

Introduction

The known history of over unity electromagnetic machines goes back to the last quarter of the 19th century. It started when American inventor Gary Wesley patented an oscillatory electro motor, which worked on the principle of an electro generator. It was claimed, that with only a small energy input, considerable output energy was obtained from his device.

That trend soon shifted towards *radiant energy* after a story about the work of Nikola Tesla and his accidental discovery of a new force produced by the fast manual switching of a power line. Tesla learned how to produce radiant energy effects with the use of a fast rotary switch. The next stage was a sharp discharge of electricity from a specially constructed condenser with electrodes shaped as horns. The tips of these pointed electrodes were put inside the magnetic field of a permanent magnet. The *Tesla Effect* could be created only by interrupting a high voltage direct current, without allowing any backward current flow. Soon he learned to create white coronas by putting copper conductors of various shapes near his impulser. Those which didn't explode gave forth far greater voltages than were initially used. He learned to create huge voltages without electrical current, which were not able to flow because of conductor resistance and the high frequency of the impulses. Tesla found that it was possible to produce millions of electrostatic volts by this method. He also found that it was possible to send radiant energy trough space in ray like manner because the power wasn't diminished through space. The output power created by his method was much greater than power invested in his impulser.

The story about his fuelless electric car, that he made from a converted Pierce Arrow and tested with his nephew Petar in Buffalo at 1931, was circulated between enthusiastic inventors¹.

¹ For details about Nikola Tesla discoveries see book "Secrets of Cold War Technology - Project HAARP and Beyond" by Gerry Vassilatos.

Other inventors, such as Thomas Henry Moray, an admirer of Nikola Tesla, claimed to be able to tap into radiant energy sources utilizing high frequency and high voltage currents interacting with the aether. The energy would be derived from the aether by using a crystal radio set with a good antenna, ground connection and mysterious *Swedish Stone*. The stone was a weakly radioactive mixture and served as a point-contact diode used to rectify and to amplify the signals. Several demonstrations by Moray were done, starting from 1925 and on. The first tests were able to deliver the power of 100W and the last models were able to deliver the power of 50 kW, for several days; from an antenna connected to a series of transformers, capacitors, and other components. His last device was improved and didn't have an antenna or ground connection. The electric power could be guided on thin wires without heating them. However, all plans and knowledge were kept secret by Moray. The demonstrations were not verified, and patents were never granted. His achievement was followed by business subversion, threats and assassination attempts. In 1939 an investigator took a hammer and smashed his working device. Moray decided not to rebuild energy machines but to focus on another anomaly that occurred in his plasma tubes: transformation of the elements.

Paul Bauman, a German engineer, developed a machine named as Testatika at a place called Methernitha near Berne, Switzerland, in 1960s. The Testatika is an electrostatic generator based on the 1898 *Pidgeon electrostatic machine* which includes an inductance circuit and a capacitance circuit. The Testatika works as a perpetual motion machine. It has two counter rotating disks with diameters of about 50cm, which generate an electrostatic charge. The charge is collected by non contacting antennas, by principle of electrostatic induction. After initial turning on the disks, they would continue to rotate by themselves. A rectifying diode keeps the cycles in a steady state, otherwise, the impulses of attraction and repulsion would accumulate and cause the discs to run faster and faster. By means of grid condensers, the energy is stored and then uniformly discharged, at the same time reducing the high voltage and building up power with additional devices. Finally, the machine supplies a uniform direct current with output power of about 3-4 kW, depending on humidity, whereby the electric potential ranges from 270 to 320 volts. High humidity of the atmosphere prevents the build-up of electric potential, so the drier the air, the better. In this book we will only describe over unity technique of electrostatic shields and will not further discuss machines like Testatika.

The next inventor who used radiant energy was Edwin Gray. In 1976 he won the prestigious, inventor of the year award for his pulsed capacitor discharge engine. His motor had large torque and ran cool. After Gray announced that he made a fuelless motor

his prototype motors were confiscated and he was tried for fraud. He latter moved from Los Angeles to Idaho and then to Nevada, to escape harassment. In 1989 he was found dead in his Nevada laboratory and his death was shrouded in mystery.

Permanent magnets become popular again after John Ecklin filed his *Permanent Magnet Motion Conversion Device* in 1974 and got a U.S. patent the following year. His patent used horseshoe magnets and an iron bar which oscillated between the magnets by a technique of magnetic shielding. Oscillation of the bar was converted into rotation by a lever and a wheel. Techniques of magnetic shielding will be examined in details in this book.

Robert Adams from New Zealand developed the Adams Motor in 1969. It became known as the *Adams Switched Reluctance Pulsed DC Permanent Magnet Motor Generator*. The driving force of his motor was the natural attraction of a permanent magnet and iron. He used permanent magnets on the rotor and electromagnets for the stator. With special logic he pulsed the electromagnets just enough to stop the attraction, once the pole of the magnet came in the middle of the core of electromagnet. This way, the magnet would pass the core of the electromagnet by inertia. After turning off any electromagnet, its magnetic energy would be released back in the circuit, usually as a spark. This is called Inductive Spike. Adams also collected it and sent it to a battery for charging. These two methods used in his motor will be discussed in this book. Adams claimed that quotient of efficiency of his motor was 800%. Working in collaboration with Harold Aspden, theories about the aether and the motor's alleged interaction with this medium were developed. Adams sought patents for his work and has received a UK Patent, GB2282708, with Harold Aspden at 1995. Debates over the motor's power measurement still exist as well as over Adam's official degree of education. Robert Adams died in 2006.

The trend to use permanent magnets in the construction of over unity machines intensified after the appearance of strong magnets like Neodymium Boron magnets, in the year 1986. Bill Muller, a German immigrant to Canada, had discovered one "special case" between a permanent magnet and steel. When three steel balls in the vicinity are attracted to a permanent magnet and then as impact occur steel to steel, one or more of the steel balls will repel and one will remain attracted to the magnet. Bill concluded that the balls had been repelled without invested energy and in that case, had violated Newton's laws. He believed that magnets are motors which collect energy of aether, the same way as the sea waves collect energy of many blows of the wind and then release it in one shot. Bill devoted his life in construction and improvement of his generators. He

also invented ferromagnetic alloy which minimized eddy currents and hysteresis losses. He combined several over unity principles and claimed that his latest device produced 400A and 170 V DC on output for 20 A and 2V DC drive current. Bill died in 2004.

John Bedini claimed development of several free energy devices. One of his devices was filed in 2000 and patent was approved in 2002. Its principle of operation is the technique of magnetic shielding and we will examine it in more detail in this book. John presently works together with Tom Bearden, one of inventors of *Motionless Electro Generator*. We have already talked about MEG in the Foreword of this book.

In 1986, Bruce de Palma claimed development of an over unity machine called the "*N Machine*", that was described as a closed path homopolar generator with the output producing four times more power than consumed. It used a one-piece cylindrical rotor and no stator. It was a version of Faraday's homopolar generator and we will examine details of its logic in chapter five. De Palma died in 1997. Six months after his death an official test of a newly constructed N machine was performed in New Zealand. The one who performed the measurement was Robert Adams. Unfortunately, most of the power was lost due to increased heat in the output circuit of the machine. The project was immediately dissolved. However, De Palma's friends claimed that they saw the N machine working as described.

The goal of this book is to present three basic principles for the construction of over unity electro generators and four basic principles for the construction of over unity electro motors. Different rules for electro motors are necessary because a good over unity electro generator is a bad electromotor. We will see the reason for that in the first chapter of this book. As said, our main concerns are over unity electromagnetic machines which use permanent magnets. What is the source of energy passed by permanent magnets is not our main concern. Many inventors believe that it is the energy of the aether. The author shares this view. The reasons will be explained more fully in chapter five when we discuss Faraday's paradox.