

time is too short or if the circuit fails to operate correctly, the battery will never recover its charge.

Taking this into consideration, the only failures that could occur would be the controller failing to operate due to a points failure, or the multivibrator latched in the "on" position. Anyone studying this can see that we have used very little energy to get to this point, and gained a lot of resonant energy in return.

We must remember that, if the battery is applied to the energizer longer than normal, we must burn up the excess energy to keep the battery cool. The problem becomes one of embarrassing excess of energy, not a shortage.

Now I have one question for you, what will you do with the excess energy and where did you get it?

THE ENERGIZER

The energizer is also a simple machine, but if you want to, you can make it very complex. The simple way is to study the alternator principles. The waves we want to generate are like those that come from old D.C. generators with the exception of armature drag, bearing drag and no excited fields. Also, we would want to cut the magnetic fields at 90 degrees to the armature. The simpler the better.

I am going to throw a few ideas your way. I have run some tests in my lab and discovered that certain types of energizers, generators and alternators do what we

need. Also, we want to be able to tune the output of our energizer. The old D.C. generator puts out something very close to what we need, except for the drag. (See Figure 6.)

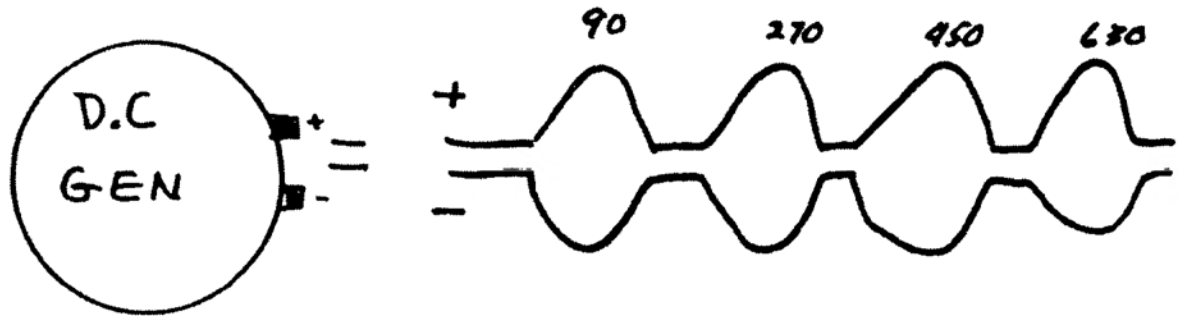


FIGURE 6. OUTPUT PULSES FROM A D.C. GENERATOR

Looking at Figure 6, this is pulsed D.C. and everybody will accept this, except me, because the other half has been left out once again. It is the same old story, wasting energy. Conventionally it is not important to know about the other half. Well, it is very important to me, because I need it to build my energizer.

The D.C. generator output actually looks like this when expanded. (See Figure 7.)

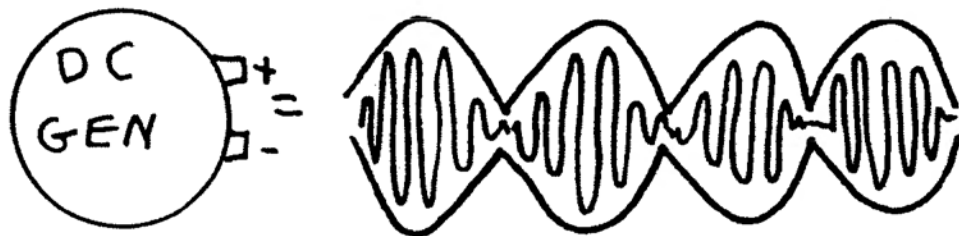


FIGURE 7. EXPANDED OUTPUT FROM A D.C. GENERATOR

In an A.C. generator output we are going to see just what we manufactured. (See Figure 8.)

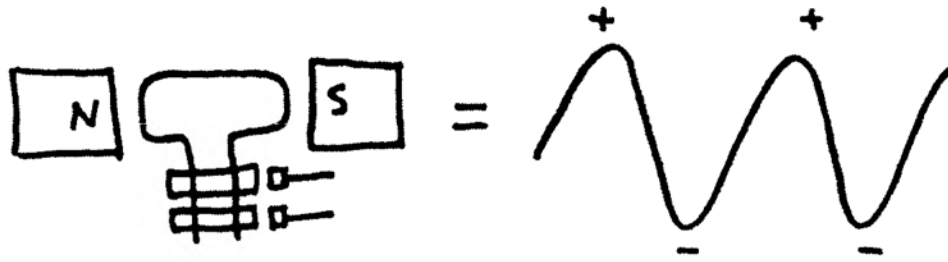


FIGURE 8. A.C. GENERATOR OUTPUT

It would appear that this leaves this generator out. Not really, because we can make this generator's output change by rectifying it. (See Figure 9.)

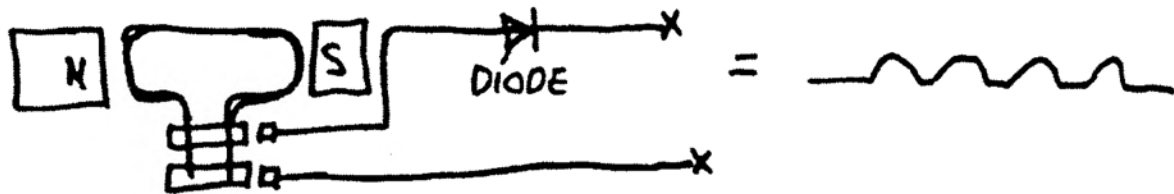


FIGURE 9. RECTIFIED OUTPUT FROM AN A.C. GENERATOR

In looking at the A.C. generator with rectified output, we see that it could become very useful to us as an energizer, simply because it is the easiest to construct and its principles are simple. I have done experiments with a little different variation of this machine, as shown in Figure 10.

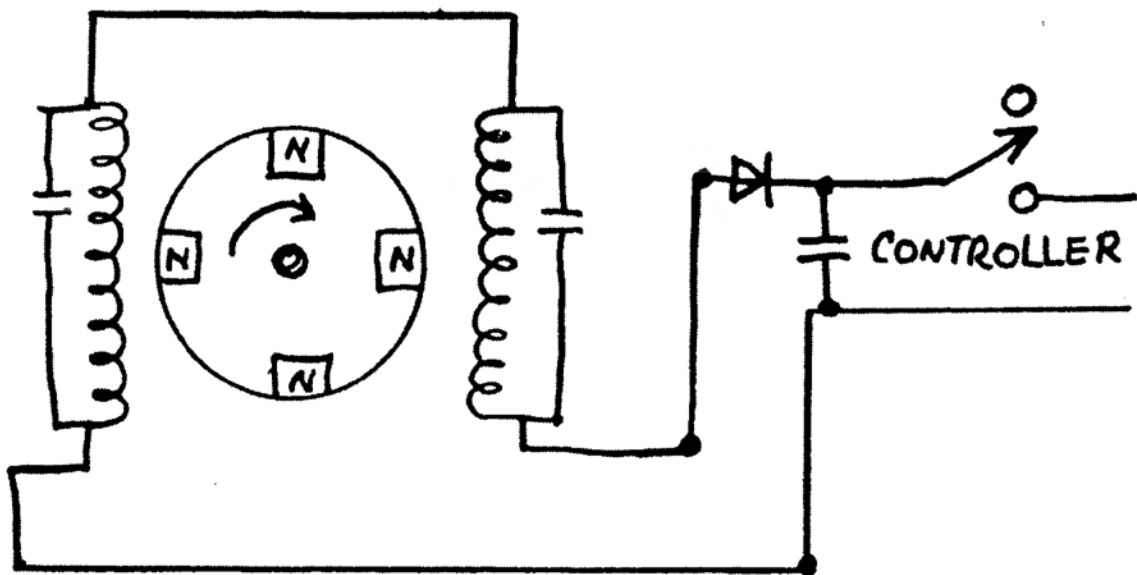


FIGURE 10. VARIATION OF A RECTIFIED A.C. GENERATOR

According to the conventional books, this alternator principle applies this way, as shown in Figure 11.

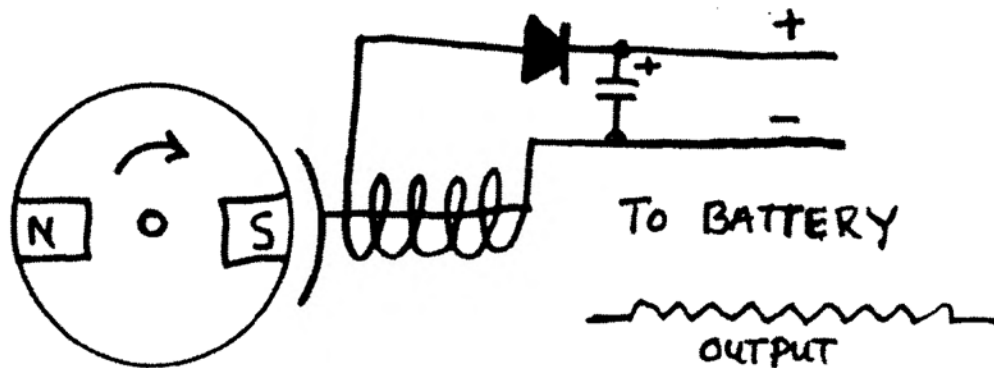


FIGURE 11. CONVENTIONAL EXPLANATION

In Figure 10 most people can see that the alternator drawn here might have some problems. However, remember that I am looking for a certain type of wave form that I want to tune to a certain frequency at a certain speed. The winding of this alternator is a problem and it is

tricky, but I chose to stay with this unit. You may choose a different method if you retain the principle.

THE CONTROLLER

The controller is a simple piece of equipment to build; however the controller in Figure 3 could present certain problems if the contacts or points were to arc closed. If this were to happen, the motor soon would drain the energy from the battery and things would die.

There is another type of controller I must make known, and it is the simplest of all. With three brushes and a commutator, you can do away with all the electronics and handle 100 times the power back to the battery. The simplest method would be a split commutator, of which a little less than 180 degrees would be copper. (See Figure 12.)

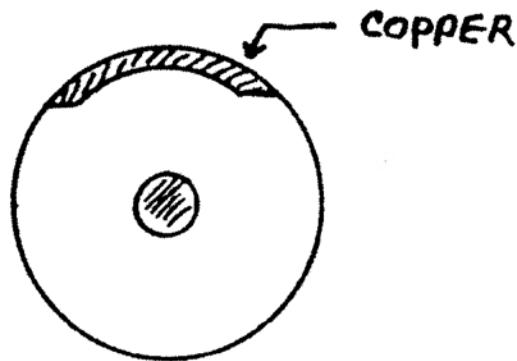


FIGURE 12. SPLIT COMMUTATOR

This split commutator is going to become our pulser and our controller, doing away with all the electronics. Just think - no transistors to fail, no relays to stick, no resistors to burn up and the best of all - no cost!