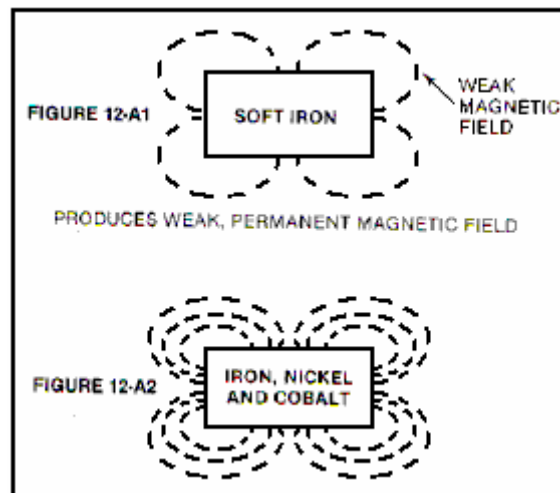


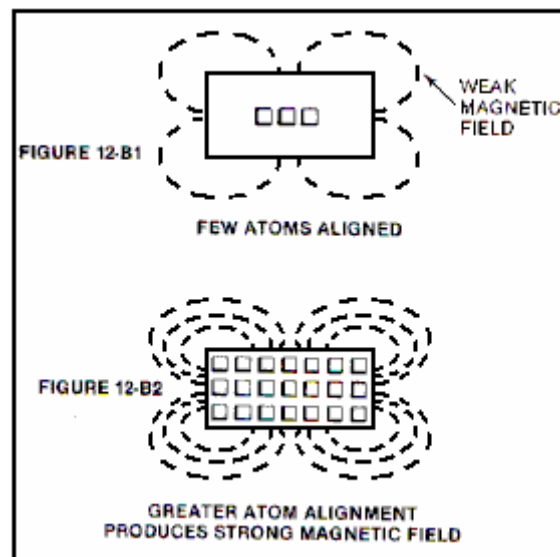
Joseph then went on to consider the physical aspects of permanent magnets. There were two very significant facts which had to be considered. The first of these is that different materials have markedly different magnetic characteristics:



A bar of soft iron does become a permanent magnet when pulsed briefly with a strong magnetic field, but if exactly the same level of magnetic pulsing is applied to a similar bar of an alloy of iron, nickel and cobalt, a permanent magnet is also produced, but the magnetic field of the alloy is very much stronger than that of the soft iron bar. This shows that the molecular structure of the bar has a major effect on the resulting magnet.

In passing, please be aware that the more powerful magnets available nowadays are so strong that they can easily injure you. If you pick up a magnet and inadvertently get close to a second one, the loose magnet will jump some inches and try to connect to the one in your hand, crushing your fingers in the process and proving very hard indeed to shift in order to deal with the injury. I have also seen it alleged that US 'AlNiCo' (Aluminium / Nickel / Cobalt alloy) magnets are deliberately doped with K40 isotope which renders them useless fairly quickly. The source of this information is highly dubious, but the extra sales advantages to the magnet manufacturers would be significant. Also, the advantages for the people wanting to suppress the creation of free-energy magnet motors would be major as many talented US inventors are likely to think that their successful magnet motors were failures because the magnets appeared to be "drained of power" by being used in their design, when in fact, the design is perfectly good. So I will leave you to make up your own mind about the matter and remark that Bill Muller found that his powerful Chinese-manufactured magnets were in perfect condition after eleven years of use.

Another point which Joseph considered was the fact that when successive magnetic pulses are applied to a ferromagnetic metal bar, the resulting magnetic field strength reaches a definite maximum value, and further pulsing has no further beneficial effect:



This is considered to be the magnetic pulse aligning atoms in the metal. Eventually, all of the atoms are aligned and so not further effect can be produced by further pulsing. This alignment can be destroyed if the metal bar is heated to a sufficiently high temperature, forcing the atoms into such an energetic state that the alignment is lost.

It should perhaps, be stressed here, that the magnet itself does not have any power, in spite of seeming to have. Tom Bearden explains this clearly by pointing out that what happens is that the opposite poles of the magnet created a “dipole” which unbalances the random ‘quantum foam’ nature of the local environment (the zero-point energy field) and that causes continuous energy flows from the environment. The “magnet” power is coming from the environment and not from the magnet itself.

If you find this hard to believe and think that you are just getting back the electromagnetic energy which you pumped into the metal when creating the magnet in the first place, then apply simple arithmetic. Assume that you get back exactly 100% of the original power and calculate how long that amount of power would allow the magnet support its own weight against gravity, when attached to a vertical metal surface. Then ask yourself how come the magnet can do it for years and years on end. Point proved conclusively?

Joseph concluded that the attraction of “unlike” magnetic poles and the repulsion of “like” poles is caused by the gyroscopic spin direction of the actual physical streams of the “lines of force”, which he has shown that both of the scientific giants, Maxwell and Faraday were convinced were actual physical entities. The intuitive genius Nikola Tesla described the zero-point energy field as having the physical characteristics of a gas, capable of having motion, exerting pressure, and yet having particle size so small that it can flow through any physical material. Joseph has concluded that this field flow has a specific spin direction as it flows, certainly for flows caused by the magnetic dipole of a magnet. It should be remembered that the scientific teaching of present day educational institutions is at least fifty years out of date. We have the most unusual situation where the scientific literature of a hundred years ago is actually of better quality than that of today which does not describe the actual world at all well. Currently, misconception is alive and very well.

For example, Maxwell produced equations describing how the world works. Admittedly, these equations are very difficult for people to understand. H. A. Lorentz simplified these equations and his results are mistakenly described as Maxwell’s which they most certainly are not. Tom Bearden illustrates it this way; consider a sailing boat being driven along by the force of the wind against the sails:

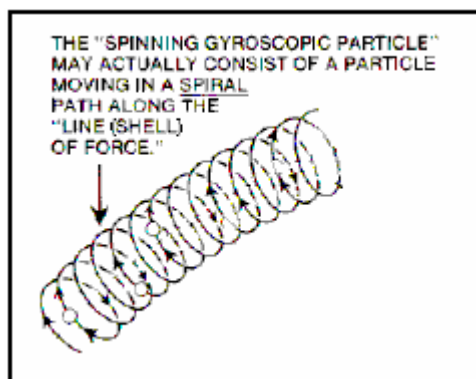


Maxwell says that there is a vast swathe of wind blowing across the ocean, capable of powering a long row of a thousand sailing boats side by side. This is the actual physical case. Lorentz has 'simplified' things by saying "we will consider one boat and only one boat. As the rest of the wind does not touch any part of the boat we can ignore it". While that is true for that one boat, what science teaching now says is that the wind can **only** power a single boat. This is not the actual case, as the environmental wind is **not** limited to powering just one boat (sailing regattas would not be much fun if that were the case!). This, of course, is just an illustration. Maxwell's equations cover energy and power for the whole universe, and deal with all cases. Lorentz has taken a sub-set of the conditions described by Maxwell's equations, just the group which apply to "closed systems" – just one boat on the ocean. Science has latched on to this and now confidently states that everything is a "closed" system, when in fact, as the zero-point energy field flows through everything, everywhere at all times, and is capable of supplying unlimited additional energy anywhere at any time, there is probably not a single instance of a "closed" system anywhere in the world.

Joseph Newman, and all other serious inventors, have to fight against this "conventional" science teaching, which is now so entrenched that it has become the equivalent of religious dogma, and 'scientists' are unwilling to consider valid observations which do not fit in with the very limited Lorentz concept of the environment. They say "perpetual motion is impossible" which means that Newton was wrong when he said that a moving body will keep on moving indefinitely unless some force acts on it to stop it.

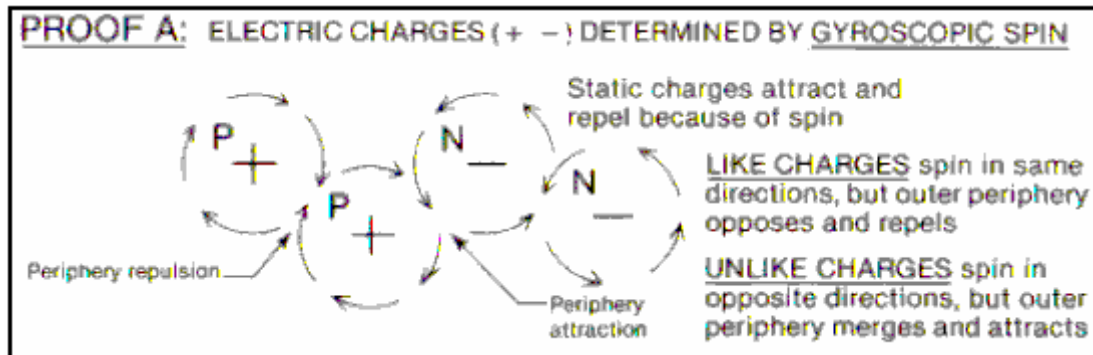
You can see then, that when Joseph performs tests and then bases his conclusions on the results of those tests, that he is applying the true scientific method, and people who say that his verified results are impossible because Lorentz says so, are not being scientifically honest. No honest person can ignore genuine scientific observations.

Joseph's deduction that magnetic lines of force are formed of actual physical particles spinning in gyroscopic motion as they move along their magnetic path at the speed of light, was not something which was obvious to scientists, in spite of the fact that both Maxwell and Faraday had both explicitly described these lines of force as being 'kinetic magnetic energy':



As a wire passes in front of and across the end of a bar magnet, the current flows in one direction, pauses, and then flows in the opposite direction. This occurs due to the gyroscopic flow direction of the particles. For instance, on one side of the South end of the magnet, the lines of force spin "up" while on the other side of that same South end, they spin "down". A spinning gyroscope will move at right angles to the force acting on it, so as the gyroscopically spinning particles encounter the particles of the wire, they move "up" or "down"

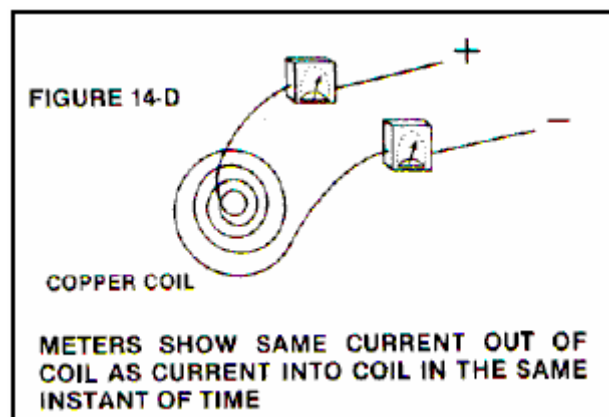
the wire at right angles to the direction in which they first encounter the wire. Please note that it is the gyroscopic spin direction of the particles which determines magnetic 'attraction' or 'repulsion' and not the direction of flow of those particles along their line of force:



It should also be realised that although we draw 'lines' of force around a magnetic device, the reality is that these are really shells of force and the magnetic flow is really like water flowing in a river. While we may draw arrows to indicate direction and strength of currents in a diagram of the river, the reality is, of course, that there is water flowing at all points in the river and not just along the lines which we decide to draw. The same applies to the magnetic flow around a magnet, it exists like a solid mass flowing through and around the magnet. You don't see it or feel it because the particles are so small.

Now to the details of how to construct a device to take advantage of this magnetic movement and output more power than is required to make it operate. Let me remind you again that we are talking here of a Coefficient of Performance (COP) which is greater than 1 in a system which has an overall power efficiency of less than 100%. This is, of course, due to the additional energy flowing in from the zero-point energy field. Joseph visualises the apparent energy gain as being conversion of a small amount of matter into its energy form ($E = mc^2$), and while this is probably correct, it will be particles of the zero-point energy field which are being converted into their energy form and not particles from the metal of the magnet. It must be remembered that the particles of the zero-point energy field keep swapping over from energy to physical form all the time anyway. Energy is never "used up" but merely converted from one form to another and the zero-point energy field contains such a staggering amount of energy that all of the visible matter in the whole of the universe could be created from the energy in a single cc of the zero-point energy field. So, if a few sub-sub-sub-microscopic particles of the zero-point energy field switch into their energy form to produce what looks like excess power to us, that is an item so trivial to the field that it is not even worth mentioning – less than the effect of taking one grain of sand off a beach one hundred miles long. The conventional conception of the way things are is so far away from reality that it is ridiculous, (and that is even without saying anything about the effect that the time axis dimension has on the energy balance and flow of energy).

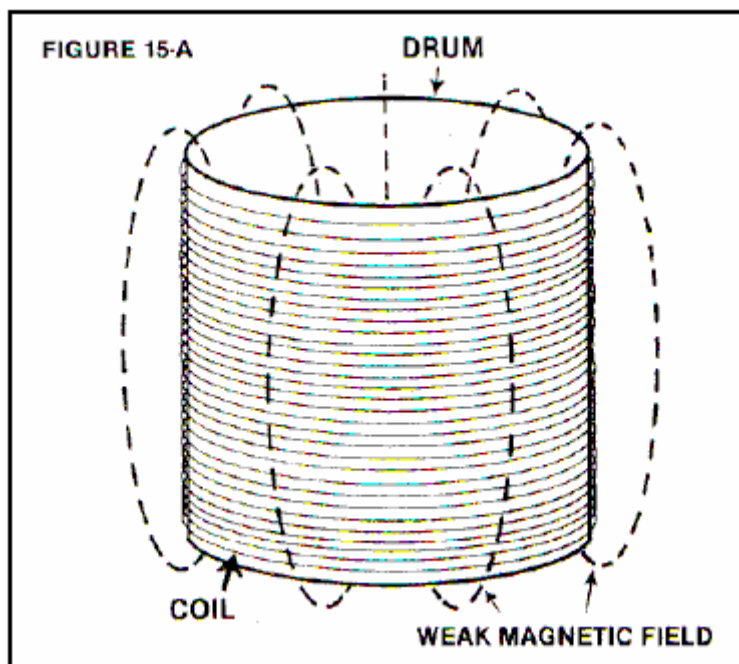
But back to Joseph's design. Firstly, he points out that it is generally agreed (courtesy of Gustav Kirchhoff) that in the situation shown here:



In any given instant of time, the amount of current flowing into the system ("X") is exactly matched by the amount of current flowing out of the system ("X"). **But**, if measuring equipment is attached across the coil at the moment of switch-off, an additional amount of current ("X") flows out of the coil. This is generally agreed,

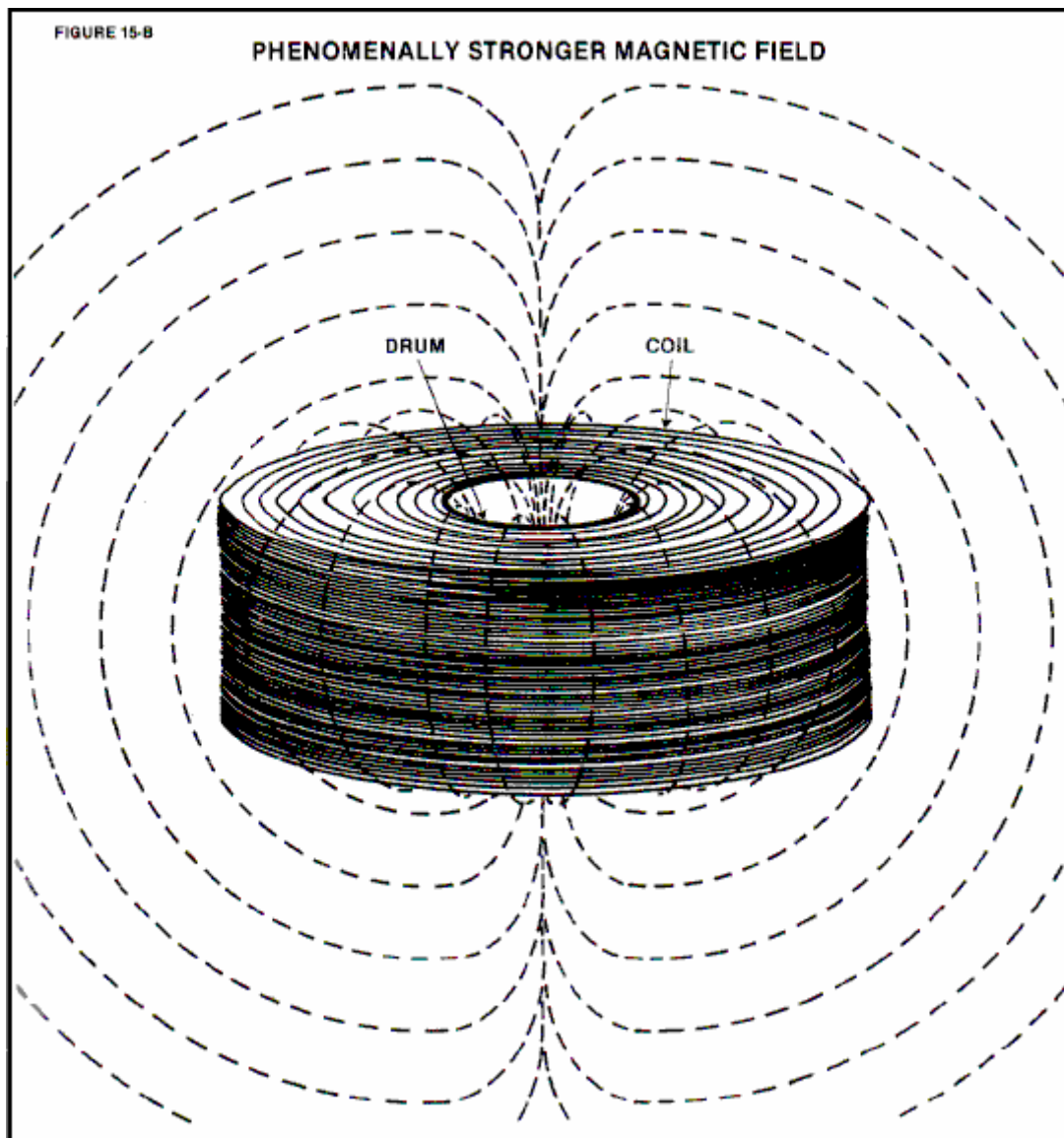
and it suggests that a quantity of current “X” flows into the coil and yet a quantity of “2X” flows out of it (COP=2).

Joseph examines this situation in practical detail as follows:



Consider an air-cored coil with an interior diameter of 10 feet, a height of 8.32 feet and would with 1,000 feet of 40-gauge copper wire. That length of wire has a resistance of 1,049 ohms and weighs 0.02993 pounds. If 100 volts DC is connected across it, then a current of about 95 milliamps will flow, which is a power input of 9.5 watts. With just 31.8 turns, it will produce a weak magnetic field of 0,012 Gauss, with a mere 0.000014 Joules of energy stored in it. With a tiny inductance of just 0.003 Henries, if the current is stopped and the ends of the coil shorted together, only an insignificant current would flow.

Now, repeat the experiment, but this time, use 5-gauge copper wire. As it has a resistance of 0.3133 ohms per 1,000 foot length. To equal the same resistance and match the previous current flow, a massive length of 3,348,000 feet needs to be used. This length of wire will weigh 335,469.6 pounds which is 16.77 tons. The 10-foot interior diameter coil, 8.32 feet tall, wound with this wire will have about 90,000 turns. If 100 volts DC is now connected across the coil, the same 95 milliamp current will flow with an input power of 9.5 watts, the same as before. But due to the massively larger coil, it has a magnetic field of 23.7 Gauss, which is 1,905 times larger than the previous coil, and with 116 Joules of energy stored in the magnetic field. This is a phenomenal 8,000,000 times more energy than in the 40-gauge coil of the previous example. A phenomenally larger current flow would now occur if the current input was stopped and the coil shorted out, as that would generate an inductance of 25,700 Henries which is more than eight million times the inductance of the previous coil:



Joseph then built a smaller version of his design, as shown here:



this prototype used 5-gauge insulated copper wire weighing 4,200 pounds and 300 pounds of 30-gauge copper wire wound over the 5-gauge winding, and a massive 4-foot long, 20-inch diameter permanent

magnet of some 600 pounds in weight. The coil was wound with an inner diameter of 4-feet and a height of about 3-feet, wound on a fibreglass tube. The overall weight was about 5,000 pounds.

Everybody who was it was asked: "Based on your expertise, how much power would be necessary to simply operate this device mechanically?". Answers ranged from 200 watts to 1,000 watts. On learning that it had an air-cored coil, other skilled individuals stated that in their expert opinion, the unit would be highly inefficient since it contained no iron core. However, from the design information already presented here, it can be shown that the actual necessary power input is less than 1.5 watts providing a power output far in excess of 100%.

Dr. Roger Hastings, Principle Physicist at Sperry Univac Corporation and former Associate Professor of Physics at North Dakota State University, tested this prototype and showed that it had an 800% efficiency – that is a Coefficient of Performance of 8.0 which is impressive. In addition, Dr Hastings estimated that with a 1.5 watt power input, the back emf exceeded 80,000 watts. In operation, the 600-pound, hand-made magnet rotates at just 200 rpm.

Joseph's patent which is in the Appendix, indicates four different ways of implementing his design principles. It is very clear that Joseph has proved his point by producing and constructing a device which Oliver Lorentz considered to be impossible, thanks to his throwing out the free-energy sections of Maxwell's equations. Joseph Newman has clearly earned our respect.

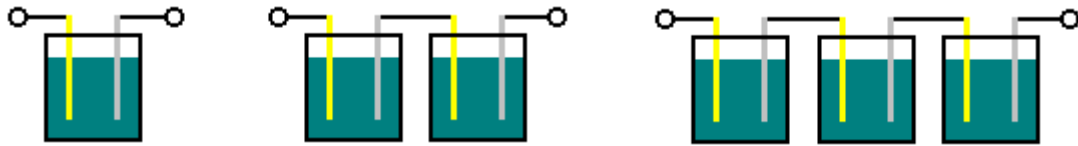
You can see J L Naudin's builds and tests of small models at <http://jnaudin.free.fr/html/qm11bp.htm>.

Daniel Cook's Motionless Generator.

In 1871, Daniel Cook obtained US Patent 119,825 for "An Improvement In Induction Coils". The highly-respected Dr Harold Aspden considered this to be a very serious piece of equipment, operating as paired cross-linked capacitors, and his opinion carries very considerable weight. It is a very simple device which could be interesting to test, especially as it does not involve any electronics or complicated construction.

Howard Halay who is an experienced free-energy developer, says "what Cook is saying is this: 'Electricity will always flow from a high voltage to a low voltage'. Cook uses the principle of a spike collapsing back-EMF in such a way that the current constantly flows in the same direction. In this process it constantly overcomes the initial current which is of opposite polarity. It constantly increases in voltage until the limit of the components is reached. In order to start it, you can use another coil superimposed on top which induces the "start" current, or alternatively, you can use a magnet to generate this starting current. The device then goes into "runaway" mode so you have to use sufficient insulation and sufficient diameter wire to prevent fire. He then uses an ingenious device to prevent runaway in the form of a powerful rheostat. The rheostat is then shorted to draw power out of the system. The rheostat prevents the device from shutting down. Cook states that you need sufficient length of wire for the device to work. He recommends using 2000 feet of wire. He also uses a long and thick iron core. This will have the effect of limiting the frequency to manageable levels and it will also limit the high voltage to a realistic value. I believe that this is Thomas Henry Moray's secret and that the long wires which Moray used, were deliberate misdirection. (Moray used an electromagnet to induce his starting current). I also believe that this is also Steven Mark's secret. A further point which I have discovered in conjunction with experiments made by 'Grumage' is that all of these devices need static electricity to operate. This explains why Moray's device sometimes would not start (i.e. damp weather). These OU devices are in fact static electricity vortex or suction devices. Also Bedini's devices work less well at night (when static electricity intensity is reduced by lack of sunlight - hence creating morning dew). Examining the Daniel Cook patent, draws attention to the use of obsolete terms which can be found in the 1842 book "Manual of Magnetism" by Daniel Davis Junior (<http://www.free-energy-info.com/Davis.pdf>)".

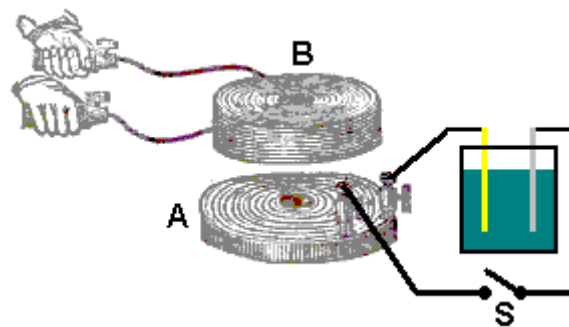
The Cook patent does use some terms which may not be familiar to many people as they are terms which were common 170 years ago but are not commonly used today. Daniel Davis uses these terms, which makes them easier to understand. For example, he envisages that each coil will have a screw connector called a "cup" at each end of the wire and so, instead of referring to the "ends" of a coil, he refers to the "cups" of that coil. Davis also performs some experiments which may help us to understand how Daniel Cook's motionless generator works. Some of the experiments performed are familiar and some are not. He starts by constructing wet-cell batteries using copper and zinc electrodes with a copper sulphate solution between them. He observes that with two or more connected in series, that the electrical effect is greater:



This is normal and what we would expect when connecting batteries together in series. He also determines that the power which such a battery can provide, increases as the wetted surface area increases:



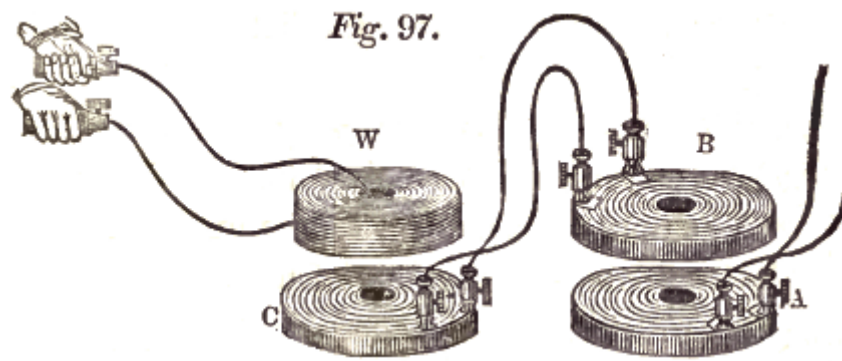
This is not surprising, but this effect can produce an unexpected effect. The methods of detection of electrical effects used by Davis include a galvanometer (which is effectively, a voltmeter) and the intensity of an electrical shock felt by a human being holding the ends of an induction coil. For this, Davis winds a pancake coil from flat, insulated metallic ribbon, and places it in various positions near a large helically wound coil which has a large number of turns:



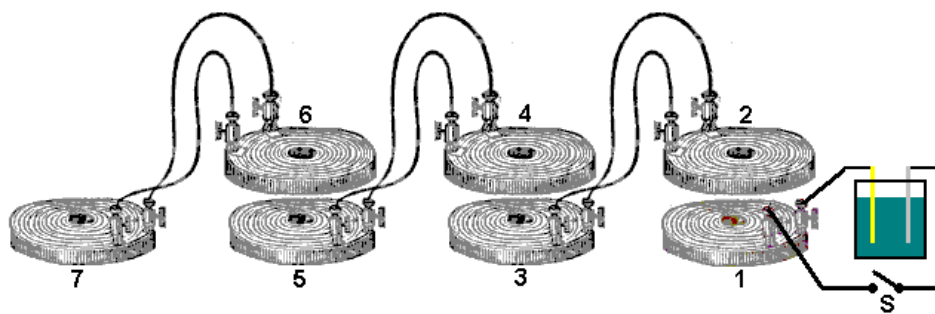
When the switch “S” is closed, the coils act as an air-core transformer and the rapidly changing current flow in coil “A” induces a voltage in coil “B”. That induced voltage is high as coil “B” has many turns and a substantial shock can be felt when the ends of that coil are held as shown above.

Davis then found that placing several thin metal sheet between the coils had little effect but if a 2.5 mm thick iron plate is used, then there is little or no induced voltage in coil “B”. Interestingly, if a radial slot is cut in that plate, then it has little or no effect on the induced voltage and strong shocks are again felt. The induced voltage is very short in duration when the switch is closed as the current flowing through coil “A” reaches a steady state very rapidly and so there is no longer a varying magnetic field. An interesting effect is seen if the switch is left closed and one of the battery plates is raised, reducing it’s wetted surface area. An induced voltage is produced in coil “B” for the entire duration of the plate movement, producing a much longer overall effect. The galvanometer shows that the voltage across coil “A” is effectively unchanged and yet the induced voltage continues. Presumably, this is from the resistance of coil “A” being so low that the current flow through it is limited by the battery’s ability to supply current, and so, raising one plate reduces the current through the coil without changing the supply voltage, and the reducing current flow in the coil produces a reducing magnetic field and a long period of output from coil “B”.

Davis then experiments with cascading coils to see if the much higher induced voltage can produce an even greater effect in an additional coil, and finds that it does:



Davis makes the following observations about the direction of current flow for induced voltages in a chain of coils which are widely spread apart to avoid magnetic interaction. That is to say, the direction of current flow is not caused by magnetic induction, but instead, solely by back-EMF. For this, he uses a plus sign “+” to indicate current flow in one direction, and a minus sign “-” to indicate current flow in the opposite direction. He cascades seven coils like this:



The flow directions are then:

Coil	At switch On	At switch Off
1	+	+
2	-	+
3	+	-
4	-	+
5	+	-
6	-	+
7	+	-

The patent drawings give an impression of a small, compact device. That is not the case as the smallest size indicated by Daniel Cook is a bundle of iron wires 600 mm (2 feet) in length and 50 mm (2 inches) in diameter, wound with coils which have at least 150 metres (500 feet) of wire in each coil, and ideally, twice that length of wire. When completed, this is a large and heavy device and it is likely that miniature versions will not work. Cook says:

My invention relates to the combination of two or more, simple or compound, helical coils with iron cores or magnets, in such a manner as to produce a constant electric current without the aid of a battery.

Fig.1 represents the different parts of a compound helical coil and iron core.

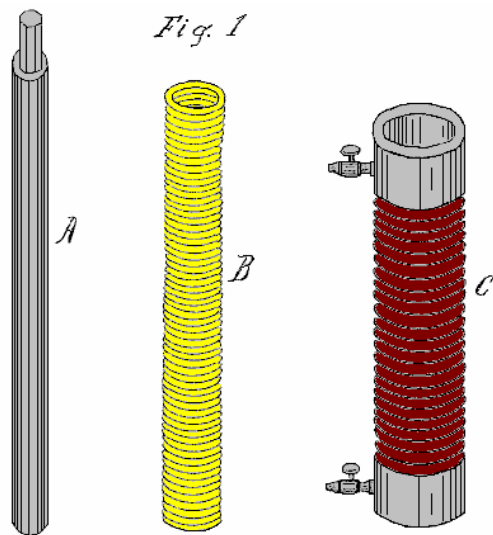
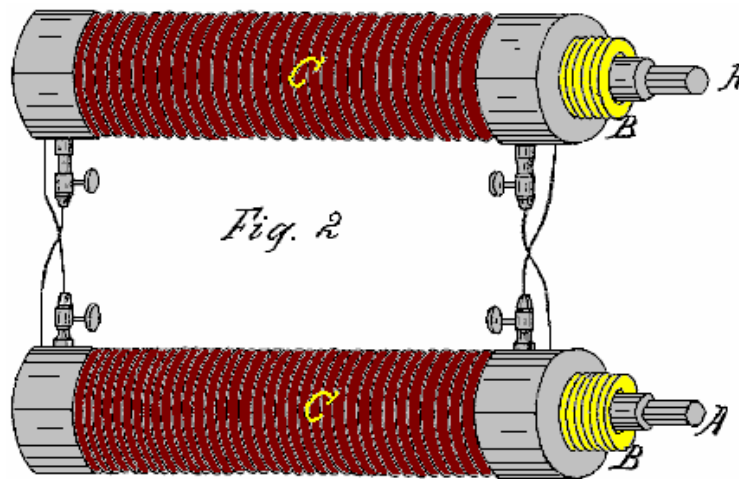


Fig.2 is a perspective view of my invention.



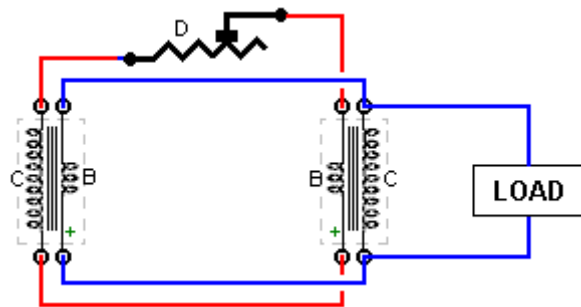
In carrying out my invention, I do not confine myself to any particular mode of coil construction or to any particular size of wire, observing only that the quantity of wire in the various coils must be sufficient to produce the required result; also, the material used to insulate the wires must be suitable for producing the required result. However, I generally prefer to use the same size of wire in the construction of both simple and compound coils.

When constructing simple coils, to produce the required voltage and current, it is desirable to use a long iron core as shown as **A** in **Fig.1**. This iron core may be two, three or even six feet in length, and two, three or more inches in diameter. The coil should be wound from good quality copper wire, insulated with silk or shellac. The iron core **A** may be a solid bar or a bundle of separate iron wires, the latter giving better results and providing more current for any given wire diameter. While the wire may be fine or coarse, I prefer to use No. 16 (1.23 mm diameter) or even thicker wire, as the power output is in proportion to the length and diameter of the wire.

When using compound coils, it is preferable in some cases to use a small wire, say, No. 30 (0.255 mm diameter) or even less, for the primary coil, and No. 16 or even larger for the secondary coil. With this combination, the initial secondary current of the primary coil being very small in comparison to the terminal secondary current of the secondary coil, offers little resistance to the terminal secondary, hence a quicker action is obtained. Alternatively, the primary coil may be of uninsulated wire coiled into a solid helix, being insulated only between the coils, in which case there is little or no opposing initial secondary current.

Helically wound coils alone with large quantities of wire will produce similar results. A ribbon spiral may be substituted for the secondary coil **C**, say, of three, six, twelve or twenty-four inches in width and of any convenient length, but always of sufficient length to raise its output current to the level necessary to sustain itself through its action on the primary coil **B**. In the use of compound coils, it is important that the secondary

coil should be wound in the same direction as the primary coil, and the primary and secondary coils be cross-connected as shown in **Fig.2**. The action will then be as follows:



The secondary current of the secondary coil **C**, will circulate through the opposite primary coil **B**, while at the same instant, a secondary current from the primary coil **B** will be generated and circulate through the opposite secondary coil **C**, both currents flowing in the same direction in the opposite coils **B** and **C**, producing a combined magnetic action on the iron core **A** in the centre. The opposing initial secondary currents of the two coils **B** and **C** being overpowered, do not show in the main circuit **D** of the device, there being eight distinct currents developed in the action of one entire circuit of the two pairs of coils, two terminal and two initial secondary currents to each pair of coils, the four initial secondaries constantly opposing the circulation of the four terminal secondary currents, but the initial secondaries being of much lower voltage and current than those of the terminal secondary, are overcome, leaving a sufficient surplus terminal power to overcome the resistance of the primary wire and charge the bar **A** to the degree needed to reproduce itself in the opposite secondary coil. By this means, a constant current is kept flowing in all of the coils.

These coils may be constructed using 500 feet to 1,000 feet or more for each of the primary and secondary coils. The longer, and better insulated the wire, the greater is the power obtained from the device. The larger the wire diameter, the greater the current obtained.

If only single coils are to be used, it is preferable to have a wire length of 1,000 feet or more in each coil. The action is the same as with the compound coils, but only four currents are produced: two initial and two terminal currents, the latter flowing constantly in the same direction - in effect, there being only one current in the same direction.

The action in the coils may be started by using a permanent magnet, an electromagnet or by pulsing an extra coil wound around the outside of one of the coils of the device. If the load circuit is broken for any reason, the current stops immediately. It is then necessary to perform the start-up procedure again to get the device restarted. This can be overcome by permanently connecting a resistor across the terminal of the load so that if the load circuit is broken, the device can continue under very much reduced current until the load is restored. By this means, the device becomes the direct equivalent of a battery.

A rheostat **D** may be introduced into the main circuit to limit the current and prevent the overheating of the coils through the drawing of excessive amounts of current. The iron cores may also be used for producing electromagnetic motion when the device is operating.

In 1870 there was nothing much in the way of electronic components available to Daniel who did exceptionally well to produce his self-powered design. With its size of 0.6 to 1.8 metres in length and the substantial weight of the iron cores, it does not lend itself to mobile applications. With present day components, Daniel's system can be reproduced in a much more compact and lighter form. I don't know who originated it, but I recently came across the "Rene-Rator" circuit which shows the Daniel Cook design using toroids (presumably ferrite) instead of the long iron cores wound with coils, and diodes used to control the feedback.

It is clear that the power output of such an arrangement will be limited by the capacity of the toroids to carry magnetic flows and so I might suggest that the 'Nanoperm' nanotechnology high performance toroids such as the http://www.magnetec.us/shop/details.php?id=73&kategorie=5&main_kat=&start=50&nr toroid from Magnetec GmbH might improve performance. However, please understand clearly that I have not built this circuit and while I believe that it would work well, experimentation will be needed in order to find the best working arrangements. The circuit is shown like this: