Panacea-BOCAF On-Line University

The educational series covering clean energy technology towards building our children a future. **Panacea-BOCAF is a registered non-profit organization, dedicated to educational study and research**. All copyrights belong to their owners and are acknowledged. All material presented on this web site is either news reporting or information presented for **non-profit study and research**, or has previously been publicly disclosed or has implicitly or explicitly been put into the public domain. **Fair Use applies**. **Contact us.**

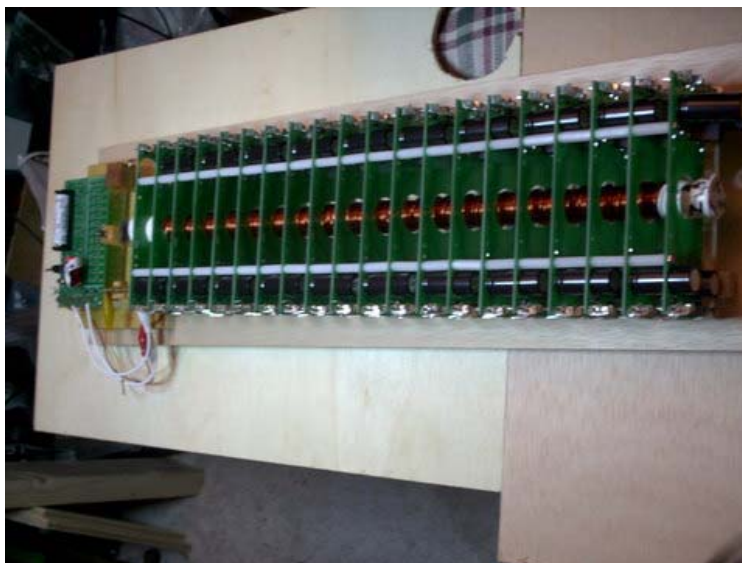# EVGRAY Vibrator circuit by Gary Porter

Overview

Monster Vibrator - 12VDC Version Running

Quote –*I suggest that you all read page 304 and the section on resonance pg 340 from Tesla's book "The Inventions, Researches, and Writings of Nikola Tesla". Also you should*

understand that Ed Grays design was very finely tuned both in timing of the cap charging pulses and discharging pulses. The discharging sequence must occur when the pulse charging the cap is at its low, Pg 304 describes why in great detail.

After reviewing all his patents I feel that the circuit is a Tesla Transformer not a Tesla Transmitter. The copper grids were a portion of the secondary. The 1/4 wavelength, frequency, and motor design all end at the capacitor plate. The capacitor then converts the cold electricity back to the 90 to 120 Amps to the battery... Gary Porter – End quote.

Gary Porter AKA the "The Captain" or "skipper" is the patent application holder of the following Vibrator circuit. Despite this, Gary is an open source inventor and freely publishes his research results on alternative and suppressed energy technology. Gary is from Vermont and New Hampshire; his inventions include an electronic bilge pump controller, Voltage regulator for wind generators, and a water tank indicator for boats. The Skipper is an electronic technician with some 10 years of extra courses of study (most of which he states was useless). Further background on the captain's tests and thoughts can be found by putting "captainssbn" in the EVGRAY yahoo energy group's search engine.

After reading "The Secrets of Cold War Technology" the captain reports that he saw a direct link between Nicola Tesla's Development of Radiant Energy and the Ed Gray tube. He describes that Tesla found that both a wave of Radiant Energy and bunched electrons expanded when the switch was thrown that connected a dynamo to a load. The wave of Aetheric force Radiant Energy expanded outward from the cable along with dangerous bluish spikes of electricity that killed some of the switch operators.

He latter on, spent many months uses the radiant energy to perform many tasks. He designed a special spark gap device with a magnetic electron disperser. When the spark gap engaged and an arc was formed the magnets field simply blew out the arc, allowing only a wave of Aetheric energy to move forward to his primary coil. He designed twelve very special tubes for creating and manipulating the Aetheric energy, which he feels was used to run his Pierce Arrow car test in the Buffalo NY area. He had figured out a way to use the elements within the tubes to access, modify, and turn the Aetheric energy into AC to run the 80 HP motor. There are some pictures showing Tesla standing by box with the tubes in it.

More of the Captains thoughts on Atheric energy can be found in the faculty section of this document. Garry's work is largely inspired By EVGray, Eric Dollard and Nikola Tesla. All of these engineers have become victims to energy suppression and have had their research been held back. In fact in 2001 Eric Dollard had called Gary describing energy suppression.

- Quote" *I got a call Sunday from Eric Dollard. He told me that all of his equipment has been destroyed. Some of it was even bulldozed by a swat team. He's living out of his car. No phone no PO Box no address. The only way to contact him is to leave a message at the grocery store in Bolinas Ca. He said he has the transmitter almost done in design and he is also writing another book. He said that all his work with Tesla stuff has been destroyed. What a waste.*" -End

The Non profit organization Panacea-BOCAF intends to support open source engineers working with the EVGRAY and other suppressed clean energy technologies. These engineers require grants, resources, faculty recognition and security. All this can be created in Panacea's proposed granted research and development center. For those able to help this effort, please Contact us.
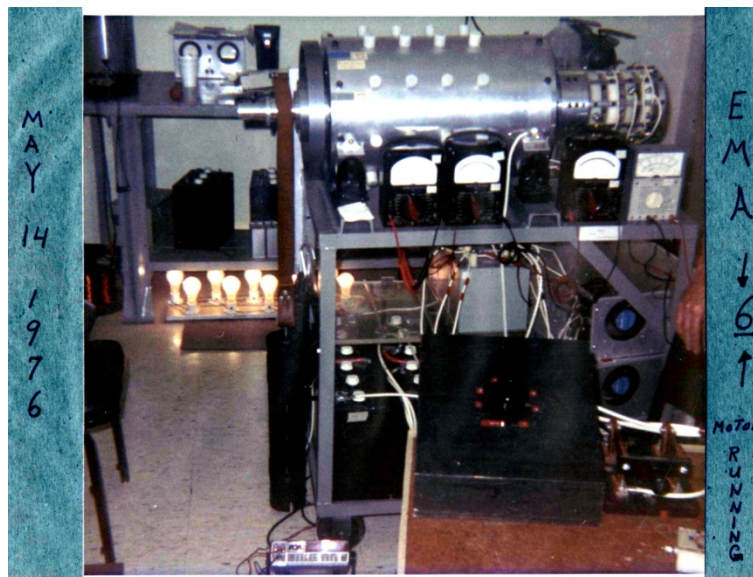

The Original EVGRAY motor – Photo's Courtesy of Mark

Back round on the EVGRAY Research

Description
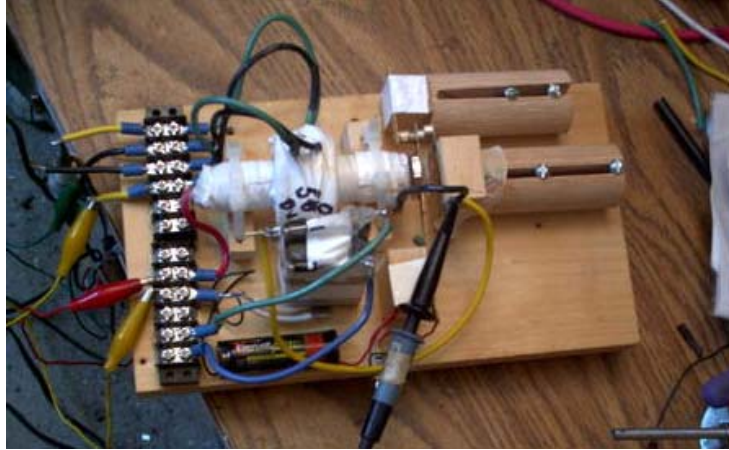
The Captains Vibrator circuit

Gary's Patent application has already been filed. The patent is 8 pages with 2 drawings. This commutator uses a rotating magnet to pull on an iron screw to close silver plated rivet contacts. Closure discharges pcb 20 one at a time or series parallel groups. positive & negative systems energy exchange concept is used. New PIC of 20 position commutator added.
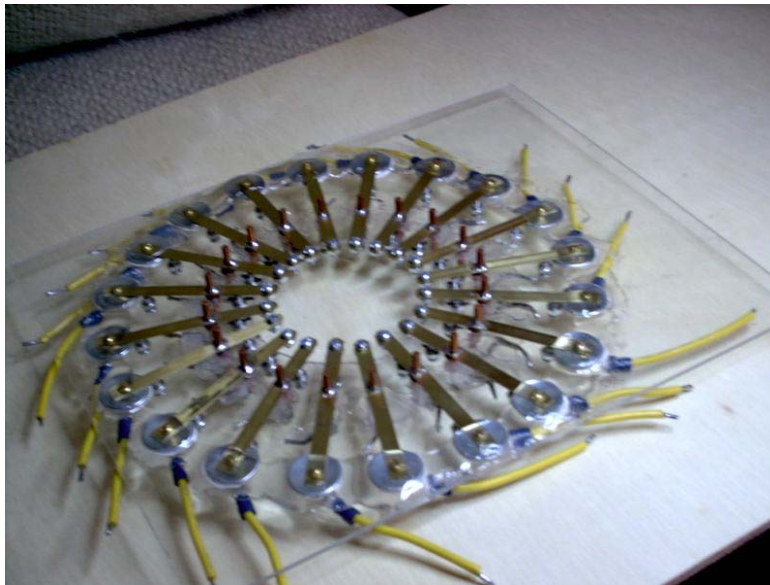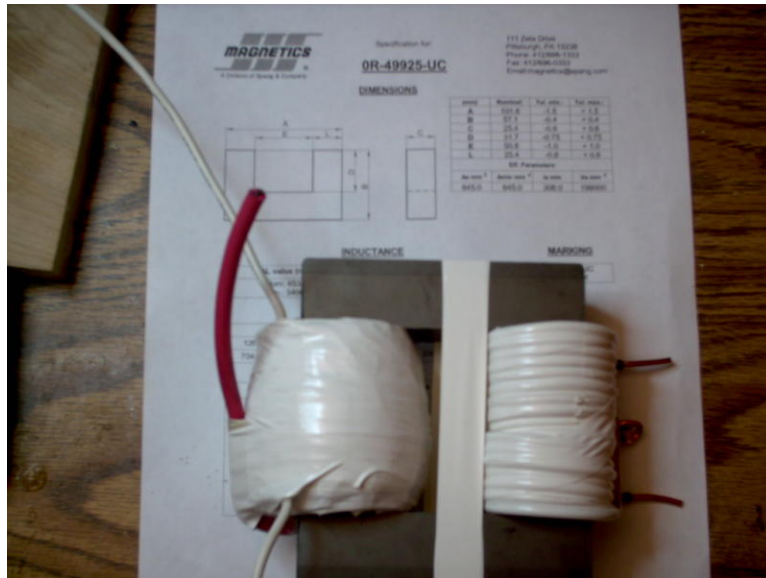

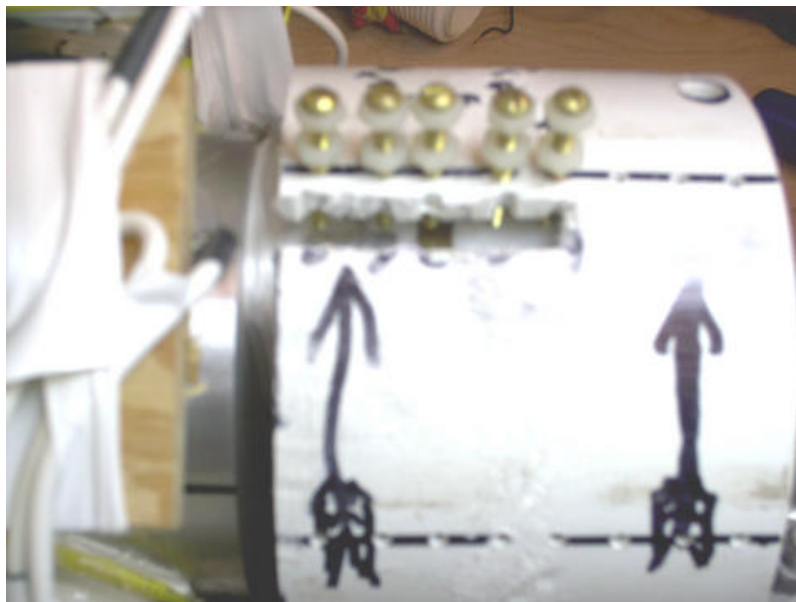20 pcb commutator-20 PCB Capacitive Discharge Commutator
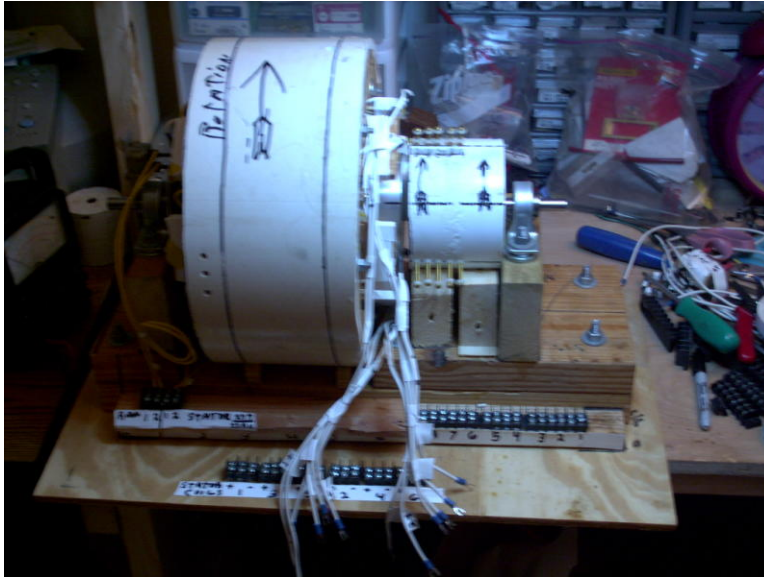
Overall Motor

Pickup coil brush setup

High Voltage transformer

Stator -showing 5 spark gaps
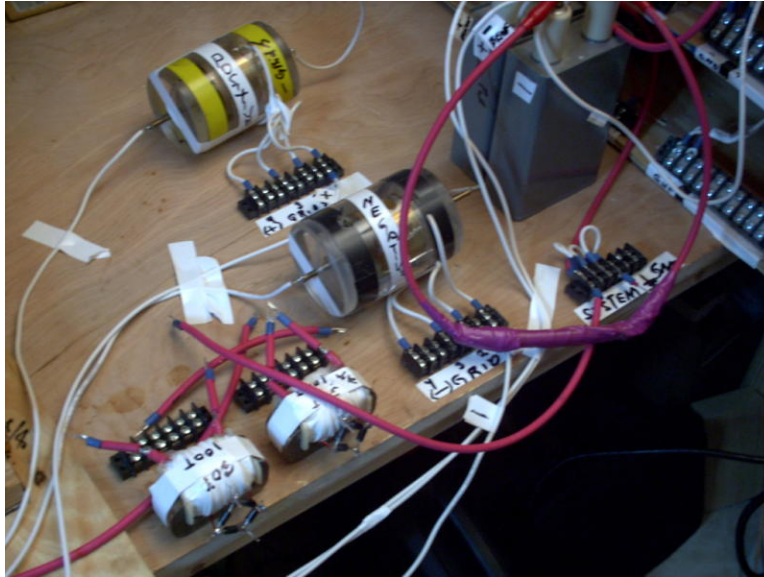
tube arrangement -tube wiring
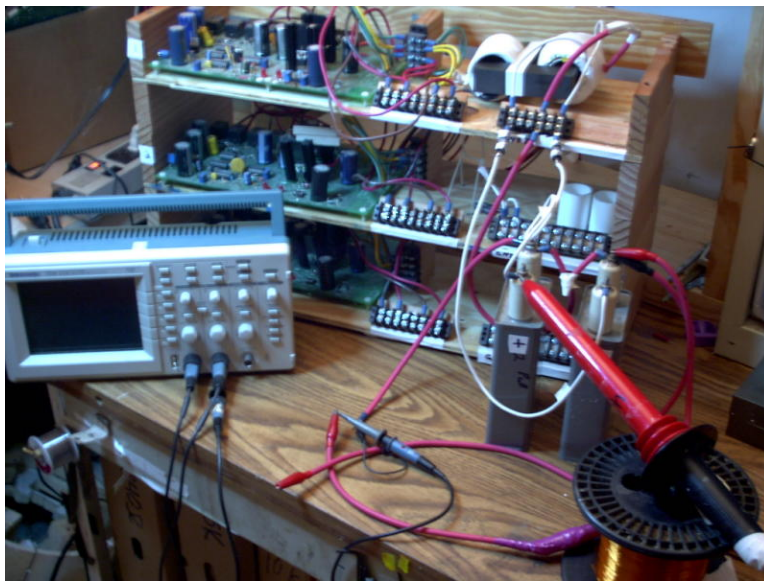
Transformer-Testing and tuning PWM PCB
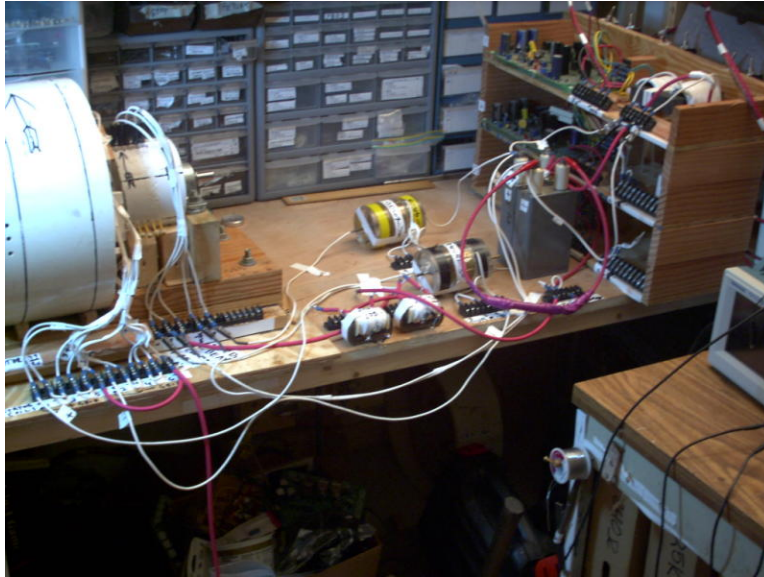
basic setup -95 % wired

The motor prototype commutator is complete except for fine sanding and polishing. The X arrows are all connected even though you can't see the brass pieces under the epoxy. It has taken 5 days and many hours to build this device from scratch. The Y arrows are yellow and black wires for rotor coils.
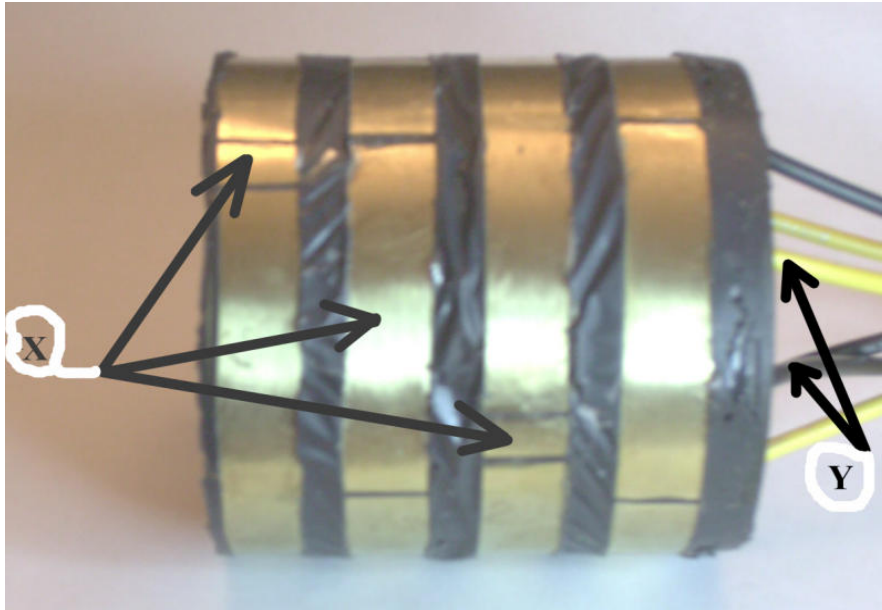
The next version of commutator will be built in sections that support the segments. All segments will be machined It will be used to determine the exact relationship between motor energy storage discharge capacitors and their respective rotor and stator coils.

In order to have a motor run basically for free these two must be in harmony with each other. By harmony I mean that the coils BEMF energy must be strong enough to pump the cap back to its original value or very close to it. The PWM boards will top off the caps as needed. The larger the brushes used the better off you are. Much less lose due to heat. My brushes will be about 3/8 wide and ¼ deep with length of 1".

Voltage levels to be studied are 100, 250 500, &750vdc. Original test a few years ago yielded from 200uf @ 250 vdc a force of 7.4ft-lbs and at 500vdc the force went to 14.8ft-lbs. The current motor design will have 18 of these forces per rev that should very strong device.

The rotor and stator coils are designed for so that both pole ends are used to push and pull each other. Motor also will use two systems per phase one neg and one pos for energy exchange. The motor will be four brushes for power + &- and two for pickup coils return to the battery.

The commutator is a 3 phase arrangement. one brush + one BEMF collection one for - and the 4 for rotor to stsator series connection. If you choose parallel connections then an additional brush will be needed. The long term goal for this motor is a car application.
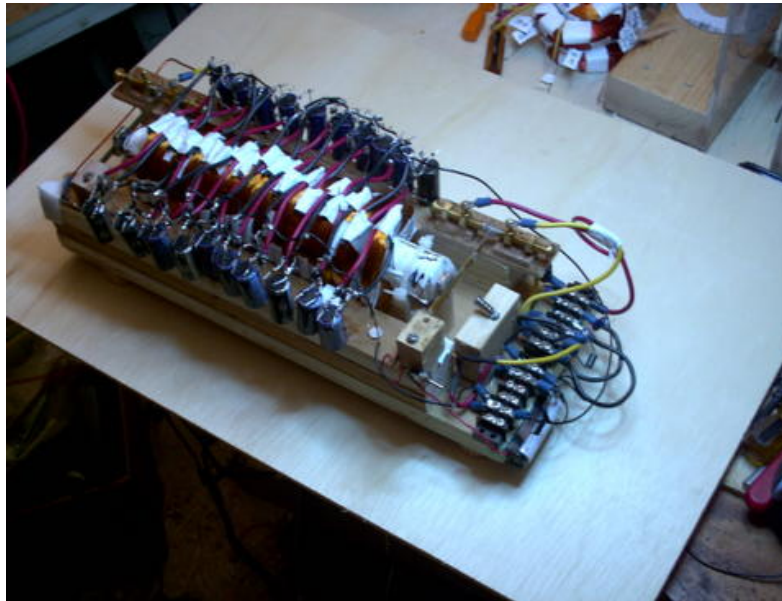
The latest model has 20 coil bridge cap secondary's. After a short time the caps reach 24vdc. I did discover that the cap recharging the battery needs to be smaller at high frequency of vibration. The 1.2AA with 8uf cap stabilizes the AA at about 1.165vdc. Changing the cap will bring it back to 1.2vdc its original voltage. I'm running now for 6 months with the same battery. The primary Neg BEMF cap is now discharged straight into the secondary coils. Timing for this discharge is critical or a conflict with the battery operation can occur.

Replication

Quote -*The current 1.2AA NiCad Version is still running fine and has been used now for three months. I read the battery after using it for a 15 minute run for a 1/4 wavelength test today and it read 1.27vdc .01 volts more than it had when I bought it in Jan. 1.260vdc.* – The captain End Quote.
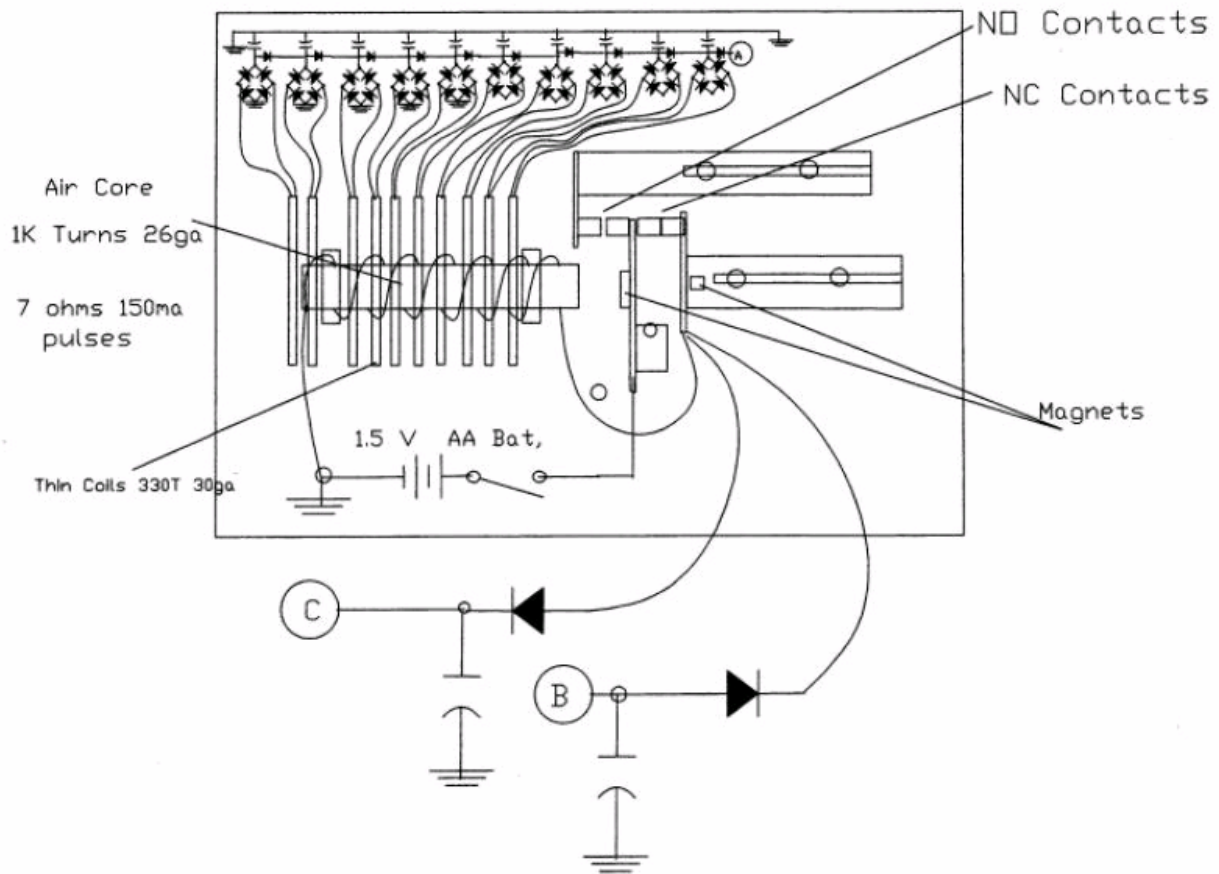
Original comments By Gary

When building one of these there is much to consider. Brass metal must be thin for the center moving contactor; a small magnet is placed near the moving one to enhance speed. The contacts are very close together on the right side of the pri coil. To make sure that the battery is getting cap discharges you must use an scope at the cap and you should 1.2?? volts with small stepped pulses which discharge into the battery when the contact touch. If it miss fires then the cap simply goes higher to say 3vdc this then is finally discharged into the battery. If you get the contacts adjusted correctly you'll see that each pulse recharges the battery.

Its very easy to build one. DO IT and mess with it to learn stuff. The secondary's in series can achieve thousands of volts and should produce some arcs. I haven't done this yet but will try it soon. Your not limited to just one primary you could have one three feet long with a hundred secondary coils, still running off a 1.2AA. The secondary coils so far best results have been Litz wire between 500 and 1000 turns. This gets the secondary caps up to about 20 vdc. The next step will be to do something with the cap energy. Also I will be using a transformer to step down BEMF and eliminate the battery all together. This should be easy to do. This will be controlled by a second set of contacts at the opposite end of the pri coil. You must remember that the secondary coils are very slowly charging the caps. So if you want to use their energy then do it with BEMF recharging the opposite polarities. Use pos caps to recharge neg caps and so forth.

Duel Coil Motor System

The following drawing shows a new type of motor which works with the events that occur in Nature.
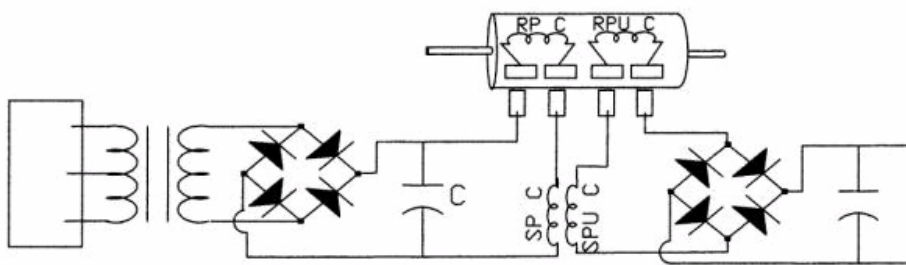
Porter's   Dual Coil Motor System
RP C & SP C are Power Coils   RPU C & SPU C are Pick Up Coils
All ringing events are allowed between C & the power coils

When energy is dumped into a coil from a capacitor, it wants to echo back and forth and this is where the free energy is LOTS OF IT. Plus the magnetic dipoles setup provides power for rotating machines.

The drawing shows C charged and brush connected to the power coils RP C and SP C. The magnetic fields created between these coils are always opposing N to N and then S to S as the energy exchanges between cap and coils.

If you allow the energy to oscillate in a ringing fashion between the capacitor and coil, it will yield hundreds of magnetic dipoles. If the coils are setup correctly these dipoles will always oppose each other. The motor also includes a set of Pick Up coils RPU C and SPU C. These coils are wound around the motors power coils. This allows for complete 100% energy recovery from the ringing events through transformer action. This energy is rectified and stored in a capacitor. This is passed onto the next stage. The final stage is

dumped back into the battery, but only during a quiet time where no energy is being drawn from the battery. Here again it may be possible to get rid of the battery once the motor is started. This is a single stage and can be repeated many times to create a very powerful motor.

Faculty information

The following are the original comments made by Gary. Check out the picture of my vibrator. The thin coils are now added.
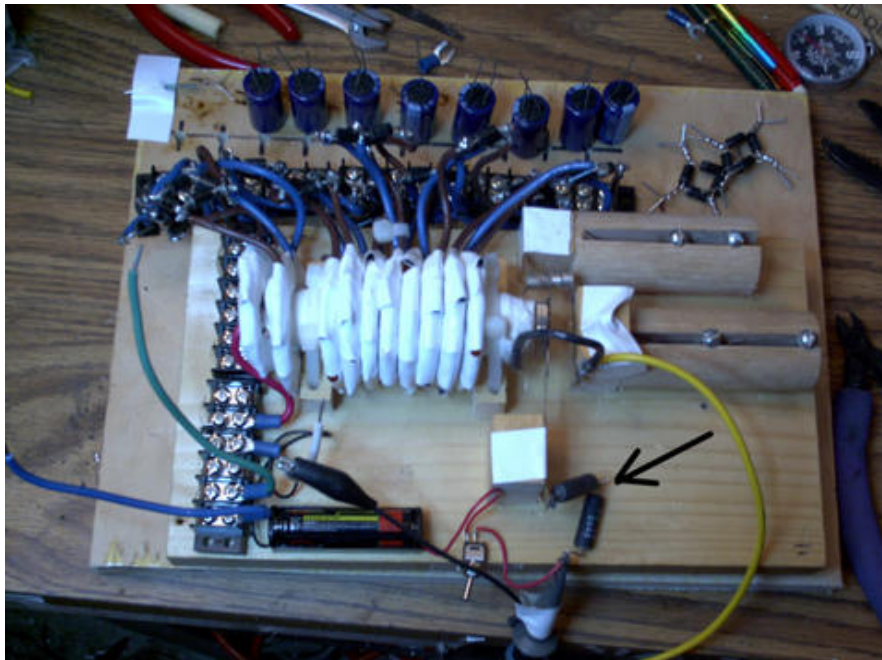
I could only put 10 around pwr coil and two at outside end for vortex testing. I should be up with a small light lit and possibly no battery. NOW THAT WOULD CHANGE THE WORLD... for sure!!!! Light with no battery...the pwr coils BEMF in cap is around -175vdc and the other cap is +50. Both of these will be combined with dump switch and stepped down to the 1.5 vdc, the no mo battery.

If positive feedback occurs then run away is possible and the coils would simply burn up or become a block of ice. Must use the original voltage regulated or at least controlled. Don't have a clue about this yet. Remember Tesla states that the impulses helping others must occur at the right time. Like a swing set. You push just as it going away from you. Now this is accomplished between the power coils and pu coil through some careful analysis wind to match their characteristics and resonance frequencies. I'm using the ping method to analyze the coil simply ping with DC and capture the event on a scope . OH I got a scope TDS220 with parallel Centronics db25 connector which prints wave forms on my laser jet.

My new HV transformer is complete and will arrive from coiltron in a week. This will give me up to 4kv in caps 30ga secondary ballsy. While waiting for the trans I have built a vibrator which runs on a AA 1.5 battery. It was tricky getting it to vibrate but by using two magnets I am able to get it to vibrate. As you can see there are two coils one short is the pick up coil and the second longer one is the power coil which is used to pull on the magnet glued to the central contactor. Brass from Hardware store is used as the spring andsilver 1/4" is soldered to these. The central contactor has two silver contacts one N/C to run pwr coil and the other is N/O to dump energy from caps to battery. This has not been hooked up yet.
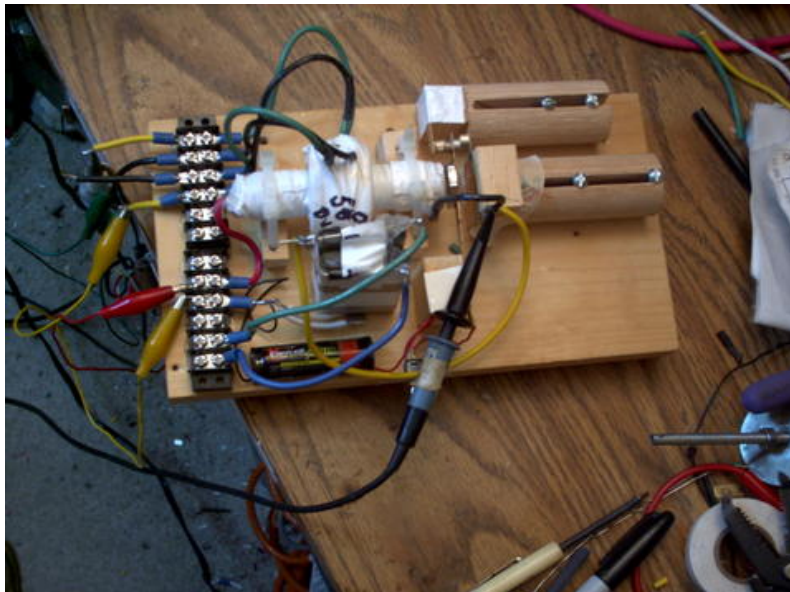
In the second pic you'll find the wave forms ch1 is pu coil and channel 2 is pwr coil. I'm collecting BEMF - & + into caps The PU coil can slide along the pwr coil. The (A) points to something very interesting. This area shows that the PU coils magnetic field interfering with the pwr coils magnetic ringing signal.
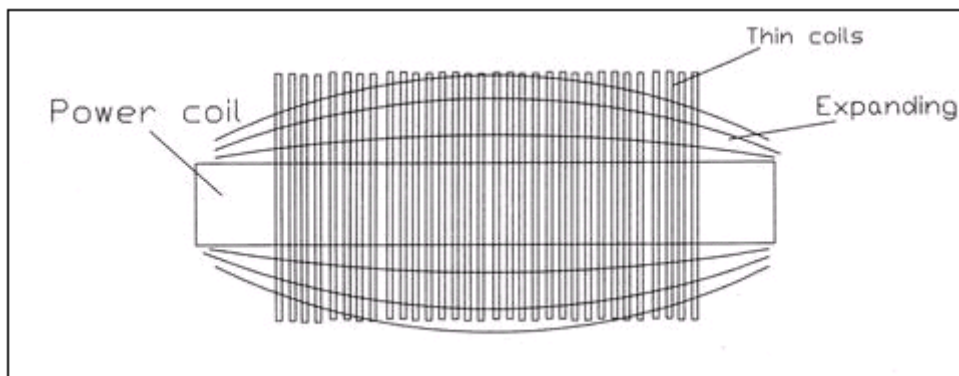
This tells me that I need to bring order to this device. This is done by matching these waveforms. The goal here will be to use the voltage in the caps to run the device as

well as drive a Telsa style Transformer to create some power. Tesla stated that you can go from small to very large but you can't go from Very large to much larger.

The 1.5AA is currently placing -200 in my cap as well as +50 in another cap. The picup coil & pwr coil waveforms are measured at 50 v/cm the power BEMF actually goes to -431 and + 300.no load. I wound another coil 4 rolls at same time after wards two bifilar Tesla style 2000T 30ga. The BEMF was 000. the only thing I got on the scope was the ring of 100v P/P at the coil. This should tell us something very special. The capacitance of the pwr coil is the key to the BEMF generated. The 2000T coil had none it was all inductance. also their appears to be two things happening with the BEMF the huge - pulse(then Huge + pulse) from a positive input is electrostatic directly caused by the collapse of the pwr coils inter "C" the dampened ringing that follows is a combination of RCL of the pwr coil.

By putting the waveforms in harmony the oscillation between the power coils and pu coils should provide a lot of energy. Magnetic fields snap in magnets and coils. If you take several magnets say 1" long cylindrical and stick them together, you'll something very strange when you run a compass along the stuck together magnets. The poles are not in the central portion, they are only at the ends. This means that the flux vortexes at the poles have been drawn into the central axis of the magnets. You'll find that compass isn't affected until you reach the ends of the row of magnets stuck together.

We can use this information to our advantage when combing coils and magnets together to build energy generators that simply sit their and oscillate. The flux at the magnet will regauge itself into the coil when the coil is pulsed. When the impulse is removed the magnets field return to its original state. This movement of flux can be used to create power simply by placing to PU coil in the right stop. Another tidbit regards the ends of the magnet or power coil where the strong vortexes are located. When placing the PU at the ends of power coil the impulse generates nothing.

I have an interesting discovery about coil and expanding magnetic flux. The test done included three coils all were 30 ga wire air cores. NO IRON. The picture is posted on Koneheads web group EVGRAY under the captain's efforts. The picture is of my new simple vibrator using a single 1.5AA battery.

The main power coil is 1000 turns about 4 inches long wound on a piece of ½ PVC. The pickup coils under test are wound on 1 ¼ inch PVC which are then slid over the power coil in different positions. Two types of coils have been tested. First was a 500 turn dual coil. Another words, I used two rolls of wire and wound the 500 turns from both coils at the same time keeping the windings very close together. The other two coils were single individual coils 500 turns each.

The power coil yielded over 400v neg and 300v pos in BEMF. When this voltage was captured in a cap I got a peek of 300v neg on one cap and 100v pos on another cap.

The first test used the 500 Turn dual and I got a wave form dampened sine wave peek value of 150 + & -. 50 volts could be stored in the capturing caps. The second test used the two individual 500 turn coils slid over the power coil. The results were awesome. Each coil produced over 432v Neg and 330v pos. This was induced from the power coils field BEMF. Caps stored 175 neg from these coils wired series and around 75v neg individual.

The finding here is in regards to the flux expanding away from the power coil. The dual coil turns were beside each other and the effect of the expanding flux could not create that seem by the individual coils. The dual windings could also be interfering with the voltage creating process.

This tells me that the best use of pickup coils would be to wind flat coils and place them side by side around the power coil and connect them either in series or parallel or a combination depending upon your application.

My next test will be with a long coil say 12" and test the flux patterns along the whole length including the vortex areas discovered by Howard Johnson. I am very curious about the latter. What exactly can we get from these spinning vortexes. Another test I have been thinking about regards crystals say large piece of quartz. This experiment will use a press 20 tons to press on the crystal. There will be two plates involved and insulators to isolate the crystal and conductive plates. I want to monitor the voltage output from the crystalline structure when pressure is applied to it. I also would like to ping the crystal with a small voltage and see the effect.

Kone and I are going to beat this thing to death till we have all the particulars. At this time the small version I am using as a development tool to determine all kinds of stuff. The current 1.2AA NiCad Version is still running fine and has been used now for three months. I read the battery after using it for a 15 minute run for a 1/4 wavelength test today and it read 1.27vdc .01 volts more than it had when I bought it in Jan. 1.260 vdc.

When building one of these there is much to consider. Brass metal must be thin for the center moving contactor, a small magnet is placed near the moving one to enhance speed. The contacts are very close together on the right side of the pri coil. To make sure that the battery is getting cap discharges you must use an scope at the cap and you should 1.2?? volts with small stepped pulses which discharge into the battery when the contact touch. if it miss fires then the cap simply goes higher to say 3vdc this then is finally discharged into the battery. If you get the contacts adjusted correctly you'll see that each pulse recharges the battery.

It's very easy to build one. DO IT and mess with it to learn stuff. The secondary's in series can achieve thousands of volts and should produce some arcs. I haven't done this yet but will try it soon. Your not limited to just one primary you could have one three feet long with a hundred secondary coils. still running off a 1.2AA.The secondary coils so far

best results have been Litz wire between 500 and 1000 turns. This gets the secondary caps up to about 20 vdc. The next step will be to do something with the cap energy. Also I will be using a transformer to step down BEMF and eliminate the battery all together. This should be easy to do. This will be controlled by a second set of contacts at the opposite end of the pri coil.

You must remember that the secondary coils are very slowly charging the caps. So if you want to use their energy then do it with BEMF recharging the opposite polarities. Use pos caps to recharge neg caps and so forth. Eventually I will sell kits to schools to help us closer into the free energy world. PS I build a kicker coil and it gave me 1600 volts BEMF from 12vdc battery.

I just posted the new schematic of the vibrator using thin coils as pickup secondary coils each has its own bridge and storage capacitor. Depending on cap size the voltage can be quite large. Each of my 10 100UF caps ends up with about 20vdc. These are wired in the drawing parallel; it could be wired in series also. I also posted a pic of the thin version. The third pic is of a power coil with many thin coils placed in the expanding flux field. The thin coils could be one wire thick varnished. The energy from these coils does not load down the battery and is gathered after the battery is disconnected from the power coil.

A large arrow points to the 1 ohm resistor i used to capture the current square wave that is provided by the 1.5 AA battery to run the power coil. The machine requires 160 ma which appears as a square wave. during the pulsing the battery voltage is also dropped down by a 40 mv square wave. The secondary voltage will be used to drive a load after it has been passed through a Tesla Style Transformer (THIS IS NOT A TESLA COIL) which will also be connected to the Earth. This is all to be researched. Also resonance will be used to further enhance the device.

The next step will be to utilize the power coils huge negative BEMF and Positive BEMF pulses to replace the 1.5 AA. This will be a little tricky but I don't see why it can't be done. There's plenty of energy and its just a matter of storing it fast enough to be ready for the next requirement.

The final device will be simply a light bulb lit with no external power to the box. The AA will only be needed to get the device running.

The vibrator works great but still has a nicad battery. The power coils negative BEMF is large enough to maintain the battery. Without the feedback charging pathway the battery in ten minutes went from 1.260 to 1.254. I then closed the feedback loop and walla the battery went to 1.255 and 1.256. It is now alternating between these two numbers.

To get the battery to return to 1.260 I will need to increase the closure time of the cap discharge contacts. This is really a tricky thing to do because of the materials I'm using are pretty sloppily done. I need the non magnetic brass pieces holding the contact silver pieces to be more flexible. They may also need to be longer. The more flexible they are the faster the frequency and the more energy you can pull from the BEMF ringing events.

When observing the caps discharge waveform you can see that its discharge time is very brief and if made wider will dump more feedback to the battery. The cap quickly recovers its charge. Now for the secondary work. currently I have ten 330 T 30ga sort of flat 1/8 inch wide coils wound on 1"PVC placed over the power coil which is a 1000T 26 ga wound on 1/2" PVC. The power coil could be very long and support perhaps a hundred or even more flat secondary pickup coils.

The energy from each secondary coil comes from the BEMF ringing of the power coil. This ringing are both a magnetic & electrostatic event combined, which occurs after the battery is disconnected from the power coil and their is absolutely no loading of the power coil during this time.

Each secondary has its own bridge and 100uf cap arrangement. Currently the 100uf caps gather 20vdc each. In series I will have about 200vdc. If the size of the cap was reduced the then pickup voltage could achieve a much higher level say 150volts I'm guessing, because I haven't reduced the size yet.

The power equation Joules = 1/2C * V*V. lots of V means lots of joules. Remember, this is all from a single 1.2 vdc battery, which now can run for a very long time YEARS. It doesn't have to be 1.2vdc it could be 12vdc accomplishing the same thing. Next I will be discharging the secondary caps into another system. Not sure what this will be yet. I would like to dump it into a Tesla style Transformer (NOT COIL)and get some serious power out of it.

Also, their is not one piece of iron all coils are air core. I do use two small magnets to enhance the brass contact to power coil field movements. The smaller one adjusts the frequency. It simply is pulling the magnet glued to the brass center arm back to its original position.

3 new photos added

I am almost ready to fire up the motor and then tune all the circuits for maximum power. The only remaining wiring is for the transformers that manage the flow of recovered energy and emergency spark gaps. One of the reasons for the safety gaps is that the etheric flows through the vacuum are varying and at certain times huge voltages can occur in the system from the vacuum state. A good example of this in our time domain are the rouge waves on the oceans.

Here's what I know so far from testing. From a small amount of energy in impulse fashion you can get back a lot from stressing Mother Nature. Also the tube idea works and powerful magnetic fields can be created with Teslas discovered expanding radiant energy around the spark gap. I have already tested a tube with copper pipe very crude but did work. These new tubes have 4 grids around the spark gap and each has its own wire for testing purposes. The grids are made from bronze mesh from the local hobby shop and each has different size holes. I have got a huge amount of testing and documenting to do. aventually I will make a movie of this entire process with exact specs for everything so that you can built one . But first I must get this beast running. Initial voltage will be 2kv. Not much but for safety reasons this where I will start.
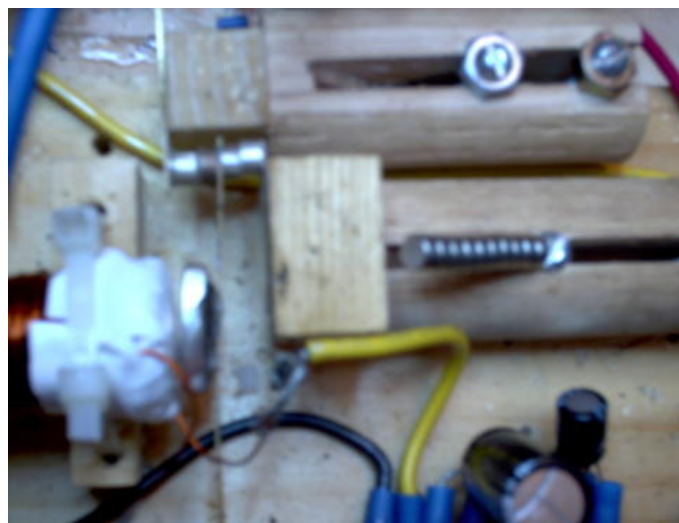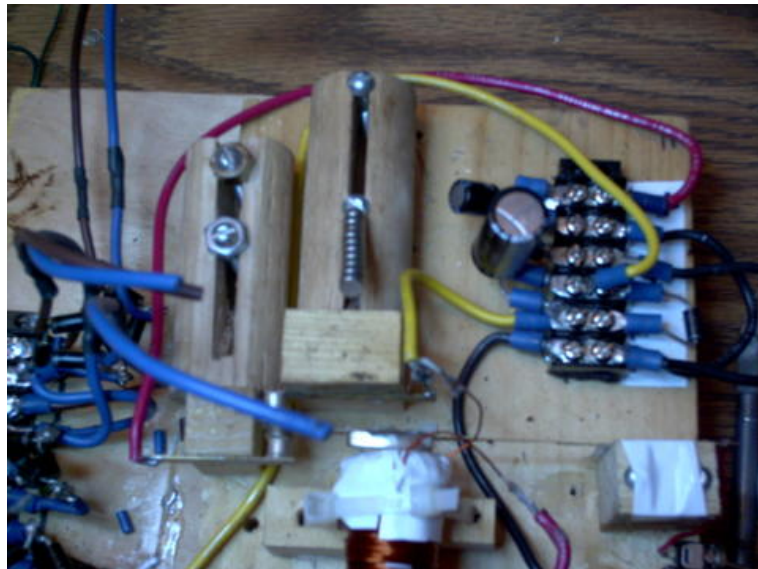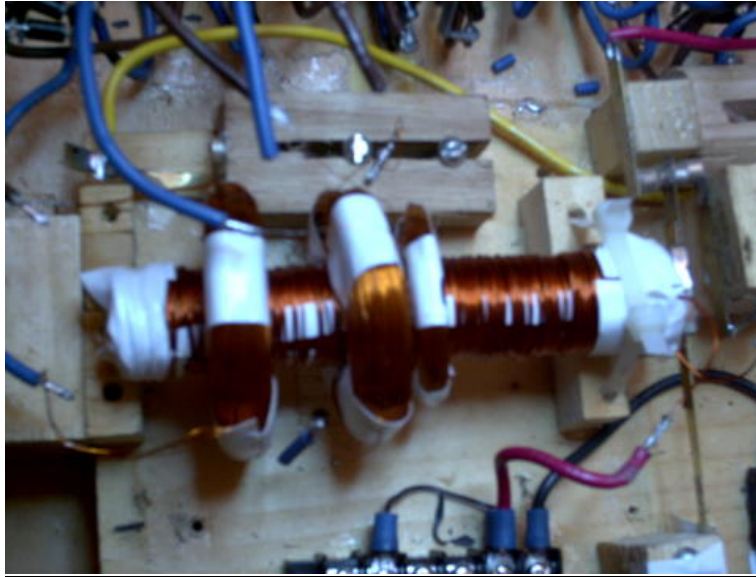
Correspondence between Kone and Gary

"Hi Kone; I sent you a box today with 2 small contacts and one with dual contacts the dual is the one that vibrates. You'll have to touchup the contacts. Remember to adjust the battery charging contact real close to the vib contact. You'll see the waveform on the scope. The 8 uf should stay at 1.2 vdc with stepped charges and discharges into battery. Also sent 8 coils 330turn flat secondary these should give you about 5 to 20 vdc at 100uf caps. Sent two primaries one on brass tube and the other on 1/2 PVC I'm using the latter. Each has 1000T 26 ga wire. I put a magnet on the long vibrating contact in the same position where mine is. The coil should pull on this to separate the NC contacts. SEE drawing from patent app included. You can place iron or other magnets around the device to get some awesome speed, noisy but fun."

Make sure to keep a logbook of the machine you build so we can learn this thing together. I luv it. Just hums along filling caps and keeping the battery charged. To eliminate the battery will require a voltage control circuit that pulls only that energy needed to keep the machine vibrating. The problem with caps is they want to dump their energy all at once. I think that the large negative BEMF from the primary coil pulsed into resonant transformer would work; this would get the correct polarity and operating level by simply adjusting the turns ratio. I added a second set of contacts to opposite end of my primary for this purpose.

Hi Kone: The 330 turn coils sent to you are by far the best output here's why.330t = 10 to 24vdc550t = 5 to 15vdc877t = 5 to 7vdc These suck This is very interesting. It appears that LRC in the coil is greatly affecting how much DC is produced in the caps attached to the secondary's. If this is the case then to get the most out we must find out what the relationship is. For sure I know now that 330 turns is best. I'll try winding some more secondary's with different turns and wire sizes to find what is best. When I get it I will

make up a set for you. My coil winder will save you much time winding these. Also maybe bifilar would be better don't know yet. wind two wires at same time. Maybe flat is wrong way to go. Single layers one coil on top of the others with layer of tape between them. I'll have to try this as well. Maybe some iron stripps on the outside of secondaries. We shall see.

Hi Kone:Vibration good but as usual it takes awhile to achieve max in caps. 30 seconds or greater. This is why we must use max efficiency at load devices. Vibrator simply gets us the initial charge. Of course we could use several vibrators or even place bridges in parallel. ect ect Battery this morning read 1.27 vdc great!!!I just wound three coils22 ga 229 t = 8 to 10vdc30 ga 330 t your coils =10vdc32 ga 330t new coil = 13.5 vdc.Were gaining... size of new 330t 32 ga coil was about 1/2 the size of 30 ga coil which is to be expected. but the gain was good. my goal is to get about 50 vdc in each cap. Placement of the secondary coils along the length of primary didn't seem to have much difference in dc values at the caps. Next test will be 330t 32 ga coil on 1"pvc but this will be wound as regular coil and slid over the pri.

The finer the wire and the closer it is to the primary seems to be key. It would be interesting to test a new primary which is wound as one coil but in sections, with new secondary's on 1/4 " rod still thin . This will a be pain to do butthese secondary's would then be placed in-between the pri then solder pri sections back in place. This would place the secondary coil almost at the point where the dipole is created. I don't know what the pri coils flux is doing inside the air core area of the primary Maybe should be some iron in this mess but must be careful not to screw up the vibrator contact magnet. Maybe all iron core with magnet being pushed on by the cores field.

Kone:I just stripped off all secondary's and placed one 330t 32ga regular wound on 1" pvc about 3" long over the primary. Results were 24.8vdc in the cap. best yet.....the flux expanding generated the voltage, if I wind 7 more coils on top of the new one will the same expanding flux create the same voltage?? We shall see tomorrow. I think that your finer wire is the way to go.. I will order a roll of 34 gauge tomorrow also will need a longer primary which brings up more questions.. How should this be wound, wire size ect ect. I did make a bifilar 2000 t 30 ga and got no BEMF. Maybe 20 gauge primary say 8 " long would intensify the flux for each cycle. This might require 8uf cap (bat Recharger) to be changed don't know about this yet. You are going to luv working with this because it is awesome not to have to worry about the driving energy in the battery; it simply never needs to be charged. You and I should team up and sell these to schools to introduce them into free energy experiments.

The profits would build us both labs to work in....See ya latter. Kone here's the formula for calculating L in coil Air core coilsL =(r^2 * n^2)/(9r + 10l) For air core coils you can come close with: •L = ind. in uH • r = radius of coil in inches • n = number of turns •l = coil length in inches ref: Bauchbaum's Complete Handbook of Practical Electronic Ref.

Data My 3 " long 330t coil has inductance of about 789uh and will resonate at my vib freq of 200 c/s with a 804uf cap. approximate stuff. I need to build shorter sec with layers say 100t 34ga 1 inch at 5 layers this is per coil and make pri long enough to have my eight on it.freq at resonance = 1/(2pi (sqroot(LC))Xc=1/2piFCXl=2piFLat resonance Xc = Xlat resonance no current is drawn and volts goes to max. we need to try some caps in secondary. It might get wild if we tried to resonate the pri.. so that the 1.2vdc AA simply puts in a keep alive pulse and the ringing gets very strong and longer lasting at resonance.

I check the waveforms for my primary and the ringing is 170khz. It would be interesting to wind a coil that has the 1/4 wavelegth of 1449 feet. May be i can do this with my winding machine using 34 ga. I know it can handle 32 ga without breaking it. 12 vdc versions should be very interesting, but I must continue this model till done for schools.. I intend doing a kit. with simple easy to follow instructions. Might even make a PCB with connectors to hold bridges and other parts. this would make it easier for instructors. must keep voltages low so students don't get fried. The student s build one and when done they tear it apart for the next class to build. all this a is up in the air for now. How much can you get for scrape copper these days. I have quite a bit of old coils. Oh ya i found 1/8bearings from Grainger at $6.00 each...will be here tomorrow and the machinist will have my 1/8 disks done Saturday. Maybe Sunday I can burn up some more stuff.

1. Frequency is variable 8khz to 14khz depends on magnets position, coil power, contact arm tension and a slew of variables. 2. Ceramic sounds good but I will be using an old cd player mechanism for first go this weekend. Will cut away the chasis as needed.

3. Battery is NiCad 1.2AA from Radio Shack, which comes fully charged 1.260vdc. Mine is now charged to 1.252vdc and this echos between 1.251 and 1.252, been doing this all week. 4. Utube I have no intentions of putting anything on Utube. Your group EVGRAY will be the only place this info will be posted.

5. post anything you want. The group is a legal date time stamp for anything we come up with. I will be building another version some time, but right now I want to get a motor spinning using the BEMF from Power coil. I did some tests today. I changed the power cap -ebmf from 100uf to 1uf driving a single 2k turn 30 ga coil will probably use smaller cap. The purpose for the smaller cap is recovery of energy time. It took the 100uf about 1 to 2 minutes to get back up to 100vdc. Smaller caps will recover much faster and will also store very high voltages from the neg BEMF.

I will also be redoing my secondary coils 1000t 30ga or more very flat say 1/16 varnished and pressed into layers each coil will have its own bridge and here again I need to

swap out the 100uf caps to much smaller ones. The secondary coils could be series together to make very high voltages but the reeds probably wouldn't take it.

I also need to get the machine shop to make me up some thin silver contacts from the $160 1/4" 10" long rod I have. I would like to have 1/32 or 1/16 thick round contacts. MY HACKSAW does a shitty job and requires lots of sanding. yukk. if the contacts are perfectly flat the arc is self quenching and their is very lttle burning if any. the arc spatters. speaking of acrs I am seeing some huge voltages once in a while, and I'll bet these are do to the arc and perhaps an atom is converted back into a Aetheric Pulse.

The goal is to use the motor spinning as a reed switch controller. The reeds will dump the secondary coils into a resonate system generating some power. This is pure TESLA STUFF the swing set concept in action. I want to have enough power coming out of this to impress even the skeptics...The Box will run something perhaps a light bulb for a very long time from the single 1.2AA. Maybe 5years or more. I probably don't need the battery but we can work on that latter. right now its awesome having this thing vibrate and require no external charge and at the same time recovering lots of voltages in caps.

Kone, remember to try smaller caps to accomplish stuf, it's the recover time and energy balance in the system that is important. Use tiny to get big like Tesla said. Also remember that the swing set concept is critical in the final output stages. Resonance is a must... You already have a good handle on getting the energy from pickup coils ectect...

Ether Power Generation by Gary

After reading just about everything I can get my hands on regarding the Ether and how it can be utilized, I find that Nikola Tesla's knowledge is the best to draw from. The best books to read are Cold War Technologies, Colorado Spring Notes, Eric Dollards Books and Videos, and The Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla. I have also gained some knowledge from the Ed Gray patents and photos.

During my seven years of research and spending some $65,000 dollars on books, videos, and tons of PCBs, wire, machining, and lots of parts, I have come to some conclusions, which I'll try to tell you
about in the following paragraphs. First, what exactly is the Ether and what does it do? My personal
belief is that the Ether is a non-compressible gaseous medium, which is constantly being used by all matter to create motion. For example, if you think of an electron having a seashell shape with
the larger opening facing outward the Ether gas enters the inner smaller end of the shell

and sprays out of the larger end causing the electron to spin. I also feel that the Ether is rejuvenated in several ways take for instance the Sun, Black Holes, and exploding stars.

Tesla was asked to solve a problem, which occurred, when the large switches used to get large amounts of energy from the generators to the loads were closed by operators. In some cases the arcs(dart-lets of electricity)formed between the switch and wires to the generators. Tesla found that these dart-lets of electricity were sometimes powerful enough to kill the switch operators. Tesla solved the problem using specially insulated wires. He also did some extensive research into why this was happening.

Tesla found, that during the arcing process and switch closure the electrons bunched up near the arcing event. The event that followed led to his discovery of radiant energy. Ed Gray probably studied Tesla and found these very same facts out and came to the conclusions that I have. Tesla found the Ether wave expanding around the anode wires could be used in his primary 1 to 2 turn coils in his Magnifying Transmitter Transformer.

There are a couple facts regarding the Ether that will help understand what Ed Gray was doing. One is that the Ether is a gas and the other is that when the Ether strikes certain metals, it will generate electrons. One of these metals is copper. If you read the Colorado Spring Notes and look at the photos you'll see huge arcs forming. These were formed by the return waves of Ether bouncing backing from the Earth into his station. To activate the Ether flow into the Earth Tesla found that he had to send huge wave of energy into his three coiled Transformers. Between each pulse their was a quiet period where the Ether from space would respond and flow into the Earth using his Transformer as a conduit. He found that flow could be regulated by the timing of this quiet period. The returning wave of Ether bouncing back into his station rose to the top of his station and then produced the huge arcs of electrons. Tesla didn't want these huge arcs and had to find a way to disperse them. If you look at his Warden Cliff RI design you'll see that at the top of the tower there were a few hundred curved shaped globes. These dispersed the huge electron flows.

The Ether was now pumped into the ground as needed by his receivers. He stated that once the station was functioning, it would no longer require any external power and that a portion of the flowing Ether
would simply run the station.

Now back to the Ed Gray Tube, we know that the Ether expands outward when the arc occurs and we know it is a gas. We also know that electrons when created on the surface of metal impede the flow
of Ether. The best way to utilize the gas then is to setup the grids so that the inner grid

has large holes in it and the next grid would have smaller holes and so on. Now you have an anode creating electrons in all your grids but the last grid has just allowed the Ether gas to pass through it. Tesla stated the metal Aluminum reflected the Ether Gas, so you can now take advantage of this too and make the outer piece in your tube a concave shaped piece of Aluminum. This will reflect the expanding Ether gas back through
the grids.

Technical support group

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/EVGRAY/

Credits

The open source energy community

If you are able to contribute to this document in ANY way, IE- replication details, faculty info and or additional data please contact the non profit organization.

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