

http://www.answers.org/free/wroclaw/free_energy.htm

http://jan-pajak.com/tekst_1_4.htm

Free energy

#18. The telekinetic heater:



The Telekinetic Effect

can also be utilised to generate various other forms of "free energy" than just electricity. There are devices already build and tested in action, which utilise the reversal of friction capabilities of this effect for converting environmental thermal energy into energies other than electricity. For example, they produce chemical energy by converting environmental heat into products of dissociation of water to hydrogen and oxygen. They also produce biological energy by carrying out technical healing. Finally there are also free energy devices which produce heat. This last application of the Telekinetic Effect allows to construct telekinetic heaters, which have the efficiency exceeding significantly 100%. On this web page I am going to describe one such a telekinetic heater, which was already constructed and proven in action, and which is believed to have the energy efficiency reaching **2000%**. This means that if properly constructed and tuned, it consumes the amount of electrical energy that represents only around 5% of the total energy that it produces in the form of heat. The inventor of this revolutionary free energy device is Peter Daysh DAVEY of Christchurch, New Zealand.

The design of the Davey's telekinetic heater is extremely simple. It actually is composed of two major parts only – see Figure K8 (3) from monograph [\[1/4\]](#). The most important out of these two parts is a resonating hemispherical bowl (1) made of a sound inducing metal plate. The second part is a buffering hemispherical bowl (2)

almost identical in shape to the bowl (1). This second bowl has the radius around 4 mm larger than the resonating hemispherical bowl (1). Both bowls are assembled symmetrically one around the other, means the hemispherical bowl (1) is placed inside of the hemispherical bowl (2). Of course, apart from these two bowls, the heater also includes a long pipe (8) which holds remaining parts together, two nuts (5) and (3) which fix both bowls in their proper locations, a washer (4) which allows to regulate the mutual distance "L" between both bowls, and electrical wires (6) and (7) which supply electricity to both bowls and allow the heater to be submerged into water that it heats. But these other parts are marginal additions only. The major parts are the bowls. During experimental production of this heater, the resonating hemispherical bowl (1) usually is made from an old cover for a bicycle bell. The dimensions of this hemispherical bowl are not important. It is only vital that it falls into a sonic resonance at the frequency of 50 Hertz, and that it has the outer surface which is parallel and equidistant from the external buffering hemispherical bowl (2). To each of these two bowls a different wire of the household electricity supply (i.e. 220 V, 50 Hz) is connected. The heater must be submerged in water that it heat. It brings water to the boiling point extremely fast. More details about the design and operation of this telekinetic heater is provided in subsection K3.3 from volume 10 of monograph [\[1/4\]](#).

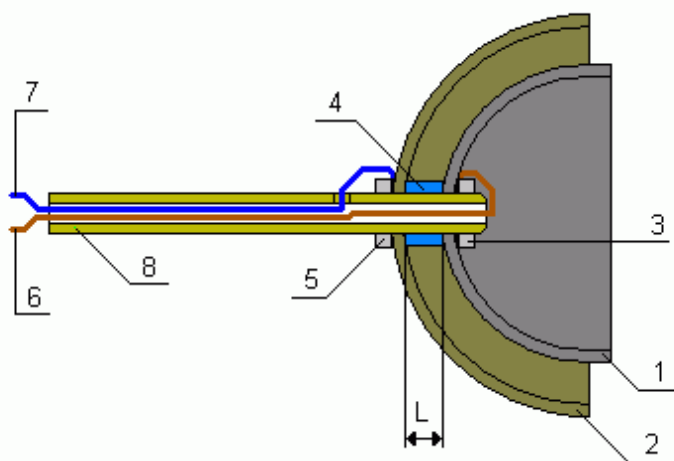


Figure K8 (3) from monograph [\[1/4\]](#) (courtesy "szod"). Notice that it can easily be enlarged by clicking on it. The drawing illustrates the general design and main components of the telekinetic heater of Mr Davey. Descriptions of subsequent components of this heater are provided in subsection K3.3 from volume 10 of monograph [\[1/4\]](#).

After being constructed, the Davey's telekinetic heater must be "tuned" in two different manners. The first tuning depends on providing the hemispherical bowl (1) with such frequency of the own oscillations, that makes this bowl to resonate acoustically when a sound of the frequency 50 Hertz is emitted nearby. The second tuning of the heater depends on appropriate selecting the distance "L" between both bowls (1) and (2). On this distance depends the formation of the standing wave between both bowls. Thus it decides about the energy efficiency of the entire heater.

The principle of operation of this telekinetic heater is quite similar to the principle of operation of the telekinetic battery explained before. Namely the Telekinetic Effect

is released in it due to the acceleration and deceleration of magnetic field. The magnetic field that is accelerated, is the one that is generated by the electric current which flows through water between both bowls. In turn the acceleration of this field is accomplished through sonic vibrations of the inner bowl. The required asymmetry of the vibrations of the field, which is required to generate the Telekinetic Effect, and which in the telekinetic battery is caused by permanent magnets inside of coils, in this heater is provided by the curvature of the bowls. Thus the inner hemispherical bowl in this heater is doing the same job as the inductor (I1) is doing in the telekinetic cell.

#19. The energy efficiency of this heater:

The unusual attribute of the Davey's telekinetic heater is that it was experimentally proved to telekinetically shift to the heated water many times more thermal energy than the amount of electrical energy it consumes. I myself did not research the energy efficiency of this heater. However, from the information that the inventor repeated to me, I gather that the measurements carried out by New Zealand scientists suggested that this heater may consume even less than the equivalent for around 5% of the energy that it generates in form of heat. This would indicate, that the electrical efficiency of this heater is around 2000%. (Means, that the heater produces over 20 times more heat than it consumes electrical energy.) In turn so huge efficiency of this heater allows it to be used for constructing the so-called "perpetuum mobile" (means to e.g. evaporate water with this heater, use the steam that it produces to run a steam engine, while the motion from the steam engine use to generate electricity which is going to supply the heater with the energy required to evaporate water, etc., etc.) Several orthodox scientific institutions in New Zealand had a very hard time to explain on the basis of today physics what is the reason for this over 100% efficiency of this device. After all, it contradicts all known laws of thermodynamics. Finally one of these institutions (i.e. the New Zealand DSIR) got an idea, or rather an accusation, that this heater instead of the electric current may consume the so-called "cosine fi" - i.e. the abstract quantity that represents a phase shift between the pulsations of the voltage and pulsations of the amperage in the alternating current. This particular parameter is immeasurable with the standard electrical instruments. But even the specialized measurements and research carried out by these scientists have not confirmed this claim (accusation). Still, in spite that it was never confirmed experimentally that this heater actually consumes the "cosine fi", due to insisting on this deceitful explanation, the authority of the orthodox science was saved.

#20. Potentials for causing a scientific revolution:

The Davey's telekinetic heater hides potentials for causing a real revolution in the Earth's science and technology. The reason is that it works on principles of technically induced telekinesis, that the efficiency of it cannot be explained by orthodox science to-date, and also that it allows to accomplish things that so-far were

considered to be "impossible" - e.g. it allows to construct "perpetuum mobile". This means that a popular use of this heater would inspire new areas of research and new quest for answers. Therefore, should this extraordinary heater be put into mass production at the time when the inventor intended it, means in 1945, by now it would completely turn upside down the human science and technology. So the technically induced telekinesis, instead of being explained by myself only in 1989, would actually be explained by some other scientist at least 40 years earlier. In turn the explanation of principles of technical telekinesis, would lead to the development of telekinetic propulsion systems, of the type used in the Magnocraft described on my web pages telekinesis.50megs.com and propulsion.20m.com. It would also inspire our understanding of human telekinesis (psycho-kinesis) and attributes of the human mind which induce human version of telekinetic motion.



Figure K8 from monograph [1/4]. The telekinetic immersion heater invented during the World War Two (in 1944) by the New Zealand fighter pilot and musician named Peter Daysh Davey. The main component which releases the Telekinetic Effect in this heater, is the inner resonance bowl visible on the very right side, as it sticks out from the outer buffering bowl. (The 50 cents coin visible on this photo is 32 mm in diameter.) This mechanically simple device generates many times more heat, than the amount of electrical energy that it consumes. Thus it has the energy efficiency of significantly exceeding 100%. It is probably one of the most simple free energy devices in existence. It was proven in action and subjected to measurements by numerous scientists. However, the mass production of it was purposely blocked by the means of bureaucratic obstacles.

#21. Persecution of the inventor:

The story of the invention of this heater is both, very inspiring, and also very sad. Mr Davey was a musician who volunteered to defend freedom and his country as a fighter pilot during the World War Two. He took part in the Battle for Britain. Fighter aeroplanes of that time had propellers and engines, which during acrobatics of aerial battles were making the pilots cabin to vibrate at various frequencies. As a sensitive musician Mr Davey noticed, that there was such a frequency of the motor and propeller buzzing, when the aeroplane cabin and his body were getting into a resonance. At this unique resonance frequency he always was experiencing an influx of heat in his aeroplane cabin. He did not know yet, that in future this phenomenon will be utilised in ultrasonic weapon systems for effective and undetected killing of

people. But he decided to test whether the same phenomenon is to appear, if a metal hemisphere which simulates his pilot cabin is submerged in water and is excited into a resonance frequency. So he found two tops from old bicycle bells, joined them together, tuned one of them to 50 Hz frequency, attached electricity wire to each one of them, and thrown them into water. Surprisingly, water started to boil extremely fast. So he made his first heater patent based on this observation. This patent was already registered in 1944.

After a hero return from the war, he had a device, which repetitively proved to everyone who measured it, that it has the efficiency decisively exceeding 100%. Realising this, he believed that the world is going to pounce on the opportunity of production and use of this technical miracle. After all, people are full of declarations about apparent saving on energy, resources, about protection of our natural environment, etc. However, the reality turned out to be completely opposite. Immediately after it was experimentally confirmed that the device has unexplainably high efficiency, the heater and the inventor fell into disfavour of various institutions that are interested in selling electricity and that protect the monopoly on electrical power. In the result, this extraordinary invention received an extraordinary treatment! Namely authorities were doing everything in their powers to disallow the production and sale of this heater in New Zealand. One of legal tricks that were used against this heater, was that it was declared officially to be "unsafe to health and life of users". (Please notice that practically every electrical device working on 220 Volts can be declared unsafe, if someone in the position of authority wishes to put it down.) In turn in New Zealand it is impossible to undertake the production and sale of anything, that is not officially approved by the government. In the result, Mr Davey was fighting for almost 50 years to receive a permit for the industrial production of this heater. And during these almost 50 years, the permission was continually refused to him, no matter what research outcomes he submitted to please authorities, and no matter how hard he tried. But it is interesting, that in Australia an electric jug with a heating element of the design very similar to the Davey's heater was put in mass production (this Australian jug most probably is produced in there still even today). This Australian jug is working on the principle of electrical resistance of water (i.e. not telekinesis as the heater of Mr Davey does). Water that it heats is a resistor, in which heat is generated because of the electric current flows through this water. This Australian jug is exactly the same "dangerous to the health and lives", like the telekinetic heater of Mr Davey. Only that it did not encountered in Australia similar bureaucratic resistance because the energy efficiency of it is "normal".

When I met Mr Davey for the first time in 1990, he still was appealing to authorities, and still had a hope to receive a permit for the production of his heater - in spite of these almost 50 years of lost battles with bureaucrats. He was even showing to me a large stock of components he gathered to start a production immediately after the permit is granted to him. However, he gave up the experimental production of research copies of his heater. Even the heater he was using by himself, was then already broken and he had no the will to repair it (this broken heater is shown on the photo above). So practically I had no pleasure of seeing his heater at work. However, he run out of his usual optimism when I talked to him for the last time shortly before I needed to leave New Zealand in 1992 to seek my bread overseas. Then he was completely destroyed, deprived the will to live, and on the edge of a nervous breakdown. His most recent appeals were again squashed. He could not understand then, why offering to the world a breakthrough free energy device of the experimentally proven efficiency that well exceeds 100%, he receives back only

scoffing, persecution, and bureaucratic plus legal obstacles that make impossible the production of this miraculous device. In 1998 I returned to New Zealand from my bread-seeking globetrotting. Of course, each time I managed to visit Christchurch I attempted to also contact Mr Davey. But in the place where his home stood previously, I found only a large pile of broken wooden planks mixed with broken bricks. It looked as if several heavy tanks rolled through his home. In turn no even a trace of him. I also was unable to locate anyone, who would know what actually happened to him. In turn after 1999, as I explained this in subsection A4 of monograph [\[1/4\]](#), it has not been in my fate to let me go to Christchurch again. By now the Davey's telekinetic heater is completely forgotten in New Zealand. It was no any help to it, that the energy efficiency of this heater was proven at the miraculous level of many times above 100%. In turn the fate of the inventor himself remains unknown to me – if anyone out there is aware what happened to him, please let me know. When I talked to Mr Davey the last time, I promised him to publish the description of his heater and the story of his lifetime battles, so that perhaps someone else picks up his fight and puts this miraculous heater into mass production. In this way his almost 50 years of suffering and his brilliant invention would not be wasted, and would start to work for the good of our civilisation. This web page is my fulfilment of that old promise.

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K3.3. Telekinetic heating and evaporation of liquids

The inventor of a revolutionary free energy device for telekinetic heating and evaporation of water or other liquids, is Mr Peter Daysh DAVEY. (In 1990 he lived under the address: 257 Locksley Avenue, Christchurch, New Zealand, home tel.: +64 (3) 855836.) Starting from 1944 Mr Davey obtained in New Zealand a whole series of patents on a heating element that is supplied into energy from a single phase home electricity mains of 220 Volts and 50 Hertz frequency. (Means that his heater was supplied with a normal current from mains used in our present households of Europe and New Zealand.) Details of his first patent for this heater were as follows: New Zealand Patent Nr 92.428, dated 12 December 1944, for an "Immersion Heater". His free energy device was designed to be used as a heating component build in electric jugs, and also for home electrical heaters, as well as a small electric heating implement inserted if necessary into glasses and ceramic mugs. Because the Davey's invention discloses a general principle on which the phenomenon of technical telekinesis can be utilized for the generation of huge quantities of "free heat", I decided to present it here in more details.

The design of the Davey's heater is extremely simple. It actually is composed of two major parts only – see **Figure K8**. The most important out of these two parts is a resonating hemispherical bowl (1) made of a sound inducing metal plate. The second part is a buffering hemispherical bowl (2) almost identical in shape to the bowl (1). It has the radius around 4 mm larger than the resonating hemispherical bowl (1). Both bowls are assembled symmetrically one around the other, means the hemispherical bowl (1) is placed inside of the hemispherical bowl (2).

During an experimental production of this heater, the resonating hemispherical bowl (1) usually is made from an old cover for a bicycle bell. The dimensions of this hemispherical bowl are not important. It is only vital that it falls into a sonic resonance at the frequency of 50 Hertz, and that it has the outer surface which is approximately parallel and equidistant from the external buffering hemispherical bowl (2). The entire

heater, including both bowls, is assembled onto a kind of elongated handle (8). This handle is actually a pipe with a constant diameter, through the interior of which run two isolated cables (6) and (7). The pipe (8) is made of some resistant to temperature, elastic, and not conductive to electricity material (e.g. nylon, teflon, etc). Along this end of the pipe (8), which holds both bowls, the external thread is cut in. The outer buffering hemispherical bowl (2) is assembled first onto this elastic pipe (8) and kept in a permanent position with the aid of a nut (5) placed over there before it. In turn the inner resonating hemispherical bowl (1) is assembled later at the end of an elastic pipe (8) and kept over there in position from one side by a separatory washer (4), while from other side with the aid of a nut (3). Due to such assembling of the heater, the buffering bowl (2) has the inner surface parallel to the hemispherical bowl (1) and distant from this bowl by the experimentally selected constant distance "L" (this distance usually amounts to around 4 mm). In order to control precisely this distance "L", between both bowls a separatory non-conductive washer (4) is assembled, the thickness of which is experimentally adjusted through grinding it during the "tuning" stage of this heater. The buffering bowl (2) is kept in the position by being pressed with the nut (5). Two elastic insulated wires (6) and (7) running through the interior of the pipe (8) supply electric current to both hemispherical bowls of the heater. The wire (7) is emerging from this pipe (8) through a hole that is drilled especially for it. In turn the wire (7) emerges through the end of pipe (8). Each wire is pressed against, and electrically contacted with its bowl, with the aid of a nut (5) or (3). In the supply of electricity to bowls it is vital that the resonating bowl (1) is connected to an active phase of the electricity supply (i.e. to this wire (6) which conducts the current). In turn the buffering bowl (2) should be connected to the earthed wire (i.e. to this wire (7) of the power supply that represents Earth in our household electrical wiring).

After being constructed, the Davey's heater must be "tuned" in two different manners. The **first tuning** depends on providing the hemispherical bowl (1) with such frequency of the own oscillations, that makes this bowl to resonate acoustically when a sound of the frequency 50 Hertz is emitted nearby. Practically this tuning depends on grabbing with "feeling" the elastic rod (8) on which the resonating hemispherical bowl (1) is assembled, and then placing this bowl close to any source of the sound with frequency of exactly 50 Hertz, so that we can sense whether it vibrates in tact of this sound. (E.g. placing this bowl near to a buzzing electrical transformer, a tuning fork (i.e. kamerton) - 50 Hz, piano - low D, saxophone - low B, etc.) If the vibrations are not sensed, then on a grinding machine we should take a thin layer of the material from the face (T) of this bowl (1). Then we again place the bowl near a source of 50 Hertz sound and again try to sense the vibrations. This process we repeat so many times, until the hemispherical bowl (1) starts to response with the resonance to every appearance of such 50 Hertz sound.

The **second tuning** of the heater depends on appropriate selecting the distance "L" between both bowls (1) and (2). On this distance depends the formation of the standing wave between both bowls. Thus it decides about the energy efficiency of the entire heater. In general, this second tuning depends on the measurement: of the amount of electricity consumed by the heater and the time needed for this heater to boil a given volume of water, as a function of distance between both bowls. Through measurement of these two parameters the optimal value of mutual distance between both bowls is experimentally determined. For this optimal distance a given volume of water is brought to boiling in the shortest possible time, while simultaneously the heater is consuming the minimal amount of electrical

energy. For this optimal distance, the Telekinetic Effect formed by the standing electromagnetic wave is the most powerful.

It is interesting that in his patent indicated above Mr Davey did not describe the details of the "tuning" of his heater. In turn, without this tuning the accomplishing the efficiency of this heater in excess of 100% is impossible.

The operation of the Davey's heater boils down to the appropriate directing the Telekinetic Effect that it generates. The electrical field formed between both bowls by the alternating electric current, polarizes magnetic dipoles of individual particles of water. Simultaneously the changes of this current cause acoustic vibrations of the resonating bowl. These vibrations are passed onto particles of water, thus causing the acceleration and deceleration of magnetic dipoles from water particles. The optimal selection of the mutual distance between both bowls forms the appropriate configuration of the acoustic waves, thus directing the action of these temporary accelerations and decelerations. In the result the powerful Telekinetic Effect is released. This effect causes the influx of external thermal energy into the water and the gradual heating of this water. It is worth to notice, that the thermal efficiency of this device depends only on the characteristics of the heater itself, not on parameters of the liquid. Thus the heater may be utilized for heating, boiling, and evaporating any possible liquid, not just water.

The unusual attribute of the Davey's heater is that it was experimentally proved to telekinetically shift to the heated water many times more of thermal energy, than the amount of electrical energy it consumes. I myself did not research the energy efficiency of this heater. However, from the information that the inventor repeated to me, I gather that the measurements carried out by New Zealand scientists suggested, that this heater may consume even less than the equivalent for around 5% of the energy that it generates in form of heat. This would indicate, that the electrical efficiency of this heater is around 2000%. (Means, that the heater produces over 20 times more energy in form of the heat, than it consumes in form of electrical energy.) Such a high efficiency allows this heater to be utilized as a basis for the so-called "perpetual motion" device – also called "perpetuum mobile". **(Because present orthodox science claims that the construction of "perpetuum mobile" is impossible, the heater discussed here carries the potential to visually prove that present science is based on wrong foundations.** In this way the mass production of this heater has the ability to revolutionize our understanding of reality.) This is because the heater is enough efficient to overcome the low efficiency of present steam engines. So it practically allows to be used for steam generation, while the steam it would produce could be supplied to a steam engine, while the operation of this steam engine could propel an electricity generator, which in turn would again supply the heater with the required electrical energy thus allowing the generation of steam, etc., etc. Several orthodox scientific institutions in New Zealand had a very hard time to explain on the basis of today physics what is the reason for this extraordinary, over 100%, efficiency of this device. After all, it contradicts all known laws of thermodynamics. Finally one of these institutions (i.e. the New Zealand DSIR) got an idea, or rather an accusation, that this heater instead of the electric current may consume the so-called "cosine fi" - i.e. the abstract quantity that represents a phase shift between the pulsations of the voltage and pulsations of the amperage in the alternating current. This particular parameter is immeasurable with the standard electrical instruments. But even the specialized measurements and research carried out by these scientists have not confirmed this claim/accusation. Still, in spite that it was never confirmed experimentally that this

heater really consumes the "cosine fi", due to insisting on this deceitful explanation the authority of the orthodox science was saved.

The highly meaningful is also the analysis of the further fate of the Davey's heater and fate of the inventor himself. Having the device, which repetitively proved to everyone who measured it, that it has the efficiency decisively exceeding 100%, the inventor believed that the world is going to pounce on the opportunity of production and use of this technical miracle. After all, people are full of declarations about apparent saving on energy, resources, about protection of our natural environment, etc. However, the reality turned out to be completely opposite. Immediately after it was experimentally confirmed that the device has unexplainably high efficiency, the heater and the inventor fell into disfavor of various institutions that are interested in selling electricity and protecting the monopoly on electrical power. In the result, this extraordinary invention received an extraordinary treatment. Namely, until today it is impossible to undertake the production and sale of it in New Zealand. One of the legal tricks that were used against this heater, was that it was officially declared to be "unsafe to health and life of users". (Please notice, that practically every electrical device which operates on 220 Volts can be declared unsafe, if someone in the position of authority wishes to put it down.) In turn in New Zealand it is impossible to undertake the production and sale of anything, that is not officially approved by the government. In the result, the production of the heater presented here could not be undertaken at all. But it is interesting, that in Australia in mass production was an electric jug with a heating element of the design very similar to the Davey's heater (this jug most probably is produced in there still even today). This Australian jug is working on the principle of electrical resistance of water. Water that it heats is a resistor, in which heat is generated because the electric current flows through this water. This Australian jug is exactly the same "dangerous to the health and lives", like the telekinetic heater of Mr Davey. Only that it did not encountered in Australia similar bureaucratic resistance because the energy efficiency of it is "normal".

In present days the Davey's heater is completely forgotten in New Zealand. It was no any help to it, that the energy efficiency of this heater was proven at the miraculous level of much above 100%. In turn the inventor of it – after many years of fruitless battles and Sisyphean efforts towards undertaking the mass production of it, finally gave up not only in the matter of this heater. When I talked to him for the last time shortly before I needed to leave New Zealand in 1992 to seek my bread overseas, he was completely broken, deprived the will to live, and on the edge of a nervous breakdown. He could not understand why offering to the world a breakthrough free energy device of the experimentally proven efficiency that well exceeds 100%, he receives back only scoffing, persecution, and bureaucratic plus legal obstacles that make impossible the production of this miraculous device. When in 1998 I returned from overseas and tried to contact Mr Davey again, in the place where his home stood previously I found only a large pile of broken wooden planks mixed with broken bricks. It looked as if several heavy tanks rolled through his home. In turn no even a trace of him. I also was unable to locate anyone, who would know what actually happened to him. In turn after 1999, as I explained this in subsection A4, it has not been in my fate to let me go to Christchurch again.

At the end of this description I would like to encourage all people who have the required conditions and skills, to undertake the construction of the telekinetic heater described here. In this way the creative invention, as well as years of suffering of Mr Davey from hands of bureaucrats who persecuted him, will not be wasted. In turn

after the heater is constructed, it should be quickly put into a mass production. On the occasion of this encouragement I would also like to remind the condition specified in subsection AB2. It states that in case of a financial success with any device described in this monograph, the accomplisners have the obligation to designate 10% of the pure profit they accomplish towards the fund which is to support avant-garde research of the type described in this monograph.

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