérieure d'énergie vient de 4 batteries de 6 volts, batteries légères, de qualité (McCulloch aux USA) dont deux servent de réserve. Elles n'ont aucun besoin de recharge et durent aussi longtemps que n'importe quelle bonne batterie classique. Les batteries sont reliées par un transformateur à une série de condensateurs - clés de l'invention de Gray. Le tout connecté à 2 électroaimants de 679 grammes chacun.

On fournit au moteur équipé d'une bobine relativement classique de violentes décharges provenant de condensateurs au lieu du champ électrique auquel on a recours généralement. Gray disait : " >Si vous essayez de faire marcher ces aimants avec le "jus" de cette batterie, vous allez alors la décharger en 30 minutes, et les aimants vont devenir extrêmement chauds."

Le courant venant de la section à haut voltage est envoyé dans un système de circuits électriques afin de produire une série de pics d'énergie à haut voltage. Ces pics sont ensuite transférés vers une petite unité de contrôle qui, à son tour fait fonctionner l'élément moteur majeur. L'élément de contrôle agit comme un distributeur de moteur classique, il régularise les pics, détermine leur polarité (nord ou sud) et envoie leur énergie vers des électroaimants sélectionnés dans l'élément principal.

Les électroaimants sont placés à la fois sur le rotor et le stator d'un gros moteur. L'attraction et la répulsion entre les deux jeux d'aimants fait fonctionner le moteur et lui donne sa puissance. Pendant ce temps, le système recyclage/régénération recharge les batteries avec des impulsions de 60 à 120 ampères. Le vide magnétique créé dans le cylindre supprime littéralement la pression des paliers terminaux et permet au rotor de flotter avec le cylindre qui est le point clé du contrôle des frictions.

Afin d'empêcher la condensation dans le cylindre principal, il faut garder une pression d'air de 216 grammes. Cet air est ensuite dirigé vers le programmeur.

Le moteur de Gray avec un rendement de plus de 100 %, et même de 420 % pourrait apporter une solution au problème de Détroit, grâce au développement des véhicules électriques, ce que confirme la note 8 sur 10 aussi bien pour l'intérêt de l'appareil même que pour son intérêt commercial que lui donne l'Institut pour une nouvelle énergie (INE). De plus, le moteur de Gray ne serait pas plus cher qu'un moteur classique et son coût de maintenance serait particulièrement réduit (la prochaine version du moteur étant sans alternateur ni pompe à air - remplacée par des ailettes sur le rotor).

Autres moteurs évoquant celui de Gray :

celui, léger, à haut rendement de la compagnie japonaise Kure Tekko qui profite aussi du gradient élevé d'une tension en extinction et nécessite moins de batteries. Il sera produit à titre d'essai par un fabricant qui fournit aussi les automobiles Mazda.

celui de Vogel un allemand qui a découvert dans la revue *The National Exchange* un article au sujet de Edwin V. Gray, et encore celui de Lameyer, un inventeur américain qui a fabriqué à la même époque que Vogel un modèle suivant un principe similaire à celui de Gray.



[Suite 2/2](#)



[Retour au Menu](#)



[Back to Overview](#)



[Back to Home](#)



ENERGY - SOLUTIONS TO PRODUCE WITHOUT DESTROYING THE ENVIRONMENT

"There is no crisis of Energy, but simply a crisis of Ignorance"
B. Fuller

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VARIOUS SYSTEMS TO AIR, WATER, HEAT, SOUND

A FEW WORDS ON THE sonoluminescence SOUND CAN LEAD TO MELT IN A BUBBLE?

Page created August 10, 1999 --



[Back to menu](#)

[Access to search engine](#)

Since the explosion of the hydrogen bomb in 1952, scientists have always thought the harness thermonuclear fusion as a source of energy peacefully, but that goal has proved elusive inexorably. Now, however, it seems that a new and different technique would give them a chance to succeed. Already in the 30s, the German physicists have discovered that very strong sound waves vibrating at a frequency determined, explosive in a liquid filled with tiny bubbles made them oscillate, collapse and emit flashes of light. In the decades following the discovery of sonoluminescence, physicists have occasionally experimented with this phenomenon, but it is only in recent years as its most stunning features have emerged.

Pauwels and Bergier, in "The Morning of Magicians" wrote: In 1728, Father Castel said: "If we took away the weight of the world, it would deprive the same time light. Moreover, light and sound and all other sensible qualities are a result and as a result of mechanics and therefore the weight of natural bodies that are more or less light or sound, as they have more weight and elasticity. "

More recently, Puttermann said: Imagine yourself on a rollercoaster. First, you go slowly, painfully long coast. Once on top, your car falls like a stone, accelerating more and more to the bottom of the slope, where the deceleration you cup your seat. It's the same feeling you would have if you ride a bubble of trapped air vibrating in water, except that the fall would be

a supersonic speed and once reached the bottom, you would be crushed in your seat by a force equivalent to 1,000 billion times your own weight. Obviously your stomach would not only respond to such a ride. As for the bubble, it responds to this extraordinary strength in generating a tiny fraction of a second, a flash of light.

Six laboratories, recent experiments suggest that a mysterious phenomenon called sonoluminescence may reach the gas trapped in a tiny bubble temperature of 1.8 million degrees F, and even more - enough, in principle, lead to the merger. Sonoluminescence is to bombard microscopic bubbles with intense sound waves, which gives the possibility to convert lowercase smelters.

If the merger is successful, we can expect a bubble produces a radiation of neutrons, nuclear particles generated by the thermonuclear reaction. So far, the laboratories working on sonoluminescence have failed to detect any neutrons, but other signs show that the project is still hopeful.

Other recent interest through MCEberlein (*Physical Review Letters* No. 76 1996) in particular. The journal Nature was not the only media to refer to the Casimir force and ZPE and suggests that even now there is really a source of energy from a vacuum mysterious and deserves our full attention. In fact, a bubble expanding and shrinking at about 25 kHz emits light at the speed of sound pulses.

The opinion of Harold Aspden: "For my part, the emphasis on the Casimir force is not an adequate solution to this mystery. I think that the Casimir forces reflect the activity underlying energy in the environment Field microcosm, but I can relate this to energy production. This activity is for me the sound of the ether, noise that exists only as the quivering motion of the tides ... The light pulse sonoluminescence lasts less than 50 picoseconds and involves the sudden release of energy concentrated on the tiny sources of high temperature. It is therefore necessary that this is an electric effect. As I explained several phenomena abnormal energy through my theory of spin vacuum, it is logical to interpret this as sonoluminescence. This theory allows me to explain why the energy of the ether is propagated by the organization of a direct electric field radiating from a central point or spin axis aligned with the best geometry of the preferred direction of spin in the local area. Incidentally, the magnetic anisotropy of empty indicating that there is a preferred direction of spin in ether was discovered by Yu A. Baurov and others (*Physic Letters* No. 162, 1992). Today Baurov announces that it has built a power generator operating with the vacuum energy and produce power for on-unit of 0.5 kW. (see RQM).

In the case of sonoluminescence in water, each bubble provides a focal point in the radial compression when water under pressure pulsed converges to this point. The water is partially dissociated into positive hydronium ions and negative hydroxyl ions (low mass). Therefore the pressure pulse moves the negative ions toward the center of the bubble of air at a speed faster than the slower positive ions. Therein lies the establishment of the radiating electric field, and while it responds by whirling ether to create its own electric displacement compensator, but due to a deadlock condition phase dominates the system of energy, it requires forces that increase the energy stored by the displacement of ionic charge. Indeed, for every unit of energy supplied to the system by the sonic pressure, another unit is provided by the spin state of the ether that reacts.

Aspden as Puthoff were very surprised to learn that the English physicist Lord Rayberghavait

fact, in 1917, work on the bubble, explaining that they were the cause of degeneration of the propellers.

Aspden Puthoff added that communicate directly to Eugene (Antonov!) Work on sonoluminescence. He said: "I think his team can contribute significantly to this field of research through her study on the influence of ultrasound on the water molecule with or without rare gases ..."

One more information: The CERN Courier June 1999 just published

Sonoluminescence is resolved?

Gas bubbles trapped in a liquid excited by sound waves expand and collapse, emitting a flash of light - a phenomenon known as sonoluminescence. Typically, a bubble can reach 50 microns before collapse, usually in 50 μ s to a range from less than 1, but remains stable.

This phenomenon has never been explained fully, but a team of scientists from Harvard, Marburg, Germany and Twente in the Netherlands now offers a model to explain the stability of the bubble and light emission.

In that this new model offers include the proposal that the temperature of the bubble depends on its radius must be taken into account the low emittance of weakly ionized noble gas inside the bubble (experiments Recent studies have shown that all molecules other than rare gases diffuse through the bubble).

The team suggested that light is emitted by gas ionized radiation (thermal bremsstrahlung) and the recombination of ions inside the bubble.

Editor CERN Courier: Gordon Fraser

CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

<http://www.cerncourier.com/>

See also the article in the journal Fusion No. 57 of September-October 1995 and entitled

"The sonoluminescence ... it's crazy!"



[Back to menu](#)



[Back to Overview](#)



Back to Home



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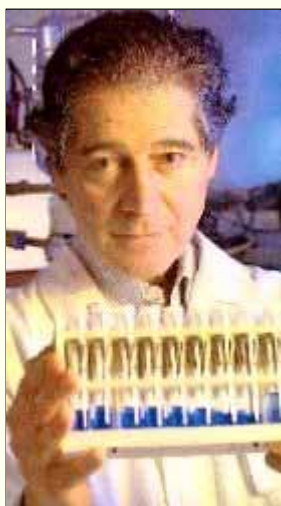
Page created August 10, 1999 - Amended January 16, 2002



[Back to menu](#)

[Access to search engine](#)

Jacques Benveniste



Benveniste has been considered one of the French biologists most respected until he publishes in 1988 the result of his work which angered the scientific community because they suggested that water had memory. Ideas captured by homeopaths who found support for their theories of high potency drugs.

With his team from INSERM and twelve researchers from three laboratories: Italian, Canadian and Israeli, they published their work on the degranulation of human basophils induced by

very high dilutions of anti-serum anti-IgE. These basophils have the characteristic of "degranulate" when in the presence of an allergen. This is precisely dégranulation caused by activation of serum anti-IgE. In their experiments, they discovered that diluting the serum several times to the point that there was no more the product molecule in solution, they still got the degranulation. (As of September 94, Hal Puthoff had attended in Stockholm at one of these experiments, the source DVS).

Among the possible explanations for the phenomenon, Giuliano Preparata and Emilio del Giudice, Italian physicists have suggested that Benveniste was a method of storing magnetic water.

To test this hypothesis, Benveniste explained his high dilutions of a magnet, you would like to erase a tape. The water has actually "lost memory", since after this treatment, there have been more effective to dilute the substance. Moreover, assuming that the famous memories of the molecule was electromagnetic in nature, a wire and a transistor should be able to transmit: this was the beginning of transmission experiments in 1992. The team devised a small amplifier for direct transfer molecular information of acetylcholine in water.

Firstly, several tubes of pure water (controls) were brought into contact with a coil sensitive to changes in magnetic fields. It records the fingerprint electromagnetic, amplifies it and if everything actually works as expected, sends it to other tubes of pure water at the other end of the system. Here, the signal is no physical contact intended to be passed through the coil. Then, water saturated with the magnetic field of acetylcholine is injected into a rat heart and cause the expected effects of changes in flow and / or number of pulses.

Since 1992, the experiment was repeated about two thousand times and has ensured that it was indeed an electromagnetic signal (the tube control water injected in the same manner which has no effect on the hearts of rats).

According to Giudice and Preparata, physicists who do not believe the memory of water struggling to understand, because unlike the memory of the tapes, they think that each molecular configuration of water vibrates so much that the 'we can write something there. But order is not to consider the battalion tidy, but the dance where each molecule, as each person's place and moves with the same movement as other stage set and not chaotic.

The signal would be electromagnetic in nature and its specific electromagnetic frequencies can not communicate with the electromagnetic field corésonne with them as the couple radio transceiver. The water then transmit this information electromagnetics, and could amplify and maintain the "message" of an electromagnetic molecule and return it.

A campaign of denigration of the work of Benveniste followed the announcement of results. In 1994, Michael Schiff in his book "A Case of Censorship in the Science Case for the memory of water" ed. Albin Michel in fact an accurate description.

Most recently, 16.09.1998, Excelsior editor of Life and Science has been convicted of defaming Benveniste wrote in its issue of August 1997 that "the American magician James Randi has many trophies on the wall to be unmasked methods of cheating by Uri Geller, and fraud in the memory of water" (in the April issue).

Science and Life could not produce any evidence that could establish its good faith. If

Charpak and Jacob had the slightest evidence of fraud, and Life Sciences would have certainly produced in court.

The *Times* of London in its issue of 09/09/8 had echoed the same statement attributed to James Randi has issued a corrigendum on 25/09/98.

In a letter mailed March 98 to its newsgroup on the Internet, Randi had denied making any statement about the fraud of the memory of water "If these two Nobel laureates (in a statement to Le Monde in January 1997) believe that it is a fraud, I do not agree."

See this article about a June issue of The Research and Benveniste in response to the September and also <http://www.digibio.com>. See also Frontiers Science, his magazine and his videos.

The molecules can they communicate with each other by exchanging information without being in physical contact?

So says the French biologist Jacques Benveniste but his peers are still skeptical.

In mid-March 1999 he reported on the latest research from his laboratory "*Digital Biology*" near Paris to a large audience of scientists meeting at the Conference Center of *Pippard* Cavendish Laboratory of Physics, University of Cambridge. Among them Andrew Huxley, Nobel laureate and former President of the *Royal Society*, and Professor Brian Josephson also Nobel Prize.

Benveniste initially asked some questions seem childish: if the molecules could speak what would they sound, and more specifically can we lend an ear to listen to their conversations, record them and then bring it back? For Benveniste answer is yes.

Active molecules such as adrenaline, nicotine and caffeine, signatures of viruses and bacteria can be recorded, digitized with a computer sound card. And by pressing a button, you can make these signals travel across the globe through Internet. According to Benveniste, can trigger biological systems far from their molecules activated by simply passing records. For example adrenaline, he did not believe that the biochemical events which include contracting the vessels are simply due to random collisions between molecules and their receptors epinephrine (commonly accepted theory) because it would then have more time to be angry.

Benveniste gives a fairly innocuous analogy with music. Two vibrating strings together on similar frequencies produce a beat (*beat*). The length of the beat increases when the two frequencies approach one another and when they are the same beat disappears. Thus the musicians tuning their instruments and he explains his theory of water memory. All molecules are made of atoms continuously vibrate and emit a very complex infrared radiation (detected for years and provide scientists with an essential part of the armament of methods for identifying molecules).

However, because of the complexity of their infrared vibrations, molecules also produce beat frequencies lower. It is found that they are in the range audible to humans (20 to 20,000 Hertz), and are specific for each molecule. Thus they also emit frequencies in the range of the human voice and it is this signal that Benveniste detects and records.

If the molecules can emit, then they may receive. The issuance of a specific kind of molecules

will be captured by another bears a molecular structure in line to receive it. Benveniste called co-correspondence and resonance that says it works like a radio: to set different: different sounds.

This is how Benveniste asserts that organic molecules are able to communicate at the speed of light with their own corresponding molecule and not another. Therefore tiny changes in the structure of a molecule can profoundly affect their biological effect. Not that these tiny structural changes that are poorly fitted with its biological receptor as in the classical approach. The changes of tune the molecule from its receptor. Moreover, like radios and receivers, the molecules need not be close to the communication sets.

The role of water in all this? The molecule is surrounded by water on all sides, a single protein molecule has around her 10,000 molecules of water are all agents that relay and amplify the biological signal from the original molecule.

It's like a CD by itself can not give her, but who has the means to create, engraved on its surface. To hear the sound must pass through an electronic amplifier. Like the singer on the CD is there as a memory, water stores and thus amplifies the signals that have been dissolved to cease to exist. It is not necessary that the molecules are there, but only their imprint on the solution in which they are dissolved. And that unrest which is memory.

What looks like its molecules. Didier Guillonnet, Benveniste's colleague says we do not yet know enough to recognize a pattern. A recording of caffeine molecule example gives a spectrum which resembles noise. However, when one returns to the recording on a biological system that is sensitive it reacts. We have sent the signal of caffeine on the other side of the planet by traditional telecommunications, and there is still an effect produced, measured in living tissue.

Another example: the signal from heparin (system component of blood clotting) that slows the clotting when transmitted by e-mail between Chicago (USA), Clamart, France. It is therefore possible to transfer the action of drugs through communication technology standard. (Internet sources)

Masaru Emoto (Dr. in alternative medicine)



Dr. Masaru Emoto was born in Yokohama in July 1943, he graduated in International Relations from the Humanities section of the University of that city. In 1986, he founded IHM General Research Institute and represents HADO HMI's International Fellowship. (HADO Kyoikusha Ltd.)

Among his numerous works he published "Prelude to the age HADO"

Dr. Emoto, a graduate naturopathic since 1992, building on the work of Professor Lorenzen has demonstrated through the analysis of magnetic resonance (MRA) as mysterious properties of water instructive.

"The work of Dr. Emoto will not only assess the purity of various tap waters, lakes, springs and *rain*, but also confirm the" memory of water ". They can see the effects different energies of water (exterior and interior as we are made to 70%), best known (electromagnetic radiation,

music, etc..) to the most subtle energy (such as words, shapes and thoughts!). His work confirms that water reacts to all information, positively or negatively. Therefore Emoto subtitled his book: "The message of water invites us to watch us." (Michel Parra Alternatura)

The technique of Dr. Emoto is to freeze the water and photograph its crystals. Distilled water from a bottle placed between the speakers lets see, when frozen crystals of very different music depending on which it was submitted. With Mozart, Bach or Beethoven, the crystals are beautiful and have a hexagonal symmetry while after the "heavy metal", there is no hexagon.

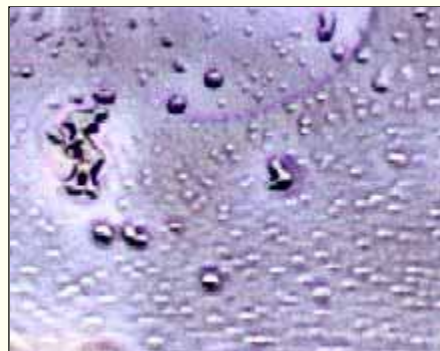
We understand the attraction that we can (as humans) have to some music because our body water reacts directly to these harmonies. And humans are not the only one to do as shown in many studies on plants and animals.

Dr. Emoto confirms that "all is energy" as Einstein said. In addition to electromagnetic radiation, words, feelings, words and even thoughts affect water. The words and thoughts lead to negative crystals dissonant, while "thank you" or "Love" regardless of the language are beautiful images.

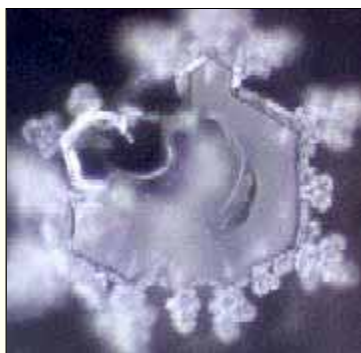
The field of research opened by these works seem "overwhelming, dizzying, intoxicating" as written by Jean-Pierre Lentin.



Crystal water obtained after offering a prayer



Shimane (Japan) before the earthquake



Immediately after the earthquake

Dr. Emoto's books already published: Dr. Masaru Emoto's "Messages from Water" Volumes 1 and 2

Other publications: The Journal News Keys (No. 32) with a very interesting article by Jean-Pierre Lentin, Article abundantly illustrated with photos taken from Volume 1

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Dr. Masaru Emoto will give a lecture on "Messages from Water"

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Dr. Lorenzen

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Graduated in nutritional biochemistry and medicine, this world-renowned expert on *micro-technology cluster* has lectured in 42 states and 25 countries.

It showed that most cells of the human body possessed a sort of skeleton, cytomatrix or matrix of thousands of proteins in helical. These very complex channels are not confined only to the cell, but will its nucleus to other cells thereby ensuring the relationship across the membrane. They convey what we now consider data at very high frequency. The observation

of the protein reveals the presence of concentric rings of water surrounding the entire length. There may be two, three, even up to 9 rings. Each has a different function in the transfer of electric information. The density of water in helical proteins is lower than normal water. Also this water carries much more information than electric water standard because it contains small clusters. They are the ones that promote the passage of this protein and which is therefore a chance actually becomes a system of transfer of information much better than optical fibers. Gilbert Ling of the University of Pennsylvania, Ivan Cameron of the University of Texas and James Clegg of the University of Berkeley have also found that the reactions that occur in water of cytoplasm are not due to chance.

If we place the center of a protein of this type of structured water, we find that this matrix conveys informational very fast waves, whose frequency is much higher than those of radio or microwave is estimated by Herbert Froelich of University of London, to 10^{11} Hertz. This information carries a movement back and forth in the cell systems which can transmit only if the water they contain has a specific structure. Each kind of cell contains 4 configurations main effect of water forming the basic elements of its operation.

In Japan, Dr. Kateyama noted that the new ones - were born with a highly structured cell water and mobile whose movement back and forth very quickly. It is obvious that this speed promotes normal transport of oxygen and nutrients, and waste disposal - carbon dioxide and other toxic elements. It is also the opinion of Dr. Rodbell, Nobel Prize in Medicine. Researchers have discovered that the structure of water changes with age, weathering. Instead of being organized into small clusters flowing freely, it was increasingly linked to other cells, thus less able to provide nutrients and remove waste. With age goes up gradually a process of dehydration. According to Dr. Kateyama, 60 years, almost three quarters of the water in the blood have really disappeared. If these proteins are no longer surrounded by water, they can neither run nor pass information correctly.

Dr. Lorenzen has discovered a method that recreates the cell water identical to that of the newborn: the product resulting therefrom is *the Aqua Resonance*. Added to distilled water, it provides a biological solution that speeds the exchange of information. According to Dr. Kenneth Singleton Progressive Medical Associates of Riverdale, Maryland, use the Aqua Resonance provides exceptional results for conditions ranging from chronic fatigue to AIDS. He adds that this healing power is so strong that a bottle of this concentrated water has even triggered a metal detector in an airport!

Hexagonal clusters of the water like those water called miraculous, like that of Lourdes. He intends to send a bottle to Dr. Nieper for testing on himself and on his patients.

PLOCHER Roland

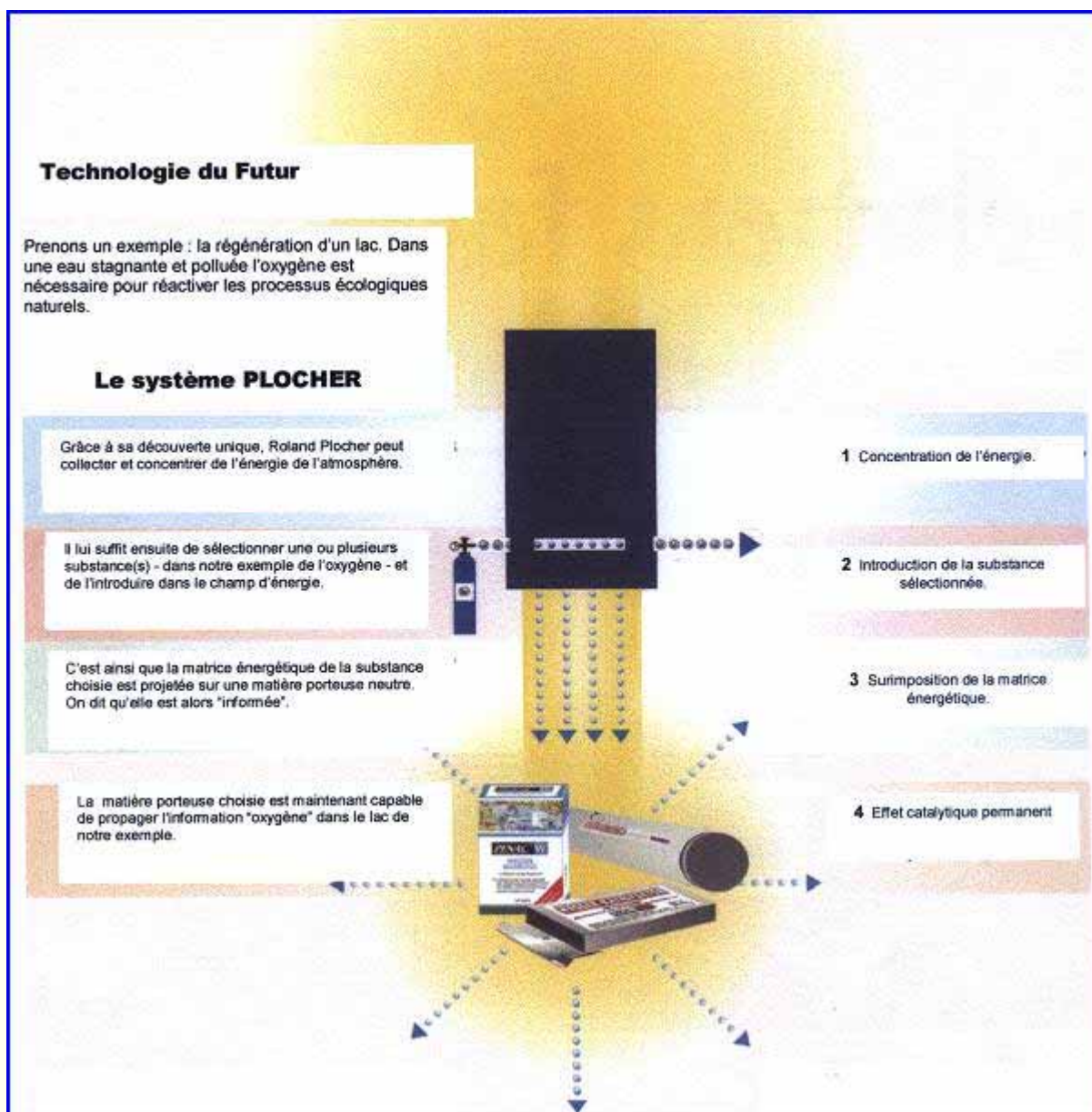


In Germany in the early 80s that, as a result of health problems cured by therapy unconventional Roland Plocher, a mechanic by profession, became interested in energy-called "free". He began cautiously but conscientiously studying this subject, based on serious results of experiments. For him, ethical responsibility is a major issue, and its goal is to restore order and harmony of creation when they were disturbed. The preservation or rescue of the environment are priorities. Since 1983, his essays have never had adverse consequences and can only invite science to focus more on the laws and mysteries of the terrestrial creation.

His theories first aroused the skepticism of most scientists, but his method was soon to be known by the amazing success achieved in the regeneration of polluted lakes, overgrown with algae or dead, or by natural and effective solution it brings the problem of environmental damage posed by and smell the manure. Then, their attitude began to change. There are today no less than thirty theses on the effects of many products Plocher. They are marketed worldwide, the range goes from the plateau Penac-Kat to put on the domestic water pipes, through the powder, tissues and creams etc..)

Plocher draws on the work of renowned researchers like Nikola Tesla, Wilhelm Reich, Viktor Schauburger and Georges Lakhovsky. He may either own the quantum field fluctuations that penetrate space lepton matter by agreement harmonic, by organizing a resonant system, all matter will be carrying the selected information to departure.

Plocher created a device capable of capturing the energy carrier of cosmic creation and life and concentrate a beam in an appropriate resonator which can carry the "information" of a substance (of the oxygen for example) on a material called "surrogate" (quartz, wood, chalk, aluminum ...) which, added to the medium to be treated, acts as a catalyst in restoring the information gained by the process Plocher, causing regeneration vital processes by inducing reactions of the body that has been chosen to "inform" the matter.



Schematic Alain G.

See "basic scientific information on cosmic energy" in the preface of Dr. G. Birk of the 1993 edition of the book "the Plocher Energy System, Pulse to think differently" whose translation into French is transmitted by Alternatura, 50 rue de la Pierre Bleue Dietwiller 68,440. See also related sites Plocher:

<http://www.plocher.com/>

<http://www.penac.com> (in French)

ZDF German TV, made a report aired several times in many countries, including France, on ARTE (the first time in December 1993) entitled "An incredible story of water"

Dr. Wilhelm Reich

Wondering why living organisms could release more energy than the amount extracted from their food, he could solve this problem in the late 30s.

He had built a small box completely covered with a membrane made of a sheet metal conducts electricity. It had been shown that the air taken anywhere in this cage, where there was darkness, had a temperature higher than 4 ° part.

With his "orgone box", Reich had shown before Einstein in 1940, that certain "entities" included in the membrane, once it was electrically charged, extract energy from a field of space quite powerful.

Shaffranke in his speech at the congress in Hanover in 1980 said: "In December 1940, Reich wrote to Einstein, asking permission to show him her discovery. Einstein, at that time engaged in the Manhattan Project, gave him his agreement. He was Reich 13/01/1941 for 5 hours. When Reich described to him the inexplicable difference in temperature between the inner sides of his orgone accumulator, Einstein made the following comment: if this can be replicated, it will be a bomb in physics. Two weeks later, Reich himself brought with Einstein in Princeton, an accumulator. It was installed in the basement of the house, two thermometers showed a clear difference temperature. One of them was placed in a tube just above the orgone box, the other was suspended one meter in the basement. Within minutes, Einstein states that the assertions were correct Reich . Amazed, he made the exchange thermometers without that difference does not change (approximately 4 degrees C).

He asked Reich if he could keep the battery in order to further testing. Reich was agreed and the two men all agree parted. On 07/02/1941, Reich received a letter from an assistant to Einstein that he did not know. The assistant said that the action of the accumulator was not consistent with assertions of Reich. Months later, the camera was returned, and any future relationship between Einstein and it was difficult.

For the record, the withdrawal of Leiden where Einstein admitted his mistake to have condemned the concept of ether in 1920 and has been completely overshadowed by the scientific community.

In 1948, Reich was the first prototype engine orgone energy by coupling a small generator exciter, a power of 1.5 volts with an orgone energy accumulator designed. This prototype fed a constant engine 25 w was an energy converter for energy cosmic primitive sea called neutrinos, known today as (among hundreds of others) of pressure field of gravity field of tachyons.

Because he had a spectacular experience *Oranur* said, and because he was making statements about medicine, was asked formally to Reich in March 1954 to stop all research and to suspend any publication in the field of 'orgone energy. Three years later he died in a U.S. prison. They confiscated his writings, his books and they are burned.

SOEDER Alfons

Degree in Chemistry, he was originally from Hoechst in 1956 of Reverin soluble antibiotic (Tetracycline-succinate).

The friend of A. Soeder, Dr. Karl H. Marrett (from Hamburg) residing in San Diego (CA) that specializes in hydrotherapy, has sent documents on the activated water.

On 25/11/95, at Hanover, he presented a study on the water on (see also *Aqua-Resonance* Dr. Lorenzen) and polarized. He emphasized the fact that human energy is not only derived from food.

In a letter to the SVR, in March 1995, he said: "In living cells, water differs systematically from the tap not turned on, not polarized.

Assume that life appeared on earth there are about 3.8 billion years in the water. It was thought until now that the energy required for the development process of life had their origins in chemical transformations, and then photochemical transformations. The research I conducted over several years show that the basic energy of all processes of life has its origin in the "free energy" that the living can receive through special structures that function as receptors -- Transformers - issuers.

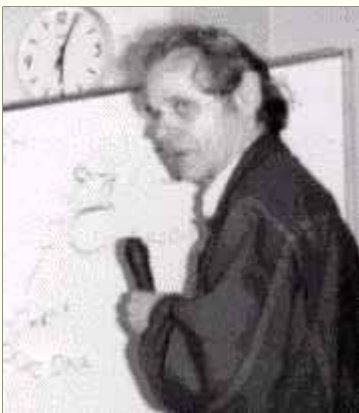
Water molecules (which can be activated in all its forms, liquid, solid, gaseous) can take their basic energy on certain parts of the body, such as cell membranes. By this activation can explain the overall viability of live bacteria extracted from hot water. The activity and the polarization capture all the water molecules. This happens most likely in other new technologies, such that Brown and Meyer.

At first there were the single-cell membranes, then the "walls" cell algae and bacteria that captured the energy of the surrounding water. In multicellular, was added as the ability to detect very small magnetic biogenic crystals forming in the cell *clusters* in a string in contact with the north and south poles of the crystal.

One can easily see that later in the process, the ability to capture the free energy was transmitted to the skeletal structures of animals and plants. This ability continued to exist after the death of the living as long as the structure is preserved and also after fossilization. One can still easily demonstrate this ability to capture the free energy in non-energy electromagnetic radiation of the oldest fossils, stromatolites with the probe Lecher (antenna used in Geobiology and whose driver parallel system has been described in the 20s by German physicist Lecher). The stromatolithes are born there are 3.5 billion annually in coastal waters calm, from clusters of polar form of blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) in the form of sandwich and intermediate layers of silicic acid. "

According to Dr. Soeder through the Lecher antenna, you can follow the activation and polarization of the water and the volume of water flowing through the body. The captured energy can then be re-transmitted, where it is needed, as energy base and start the activation process.

Joel STERNHEIMER



Physicist, independent researcher

In the late '60s, after studies in France and the United States (where he was a student of Oppenheimer), a doctor of theoretical physics decides to leave the official "science" and to conduct independent research in . In 1967, becoming "Evariste" singer-songwriter, this episode managed music enabled him to pursue his research independently ... to finally get to find music in the background atoms.

Passionate advocate of a new ethic of science that meets the object of study instead of destroying it, thus going against the current research in the fields of genetics or physics and addressing the world from a manner that is more concise and more attractive, the scientist, who is also an artist publishes challenging theoretical models of elementary particles allowed.

From the 80s, he developed, from his discovery of "waves of scale" a revolutionary technology which, in transposing registers sound or light certain molecular vibration, can influence a non-invasive by stimulating or inhibiting the synthesis of a protein within an organism.

In June 1992, Joel Sternheimer, a professor at the University of European research, filed the patent on "Method of epigenetic regulation of protein synthesis.

Jean-Marie Pelt, president of the European Institute of Ecology, said: "Through these original research at the interface of molecular biology and quantum physics, Joel Sternheimer, gives us perhaps the key or one of keys, effects of music on plants?

By working on the problem of mass distribution of particles, J. Sternheimer discovered they were distributed along a musical scale, mainly temperate range, indicating that in the frequencies associated with these particles there are harmonics. Plunging into a long theoretical work in quantum physics, predicts Joel Sternheimer and began indirectly demonstrate the existence of what he called waves of scale, which are emitted by particles and in particular in living cells by acides aminés, à des fréquences inaudibles. La présence de ces ondes, dont il calcule les fréquences, expliquerait certaines interactions et comportements des molécules entre elles.

Suivant les théories et les calculs de Joël Sternheimer, considérons que les vingt acides aminés, véritables piliers de l'organisation métabolique et dont de très nombreuses séquences sont connues et disponibles sur différentes banques de données comme celle de la *National Biomedical Research Foundation* aux Etats-Unis, émettent chacun une onde dont on peut calculer la fréquence. Ces ondes sont émises au moment où ces acides aminés, transportés par les ARN de transfert, s'assemblent pour former des protéines. Les signaux seraient des ondes de nature quantique appelées "ondes d'échelle", c'est-à-dire qu'elles relient entre elles des échelles différentes - ici l'échelle de chaque acide aminé à l'échelle de la protéine en formation. On peut rendre ces fréquences audibles en les transposant, par exemple, en notes de musique. Nous obtenons donc pour une protéine, qui est une suite d'acides aminés, une succession de notes. En fonction de la complexité de la composition des protéines, qui peuvent regrouper une dizaine d'acides aminés ou des centaines, nous

obtenons une véritable mélodie, une partition variant donc d'une dizaine à plusieurs centaines de notes. Voir par exemple " O Sole Mio " ! sur le site Internet.

Ainsi, faire régulièrement écouter (manière éthique, respectueuse de l'intégrité de l'objet d'étude) à un plant de tomates la musique correspondant à une protéine jouant un rôle dans le mécanisme de sa floraison, stimule la production de cette protéine dans la plante, qui donnera plus de fleurs qu'à l'accoutumée!

Il suffirait donc de "décoder " les ondes d'échelle émises par les acides aminés d'une protéine et à les transposer en notes pour agir sur un organisme en augmentant la production de la protéine. Se faisant l'écho des travaux de Joël Sternheimer, Jean-Marie Pelt explique le processus: "Lorsque les plantes "écoutent" la mélodie appropriée, les ondes acoustiques sont transformées "microphoniquement" en ondes électromagnétiques elles-mêmes sources "d'ondes d'échelle", et elles se mettent à produire la protéine spécifique à cette mélodie".

Mais Joël Sternheimer va plus loin. Si l'on connaît la succession de notes correspondant à une protéine, on peut la stimuler; mais on peut aussi l'inhiber, c'est-à-dire freiner sa fabrication. Il suffit pour cela d'avoir la mélodie "symétriquement opposée". Très schématiquement, si la mélodie qui stimule est dans les "graves ", celle qui inhibera sera dans les "aiguës ". Chaque acide aminé possédant son équivalent en note stimulante et en note inhibitrice, on disposera de deux décodages, deux mélodies pour chaque protéine.

Nous avons emprunté quelques lignes aux sites de J. Sternheimer, <http://home.aol.com/JMSternhei> et <http://www.bekkoame.ne.jp/~dr.fuk/> . Voir aussi Science Frontières, sa revue et ses vidéos.

Les visites de tous les sites indiqués dans ce dossier sont bien évidemment recommandées !



[Back to menu](#)



[Back to Overview](#)



[Back to Home](#)



ENERGY - SOLUTIONS TO PRODUCE WITHOUT DESTROYING THE ENVIRONMENT

"There is no crisis of Energy, but simply a crisis of Ignorance"
B. Fuller

Entire Site Quanthomme accessible www.quanthomme.fr or
www.quanthomme.org

VARIOUS SYSTEMS TO AIR, WATER, HEAT, SOUND

RESEARCHERS, TECHNICIANS, DIRECTORS OF APPLIANCES, AIR, WATER, HEAT, THE ...

Page 1 / 3 Alexander Cornish

Page created 10/08/1999 - Updated 16/10/2006



[Back to menu](#)

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NAMES IN RED are equipped with more complete information on file [ALTERNATIVE FUELS](#)

ALEXANDER Robert
 Montebello, CA.

It took 45 days and 500 dollars for a car ride on its patented (U.S. No. 3913004) *"Method & Apparatus For Increasing Electrical Power"* dated 14/10/1975, based on a small engine 12 v. 7 / 8 ths providing the initial energy. Once in motion, a hydraulic system and air pr enait the rel ais and offset the small loss of power.

This patent is interesting (*it is said the site* <http://www2.murray.net.au/users/egel/>) in that it says really produce more energy than that used. The system shows a rotating machine where input voltage is converted into constant output voltage. The machine generally includes a rotor which rotates at a constant speed within a stator comprising a coil having a transformer primary winding transformer and a motor generator transformer secondary winding in which current and processed products, are combined to synchronous energy output surplus.

Robert Alexander used a generator 4 pole stripped of its engine hydrocarbon, but which retains its assembling stator field. He defeated the coil frame and replaces it with two windings, each of which occupies the same slot frame. It connects the ends of the first primary windings to switch to 4 poles and a brush assembly. I think *(it's always Egel speaking)* that there could be a montage of serial connections but am not sure. The windings of the secondary coil are connected to the mobile rings. The transformer has a ratio of 3 to 1 in favor of high school. The primary field of the armature and stator coils are connected to a source of 48 volt (4 batteries). When it puts the current device behaves like a DC motor, the switch action reversing the poles of the armature and the AC being introduced into the secondary winding with the magnetism produced by the stator coils.

The inventor and his partner were nevertheless determined to not see their invention buried by the industry, but in vain ...

John Andrews

Portuguese chemist who has developed an addendum in 1974 that allowed water to mix with regular gasoline, reducing the cost 2c per gallon (3.78 liter). After successful demonstrations of its product, and impressed officials of the Navy during the negotiation of his formula, the inventor has disappeared and his laboratory was ransacked.

ANONYMOUS

Plans and tips for running a conventional engine with water.

These plans were sent anonymously to *Spirit of Ma'at LLC*, which has submitted an expert and inventor of a patented system similar: the information they have appeared serious.

If your knowledge of car mechanics you can, or with professional help, you can try to realize this system, preferably on a car you do not use regularly.

Anyway, unless necessary, it is recommended to keep intact the basic equipment of the car to be able to roll back or, as some (one such system is being tested in Mexico), either with petrol or with water. The hybrid system also has the advantage of not having to disassemble the bolt and remove the exhaust, if not in 100% water must install a stainless steel pot.

These changes can be made with reduced-cost commercial components may allow to ride with tap water, without changing the battery, just by plugging into the carburetor or injector.

The simplicity of the system lies in the fact that power is obtained as required, there is no storage (dangerous) gas (it's obviously on the hydrogen which powers this type of system) .

If there is a choice, why continue to spend our euros by buying gasoline, while a plastic tank filled with tap water (which contains far more energy than oil) may allow us to roll and without polluting?

How does it work?

Quite simply, water is pumped to fill the room maintaining the proper level. It vibrates (like a tuning fork) electrodes with an electrical pulse of 0.5-5A that separates water $2 (H_2O) \Rightarrow 2H_2 + O_2$. When the pressure reaches approximately 30-60 psi, you put the contact and forward!

More pressing the pedal, it sends more energy to the electrodes and therefore more gas in

cylinders.

You can download all the explanations of construction, the list of components, plans
(compressed file 218 kb)

For more information, see the website of Spirit of Ma'at LLC



<http://www.spiritofmaat.com/archive/feb2/carplans.htm>

then

<http://www.spiritofmaat.com/archive/feb2/carplans.zip>

page or click this text

[here to download the instructions and diagrams in ZIP file format.](#)

See also Stephen Chamber patent is cited in this file:

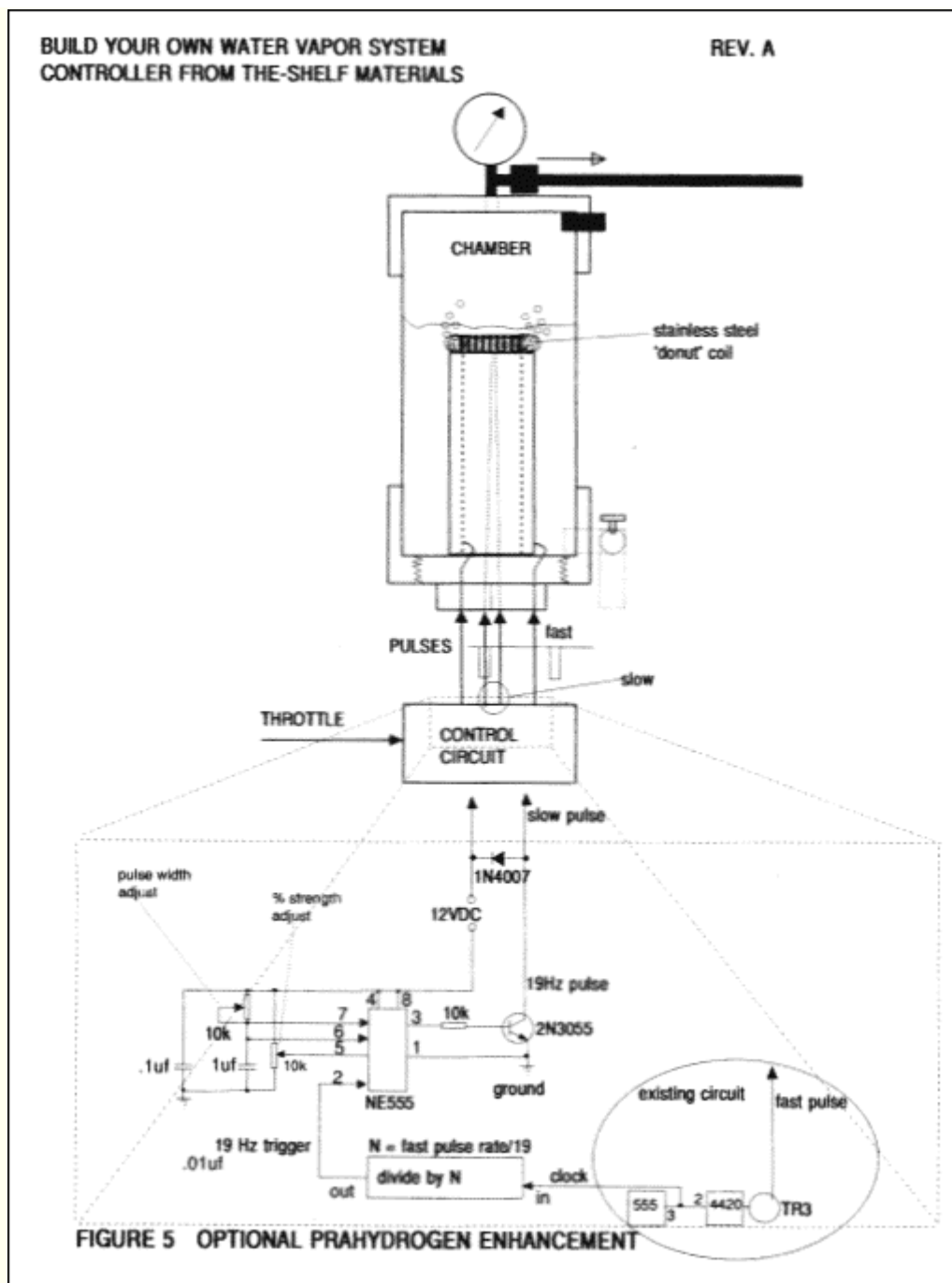
[http://l2.espacenet.com/dips/bnsviewer?CY=ch&LG=fr&DB=EPD&PN=US6126794&
ID=US+++6126794A1+I+](http://l2.espacenet.com/dips/bnsviewer?CY=ch&LG=fr&DB=EPD&PN=US6126794&ID=US+++6126794A1+I+)

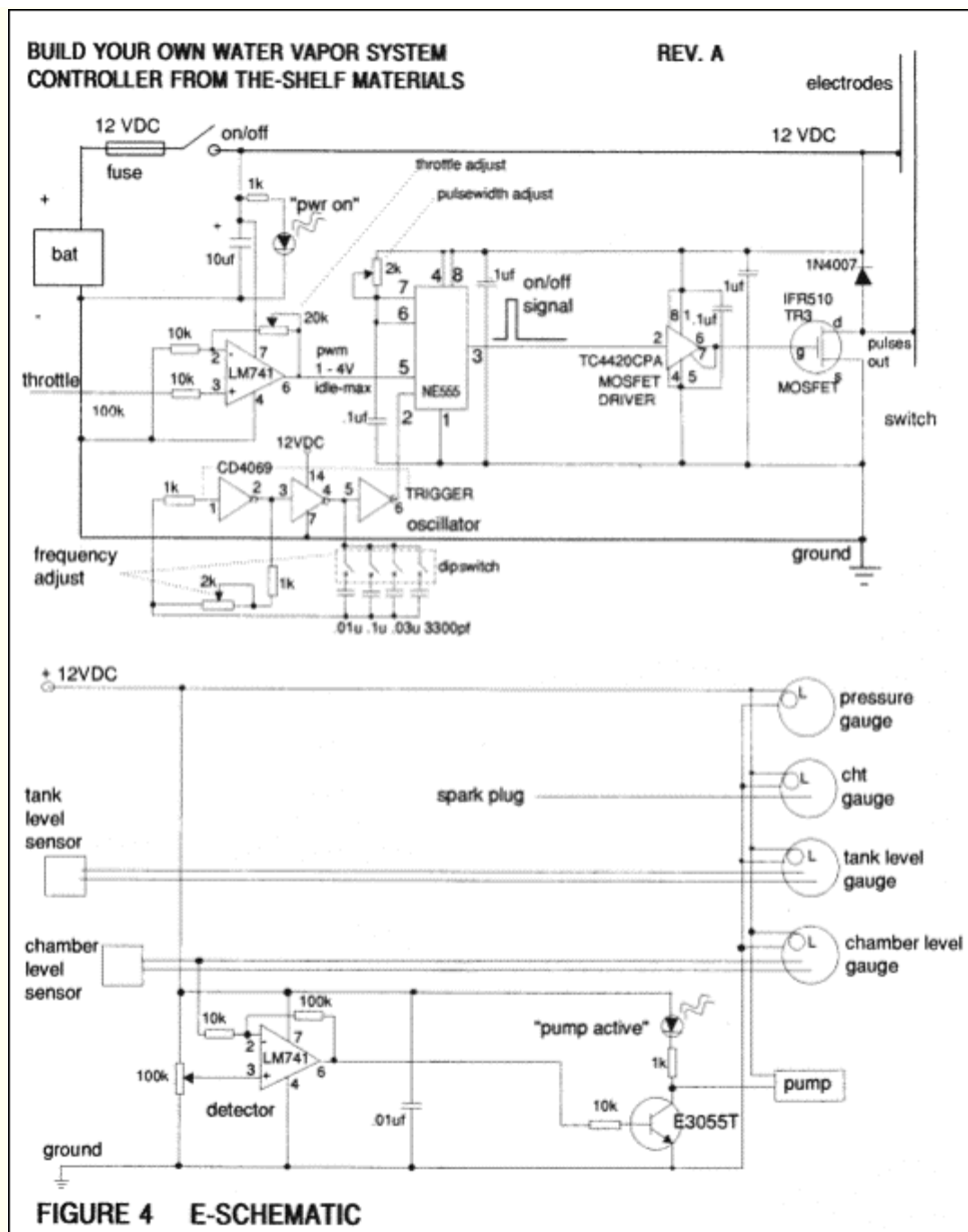
See also the link to Xogen: <http://www.xogen.com/>

For the translation into French: <http://sibelius.madpage.com>

And the site of an experimenter <http://moteuraeau.free.fr/montage.htm>

Two shots taken from the file.





Aquazole

This is the French Elf Aquitaine Petroleum, which announced on 29/07/97 the development of this fuel should be put on the market in spring 1998 for urban transit. Experiments with promising results have been made since 1995 on a dozen buses of the STAC (subsidiary of CGEA) to Chambéry, Renault Industrial Vehicles and RATP. Fifteen cities were ready to adopt this fuel, experiments will be conducted in Germany, Austria, Spain and a production unit has been installed near Lyon

Aquazole is composed of 85% diesel, 13% water and a complex cocktail of 2% non-toxic additives to stabilize the emulsion in which the vaporization of water acts as a dispersing element molecules. The French press said that the stabilization of such an emulsion has been

studied for decades without success. The French press passes of course mention the existence of A-55 Gunnerman, Melander 55% water tested by Caterpillar (see our dossier Alternative Fuels).

According to project director Michel Bonnet, Aquazole brings a significant reduction (verifiable with a simple white paper presented at the exit of the exhaust) air emissions from diesel engines: 30% of nitrogen oxide and less reduction 50% of particulates and black smoke. Include the 3-nitrobenzenthrene which would be 25% more carcinogenic than the 1.8 dinitropyrene already contained in the diesel soot and accountable to the high number of lung cancer in cities according to a study published in *New Scientist* in 1997.

For the record, CITEPA (Interprofessional Technical Center for Studies of Atmospheric Pollution) indicates that in France, transport accounts for 72.8% of 1373 thousand tonnes of nitrogen dioxide released, and 86 thousand tons of dust on total of 202 tons.

However, reviewers of draft Aquazole announce a slight loss of 3% (some argue 10%) in engine power and stability of the mixture less than three weeks. The price of a liter of this fuel would increase by 35 cents compared to the usual price.

Elf Aquitaine acquired end 1996 50% stake in the company Ecotec (representing 13 million) but the expenditure relating to the development of the patent). Ecotec has developed the patent "could bring further improvements in energy saving and environmental protection in cities" with the Lyon laboratory CRMT (Research Center of Material Thermal). Elf Antar It has continued to develop the project while changing the legal structure to ensure only the technical expertise, industrial and commercial. Indeed, the company Ecotec previously occupied real estate, it's leaders close to Mr Le Pen. Elf has demanded that the "object" is exclusively devoted to the development of the patent on water-diesel, and also the departure of corporate shareholders Ecotec domiciled in tax havens.

It may be noted that 13 million are engaged little over 6 billion spent on research each year by Elf. (The Chained Duck 24/12/96)

The Auto-log 24/09/98 announcement that the Government has decided that it was premature to consider a tax exemption and that Aquazole bear as normal diesel full domestic tax on petroleum products (Tipp). With as heavy taxation, the public is not ready to publicize the availability of cleaner fuels. And the newspaper questioned the fact that so little is defended by the Minister of Environment. This does not prevent the Secretary of State for Industry Christian Pierret post at the same time, a note to all public institutions dependent on the Ministry to request the establishment of a genuine battle plan to meet the Air Act, which requires from 01/01/99 as 1 / 5 of new vehicles acquired by his administration are clean vehicles ...

Harold ASPDEN

Research Sabberton Acres High, Hadrian Way, Chilworth Southampton SO 6712
Tel: 01703 76 93 61 Fax: 01703 76 98 30

Harold Aspden, Ph.D. in physics has spent nineteen years (until 1983) to the holdings of patents from IBM. He became a consultant at the University of Southampton. Retired active, always in relationship with IBM, he now heads a research company "Thermodynamics Limited. Contributing to work on Cold Fusion, he obtained a patent No. 2,278,491 on 26.03.97 on a device for heat using hydrogen.

His numerous writings have significant weight in the literature on the free energy. It was published in 1966 "The Theory of Gravitation" and 1969 "Einstein Physics without. It is well documented on various energy processes such as Adams, with whom he collaborated. (See the section on magnetic motors provided on our site).

He has a website and recently published a possible explanation of what is at work in the successful transmutation by researchers at the Cincinnati group cited in our Cold Fusion file.

In 1988, returning from a conference where they had been invited by PACE, John Scott Strachan and he took advantage of their waiting plane to search for effective sources of alternative energy. In an attempt to replace all CFCs, they have invented a method of refrigeration that all differences would turn heat into electricity. Combining the knowledge of Scott Strachan, who had developed a material like plastic made from metal films and knowledge of magnetism Aspden it was possible to improve this system for a thermocouple.

In a small test model, the electronic device is powered solely by electricity supplied by a small piece of ice melting on him. Conversely, the heat of the camera made the ice when he was connected. On the technical side, here is the idea that brought forth the invention: the use of electronic audio and low radio frequencies for setting up oscillations of transverse current on a bimetallic surface covering a dielectric support.

The device Strachan-Aspden should recover the wasted calories in the industry, but also for domestic use for example using the simple difference in temperature between the air of a greenhouse and outdoor air. This unit prepares the ground for the practical development of superconducting at room temperature. For the record, it is the IBM research laboratory in Zurich Alex Muller and Georg Bednorz have passed the work on superconductivity for which they received the Nobel Prize in 1987.

Given their geographical remoteness and difficulties of developing their aircraft which crashed in a few months, each has his own company (Strachan optical equipment and work-based heat Aspden) but are always linked.

They lacked both a well-equipped laboratory and a company that would invest in the development of appropriate materials, which would have to reach commercialization. The scientific community does not believe in their aircraft, and non-scientists found that *high tech* technology is too complicated.

Aspden, patent expert has submitted two applications (not received with enthusiasm by the English patent department), and each covers a different aspect of the device. He holds patents - own No. U.S. [5101632](#) "*Aspden Thermal Radiation Energy Conversion*" - and Strachan No. U.S. [5065085](#), "*Strachan Thermoelectric Energy Conversion*."

On July 7, 1995, he has an outstanding application for a patent in the UK, about a version of the engine type that Adams was tested.

At the convention in Denver in 1994, he explains how the state of equilibrium between ether and matter can be disturbed by allowing access to the free energy. According to him, 3 channels can provide free energy.

In the first, using a radial electric field in order to hang a combination dance spin orbit synchronous vacuum environment.

The second line includes an electron of the atom joining unit by unit with the quantum electron orbital agitation excitement generated by a ferrite magnet.

The third includes the magnetic interaction between the ether and an electric discharge plasma containing heavy ions, the so-called "cold cathode discharge.

He concluded by saying that electrodynamic processes, will not disclose action spin torque significant turning point, but can provide a linear time conserving energy between a material system, which means that it can make the ether work by applying an electromagnetic force to discharge.

The supergraviton of Aspden

In 1988, Canada, Strachan had made a demonstration of his antigravity machine (appliances antigravitation as many devices on unit often produce cold) before more than 200 scientists and engineers. The machine that could lift an apple has been kept ready with a dozen others to Edinburgh for the demonstration scheduled for late 1989 under the direction of Professor Salter, an expert in systems and gyroscopic quasi near Strachan. See also Laithwaites, Alex Jones and the machine Scottsman, Sandy Kidd, Australia)

For Aspden, the tau lepton is the first form of the graviton, while the muons are leptons forms the medium of space and substance of lepton charge, the electron, a feature of the framework of the material. (signature of graviton: 2587 GeV). Muons are all volatile products from degradation of the graviton.

The supergraviton is a pile of horse flies, but a degenerate form which includes the mutual annihilation of a pair of particles from the cluster leaving a residual resonance of neutral particles in the region 91-92 GeV, the so-called neutral boson Z.

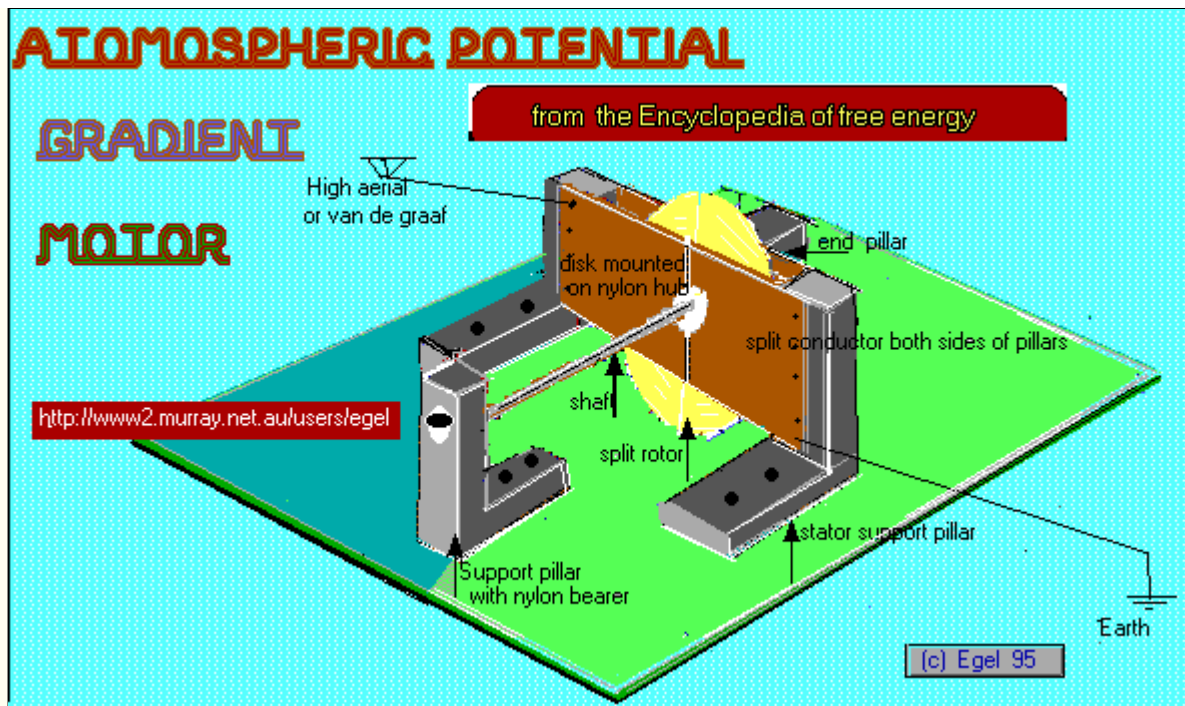
The supergraviton has a residual mass of 95.186 GeV corresponding to 102.18 atomic mass units.

Aspden supergraviton think that is also at work in magnetic materials plays a role in superconductivity and cold fusion. He suggests it will be possible in future to make a permanent magnet materials from room temperature superconductors, the field magnets can be as much unlike a superconductor viable.

Atmospheric MOTOR

Recall the site of Geoff Egel "Encyclopedia of Free Energy"

<http://www2.murray.net.au/users/egel/>



It is an engine of atmospheric potential gradient that uses the energy collected in the air or from an electrostatic machine constructed of plastic and aluminum. It consists of a frame with two divisions of two metal discs semi - circular "mounted on a disc smaller and isolated on a common axis.

On the legs supports four plates are bolted to metal surface, one left, one right and two rear rotor. The plates cover the entire surface of the disc except the central hole which passes the axis.

The plates are left connected to an antenna as long as possible to collect enough static electricity. A small piece of wire is welded to the plate and its other end is in contact with the rotor plate. It is the same for the right side which is itself connected to a good ground.

The device works with the antenna that receives a static air and transfers it to the plates and then left on the surface of the rotor. Both metals then having the same charge, there is an effect of repulsion and the other side of the rotor with its opposite charge is attracted to this position. Once the surface of the rotor comes into contact with the welded wire it acquires the same charge and the process repeats itself.

It is better to have a very high antenna or a good electrostatic machine along with a good ground. The supports of the axis should not be tightened so as not to impede the rotation.

RING Jean-Jacques
Charolles, France

This researcher, mechanic by profession, is a member of the club Lepine and worked for several years on a water engine. It manufactures and markets besides a water clock.

In early 1994, under the gaze of Michael Verdenet, renowned astronomer and Claus-Peter Haverkamp representing investors in the region of Essen (Krupp and Opel), Mr. Ring was driving his car (R9) with water of a source of Bourbon-Lancy, "the Lymbes. This radioactive

boiling water (it contains radon) is low mineralized chloride sodium and loaded with trace elements and polymetallic. This composite is looking for the inventor.

His car is equipped with an apparatus installed on the rear seat and 25-liter jerry can of water Lymbes connected to a supply pipe takes over gasoline. The release of white smoke reflected the shift to fuel water. And the car runs smoothly, it was time to make some adjustments to avoid knock. Mr. Ring went back home, traveling about 20 km with a good third of the water jerry can with petrol because the traffic was heavy that day.

The demonstration has been an article of 6 columns in a German newspaper Werdener Nachrichten of 25/02/94, was quite convincing. In March 1994, specialist self Journal de Saone et Loire previously mentioned, was to visit with Mr. Ring, who had promised to unveil later his engine.

William Baumgartner

Energy Unlimited Albuquerque, NM

Born in Germany, he had the opportunity to practice hiking and skiing in Switzerland. He did his graduate studies in mechanical engineering at the Technical Institute in Zurich. As Schauburger, he observed nature. He hated the scientific dogma. In 1954, dreaming of a trapper's life, he went to Canada where reality led him to work in a sawmill, then as an electrician in dams. He fell on the biography of Schauburger, and discovered the work of Tesla, Searl, W. Russell, before returning to Schauburger.

His many projects ranging from magazine publishing, manufacture of equipment to power through education. Baumgartner has spent much of his time and income, but he continues to work interesting. Countries in Europe and Australia on contact as a technical consultant to implode.

In the 70s, his thoughts led to his "Twisters Pipes. Compared to the turbines Davis, his implosion technology represents a significant technical advance.

The "Twisters pipes" are made of fiberglass and copper, but difficult to manufacture because of their shape and winding. Placed in a turbine it creates a kind of tornado. The air / water moving through the tubes with a spiral movement going inward is violently ejected outwards. The result is a force that can turn a machine and initial tests showed it exceeded unity.

For Baumgartner, the vortex is the natural tool with which everything is created. The vortex spiral inward captures the ether. Her *living* machine operates according to the laws of negentropy, matter and energy organizing themselves.

Peter Bennetto

The British researcher has developed a bacterial cell by a process old already discovered by botanist Michael Potter in 1910. During digestion, micro-organisms release of electricity. According to *Discover* magazine, Bennetto Optmisation performance. One cubic centimeter of organic soup containing up to 100 trillion microorganisms would produce a battery capable of delivering approximately 2 / 10 watt. Consisting simply of baths separated by membranes in semi-permeable polymer in which plunging carbon electrodes, its manufacturing cost is modest. One can dream of a stack of 10 m³ (a small pool) that could provide up to 1 MW, enough electricity to power a small city by eating 200 kg of sugar per hour. A car equipped with such batteries would consume 4 kg of sugar per 100 km.

Theodore BIELMANN

NET-Journal interviewed this researcher in 1997. His work focuses on energy with photons and refers to what he calls "*Electrosmog*". He also worked on the cleanup of lakes and neutralization of radiation. Its devices are known under the following names: *Wasserboy*, *Theo's Theo's Electroboy*, *Photonenstab* and used by therapists, dowsers and individuals.

Mr. Biemann notably clean a lake near Gütersloh. The city has also commissioned for 15,000 FF 2 each equipment type *Wasserboy* for clean and dry caves (rooms with no electricity). The smallest model *Wasserboy* gives 3mV and rises to 5.35 V.

Mr. Biemann has prepared a battery of 500 volts. One of his friends, Helmut Lörh, an artist from Dusseldorf, has ordered a *Photonen* for his vacation home in Mexico.

This researcher generous plans to build a laboratory to invite all researchers who wish to come to work.

BILLINGS Rodger

Provo, Utah.

At fifteen, he nearly died with his brother in an experiment on a motor mower gas he had tinkered to run on hydrogen. This explosion led him to devote himself to promote this type of technology provided a safe storage of hydrogen using a metal hydride tank (the engineers of Daimler-Benz have also made their own prototype after having visited ...)

In 1972, Brigham Young University, he worked on the removal of nitric oxide by a grant from Ford. Despite good results and offers an EPA representative, the University refused to host his research on hydrogen as it was not graduated. He then founded his own company, Apple forestalled by making the first micro-computer, which gave him the means to continue his research on hydrogen.

In 1977 he converted to hydrogen bus Riverside. The project was funded and difficult sabotaged. But a truck donated by the Postal Service and modified by Billings in 1970 had already traveled for a year in Independence, Missouri. The case was dropped because its fuel was 25% more expensive than gasoline.

Then he fitted a Cadillac Seville that participated in the parade of President Carter in 1977, and his own house, with a heat pump hydrogen supplemented by a few solar panels.

He waited in vain for government help, but the end of the oil embargo was relegated to alternative fuels. In 1980, he used the funds recovered through the sale of stock in his company to develop a hydrogen battery light and cheap suit the car. In this battery, hydrogen and oxygen combine to make water vapor, a process that releases energy as electricity, part of which serves to further the process. In reverse operation, it can use electricity and water to create hydrogen for the tank. This type of battery was originally used in the '60s by the space programs, but they remain expensive and cumbersome.

Billings now heads a research group funded by the DoE of Pennsylvania International Academy of Sciences of Independence. It was developed in 1990 a battery laser that allows conventional car to run on hydrogen. The hot exhaust gases passing through its tanks in metal alloys hydrides release the gas then burns in the engine. Autonomy is 240 km, the reservoir behind weighs 130 kg. If the same battery power an electric motor, self-triple.

Converting a car would cost in the \$ 500 and decrease with mass production.

With the Academy, Billings is involved in the Hydrogen Project, whose work also extend the possibilities for algae gray-blue (sold for years for their proteins and minerals) to mimic the action of electricity during electrolysis, before being dried and eaten!

Bitterly

U.S. Flywheel Systems, Inc., 1125 Business Center Circle Newbury Park, CA 91320

Tel: (805) 375-8433. Fax: (805) 375-8432

<http://www.activepower.com>

Bitterly the battery is equipped with a flywheel of 30.48 cm in diameter and 7.6 cm thick that turns in the void, supported by magnetic bearings. We charge the battery by turning 10 to 20 minutes with the current network. The steering wheel generates electricity when the magnets placed on the axes of the wheel pass by the coils. A battery of this type can run an electric car 25 to 50 hp for a short distance.

The battery system to drive has advantages over conventional batteries:

Self - compared to the heavy lead-acid batteries (433 kg) let go after many refills, it is 112 to 144 km.

reduced maintenance - no need to replace the wheels.

performance - in groups of 16 (346 kg) power goes to 800 horsepower with a range of 480 km.

the absence of pollution - the battery to drive does not contain chemicals like battery acid classic.

There are other batteries, for example in Japan: a battery which is not known the weight, and that really works as a group of capacitors, charged in 8 minutes, it can run an electric car for 400 km.

In Ukraine, scientists have also made a battery that is a capacitor. The latter, weighing 45 kg loads in fifteen minutes and gives an electric car a range of 640 km.

In France, the AES chaired by Dr. Patrick Cornille, whose Research Director is Jean-Louis Naudin (well known on our site) also holds a patent on a battery charger ultra fast.

BLUE Archie H.

Christchurch, New Zealand



This inventor has obtained a U.S. patent no. 4,124,463

<http://l2.espacenet.com/textdes?DB=EPODOC&IDX=US4124463&F=0&QPN=US4124463>

07/11/78 for the device very simple electrolysis that could fuel an engine widely mixed hydrogen and oxygen. The "Arab interests" offering 500 million dollars have failed to convince him to sell his process, he could not sell despite its simplicity.

U.S. Patent

Nov. 7, 1978

4,124,463

FIG. 1

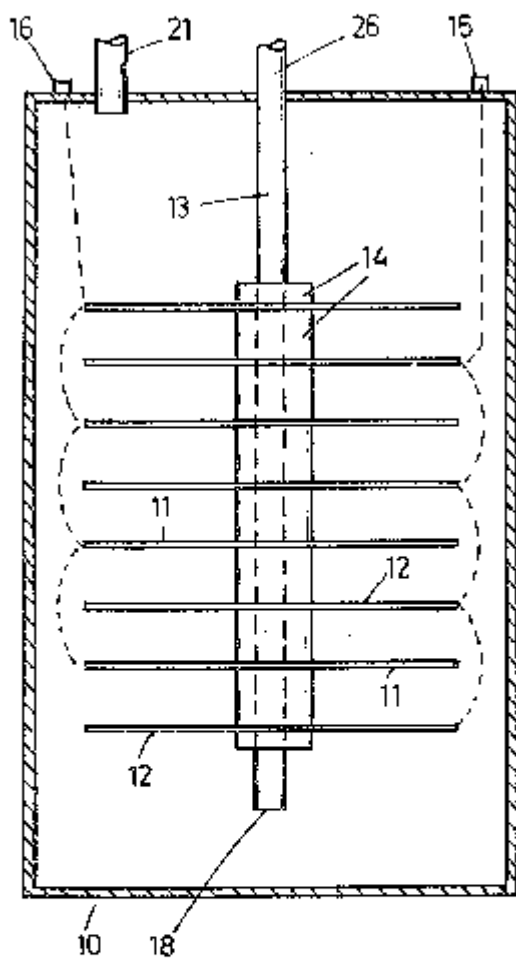


FIG. 2

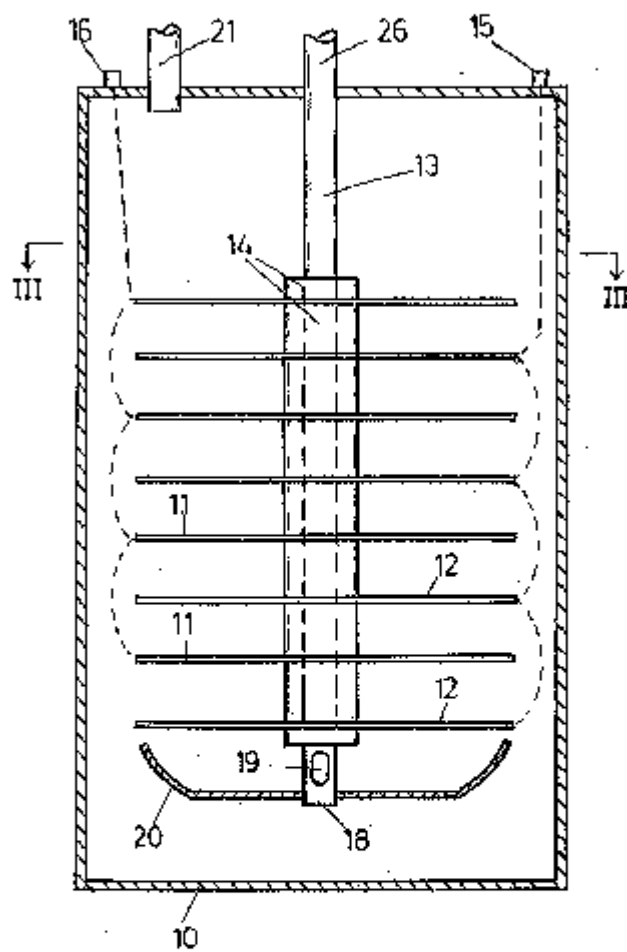
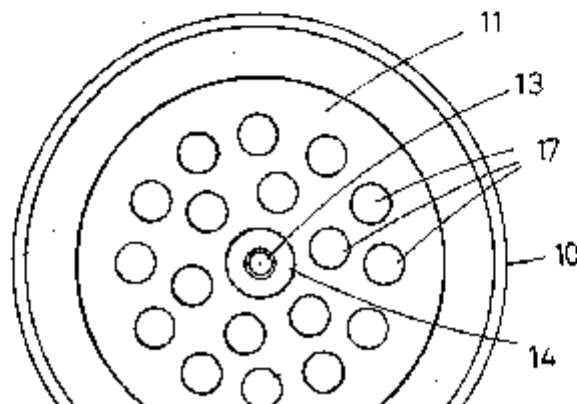


FIG. 3



We know that the engines work better in wet weather and once we sprayed water on the coal it burns better. It is therefore not surprising that some drivers have used a kind of water injector spray.

This simple system consists of a plastic container or glass and sealed with a small pipe with fine valve aquarium that extends from top to bottom. A second pipe is pushed 5 cm into the container from the top cover and is connected to the carburetor or air filter.

Fill the container just below the level at which arrives the second pipe. The suction carburetor draws air into the water container and adding hydrogen and oxygen gas mixture, which reduces fuel consumption.

Archie Blue has improved this process very easy to work with only water vapor, not gasoline. It is then 1 liter of water for 40 km. Its patent is so simple that any good mechanic can make the device.

On the air hose is not metal mounts at regular intervals round plates 8 non-corrosive metal, pierced with many holes. On leur envoie de l'électricité en courant continu alternativement positif et négatif à partir de la batterie (12 volt 2-3 Amp). Il s'ensuit une électrolyse de l'eau (qui peut être améliorée par un petit élément chauffant au fond du récipient) dans laquelle hydrogène et oxygène vont se fixer sur les plaques métalliques sous forme de petites bulles. Les bulles d'air injectées par l'aspiration du carburateur emportent les petites bulles d'hydrogène et d'oxygène avec elles vers le haut du récipient. On obtient ainsi trois fois plus d'énergie qu'avec l'essence avec un enrichissement de l'air de seulement 4 %. A l'échappement, il n'y a que de la vapeur d'eau.

A titre indicatif, voici un commentaire extrait du site : <http://home.pacific.net.au/~apophis/index.html>

" C'est tout simple. Ici l'alimentation d'air est limitée par une soupape et/ou le diamètre du tuyau d'entrée d'air. La basse pression à la surface de l'eau fait qu'elle va s'évaporer rapidement ainsi - l'air, l'hydrogène plus l'oxygène et la vapeur d'eau entrent dans le moteur. L'ajout d'eau au cylindre va absorber la chaleur et refroidir le moteur et rendre les temps moteurs plus souples. On peut connecter 4 cellules en série en utilisant de l'hydroxyde de soude comme électrolyte avec 12 volts, cela consomme moins de courant et fait plus d'hydrogène, jusqu'à 4 fois plus. Toutefois il faut une autre conception dans ce cas là, qui isole les cellules les unes des autres. Notez que les électrodes sont perforées pour permettre aux gaz de s'en échapper.

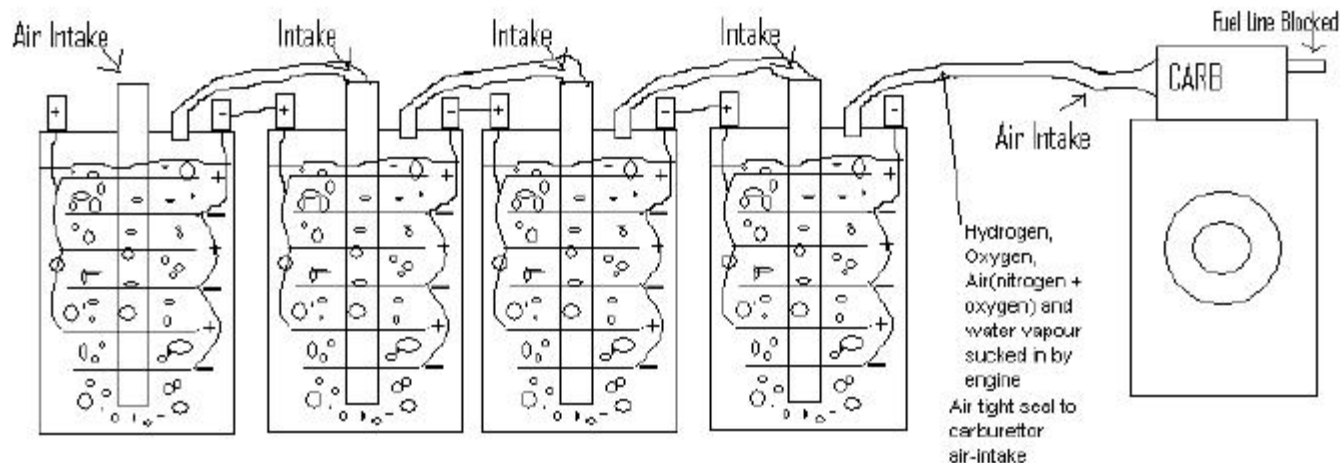
Certains disent que le carburant n'est pas de l'hydrogène mais de l'hydroxyde d'azote. Il serait apparemment créé par l'action de la basse pression sur l'hydrogène, l'oxygène et l'azote. L'air contient 78 % d'azote. Il ya quelques éléments à ce sujet. "

<http://www.cyberspaceorbit.com/hfsystems.html>

<http://www.cyberspaceorbit.com/wnotezz.htm>

<http://home.pacific.net.au/~apophis/howitsdone.html>

Une proposition de montage



..."4 cellules en série et 12 volts par alternateur/batterie, de la soude caustique comme électrolyte. Il y a probablement une soupape sur la première cellule pour régler la quantité d'air et la pression négative. Un moteur de 1,6 l aurait seulement besoin de 20 amps. Ce montage est meilleur car on utilisera ainsi plus efficacement les 20 amps qui passent à travers, il y aura alors 80 amps pouvant travailler. On ne peut pas utiliser davantage de cellules car le voltage partagé entre les cellules dépassera le voltage minimum nécessaire à la décomposition de l'électrolyte....On peut relier les 4 cellules à un bulleur à eau claire sans électrodes avec entrée d'air sur ce bulleur ce qui aidera à absorber toute la soude caustique passant avec la vapeur d'eau provenant des cellules à électrolyse : on protège ainsi le moteur. L'eau est pratiquement toute consommée à l'état de vapeur...."

BOLON William
Rialto, Californie.

Il a mis au point en 1971 un moteur à vapeur d'une conception inhabituelle dont les performances étaient de un litre d'eau aux 21 km. Ce moteur était composé de 17 parties mobiles seulement et pesait moins de 25 kg. Il n'y avait plus besoin de transmission classique ni de système d'entraînement sur une voiture automatique. A la suite d'une importante publicité, on a fait sauter l'usine des inventeurs, causant 600.000 dollars de dommages. La Maison Blanche a ignoré les lettres que l'inventeur lui avait adressées et celui-ci a finalement cédé son invention à des Indonésiens.

BORDET Pierre
Domaine de Marcy, Champvert près de Decize, Nièvre

Depuis 1982, le lait de ses 50 vaches chauffe entièrement et confortablement sa maison (200 m²).

L'eau chaude circule dans des tuyaux placés dans le sol. La transmission de chaleur se fait grâce à un échangeur à plaques situé dans l'exploitation et qui récupère les calories du lait. Ce dernier qui est à 38 ° dans le pis, est à 36 ° à l'échangeur. Un circuit d'eau froide arrive en sens inverse, va chauffer la maison à 21 ° tandis que le lait repart dans les cuves refroidi immédiatement après la traite ce qui assure sa qualité. Entre la salle de traite et la maison une canalisation ordinaire est enterrée à un mètre de profondeur et est utilisée comme tampon thermique.

Les matériaux de l'installation effectuée lors de la construction de la maison ont coûté 30.000

F, la facture globale annuelle d'électricité et chauffage est inférieure à 8000 FM Bordet n'a connu qu'une seule panne en 15 ans lors de deux jours de gel important à moins 29°. Chaque vache donnant 8.300 litres de lait par an, le système permet aussi de chauffer la piscine. (relevé dans Centre-France Femina de mars 98)

BROWN Paul

409 SW 79th Street Meridan, ID 83462

Paul Brown est un jeune chercheur qui s'intéresse aux moteurs magnétiques. Dès 1987, neuf ans seulement après le collège, il rendit publique la découverte qu'il avait mise au point avec ses associés d'une petite compagnie privée de Boise dans l'Idaho. Il s'agissait de convertir la dégradation de la radioactivité naturelle en électricité dans une sorte de batterie.

Paul Brown a décrit en 1991 un appareil à circuit résonant contenant un isotope radioactif qui en extrait l'énergie venant de sa désintégration Beta, phénomène connu comme "effet voltaïque Beta" qui est directement transformé en électricité sans passer par un cycle thermique. On obtient ainsi davantage d'énergie qu'en passant par la voie chimique. Brevet US n° 4835433 *Apparatus For Direct Conversion Of Radioactive Decay Energy To Electrical Energy*.

Cette batterie nucléaire ou générateur à résonance nucléaire, brevetée en 1989, a sur unité annoncée de 50 % (à comparer avec l'efficacité de systèmes classiques de l'ordre de 6 à 8 %), notée 5 sur 10 par INE, produit de l'électricité quand les particules alpha et beta provenant de matériau radioactif percutent une bobine de cuivre. Quand les particules entrent en collision avec les électrons, elles les éjectent des atomes, comme dans un jeu de billes. Ces électrons peuvent alors être dirigés vers le bas du bobinage pour créer un courant électrique

La batterie de Brown utilise du Krypton 85 ou du Strontium 90 forts émetteurs de beta en les plaçant dans un circuit réservoir accordable LC. Brown visait la mise au point de sources d'énergies isotopiques dans la gamme de 10 à 5000 milliwatts et à durée de vie de 10 ans. (Moray se servait aussi de substances radioactives en 1950. Les particules ou les ions chargés jouent-ils un rôle dans ce genre d'effet : c'est ce que pensait Moray B. King en 1992).

Cette batterie nucléaire convient plutôt pour des quartiers, des villes, des compagnies privées qu'au grand public. Les points défavorables sont les suivants : elle ne recevrait pas l'homologation publique, on ne peut se fier aux gens au sujet de leur propre matériel radioactif et les autorisations pour obtenir ce matériel coûteraient trop cher. Les critiques portent aussi sur le fait que dans une batterie à bas régime il resterait encore des déchets à devoir gérer. Mais, selon M. Hazmat la plupart des déchets nucléaires se désintègrent en d'autres éléments inoffensifs. Quant au reliquat encore radioactif, il peut être retraité et prolonger la durée d'une autre batterie. Ces batteries pourraient aussi contribuer à la réduction et l'élimination des déchets et des armes nucléaires que nous sommes censés faire...

En 1992, Brown a dit qu'il était possible de fabriquer des convertisseurs non thermiques d'énergie isotopique à film mince dont la puissance est de 24 kW/kg et la durée de vie de 5 à 10 ans en travaillant à 5 à 10 watts (un générateur de la taille d'une poubelle de cuisine peut produire environ 100 kilowatts). Il déclare : "Des applications impossibles jusqu'alors comme le placement de la source d'alimentation directement sur des puces de circuits intégrés, le deviendront."

Dans une lettre ouverte aux inventeurs, il explique qu'il ne croyait pas aux menaces et tracasseries subies par les inventeurs, mais ayant été lui-même victime, il les avertit. Il décrit les tracasseries subies : suppression de sa licence d'usage de matières radioactives, plaintes du ministère des finances, lettres anonymes menaçantes. Malgré un article favorable dans *Fortune* en 1988, un déménagement de la compagnie *Peripheral Systems Inc.* à Portland dans l'Oregon, les plaintes se renouvelèrent provenant cette fois de l'état d'Oregon. Il poursuit son travail. Sa femme fut agressée, sa maison cambriolée et saccagée maintes fois. On l'accusa de fabriquer de la drogue. Il perdit le contrôle de sa société et sa maison. Depuis l'attentat à la bombe contre la voiture de sa mère, il vit reclus. (Voir dans le dossier Evolution de la Recherche la partie Obstacles et Espoirs)

BROWN Yull [Voir dossier Carburants Alternatifs : Gaz de Brown](#)

CAMUS Nelson



Né en 1948 à Valparaíso, au Chili, il a d'abord occupé dans les années 1968 différents postes d'ingénieur en électronique informatique à Buenos Aires. En 1975, il étudie la physique nucléaire à l'Université de Princeton, puis au MIT à Boston. En 77 avec John Aristoteles Philips, il présente dans une salle de l'université le premier appareil artisanal de 50 Kilotonnes.

1977 : Première émission FM en stéréo à Iquique, Chili, avec démonstration des possibilités d'antenne de l'ananas.

1978 : Démonstration à Miami, en Floride, du premier téléphone cellulaire.

1979-81 : Directeur pour l'Amérique du Sud de Ruby Light Electronics Co, filiale de Westinghouse

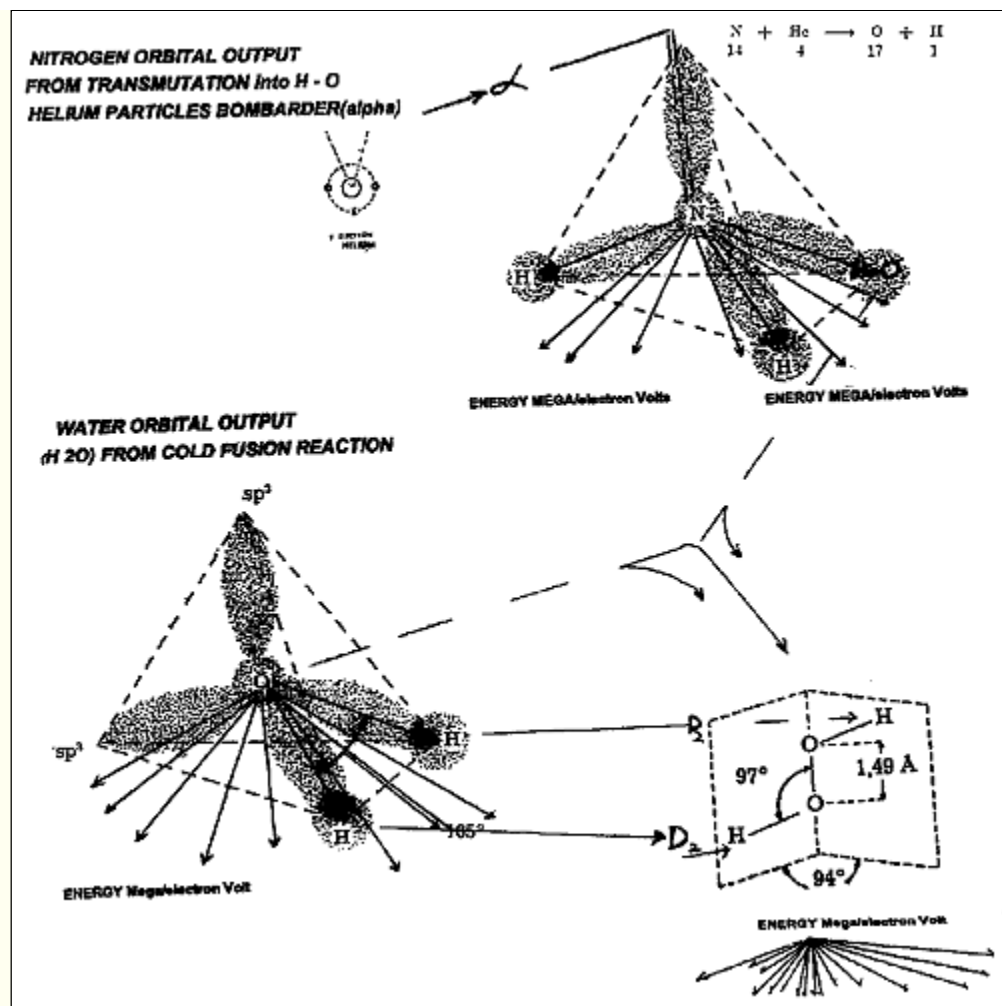
De 1981 à 1992, il mène ses recherches sur la batterie à Urine dans sa propre société à Valparaíso.

1991-1992 : Au Salon Consommateur et Electronique de Las Vegas il fait des démonstrations du premier processeur sonore *bio-tech* au monde utilisant un supraconducteur à température ambiante

En 1993, il obtient un prix à la convention sur l'Invention à Pasadena (CA) et il est depuis lors PDG de Nel Nithium USA, Inc.

Depuis environ deux ans, Nelson vient en Suisse à l'*Instituts für Neue Energietechnologien*. Le 20/01/99, Nelson Camus s'y est rendu pour contrôler le fonctionnement de son *Solar Neltron Trigger* (qui double l'efficacité d'une installation solaire) et de son réacteur à Fusion Froide placés à l'INET.

Théorie de Nelson Camus : THE NELTRON



C'est l'exacte reproduction de l'éclair dans un orage. La lueur de l'éclair provient de la terre dans une décharge d'ions allant jusqu'aux nuages qui les réfléchissent vers le sol à la vitesse de 300.000 km/s. La ceinture magnétique de Van Hallen libère de minuscules particules prises à la surface de la terre et allant dans l'air. C'est ce qui produit le bombardement de l'élément de plus faible poids - l'hélium - présent dans l'air à 0,07 % et la première réaction de Fusion Froide naturelle dans l'air.

Les particules alpha (hélium) transmutent l'azote, présent à 74,8 % dans l'air, en hydrogène plus oxygène (comme Rutherford l'a découvert en 1919). Cette transmutation constante de l'azote va jusqu'aux nuages, dans une puissante réaction en chaîne qui produit la jonction de H - O formant l'eau.

Les gouttes d'eau venant des nuages ont une polarisation positive et les HO venant de la transmutation de l'azote sont négatifs. L'effondrement des ions + et - produit la première étincelle qui donne de l'eau à partir de H et de O et qui vont, avec le nuage tomber, sous forme de pluie.

Lorsque les minuscules particules sont en contact avec les gouttes d'eau, elles se lient aux électrons de l'hydrogène et de l'oxygène (de l'eau) en créant une polarisation différente dans les nuages produisant l'orage, le tonnerre, les éclairs (qui réfléchissent des électrons à 300.000 km/s) et la pluie.

Réacteur à fusion froide CFR

C'est la deuxième machine au monde à transformer le fluide électrostatique en fluide électrodynamique sans utiliser de matières radioactives contrairement à Testatika qui, selon certains chercheurs, utiliserait du chlorure de radium (?) Cette machine à sur unité annoncée utilise directement l'azote de l'air avec le Nithium et ne nécessite pas d'arrêts dus au nettoyage périodique réclamé par la batterie à urine. Nikola Tesla était prêt à la réaliser, mais il a seulement fait le générateur à électricité statique.

Le Neltron CFR est sur le marché depuis fin 1998 pour utilisation médicale.

La batterie à Urine de Nelson Camus

L'urine humaine fraîche ou concentrée fournit de l'ATP (Adénosine Triphosphate). La batterie fonctionne comme une véritable réplique du métabolisme humain avec un générateur d'ammoniaque, (vieux procédé inventé par Geber) et des réactions chimiques. Le carburant est le phosphocarbonate.

Le composé secret Nithium est un produit biochimique non nocif, non polluant qui combine des sels organiques et inorganiques. Le principe chimique de la batterie réside dans une forte oxydation du zinc de l'anode par une importante quantité d'oxygène qui produit de l'électricité. Le courant vient du carburant par conversion de l'ATP en ADP (Adénosine Diphosphate) qui transporte les électrons.

Avec un peu moins d'un litre d'urine on produit de 720 watts à 1 kWh. 7,5 litres produisent de 5,6 à 7 kWh. En utilisant un injecteur contrôlé, on obtient respectivement 100 watts / heure pendant 8 à 10 heures et 1 kWh pendant 6 à 7 heures. Avec 23 litres de mélange, on peut produire 120 kWh pour la consommation d'une famille pendant une semaine et il est possible de tripler le rendement en consommant beaucoup d'ail et d'oignons !

D'autres applications du Nithium :

Batteries rechargeables et / ou tous usages au Nithium, Produits de nutrition au Nithium, Chargeur de batterie au Nithium à charge rapide, Sous haut-parleur de basses au Nithium pour le cinéma chez soi, Processeur - Son au Nithium, Produits de beauté au Nithium, Vidéotéléphone au Nithium à mouvement rapide 60 images / seconde, Micro-Ondes Nithium avec contrôle laser, Supraconducteur au Nithium pour les télécommunications, supérieur aux fibres optiques, moins cher et possédant plus de caractéristiques, Cellules solaires au Nithium (*Solar trigger 12*)

La TurboBatterie / Superchargeur (commercialisée)

S'adresser à Endotronic GmbH, Argenbühl-Siggen D 88260 Tél : 0049/7566/465 et aussi au NET-Journal Thalrichstr.808, Postfach CH 4622 Egerkingen



Performances de la TurboBatterie dont le retour sur investissement est inférieur à deux ans. Conçue sur la base de 22 g de Nithium, elle peut produire 1 ampère avec une tension de 1,38 V, alors qu'un élément de carbonate de lithium de même poids produit une tension plus élevée de 3 volts mais génère seulement un courant de 50 mA. C'est donc une différence de 1,38 watts / 0,15 watts soit un facteur de 9,2.

Economie de 42 % de carburant sur les véhicules à injection d'essence dont l'arrivée est réduite de 50 % à l'injecteur.

Economie de 52 % sur des moteurs à carburateurs dont on réduit de moitié le diamètre du gicleur.

Dans les deux cas, il est important que le moteur ne fatigue pas. Tous les 960 km, il faut mettre 28,4 cm³ de liquide Neltron.

C'est l'exacte reproduction de l'éclair d'orage naturel.

En se servant du platine comme catalyseur et du nithium comme conducteur, on produit une transmutation d'une certaine quantité d'azote de l'air en obtenant une masse hyperconductrice d'hydrogène et d'oxygène mélangées à l'essence en présence de l'étincelle.

En position *ON*, l'hydrogène et l'oxygène se transforment en peroxyde d'Hydrogène H₂O₂...carburant de la fusée Discovery. Des couronnes d'étincelles apparaissent à la surface des pistons.

C'est parce que les moteurs à combustion interne ne brûlent pas l'essence en présence des étincelles que, seule l'essence est transformée en diverses sortes de gaz tels CO, HC, NoX, l'énergie en expansion provenant directement de cette conversion. Il y a production de chaleur parce que les atomes de carbone de l'essence ont un mouvement plus lent que n'ont pas l'hydrogène et l'oxygène pendant la conversion.

Une plus grande quantité de H et de O provenant du peroxyde d'hydrogène produit une conversion extrême dans les gaz, ce qui donne plus d'expansion et moins de chaleur pendant la combustion, car le carbone est transformé en une plus grande quantité de CO₂ (dioxyde de carbone) avec moins de HC.

CAPSTONE TURBINE CORPORATION
Tarzana, Californie

CAPSTONE a conçu pour la voiture électrique un petit générateur à turbine de 18 cm de diamètre, 96 cm de long, pesant 71 kg et qui produit 24 kW. En ville, la voiture se sert de ses seules batteries rechargées lors des longs parcours. Il fonctionne à 96.000 tours / min sur des paliers à air sans friction. Peu coûteux à fabriquer, durable, on peut l'alimenter avec un certain nombre de carburants dont le gaz. Il peut aussi fournir la chaleur et l'énergie domestiques

dont l'excédent est retourné au réseau.

Dans le numéro 305 de janvier 1998, la revue La Recherche annonçait que Bill Gates (Microsoft) et Benjamin Rosen (fondateur de Compaq), anticipant sur la déréglementation du marché de l'électricité, viennent d'investir dans une entreprise californienne dont les micro-turbines pourraient envahir les foyers américains, et générer de considérables profits... Selon la revue, il s'agit de Capstone. Voir des précisions et données techniques sur cette turbine héritée de la technologie des jets, mais qui n'aurait que 40.000 heures de durée de vie sur [http:// www.capstoneturbine.com](http://www.capstoneturbine.com)

Ces informations sont-elles à rapprocher de ce que dit Robert Di Cosmo auteur de " Le hold-up planétaire, la face cachée de Microsoft ", édité chez Calmann-Lévy, à savoir que la règle d'or du marketing de Bill Gates est de "devancer ses concurrents et occuper un créneau avec un produit médiocre que l'on améliore petit à petit".

CHAMBRIN Jean H.

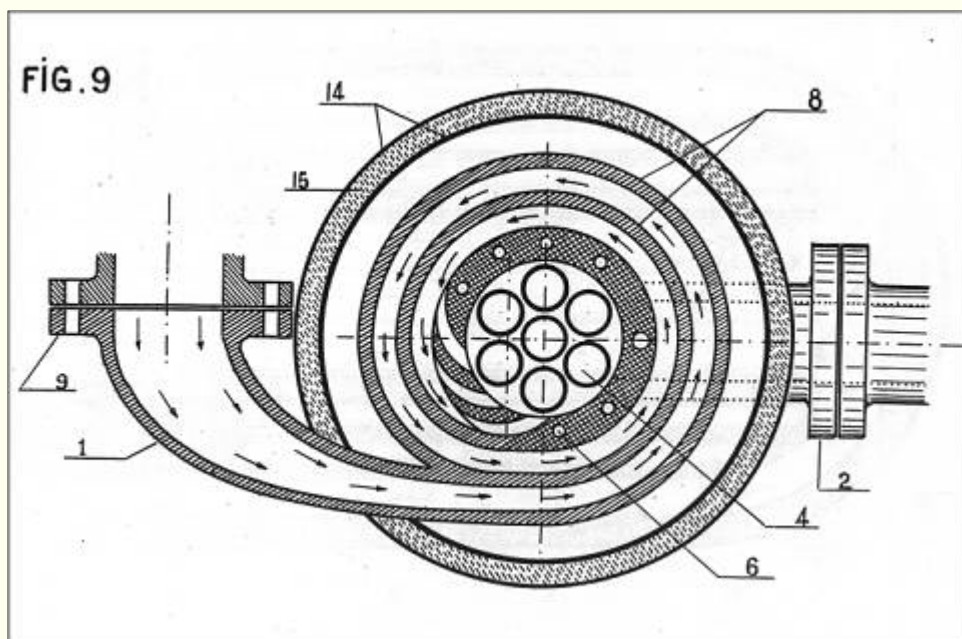
9, rue du renard, 76000 Rouen (à l'époque)

Ingénieur en mécanique, il dépose le 11 février 1974 sous le n° 74 04473 un brevet d'invention concernant "Un dispositif d'aménagement d'un moteur à combustion en vue de son alimentation avec un carburant additionné d'eau." Un certificat d'addition viendra le compléter le 3 décembre 1974, sous le n° 74 39457.

Jean Chambrin ne reçut que de la publicité, mais aucune aide pour fabriquer son moteur en série. Pourtant de nombreux témoins affirment que ses véhicules et son chauffage fonctionnaient très bien.

Il a du prendre de grandes précautions pour sa sécurité personnelle. TF1 a parlé de lui en 1997 lors de l'émission " Combien ça coûte" et a affirmé qu'il était depuis longtemps à l'étranger, sa femme ne sachant même pas son adresse... Selon une personne qui l'a rencontré, il semble bien que ses brevets aient en fait été achetés et qu'il vivrait bien du prix de son silence... Selon d'autres informations, la France n'ayant pas voulu de sa découverte, et Chambrin ne voulant pas céder son brevet à la Chine de Mao, il serait parti au Brésil où son moteur aurait été exploité. Il serait décédé dans un accident automobile.

Le 25 février 1975, il dépose un deuxième brevet très précis, comportant 14 schémas, sous le n° 75 06619 et intitulé : "Appareil et combinaison de moyens permettant le conditionnement d'un mélange d'eau et de carburant, et, à la limite d'eau pure, en provoquant une réaction thermochimique génératrice de production d'hydrogène et d'un état plasmatique de la matière, pour utilisation dans un moteur thermique ou dans un système de chauffage."



Un dispositif a été installé à titre expérimental sur une automobile de trois litres de cylindrée qui a effectué le trajet Rouen - Périgueux et retour en consommant 23 litres aux 100 km de mélange aqueux d'alcool titrant environ 40° ce qui correspond à 9,2 litres d'alcool pur équivalent énergétiquement à 6,9 litres d'essence.

Les brevets 23 à 26 de Chambrin Jean (France)

<http://v3.espacenet.com/textdoc?DB=EPODOC&IDX=FR2302420&F=0>

<http://v3.espacenet.com/textdoc?DB=EPODOC&IDX=FR2293604&F=0>

<http://v3.espacenet.com/textdoc?DB=EPODOC&IDX=FR2263390&F=0>

<http://v3.espacenet.com/textdoc?DB=EPODOC&IDX=FR2215611&F=0>

Voir aussi [page 17](#) dans "les carnets de René"

CHERNETSKII AV

Physicien russe qui a renouvelé par hasard l'expérience de Tesla et détruit une station électrique de l'Institut de l'Aviation de Moscou (l'expérience de Tesla avait entraîné en 1899 la destruction totale de l'installation de Colorado Springs). Dans les films présentés pour la première fois le 25/11/95 au congrès de la DVS, on voit les appareils du professeur (à qui Harold Puthoff avait rendu visite) appareils qui ont une efficacité de sur unité de 5. (Voir Correa dans le dossier Fusion Froide).

C'est la DVS qui garde en archives la majeure partie des travaux de Chernetski.

CLEM Richard

Richard Clem travaillait pour la ville de Dallas sur des grosses machines. Il avait remarqué que certaines pompes à haute pression continuaient à marcher quelque temps après avoir été débranchées. Sa curiosité l'a conduit à mettre au point le moteur Clem et il a pu annoncer, en 1972, qu'il avait trouvé un moyen pour faire fonctionner les voitures avec de l'huile de table. Il a fait des essais d'une telle voiture sur des terrains vagues de Dallas.

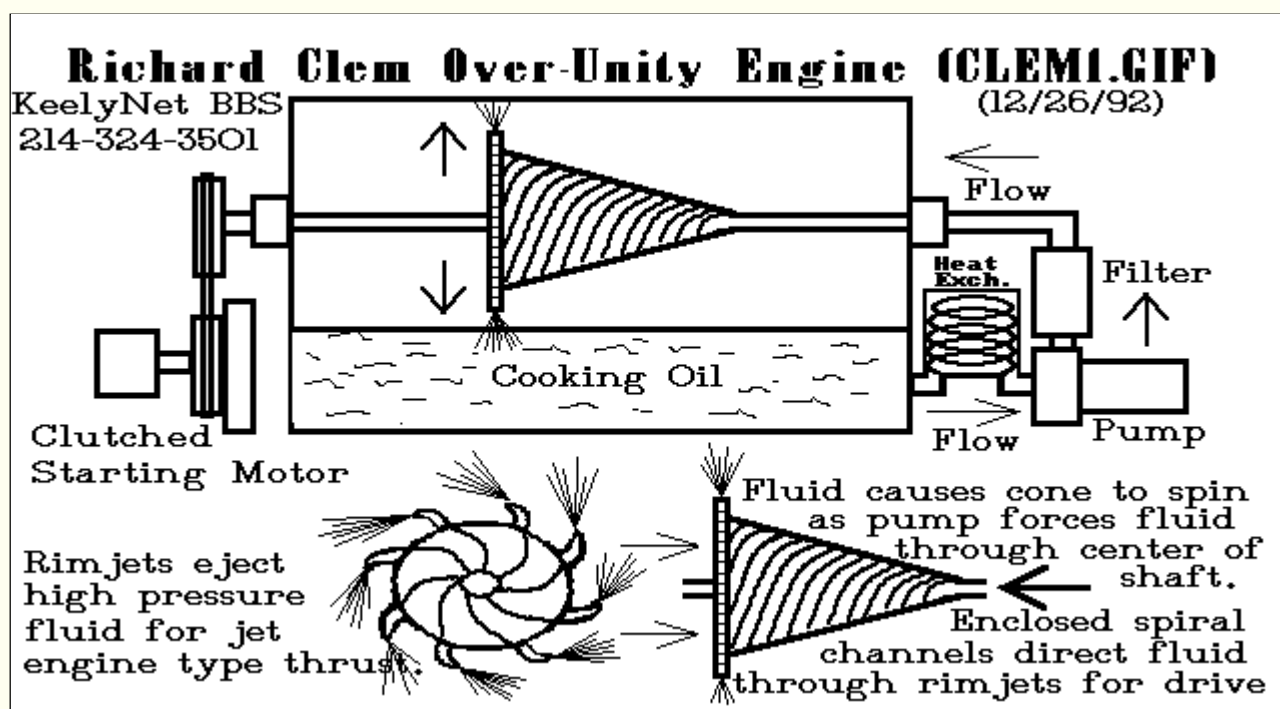
Pour réussir un meilleur moteur que celui utilisé pour un voyage où des éléments trop petits ou faibles ont lâché, il fit appel à une quinzaine de sociétés (il a écrit jusqu'à Taiwan) avant de trouver un financement.

Son fils et sa fille ne risquent pas d'oublier les événements qui entourent la mort de leur père. Celui-ci est décédé d'une attaque cardiaque peu après avoir signé un contrat d'affaires avec une compagnie charbonnière dont il n'a pas dévoilé l'identité mais qui devait vendre le moteur

à des sociétés d'électricité. Il pensait terminer le moteur fin 1972. Le FBI est venu saisir tous ses papiers lorsqu'il est mort. Tout de suite après cela, son fils a emporté la machine dans une ferme proche de Dallas et l'a placée sous trois mètres de béton.

Lors d'essais, les ingénieurs de chez Bendix auraient été stupéfaits de voir marcher la machine pendant neuf jours d'affilée (on dit qu'elle a fonctionné plusieurs années). Ils en sont arrivés à la conclusion que la seule source d'énergie capable de donner un tel fonctionnement en système fermé ne pouvait être que de nature atomique. Si les constructeurs de moteurs avaient adopté l'invention, il aurait seulement fallu que les conducteurs changent leurs trente litres d'huile de table tous les 150.000 km, sans avoir à acheter une goutte d'essence.

La machine de Clem était si proche d'un équipement utilisé pour étendre l'asphalte qu'il n'avait d'ailleurs pas déposé de brevet à ce sujet car il estimait empiéter sur un brevet existant. On sait que Clem se servait d'asphalte fondu dans sa machine qui produisait 350 CV (dûment mesurés avec un dynamomètre), pesait environ 86 kg, et fonctionnait à l'huile de cuisine ce qui permettait au moteur d'atteindre plus de 300 degrés F, température qui aurait fait évaporer l'eau et casser les moteurs classiques.



La plupart des composants venaient du commerce sauf l'arbre creux et le cône dont l'axe était vertical et monté sur un plan de rotation horizontal. L'arbre portait le cône dans lequel des canaux en spirale étaient creusés. Ces trajectoires en spirale s'enroulaient autour du cône et se terminaient à sa base sous forme de tuyères. Le fluide pompé dans l'arbre creux à des pressions de 300 à 500 psi (170 g/cm^2), circulait dans les canaux en spirale fermés et sortait par les tuyères en faisant tourner le cône. La vitesse de rotation du cône augmentait avec celle du fluide. Si elle continuait à augmenter, le fluide chauffait et il fallait un échangeur de chaleur et un processus de filtrage. Le moteur tournait de 1800 à 2300 tours/minute et continuait plus d'une heure après avoir été coupé. Même si Clem n'a pas donné beaucoup de détails, on sait que la seule source de courant venait d'une batterie de 12 volts.

On peut penser que le gradient de gravité était légèrement plus élevé et amplifié par la rotation centrifuge. Il y avait donc à la fois différence de température et poussée centrifuge.

Les descriptions de la machine proviennent de témoignages de personnes qui tiennent à garder l'anonymat, et qui connaissent les enfants de Clem.

Pour des gens avertis la liaison est évidente avec les principes de *Boundary Layer Drag* tels qu'en témoigne le travail de Tesla. Chez *KeelyNet*, on a remarqué qu'il se passait des choses curieuses dans les masses en rotation à des vitesses précises dépendant des fréquences de résonance de la masse en tant qu'ensemble comme le dit Keely.

La pièce complexe de la machine était le cône. Si on se base sur la résistance précitée, le cône ne paraît pas nécessaire. On peut se demander si la surface étendue du cône ajoutait à sa vitesse de rotation, en donnant des pressions plus élevées par la force centrifuge ou si des plaques semblables à celles de la turbine de Tesla suffiraient à produire le même effet ? ...les recherches continuent, après une petite enquête, aucun Richard Clem n'avait pu encore être retrouvé fin 1992 dans la région en question.

[Complément d'information sur Clem](#) (pdf 416 ko)

COOK Robert

CIP Systems à Palmdale, CA, USA.

D'un caractère aimable, cet ingénieur inventeur en mécanique du sud du Texas a gardé de sa mère, d'origine espagnole, son accent d'aujourd'hui. Au congrès de la DVS à Toronto, en 1981, il a parlé des outils utilisés pour convertir des forces centrifuges en forces linéaires, capables de déplacer un objet sans recul. Cependant, lors du passage de la vidéo de son excellente démonstration, on voyait que les lois de Newton (réaction égale et opposée à une action) étaient encore nettement respectées. Dans le fonctionnement de son appareil, un poids en accélération est enlevé de son support par un mécanisme très compliqué, pour être ensuite mis en mouvement dans la direction opposée. Il obtint avec ceci un " moment " de la machine réglé dans ce cas précis à 750 grammes.

CORNISH FRANCOIS P.

Inventeur anglais qui a déposé le 30 juin 1982 sous le n° 0055134A1 un brevet européen d'un procédé permettant à une voiture de fonctionner sans pollution (sauf celle en amont nécessitée par la transformation de la bauxite en aluminium) avec de l'eau et un peu d'aluminium. Pour une voiture de 900 kg et pour 600 km, il faut 20 litres d'eau, 1 kg d'aluminium à \$1. Il est recommandé aux personnes non qualifiées de ne pas expérimenter cet appareil

Début 1998, des ingénieurs proches de Sarajevo ont contacté Jean-Louis Naudin par Internet. Ils voulaient résoudre leur problème de production d'énergie. A défaut du moteur à énergie libre espéré, ils ont pu réaliser avec succès l'appareil de Cornish.

BMW répondant le 05/11/81 à un courrier du 17/10/81 de M. Cornish dit avoir procédé aux essais de son système après avoir monté l'appareil dans une voiture de 2000 cc et obtenu suffisamment de gaz pour faire fonctionner le moteur en continu. "...la consommation d'aluminium moyenne a été de 180 cm à la minute pendant un essai sur 70 minutes. En ayant relié le condensateur que vous avez spécifié, nous avons travaillé avec 14 V. La température de l'eau est restée basse...aucun acide n'a été retrouvé après l'essai. Un seul problème possible peut être le dépôt d'oxyde. Veuillez nous donner plus de détails sur ce que vous avez trouvé sur ce sujet."

On trouve la trace de M. Cornish pour la dernière fois au Canada en 1988. Sur le site <http://www.layo.com> , un appel a été lancé pour le retrouver.

Dans l'appareil, l'eau est dissociée en hydrogène et oxygène dans le réservoir lui-même alimenté par le réservoir de la voiture dont le niveau est contrôlé par un flotteur car l'eau (qui peut être salée) est consommée au fur et à mesure de la production d'hydrogène. Le réservoir est en communication avec un échangeur de chaleur du type radiateur classique d'automobile.

L'oxygène est ingénieusement combiné avec l'aluminium. L'énergie libérée en premier rend l'oxygène inoffensif.

L'hydrogène recueilli dans un récipient est extrait et vaporisé dans un carburateur classique comme pour du méthane.

A l'intérieur du réservoir se trouve un tambour en aluminium tournant à vitesse constante de 400 à 700 tours minute de préférence, mais qui peut descendre à 50 tours. Un système de collet fournit une étanchéité en haut du réservoir en l'empêchant d'être en communication avec le récipient. Le fil est amené contre la surface du tambour.

A l'intérieur du conteneur de gaz il ya un analyseur de pression relié à une unité de contrôle. Si la pression a dépassé la valeur prévue, il stoppe l'unité, qui arrête l'arrivée de fil au tambour. La pression ayant chuté, l'alimentation en fil se poursuit.

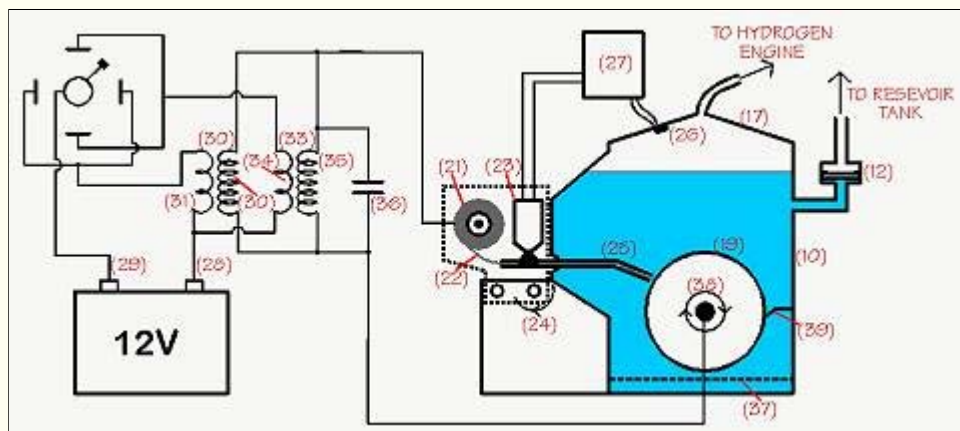
En fonctionnement, la bobine est reliée au côté haute tension des deux bobines d'allumages ou transformateurs qui ont un enroulement primaire et des bobinages de tension proches. Un transformateur est relié sur les connections à haute tension. Les terminaux vont à une batterie de voiture classique.

Au point de contact entre l'extrémité du fil et du tambour, il se produit une décharge électrique (le fil transporte 18000 volts avec un courant de 1 ampère environ) qui provoque un fort échauffement (jusqu'à 95°C , mais moins en usage mobile) des surfaces de métal voisines. La couche d'oxyde métallique qui se forme naturellement à la surface de l'aluminium est alors désintégrée, ce qui permet aux surfaces exposées de réagir avec l'eau. Par le fait, la situation électrochimique est telle que le fil est brûlé selon la réaction suivante : $2Al + 3H_2O \rightarrow Al_2O_3 + 3H_2$. Le résultat étant que des bulles d'hydrogène se forment au point de contact et que l'oxyde d'aluminium se rassemble en poudre blanche au fond du réservoir. L'hydrogène passe dans le récipient et par l'orifice va vers le carburateur.

Des lames d'essuyage sont prévues pour empêcher aux bulles d'adhérer à la surface du tambour.

Des modifications classiques ont été apportées au carburateur pour fonctionner avec un mélange d'air et d'hydrogène. En 1981, il subsistait quelques petites difficultés que les progrès de l'électronique devraient permettre de résoudre en 1999 à savoir : - mettre au point un système pour se débarrasser de la poudre d'oxyde d'aluminium qui se dépose au fond du réservoir et - trouver un système de contrôle absolument sûr pour signaler s'il reste de l'oxygène (problème pourtant non évoqué par BMW).

Un appareil réalisé selon le schéma a été utilisé sur une moto. Le fil avait un diamètre de 1,6 mm et était pur à 98° Å1 (qualité commerciale). L'appareil a produit 1000 cc d'hydrogène pour une consommation de fil allant de 140 à 180 cm à la minute. La quantité d'oxyde déposé était de 4 kg aux 500 km.



[CHERCHEURS 2/3](#)



[Back to Overview](#)



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