

The Way The World Is



We need to know where we are as it is difficult to understand things if we have no idea where we are and what is going on. We actually know very little about anything, because while humans are reasonably good at making observations, we are often terrible at understanding what those observations mean. We are liable to use logic like "All healthy dogs have four legs. My cat has four legs. So my cat is a dog". And worse than that, having decided that my cat is a dog, I am liable to call that 'discovery' a "Law of the Universe" and attack anyone who dares to claim that my cat is not actually a dog.

Let me try to give you a brief, almost non-technical description of where we are. We are located on a small planet called 'Earth'. That planet spins on a tilted axis and orbits around a small sun located in one arm of one galaxy which is composed of many such suns and other large objects. There are many such galaxies in a group which we call our 'universe'.

Humans love to make use of the famous "Really Silly Advertising Agency" and so the agency was asked to come up with a slogan for our universe. After weeks of Deep Thought, they announced that our galaxy spawns an almost identical galaxy every minute or so, resulting in billions and billions of universes in an ever-expanding 'multiverse'. It is fortunate that laughter is good for us, as common sense shows that a multiverse is not a viable possibility when other factors are considered. The advertising agency also produced the idea that in the area between objects in the universe (which they called 'space') there was nothing at all, which is really, really funny. I wonder why my cat does not bark like other dogs? Anyway, back to reality.



Our universe is located inside a body which many scientists have described as being 'like a non-expandable gas'. All matter is embedded in this body, and all matter is made up of electron-sized basic particles of the smallest possible size (that size being called the 'Planck-length' after a famous scientist). Those particles spin, some clockwise and some counter-clockwise and that spin creates a positive charge for spin in one direction and a negative charge for spin in the other direction and that causes the particles to stick together in pairs. Those pairs also spin around each other and as a pair, orbit in a helical path and that helical path also follows a larger helical path as described by Joseph Newman in chapters 2 and 3 of his book (which can be downloaded from <http://www.free-energy-info.com/Newman.pdf>). All matter is composed of different combinations of these fundamental particles. The enclosing medium is seething with energy and everything in it is moving constantly

which is probably why the advertising agency came up with the slogan “Perpetual motion is Impossible!” – it is a very, very funny agency.

Many years before Einstein, Oliver Heaviside deduced the equation $E = mC^2$ which says that Energy is the same as matter and a very large amount of energy is needed to form even a tiny speck of matter. Heaviside also stated that the energy contained in one cubic centimetre anywhere in the body which encloses the universe is sufficient to create all of the visible matter which we can see in the universe. It is physically impossible to deplete that energy in any way. It is that energy which gives us life and that energy is intelligent and it powers everything in the universe including us. We have many names for it, including the ‘Aether’, the ‘zero-point energy field’ and ‘the ambient background’.

It is said that there is a force called ‘gravity’. There isn’t. Newton said that there was a force which pushes solid objects towards each other. That is correct. That should be obvious from the fact that the effect called ‘gravity’ is weaker than electromagnetism by a factor so big that it has 39 digits in it. Our ‘gravity’ is just a very slight imbalance in the background energy field which causes the push.



We can access this unlimited energy field in many ways and I will list twenty of those ways. However, newcomers to the technology usually imagine that what we need is some new device to provide us with unlimited free energy. Unfortunately, that is not the case as the technology angle has been solved literally thousands of times. Our problem is with people and not technology. The poor people who form our problem have been born defective. They completely lack the essential human ability to understand, appreciate or connect with other humans. They see other humans just as objects to be manipulated and used in any way at all, then discarded or killed. The technical term for people like that is ‘psychopaths’. These poor people like to dominate others and many of them, despite their other defects, are very intelligent. Their lack of concern for others means that causing pollution, illness, suffering and death for other people does not concern them in any way. Their objective is to rule all the people in the world, and so, they push for central power and a one-world government under the title of “The New World Order” with them in charge and everyone else as their slaves. Being intelligent and totally uncaring, they have achieved much in the last hundred years.

Initially, they used stealth and cunning, and through blackmail and intimidation they managed to establish a system which steals 85% of all income earned by everybody else. They did this by strong-arming governments into using a private company which they own, to print money for the government. Bribery, blackmail and extreme violence are just routine for them and so important government people can be subverted or killed.

Having a private company issue currency may not seem like a big deal to you, but it actually is a big deal due to the way in which it is operated. Take the private ‘Federal Reserve’ in America as an example. When the American government decides that it needs money for some scheme or other, it orders money from the Federal Reserve in spite of the fact that the government itself is fully capable of, and is in all honesty supposed to print its own money. The crunch is that the Federal Reserve charges the government for printing the money and I believe the ‘charge’ is something like 17% of the face value of the currency. To put that in perspective, if the Federal Reserve prints a single \$100 bill for the government, it charges \$17 for printing that single bill. If it prints a million of those bills, it charges \$17,000,000 for doing that.



It gets worse. The private Federal Reserve company does not take that full 17% in payment, but instead leaves most of it as an outstanding debt and interest has to be paid on that outstanding amount. And then the next year, interest is paid on the unpaid interest as well as the original (supposed) debt. This has been let run for many years now and the amount supposedly owed to the private company is called "the National Debt" which few people realise is not actually a debt at all, but is part of a country-wide scam perpetrated against ordinary Americans. That money which is given to the owners of the private Federal Reserve is gathered by the government as taxes, so it is ordinary, working Americans who actually pay.

Was the average American asked if he is willing to pay taxes? No. What happens if he doesn't pay? He will be intimidated by threats of prison (which would make him almost unemployable afterwards), the theft of his possessions by order of a fake 'de facto' court, enforced by bailiffs who are protected from violence against them by the police whose salaries are paid for by that same American. Seen from a distance, here is a man from whom an arbitrary money amount is demanded on a regular basis and failure to pay is met with violence and intimidation. That is the definition of an unlawful 'protection racket'.

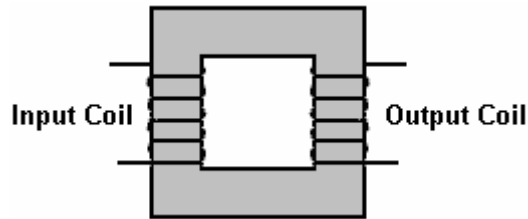
Using that, and other methods of taxation, the average working person ends up having around 85% of his earned income taken away from him by force. If that invidious system were ended, then all workers would suddenly receive a 550% pay rise with every \$100 in the pay packet becoming \$650.

Quite apart from making the psychopaths rich, the main objective is to make workers poor, that way, the people will be working all the time in order to survive and have no time or energy to oppose this abuse. The New World Order people are afraid of ordinary people because there are so many of us. They would like to reduce the human population to one billion as the smaller number would be easier to control.

After taxes, oil for energy is the next biggest swindle. As we live in an unlimited sea of energy, we do not need to burn oil as a fuel. Cars can run perfectly well without fuel when they use the energy field surrounding us and that has been done many times. However, as oil sales are the second largest source of income for the New World Order people, they protect it fanatically, thinking nothing of killing people whom they see as being significant. They have distorted and suppressed technical education and research for more than a hundred years now. They push really silly concepts through the main media which they have bought with stolen tax money. They buy out and shelve inventions which could impact on oil sales. They bribe and blackmail key people in any field. They have set up their private Patent Offices world-wide and use those to detect significant developments and then manage to suppress them using underhand methods.

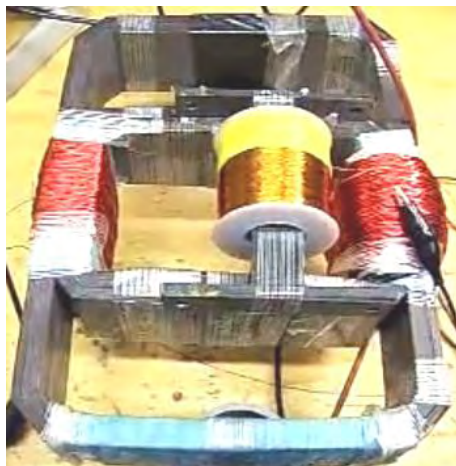
At this point in time, they have bought and corrupted governments, armies, police forces and the main media which allows them to use murder squads without any need for secrecy. That is our problem for the introduction of free-energy devices. Any self-powered electricity generator (and there are many of those designs) could stop people buying oil, make people free of government control, provide clean water anywhere on Earth. That is why they are so enormously opposed to any free-energy device and any scientific knowledge which shows how free-energy can be accessed.

There is much more that could be said on the subject, but the basic facts really don't need more detail. We are left then, with the question of how we can access free-energy in spite of the opposition from the New World Order people who don't want us to do that. Most people think that it is a matter of being a special expert able to work with unintelligible equations. It isn't. Yes, you could use that approach, but you definitely don't need to. Let's use some common sense and look at two familiar things. First, transformers as found in mains units, and second, motors as used in fans. Neither of these is in any way exotic, complicated or beyond your understanding and no fancy equations of any kind are needed. Let's start with a transformer.



A transformer can be an iron ring with two separate coils of insulated wire wound on the ring – an input coil and an output coil. If you apply an alternating voltage of the same type as provided by your mains electricity to the input coil, then an alternating voltage is generated in the output coil, which is how mains units work. The problem with present day transformer designs is that they are symmetrical. This causes the output coil to generate a magnetic field in the iron ring and that magnetic field opposes the incoming field which is what is needed for the transformer to work. As the output current draw increases, so does that opposing magnetic field, which means that for increased output current you have to put increased energy into the input coil. This is known as “Lenz’s Law”. The “Really Silly Advertising Agency” has a slogan for this: “There is no such thing as a free lunch”.

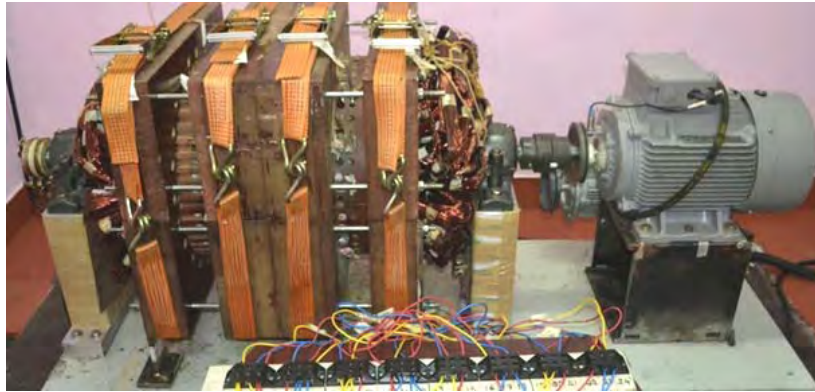
A clever Canadian called Thane Heins has shown that you can easily avoid that feedback effect by just providing a better magnetic feedback path which does not go through the input coil. That makes the transformer an asymmetrical transformer and the results are spectacular. In bench tests, Thane has measured output power from a small prototype home-made transformer to be some forty times more than the input power when operating at about 10 watts. If we predict that at higher powers the power gain drops to say, a factor of three, then that would mean that if you used a transformer of that type between your mains socket and the equipment which you normally power from the mains, then your electricity bill would reduce to one third of what it is now. Less money is being taken from you as you have raised the efficiency of the way in which you use that mains power.



All, let’s look at motors. The shaft of a motor will rotate when the motor is connected to a voltage source such as a battery. Alternatively, if you spin the motor shaft, that generates a voltage at the motor’s battery connections. Mains power is generated using both of those methods. A motor spins the shaft of a generator and that produces electricity. The generator is more efficient if it has permanent magnets mounted inside it. Just like the transformer, both motors and generators are manufactured to be symmetrical and so they run into Lenz’s Law, making the generator shaft becomes more difficult to turn as the output current increases.

Recently, the highly respected 80-year-old Indian professor Tewari Paramahasma has produced a generator design which is only partially affected by the Lenz Law effect. On the generator shaft he mounts two sets of magnets. As the shaft is rotated, a North Pole magnet approaches one end of an output coil while a South Pole magnet approaches the other end of that coil. That is fine and standard. When the shaft rotates through 90-degrees, another pair of magnets approaches the coil, this time with the position of the poles swapped over. That is, the rotor shaft has four permanent magnets in a ring around one end with N-S-N-S poles facing outwards while the other end of that shaft has four identical permanent magnets with the poles arranged S-N-S-N facing outwards. All very simple and straightforward. The brilliance of the design is that Tewari attaches a block of steel half way along the shaft. That is, each pair of magnets on the shaft has a block of steel half way between them. A simple change but it has a considerable effect on performance because those steel blocks modify the magnetic paths inside the generator, diverting some of the Lenz force in one direction and some in the opposite direction,

and as a result, those two forces cancel each other out. Now, the generator is Lenz-Law-reduced and increasing the output current draw has a reduced effect on the motor rotating the shaft. Tewari is hoping to market a generator with an excess output of about 4 kilowatts. The output is some 2.5 times the input power. I sincerely hope that he manages to do that as India desperately needs extra power.



So, those are two ways of drawing power from the energy field which surrounds us. Both are easy to understand. Both use well-known conventional equipment. The transformer is just pieces of iron with wire wrapped around it and no moving parts. The generator uses an ordinary motor and a simple generator with just four pieces of iron added to the shaft. No fancy equations. No hi-tech materials. No super intelligence needed.

As the generator uses permanent magnets, let's talk about them. The "Really Silly Advertising Agency" has a slogan which says 'Permanent magnets have power but can't do work'. That is certainly good for a laugh as magnets don't have any power and they can do work. I'm sure that you will be surprised to hear that the "Really Silly Advertising Agency" is owned and run by the New World Order people and it's slogans and sayings are taught in schools and universities.

A permanent magnet is created by putting a piece of suitable material, such as steel, inside a coil of wire and passing a short, sharp pulse of current through the coil. The process can be completed in one thousandth of a second. You can then place the new magnet on the metal side of a refrigerator and the magnet will appear to hold its own weight up and not fall off for years. The reality is that the magnetic pulse applied to the magnet when it was being formed, merely aligned the molecules inside the magnet. Their new position acts as a flow path for the energy field in which we all live. It is the external energy field flowing through the magnet that causes the effects which we call lines of magnetic force. The magnet itself has no power at all, it merely directs external power.

You are probably smart enough to know that you are not a genius. That is certainly true for me. But I would be surprised if you could not think of a way to make a permanent magnet motor. Suppose you were to make a disc mounted on a bearing so that the disc is free to rotate. Then, you attach six magnets evenly spaced out around the rim of the disc (which we will call the 'rotor' as it is going to rotate). If you bring another magnet near to the rim of the rotor, then the rotor will rotate because one of the rotor magnets is attracted to the magnet in your hand. That's good as that is what we want to happen. But, unfortunately, when the rotor magnet reaches the nearest point to the magnet in your hand, it stops the rotor turning.

Now, apply a little common sense and as soon as the rotor magnet almost gets aligned, you move your magnet away. The weight of the rotor makes it continue to turn, but as soon as it is nearly past, you move your magnet back in again. Now the magnetic poles are reversed and the magnet in your hand actually pushes the rotor magnet away (in the direction in which we want it to go) as well as attracting the next rotor magnet along the disc. If you time it right, then you can make the disc rotate continuously.

So what? Well, if you arrange a mechanism which moves the extra magnet in the same way that you did, then the mechanism will give continuous rotation. That technique has been used in many designs. Stephen Kundel used a lever arm to do it. Donald Kelly used rocker arms driven by a small motor. Charles Flynn managed it without physically moving a magnet but instead by using a coil of wire on the magnet and switching the coil on and off at just the right moment he got powerful rotation at 20,000 revolutions per minute powered by a 9-volt torch battery. So if you were inclined to, then I suspect that you could design and build your own permanent magnet motor. Most inventors are not geniuses.

I promised you twenty ways to tap into the energy field around us, so here they are. You can find the details in the free e-book <http://www.free-energy-info.com/PJKbook.pdf> :

1. Using an Aerial.

The Sun pumps enough energy into the Earth's ionosphere in one minute, to provide all of mankind's energy needs for a whole day. In 2015, the energy provided by renewable energy sources exceeded the energy provided using fossil fuels. The 2008 video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mLHBFyvK8A> predicted this correctly as well as showing the enormous developments in solar energy.

Because of the very high energy level of the ionosphere, when you stand up, your head is about 600 volts higher than your feet. That voltage difference can be used right away with an aerial and a few passive components such as capacitors and diodes. With a good aerial and earth connections, a small home-made module is able to supply about one watt of output power with you supplying absolutely no input power to make that happen. One watt sounds trivial but I have a desk lamp which gives out a very respectable 1000 lux of lighting when using only 1.5 watts of electrical input power. **Dragan Kljajic** put a hundred of these modules on a printed circuit board and is drawing 98 watts of power from his aerial and that could be a lot of lighting.

Herman Plauson patented his aerial system which draws around one kilowatt from each aerial. Lawrence Rayburn of Canada invented a compact aerial system which forms a tuned link direct to the ionosphere and he draws 10 kilowatts from it.

The very famous **Thomas Henry Moray** repeatedly demonstrated his aerial system which could provide up to fifty kilowatts of electrical power with no input power provided by him.

2. Using Gravity.

In 1939, just before World War Two, **William Skinner** of America demonstrated how he was powering his workshop using energy extraction from gravity. He was able to work steel in his very large lathe and his design can be seen at <http://www.britishpathe.com/video/gravity-power>.

James Kwok of Australia sells gravity powered electricity systems of 50 to 1000 kilowatts in size. These are powered by gravity and they use the buoyancy of air in water to supply the power.

Mikhail Dmitriev of Russia uses a small electric motor to deflect weights hanging on a large wheel. The imbalance caused by that makes the wheel rotate. Mikhail is intending to market versions which output up to four kilowatts of power for use in households.

3. Using a Spinning Rotor.

Robert Adams of New Zealand designed and open-sourced the details of his very effective motor/generator which is a table top unit with an output eight times greater than its input power. One replicator built one with a 32 kilowatt output.

Teruo Kawai of Japan produced a simple motor which has an output which is more than three times greater than the input needed to operate it. He intended to manufacture a self-powered motorcycle in America, but was prevented from doing that. His patent shows the details.

Lawrence Tseung of China along with some colleagues such as Mr Tong, built a simple wooden wheel and demonstrated it freely, inviting people to come and measure the input and output energies with their own meters to confirm that the output power is 3.3 times larger than the input power. This is a very simple device which anyone can build.

4. Using a Motionless Circuit.

Carlos Benitez of Mexico shows clearly in his patents, how to construct a home-power system, with two kilowatts as an example, with all of the calculations shown in the patent. His system is powered by a battery and when running, it charges an identical battery. The batteries are swapped over every so often and no fuel of any kind is used.

Richard Willis of Canada shows how an iron bar with some magnets on each end, can have its internal magnetism oscillated very easily. Richard has gone commercial, offering multiples of units which output 12-volts at 4.8 kilowatts each. His company's name is Magnecoaster.

Rosemary Ainslie has developed a simple heating circuit which has a measured heat output seventeen times greater than the power input.

Valeri Ivanov of Bulgaria has designed a transformer system comprised of a frame, a toroid a permanent magnet and a coil. The output power is 2.4 times greater than the input power.

Lawrence Tseung of China has shown a small teaching device which is a magnetic frame with a higher output power than the input power. A first-time replicator has reported that the output of his frame is 50% greater than the input.

5. Using Efficient Magnetic Transfer.

As already mentioned, **Thane Heins** of Canada has shown a way to raise the efficiency of a transformer by diverting the magnetic feedback which makes transformers so inefficient.

Clemente Figuera of the Canary Islands showed how to get major power gains from a transformer by splitting the core into three pieces. He powered his home using one of these.

Kelichiro Asaoka of Japan patented a whole variety of different transformer shapes and types, all of which have an output power which is greater than the input power.

6. Efficient Electrolysis of Water.

Stan Meyer of America designed a pulsed cell which produces large amounts of hydrogen/oxygen gas mix ("HHO") with very little current needed by the process. **Dave Lawton** of Wales has replicated the design and open-sourced it along with his design of an auto-tune circuit for long-term steady production. Dave's cell has six times greater output than the input power would suggest.

Dr. Scott Cramton of America has researched the design further and states that he can reduce the fuel requirement of any diesel engine of any size, by 60%.

Bob Boyce of America has produced a system which can produce 100 litres of HHO gas mix per minute. His system draws energy from the local environment and is at least ten times more efficient than Michael Faraday managed during his investigation of electrolysis.

David Taylor of Britain has run a car at full power using 4% petrol and 96% HHO gas. He has also run an electric generator wholly on just 3 litres per minute of HHO gas mix. **Selwyn Hughes** of Australia does that as well and he shows step-by-step, how to adapt a generator to deal with the ignition speed of HHO gas which is a thousand times faster than the ignition speed of petrol.

David Quirey of New Zealand shows how to run an unmodified generator with HHO as the only fuel. He has been doing this for some thirty years now.

Dr Andrija Puharich of America produced a sound-based system for splitting water into HHO and used it to power his "RV" motor-home for thousands of miles around America with water as the only fuel.

Paul Zigouras of America produced a spectacular system where 10 US gallons of water were converted to HHO gas in just one minute. The output was easily enough to fuel a 300+ HP marine engine.

7. Using Effective Battery Charging.

Lawrence Tseung of China modified the well-known 'Joule Thief' circuit of Mr. Z. Kaparnik to produce a circuit which charges batteries well. The circuit has no moving parts and I have used it to show that it has an output power which is more than twice the input power when charging 12-volt lead-acid batteries.

'**Alexkor**' of Russia has produced and published a whole range of battery charging circuits, all of which have greater output power than input power. One user who charged his battery directly from the mains with his mains unit, found that when he used the mains unit to power one of these circuits with the circuit charging the battery that the charging time was halved.

Ron Pugh of Canada built a very nice spinning disc with magnets built into it. Ron has shown that his device which is based on the circuitry of **John Bedini** of America, when operating at 24-volts, has an output which is thirteen times greater than it's input.

8. Using Permanent Magnets.

Muammer Yildiz of Turkey demonstrated his permanent magnet motor spinning a fan blade at a presentation in a university in Holland. He then took the whole thing apart to show conclusively that there was nothing hidden inside it. He has a patent on his design.

ShenHe Wang of China has developed a range of permanent magnet powered electricity generators with output powers ranging from 1 kilowatt to 100 kilowatts. These are being used in power stations in China to replace coal-burning generators. ShenHe wanted to give the design freely to 145 different governments around the world so that these generators could be made everywhere, but he was not allowed to do that.

J L Naudin of France has replicated and successfully tested the 'Mini-Romag' 24-watt magnetic motor design and published the results on his web site.

Howard Johnson of America produced and built a very successful motor driven by permanent magnets only. I'm told that he wanted to go commercial with his patented motor but had difficulty with the pre-production models because he used aluminium for them instead of the wood from which his original motor was constructed. It appears that he was not aware that aluminium has a strong damping effect on magnetic fields.

Dietmar Hohl of Germany designed and published the details of his permanent magnet motor, which was then replicated by Jes Ascanius of Denmark. It is a simple, easy to build design. None of these motors use any kind of fuel.

9. Using Permanent Magnets and Electricity.

Robert Adams of New Zealand uses an electrical screening method in his 800% efficient motor/generator. His design is not driven by electromagnet pulses which everyone incorrectly assumes when they see the design. Instead, permanent magnets mounted on the rotor are attracted to the iron cores of the solenoids and when they align, a small current is used to prevent rotor drag as they pass by. It is a very effective design.

Charles Flynn of America designed and patented a very powerful motor whose motive power is provided through permanent magnets. Like Robert Adams, drag is eliminated by electrical shielding. The motor can be of any power and when run using a 9-volt torch battery for the shielding, runs at 20,000 revolutions per minute.

Stephen Kundel of America produced a simple design of permanent magnet motor using permanent magnets mounted on a lever arm which is moved by the central section of a loudspeaker mechanism fed with a musical tone. It is an effective and simple method.

Donald Kelly of America designed a very simple method for extracting power using permanent magnets. He uses small electric motors to rock arms to which magnets are attached. While some electricity is used, the actual power comes through the magnets and not the electrical power.

10. Using Passive Devices.

Bill Williams of America replicated the "Joe Cell" design of **Joe Nobel** of Australia which Joe developed from an old patent. Bill attached it to his old Ford pick-up truck and found that it performed like a racing car, not to mention the fact that it no longer used any petrol.

Dr Oleg Gritskevitch of Russia produced a large toroid filled with distilled water. He started the water rotating by applying a large electric current and after that, the water remained rotating and the device produced a steady 1.5 megawatts for more than two years with no further energy input of any kind.

A man who prefers to remain **Anonymous** shows how to convert a reel of co-axial cable into a power source called an electret. The cable has a voltage applied to it and is baked in an oven and then allowed to cool slowly. The result is an electret which provides a continuous 100 watts of power without any form of input power.

11. Using Inertia.

John Bedini of America built a flywheel and a generator on a single shaft and drove the shaft with a pulsed motor. The electrical output from the generator was applied alternately to the drive battery and the motor. The arrangement ran for some years in John's workshop. John's friend **Jim Watson** built a large version which produced a continuous excess electrical output of 12 kilowatts.

Chas Campbell of Australia produced a flywheel system driven by a mains motor. The flywheel drives an ordinary generator which in turn powers the drive motor and additional equipment. Chas has produced a more advanced system with two flywheels, the first powering the second flywheel intermittently. It is a very efficient system.

James Hardy of America designed a pulsed flywheel generator using a high-speed water-jet pump which directs a stream of water on to six paddles attached to a wheel coupled to a generator. The generator powers the pump as well as additional electrical equipment.

12. Using Energy from the Ground.

Nilson Barbosa and **Cleriston Leal** of Brazil developed, patented and demonstrated a motionless system which delivers 196 kilowatts drawn from an earth connection when activated by an input of less than 1% of that power.

Frank Prentice of America was granted a patent on his system which outputs three kilowatts of electrical power when driven by half a kilowatt of input power. His system involves a long length of wire between two earth connections.

13. Using Radioactivity.

Radioactivity can be used without danger and without producing any radioactive waste. **Harold Colman** and **Ronald Seddon-Gillespie** of Britain designed and patented a small self-powered device capable of producing one kilowatt of output power indefinitely. It consists of a small tube of powdered Cadmium, Phosphorous and Cobalt. When pulsed for a few seconds with a high frequency signal, the mixture becomes radioactive for about one hour, generating an electrical output. After the hour, the mixture ceases to be radioactive but can easily be activated again.

Nikola Tesla designed an electrical generator which ionised air and then used a magnet to gather the charged ions, separating them according to their charge. He stated that the power output was the equivalent of a commercial generating station. The power source could be either a small amount of radioactive material or a spark gap.

14. Using Isotope Exchange.

Michael Meyer and **Yves Mace** of France designed and built an ingenious power system which applies a 21 MHz sine wave signal to a coil wound around an ordinary iron bar. A second coil collects excess output caused by the isotopes of iron in the bar changing from one type to another type. It is a very clever process.

15. Splitting the Positive.

This is a term which usually confuses people. As far as I am aware, it means applying a signal which is never zero or negative, to a device. One example of this comes from **Clemente Figuera** of the Canary Islands. His five kilowatt generator is driven by a system which produces pulsating current which always flows in the same direction although it fluctuates. The effect is to avoid back-EMF completely which raises the efficiency of the device enormously.

Edwin Gray of America produced an electric motor which used splitting the positive. It's power pulse went through the drive coils of the motor but then ended up in a battery whose negative terminal was attached to ground. That way, the drive pulses ended up at +12 volts. While that does not sound impressive, it appears to be an important factor.

Paul Zigouras of America used this method when powering his spectacular electrolyser which could blast ten gallons of water into gas when travelling through a distance of just a few inches in his electrolyser plate array.

16. Using Magnetic Coupling.

Léon-Raoul Hatem of France showed that using heavy discs with strong magnets mounted on them, to drive several electric generators using the same heavy magnetic linking discs, produced a serious energy gain. He has powered remote hotels using this method, but 'scientists' refuse to accept the fact even if they see it actually working.

17. Using Inert Gas Motors.

Josef Papp of Hungary demonstrated his converted 90 HP Volvo car engine for 40 minutes indoors. It had no intake, used no air and had no exhaust. Josef had blanked off the intake and exhaust and filled the engine with a mixture of very pure inert gasses. The engine was prony brake tested at 300 HP during the test. **Robert Britt** of America also designed an inert gas motor.

18. Using Optical Amplification.

Pavel Imris of America received patents covering his development of an optical amplifier. His design shows a power gain which allows nine lights to be operated on the power input normally used for just one light. His device is a glass tube with two electrodes in it. The tube is filled with xenon gas under pressure and the power gain increases with increased pressure of that gas. The output power is more than nine times the input power.

19. Using Friction.

Paul Baumann of Switzerland produced a design based on a Wimshurst machine. Three or four of these were built and are used in a Swiss religious commune which refuses to share the design details. The design uses two angled metal contacts to make the Wimshurst disc rotate under its own power. It generates static electricity which feeds into two cylinders and from those, conventional mains electricity power is extracted with outputs up to 3 kilowatts.

20. Using Piezo Electricity.

Michael Ognyanov of America wanted a replacement for the roadside lights which warn motorists of road works and other hazards. He disliked the requirement for those lights to have batteries, so he developed a semiconductor material, described in his patent. Nowadays, gas cookers and the like have an automatic lighting mechanism which works off a spark generated by mechanically thumping a piezo electric crystal. Michael extended the idea with a vibrating pointed rod which repeatedly did this and collecting the output, he was able to power the light.

There are the promised twenty free-energy devices but that is only a small sample of such devices. For example:

Andrea Rossi is developing and marketing his Cold fusion, 1 kilowatt modules although they are not yet sold for home use.

Floyd Sweet had a motionless magnetic system with an output more than 1,600,000 times greater than the input power. There is a video showing an early 500 watt demonstration of the system.

Steven Mark has demonstrated his self-powered toroid producing hundreds of watts.

Tariel Kapanadze has shown his self-powered generators which have outputs of 1 to 100 kilowatts.

Don Smith had several high kilowatt output power designs.

Alfred Hubbard demonstrated his simple generator powering the 35 HP engine of an 18-foot boat on Portage Bay, Lake Union, Seattle for several hours – no battery was involved as his generator is self-powered.

Richard Clem's 300 HP self-powered engine, uses vegetable oil as the working liquid, due to high running heat.

Dan Cook's very simple non-electronic self-powered motionless generator is capable of high power.

Joseph Newman's motor works very well although it is rather large and expensive.

There are many other working devices.

I have been speaking loosely, in the style of saying that "the Sun rises in the East", when in fact, the Sun does not rise or set, but instead, just looks as if it does as the Earth rotates on it's axis, causing the visual effect. It is said, and I am inclined to believe it, although I have no idea how to prove it, that energy cannot be created or destroyed. So, in fact, there is no such thing as a 'generator' since you cannot create energy, but merely convert it from one form into another form. What we call 'generators' are actually devices which tap into the unlimited energy field of the universe. Our trying to work out how to get energy is like a fish trying to work out how to get some water. The fish is already immersed in water. It flows through the fish and without it the fish could not survive. Similarly, we are immersed in energy. It flows through us and without it we could not survive. Can you imagine trying to sell the fish a bottle of water? Can you imagine a human trying to sell you energy? Both are equally silly, and yet we buy energy and not only that, but all of the energy which we buy, flows back to the seller and what we actually use is just some of the energy which is already surrounding us – the seller just banks on us being too ignorant to work that out.