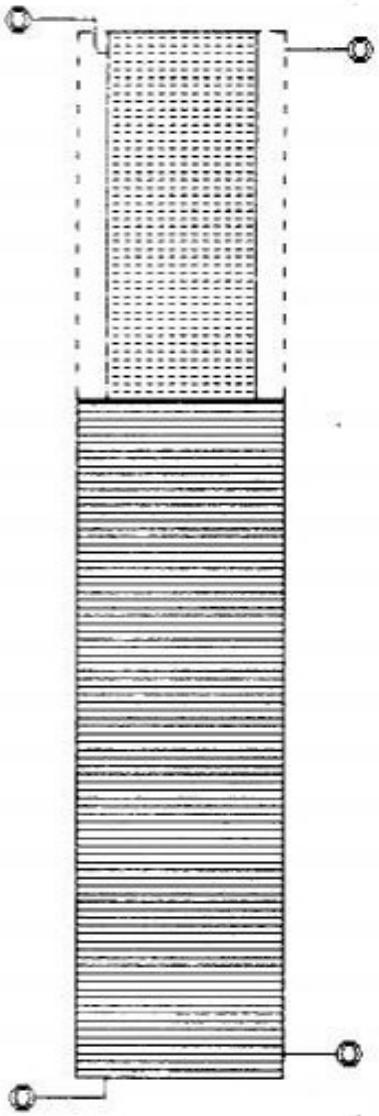
CONSTRUCTING THE DUAL CONCENTRIC CAPACITIVE COILS



THE DUAL CONCENTRIC CAPACITIVE COILS ARE ESSENTIALLY ONE .75"D x 3"L COPPER TUBE PLACED INSIDE ONE 1.0"D x 3"L COPPER TUBE.

THE INNER COIL IS VARNISHED AND THEN WOUND WITH #16 WIRE FROM TOP TO BOTTOM IN CLOCKWISE FASHION WITHOUT SPACING BETWEEN WINDINGS. ONE LAYER WITH ANOTHER COAT OF VARNISH.

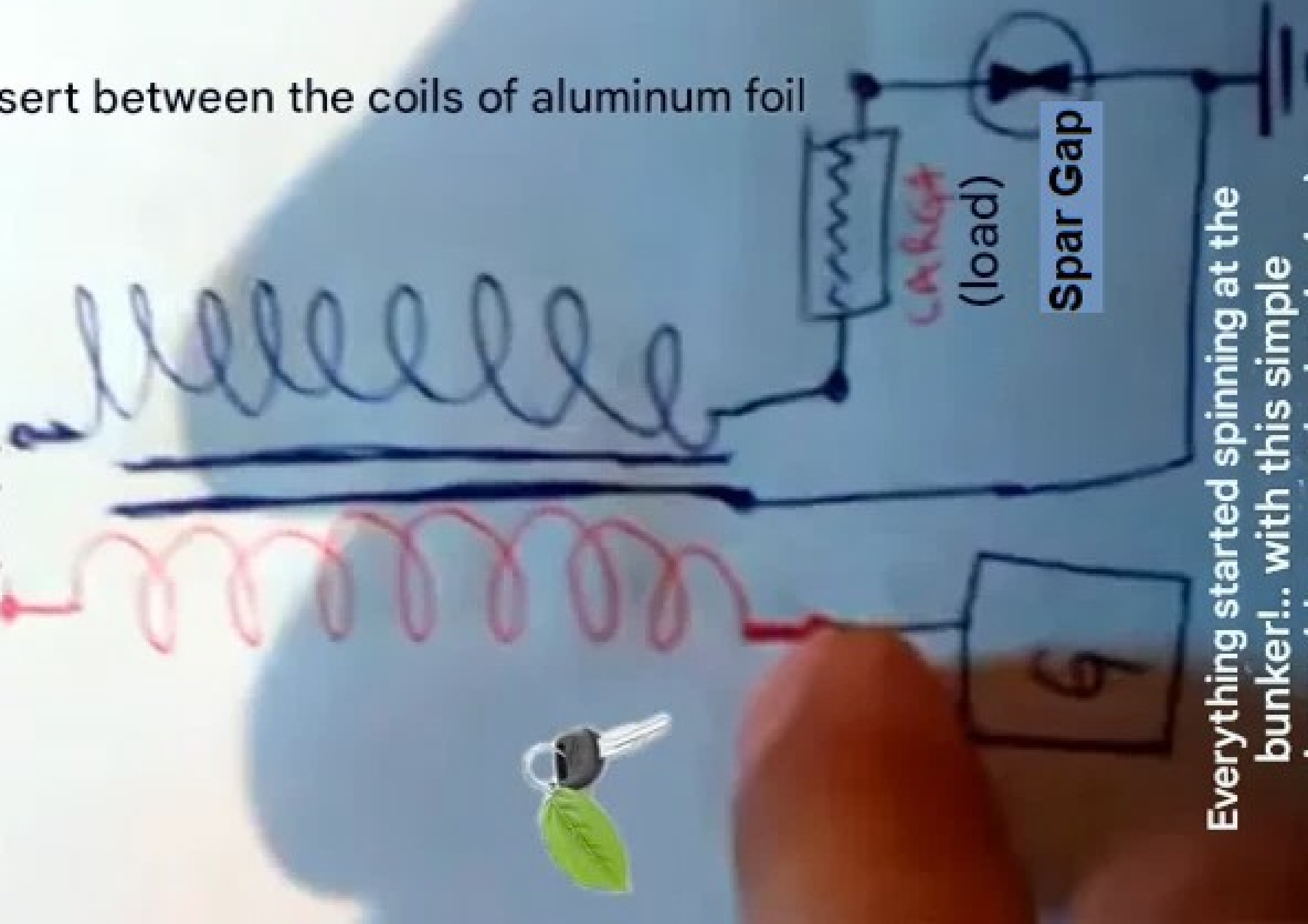
THE OUTER COIL HAS IS ALSO VARNISHED AND WOUND WITH #16 WIRE FROM TOP TO BOTTOM IN CLOCKWISE FASHION WITHOUT SPACING BETWEEN WINDINGS. ONE LAYER WITH AN OUTER COAT OF VARNISH.

THE INNER COIL IS PLACED WITHIN THE OUTER COIL AS SHOWN SO THAT THE WINDINGS ARE ORIENTED IN IDENTICALLY WOUND DIRECTIONS.

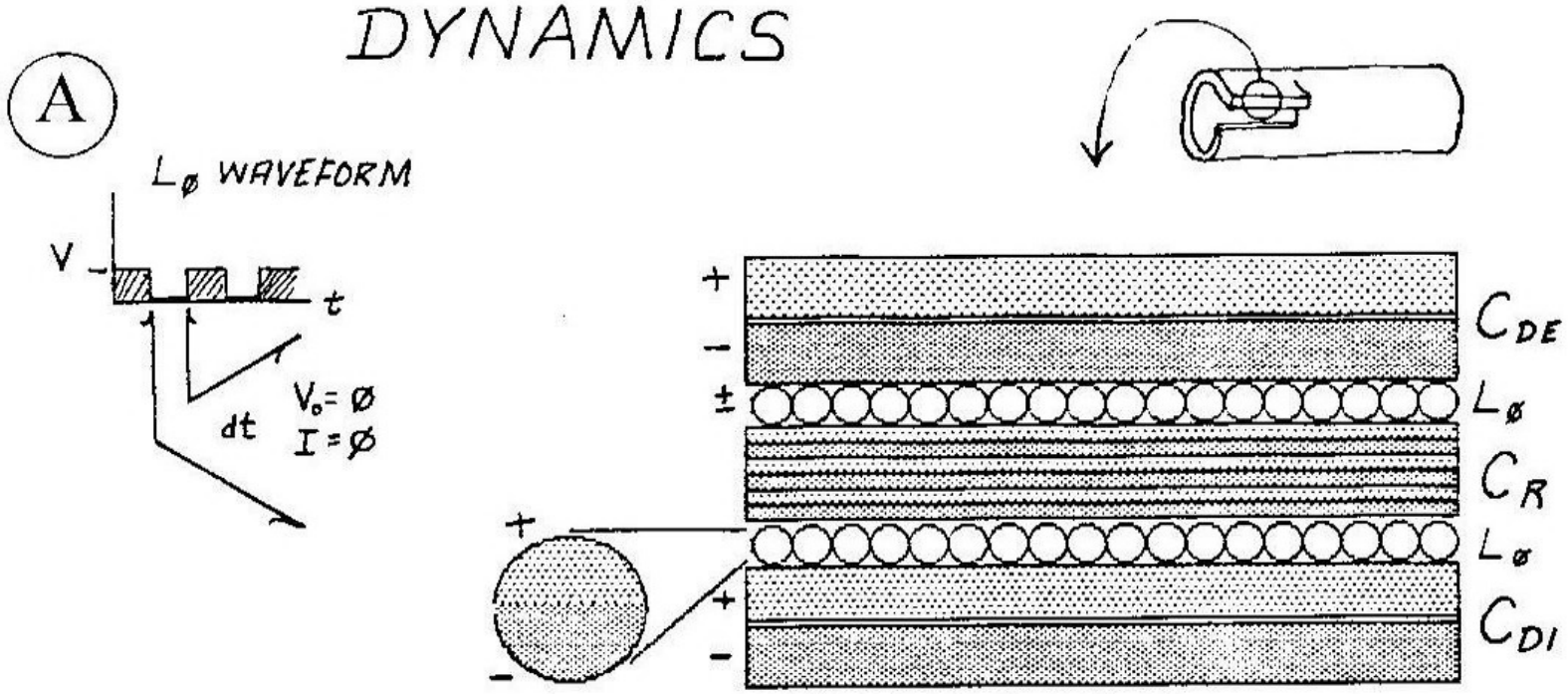
SILICONE MAY BE APPLIED AT THE ENDS BETWEEN INNER AND OUTER COILS TO MAINTAIN EQUAL INTERIOR SPACING.

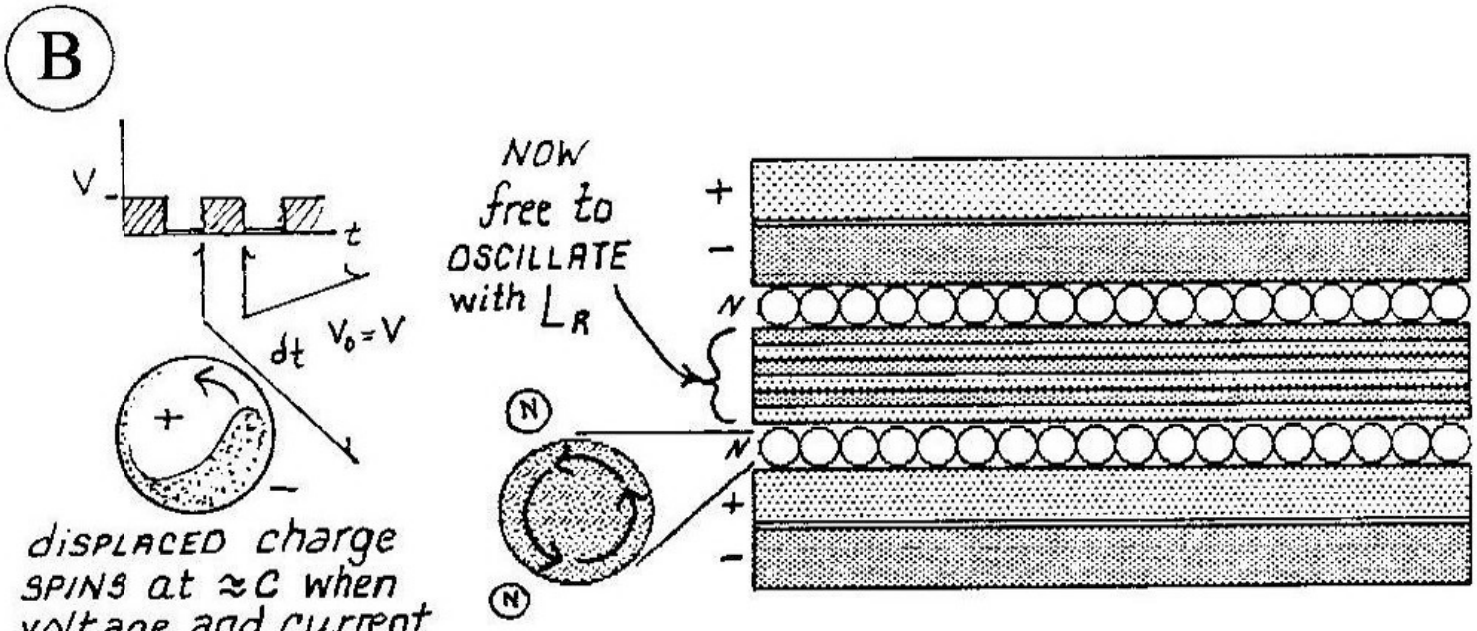
gu Fi
SI re
ab X
ov
e, details the dual concentric capacitive coils set in a wooden

sert between the coils of aluminum foil

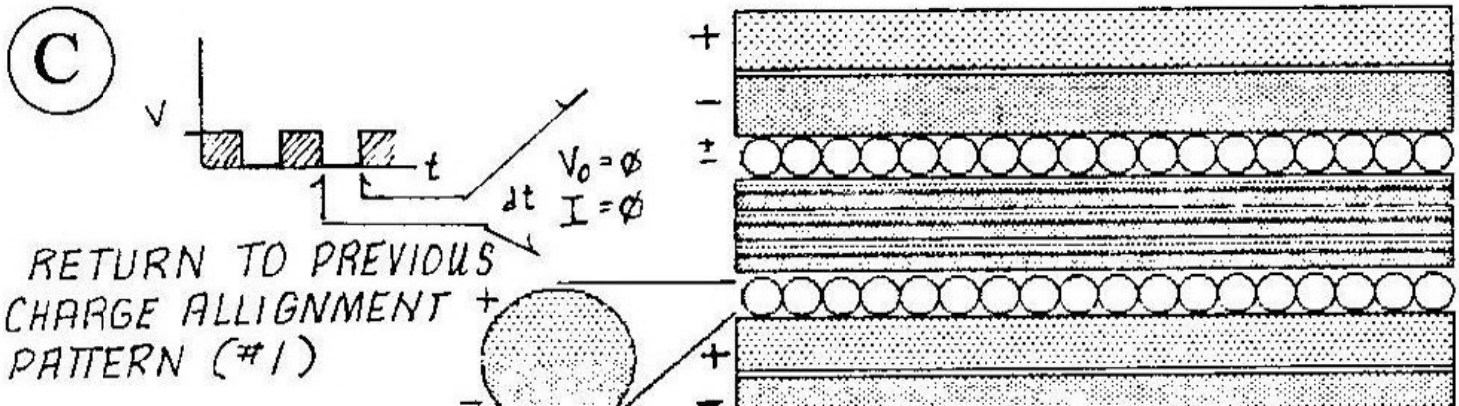


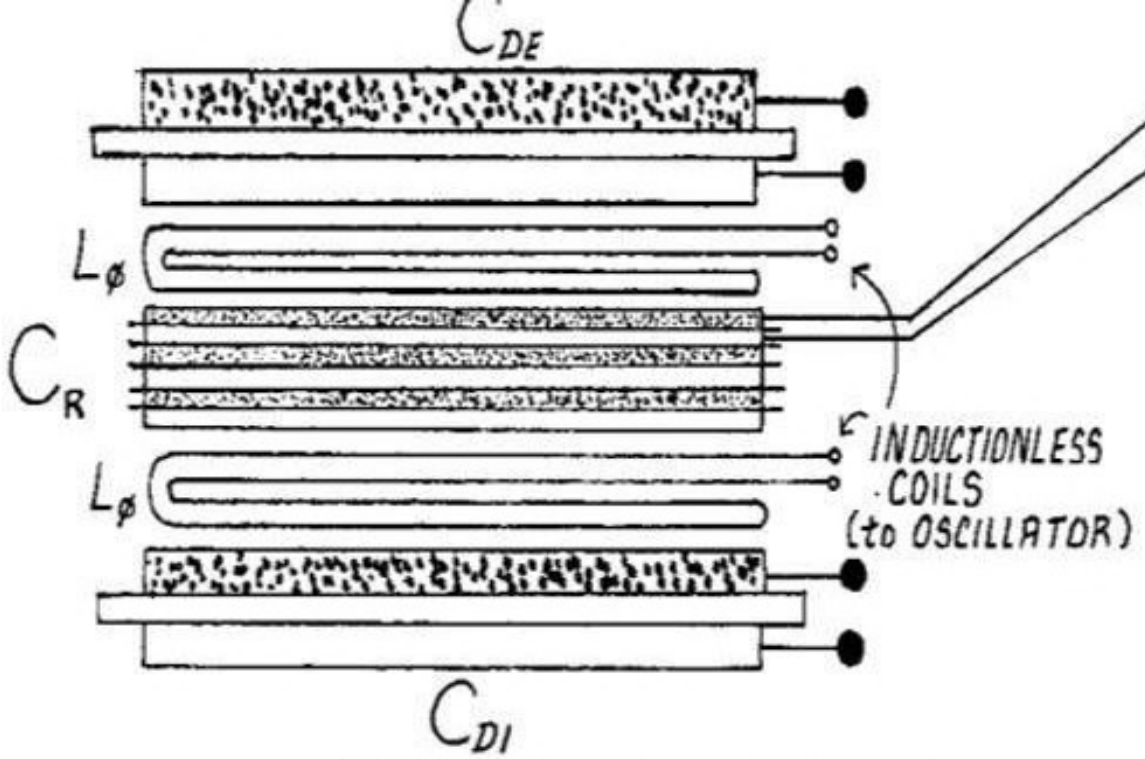
CHARGE DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS





DISPLACED CHARGE SPINS at ≈C when voltage and current rise as inductionless coils ARE PULSED. CHARGE IS Thus NEUTRALIZED WITH NO POWER FROM THE COIL BEING USED TO GENERATE A MAGNETIC FIELD. NOW NO ELECTROSTATIC INDUCTANCE IS TRANSFERED TO C_R THRU L_ϕ

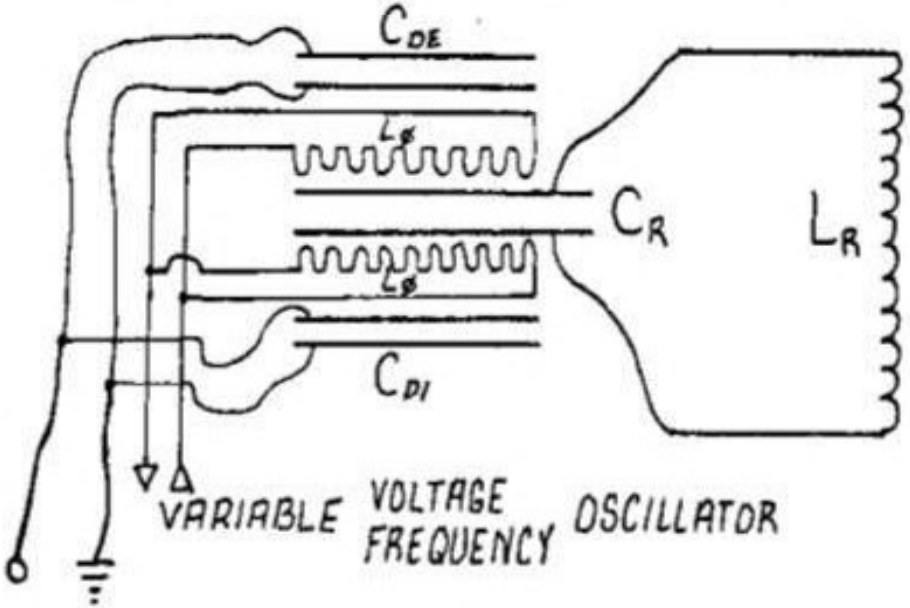




RESONANT FREQUENCY OF OSCILLATOR TANK IS $\sim \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_R C_R}}$ (Hz)
in FARADS & HENRIES

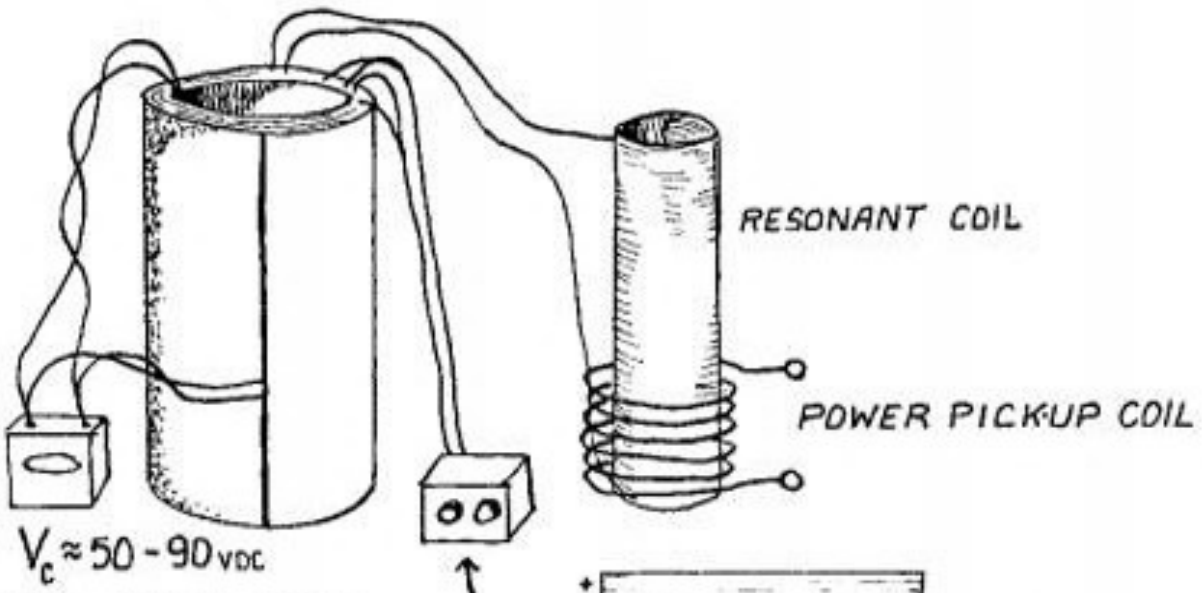
POWER PICK-UP CAN BE TUNED

A LARGE ELECTROLYTIC CAP. CAN REPLACE START-UP & OSC. CIRCUITS IF AN ADDITIONAL PICK-UP COIL CAN BE IMPLEMENTED WITH A CONSTANT LOAD TO FEEDBACK AND SUSTAIN THE OSCILLATOR AND VOLTAGE SOURCE.

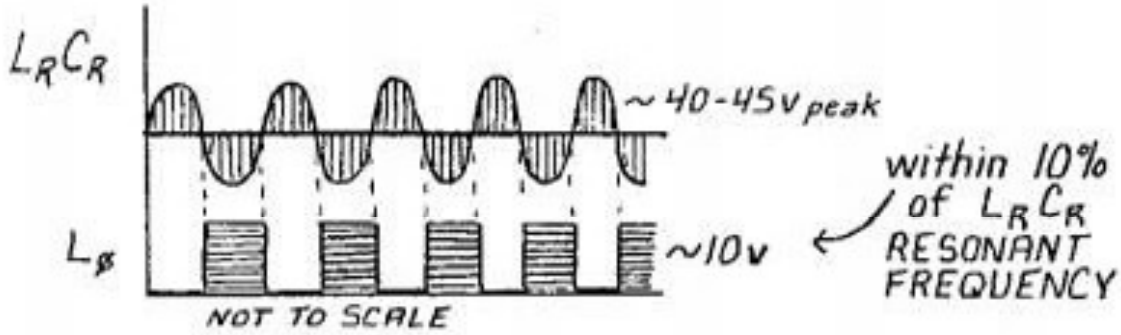


ELECTROSTATIC INDUCTION

DRIVER CORE



Variable Frequency (within LC resonance)
Variable Amplitude (~0-10v)
OSCILLATOR
(SQUARE OR HALF-WAVE SINUSOIDAL)

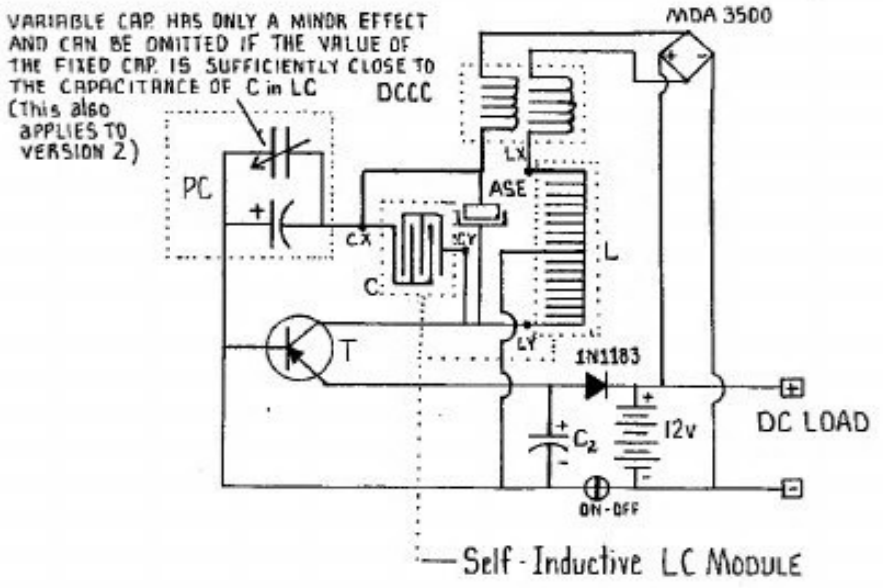


Theoretical Power Capability

$$P_{OUT} \approx P_{L\phi}^2 - P_{L\phi}$$

Figure ONE above, is the general or overall diagram of the G-Stress Amplifier, shown in this diagram is the Self-Inductive LC module which utilizes coil assemblies surrounding the center capacitor unit. A dual concentric capacitor stack is shown in the center of the diagram. The G-Stress amplifier also includes a 12 volt battery to start the system a control box with oscillator and feedback circuit as well as the optional Autonite Super-Electret (dielectric amplifier).

THE G-STRESS AMPLIFIER VERSION 1

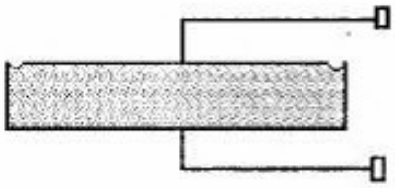


PC	Pulse Capacitors	The value of the two capacitors combined should equal the capacitance of the capacitor in the LC Module. The value of the variable capacitor should be approximately 360-400 pF. Voltage rating of these capacitors should be approximately 100 volts
C_2	Capacitor (electrolytic)	3-5X more capacitance than PC. Equivalent voltage rating
DCCC	Dual Concentric Capacitive Coils	Construction details enclosed. The coils exhibit unique mutual inductive characteristics and desirable inter-coil capacitance
ASE	Autonite Super Electret	Construction details enclosed. While only an optional component the ASE adds extra punch to the oscillation of the LC Module, improving power output considerabely.
T	Transistor	TO-3 Case, 3-5A, 100-200V PNP Power Transistor (BUZ72, BUZ21, ...)
L&C	Self-Inductive LC Module	Construction details enclosed. The Heart of the G-STRAIN Amp. The flat wrap around inductor coil is center-tapped for version 1.

Figure SEVEN presents the feedback coil which is used in version 2 only. Note the coil is wound with coated magnet wire over a one inch insulated copper core tube.

THE AUTONITE SUPER ELECTRET

(OPTIONAL)



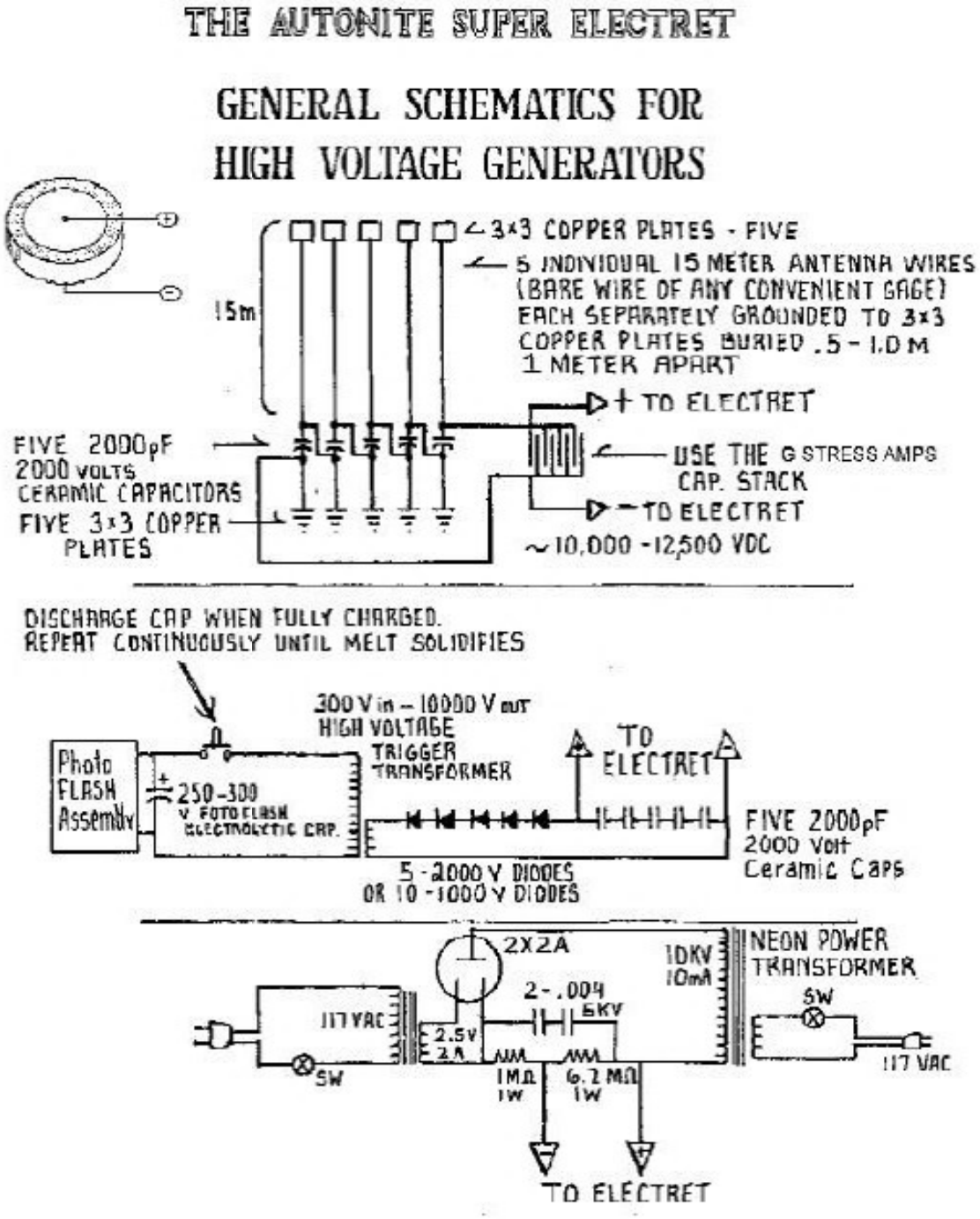
THE AUTONITE SUPER ELECTRET IS AN OPTION WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND IN FREE ENERGY RESEARCH. MANY OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF THIS SPECIAL DEVICE HAVE YET TO BE FULLY EXPLORED AND DOCUMENTED. THE VARIABLES WHICH CONSTITUTE THE PROCESS AND FORMULATION OF THIS COMPONENT ARE QUITE FLEXIBLE.

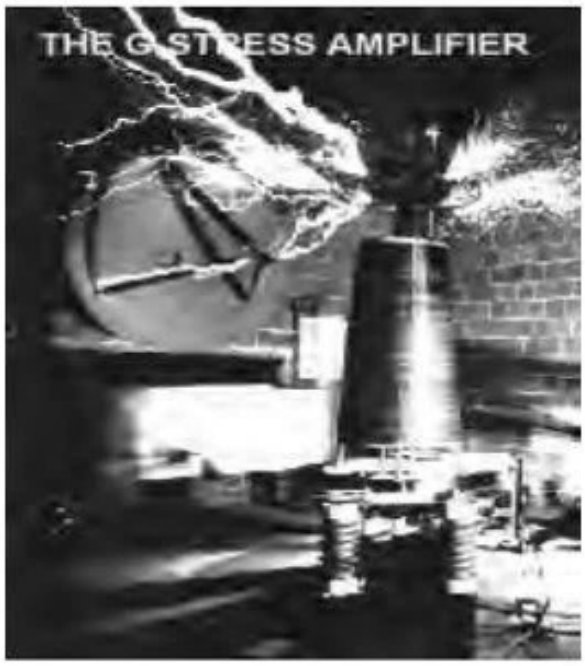
STANDARD ELECTRET CONFIGURATIONS ARE CONVENTIONALLY USED IN OSCILLATOR APPLICATIONS WHERE RESONANCE CHARACTERISTICS ARE ASSISTED. CONSISTING OF AN EQUAL COMBINATION OF WAX AND RESIN ALLOWED TO MELT, COMBINE AND REHARDEN UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF RECTIFIED ELECTRIC FIELD PRESSURE, THE AUTONITE SUPER ELECTRET IS MADE WITH THE SAME WAX/RESIN SUBSTANCE, BUT A THIRD SUBSTANCE, THE MINERAL "AUTONITE" IS ADDED IN A PULVERIZED POWDER FORM DURING THE MELTING PROCESS.

A ONE POUND COFFEE CAN BE USED AS THE ELECTRET ENCASEMENT. CUT THE CAN DOWN TO A ONE INCH HEIGHT. IF THE DISCARDED TOP END OF THE CAN IS AVAILABLE, TRIM OFF 1/4 TO 1/2 OF AN INCH AROUND THE OUTER CIRCUMFERENCE TO FORM THE UPPER CONDUCTIVE PLATE TO THE ELECTRET ENCASEMENT, OTHERWISE FASHION ONE TO SIMILAR DIMENSIONS OUT OF ALUMINUM OR COPPER SHEET.

A WAX/RESIN SUBSTITUTE CAN BE READILY FOUND IN THE GROCERY STORE AS A HAIR REMOVAL PRODUCT. THIS PRODUCT IS USUALLY AVAILABLE IN CAKE FORM. MELT THE CAKE ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS (IN A DOUBLE BOILER). TO THE MELT ADD 2-2.5 OUNCES OF THE MINERAL "AUTONITE" IN A FINELY POWDERED FORM (MOST OTHER SECONDARY URANIUM ORES CAN BE SUBSTITUTED). MIX THOROUGHLY INTO THE MELT. THEN POUR INTO LOWER ENCASEMENT, BEING CAREFUL NOT TO OVERFILL. PLACE THE TOP PLATE SO THAT IT RESTS ON THE SURFACE OF THE MELT WITHOUT SINKING. THE SURFACE TENSION SHOULD AMPLY SUPPORT THE PLATE. DO NOT ALLOW THE PLATE TO TOUCH THE SIDES OF THE CAN. DURING THE COOLING PROCESS, APPLY APPROXIMATELY 10,000 VOLTS DC ACROSS THE TOP AND BOTTOM PLATES. IF THE MIXTURE HAS ALREADY BEGUN TO COOL, THE BOTTOM HALF OF THE CASING CAN BE CAREFULLY REHEATED IN THE DOUBLE BOILER. DO NOT ALLOW WATER TO SPLASH INTO THE ELECTRET WHEN DOING THIS. THE SLOWER THE ELECTRET IS ALLOWED TO COOL THE BETTER IT WILL PERFORM.

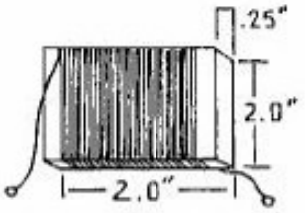
Figure EIGHT shows the optional Autonite Super Electret. This component is optional but is highly recommended for increased power output, where resonance is being achieved.




THE G STRESS AMPLIFIER

base. Note the coils are wound over each other with the windings orientated in identical directions. Note both coils are wound on insulated copper tubes.

CONSTRUCTION OF PULSE SENSOR AND FEEDBACK COIL (VERSION 2 ONLY)

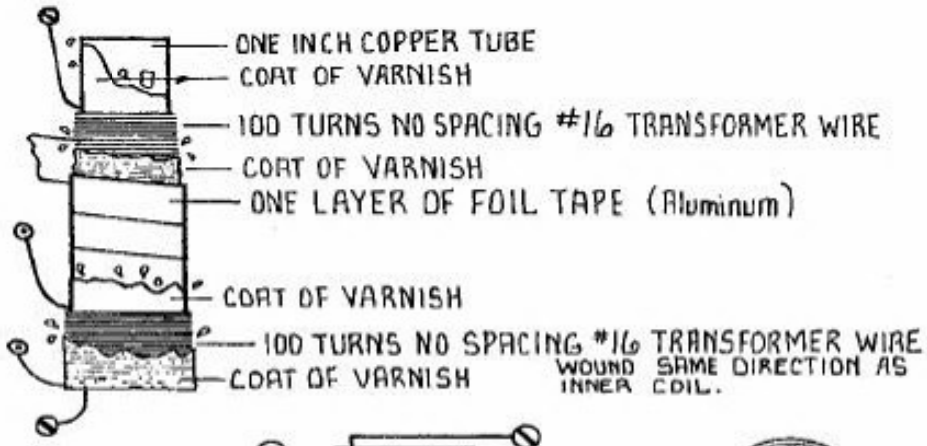


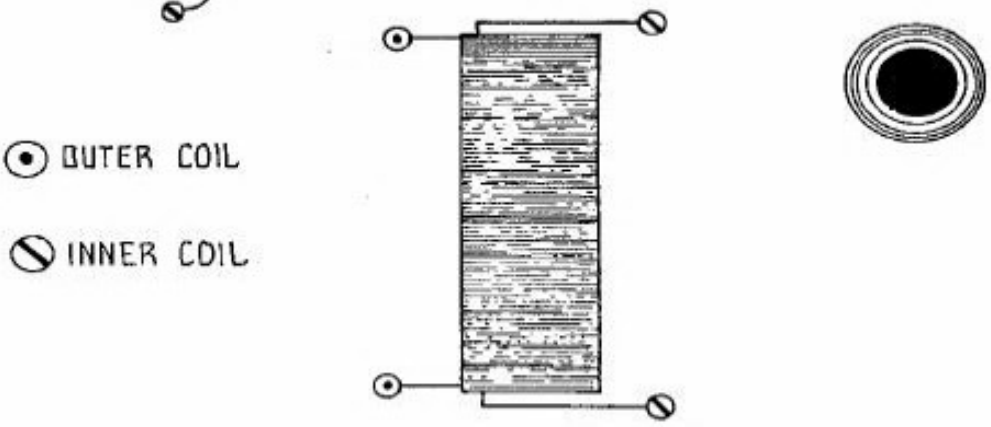
PULSE SENSOR

ON A PIECE OF PLYWOOD OR OTHER RIGID INSULATOR. (SEE DIMENSIONS AT LEFT) WIND #16 TRANSFORMER WIRE IN IDENTICAL FASHION AS PREVIOUS LC-MODULE'S PLATE INDUCTOR.

FASTEN PULSE SENSOR (IN PARALLEL) AGAINST PLATE FOUR ON LC-MODULE AS SHOWN ON MAIN DIAGRAM USING DUCT TAPE

FEEDBACK COIL





usually deal with properly wound coils and the feedback hook-ups. Many times the only corrections are to reverse the coil connections, so pay close attention to the diagrams. The diagrams are very detailed and quite different from most circuits engineers and hobbyists generally see. The G-Stress project will provide many hours/days/years of interesting research.

Figure FIVE above, is a continuation of the Self-Inductive Module, showing how the coils are wrapped around the capacitor stack. The lower part of the diagram illustrates the opposing E-fields and how the inductor and capacitor stack mutually enforce each other's oscillations due to the orientation.

G-STRESS POWER GENERATING SYSTEM

The G-Stress Amplifier is a unique and promising power plant which features unusual architecture encompassing both balance and efficiency as well as simplicity. The G-Stress Amplifier promises to fulfil the need of large scale over unity power production in the 10-20Kw range at comparatively low cost.

The G-Stress Amplifier is presented in two versions. Version 1 is a simplified direct feedback adaptation of version 2, which utilizes inductive feedback circuitry. In order to control the output of version 1 requires implementation of a variable load (DC). Increasing the load decreases the feedback which sustains over unity status. This type of regulation suggests that the start-up load should be at maximum, then reduced until oscillation amplitude is within range of the circuit's safety limits. In version 2 the output is regulated by directly vaying the distance between the PSC and the Self-Inductive LC module. Placing a 100K potentiometer across the PSC will accomplish regulation in a more scientific manner.

G-STRESS AMPLIFIER

MAIN DIAGRAM

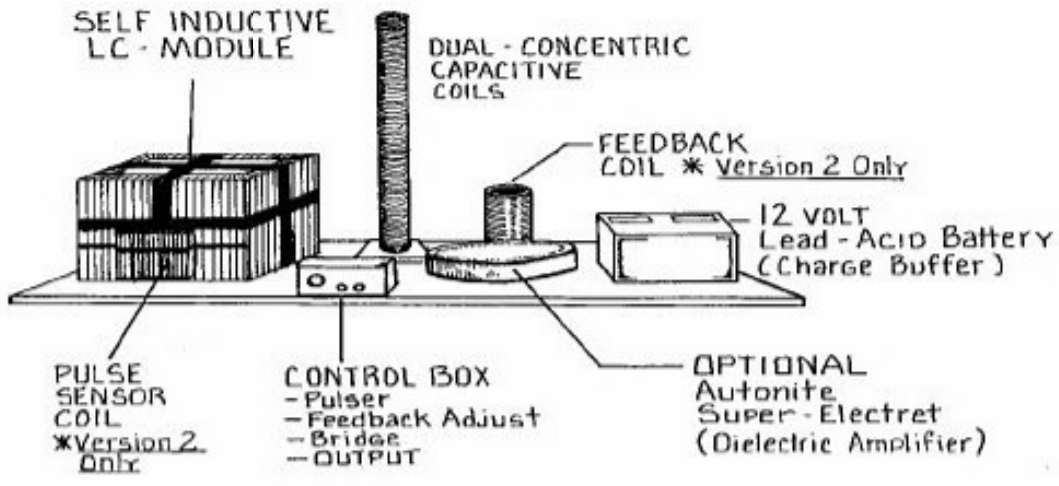


Figure THREE above, depicts the G-Stress Amplifier (version 2). The key component too version 2 is again the Self-Inductive Module which contains the central capacitor stack with the inductive coil wrapped around the entire stack. Version 2 contains additional components consisting of a feedback network which are instrumental for better output load control. Both G-strain versions produce DC power and should produce over 100 watts as a demonstration system which can be scaled up to produce your own over unity or "free energy" home power system.

CONSTRUCTION OF SELF-INDUCTIVE LC-MODULE

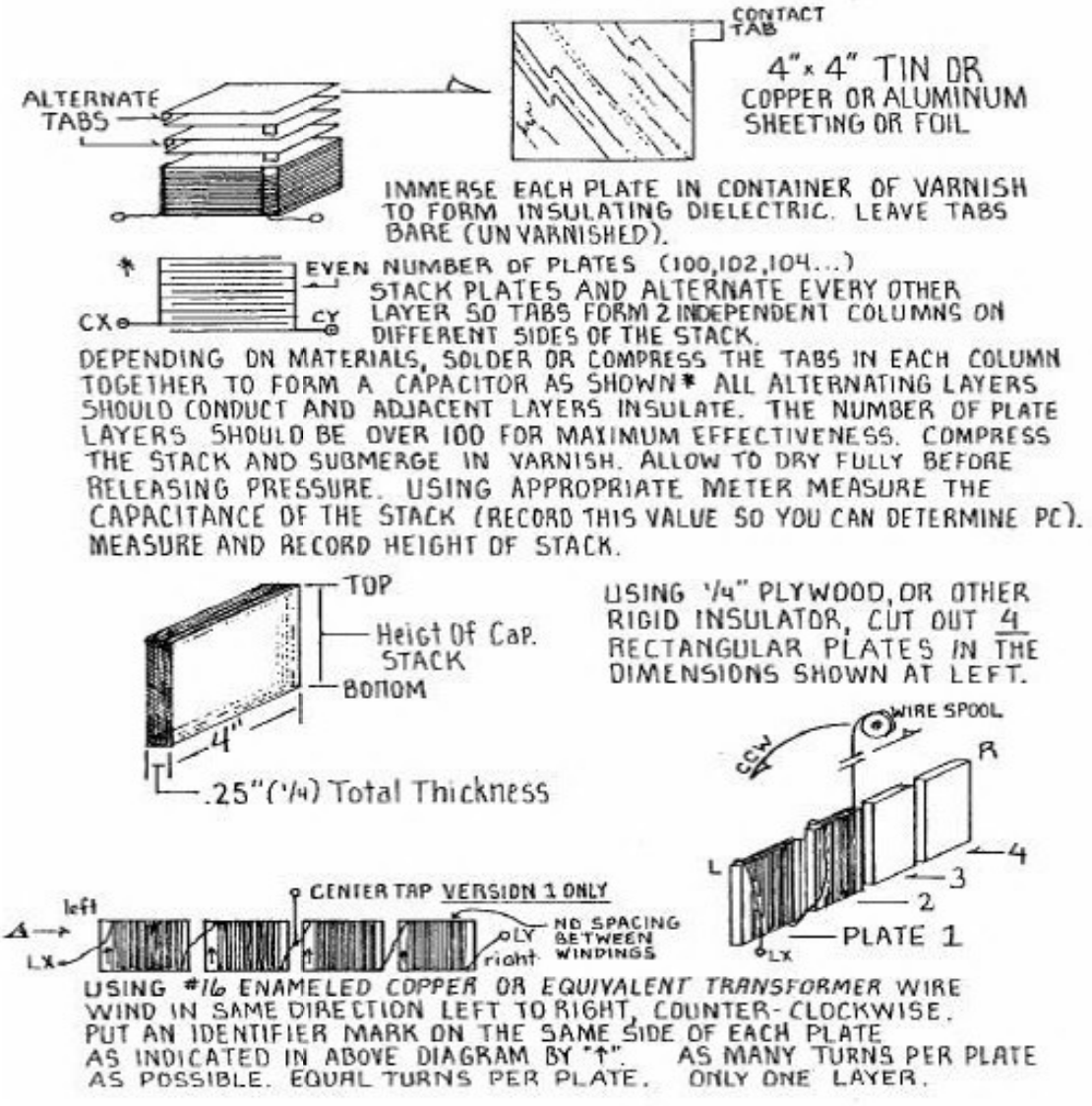


Figure NINE illustrates various high voltage power sources which could be used to initially energize the Autonite Super Electret, once it has been assembled. Pick one of these high voltage schemes to energize your Autonite Super Electret.

Additonal Notes:

The 12 volt battery (charge buffer) should be a lead acid, gell cell or any other rechargeable type battery. The lead acid type should be carefully monitored for over charge conditions, as it can be a danger if the G-Stress Amplifier's output is not properly matched to the load. It has been suggested that the cavitation or (ionic resonance) phenomenon might add a significant power contribution to the overall power output. Raw data indicates that this does play a significant role in the circuit operation, but does not determine over unity status. It can be considered an added power bonus without specific intention. In order to take full advantage of this effect, the LC module should be constructed to have a time constant which would maintain amplifier oscillations between 500 and 1100 Hz. Note, that the battery should be at least partially charged before operating the G-Stress Amplifier circuit.

The Autonite Super Electret was a spin-off from the research of Tesla and Moray, and their radiant energy projects. The electret's condition of high voltage and minor current values is greatly affected with the addition of the Autonite material. Noted for its Beta reactivity, the addition of Autonite to the crystallized (aligned) dielectric greatly increases the amperage while maintaining original voltage aspects. Use of Autonite or any of its secondary ore cousins is highly recommended in this and other "free energy" projects.

To fine tune the G-Stress power system for optimum performance would require an oscilloscope and a multi-meter. Varying the spacing between the capacitor stack and the flat inductors by only 1-3mm will cause considerable change in output. Orientation of each of the individual components will also affect operation. Begin with all coil-type components separated by 1-2 feet before attempting to evaluate the many different combinations of inter-component orientation. One simple manipulation that show significant output results, is the placement of the DCCC directly above the LC module. The permutations on this particular theme could give anyone enough work to span years of experimentation, so you can make many refinements over time.

One of the first major problems if any are encountered

Figure FOUR above, shown the construction for the Self-Inductive Module which consists of the capacitor stack and the wrap-around coil assembly. This component comprises the key to the entire G-Stress power system. In conventional electronic circuits coils are generally kept away from capacitors both in this unique circuit the interaction is used to an advantage in producing power. Read the diagram carefully since this is a most important part.

CONSTRUCTION OF SELF-INDUCTIVE LC-MODULE (continued)

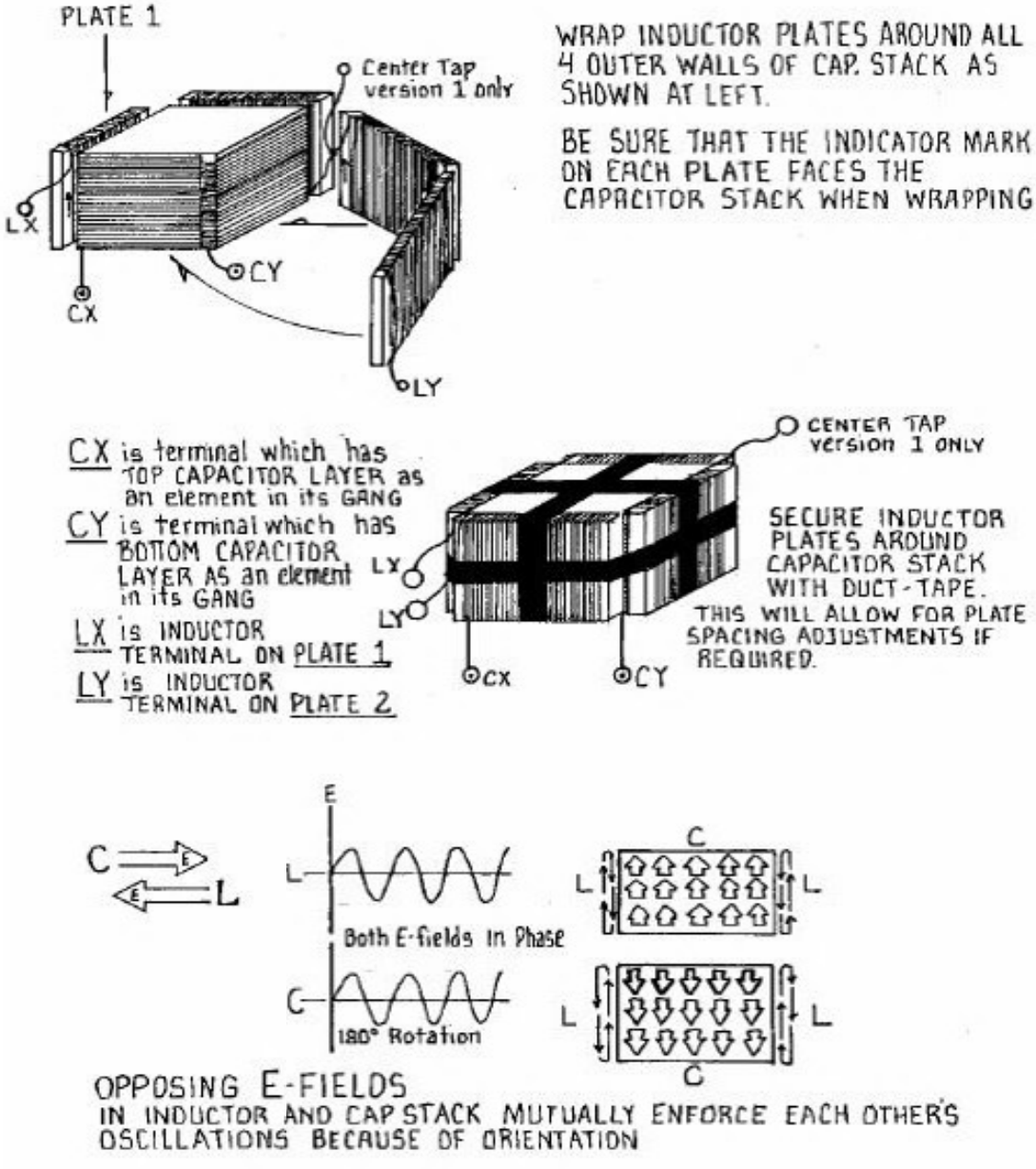
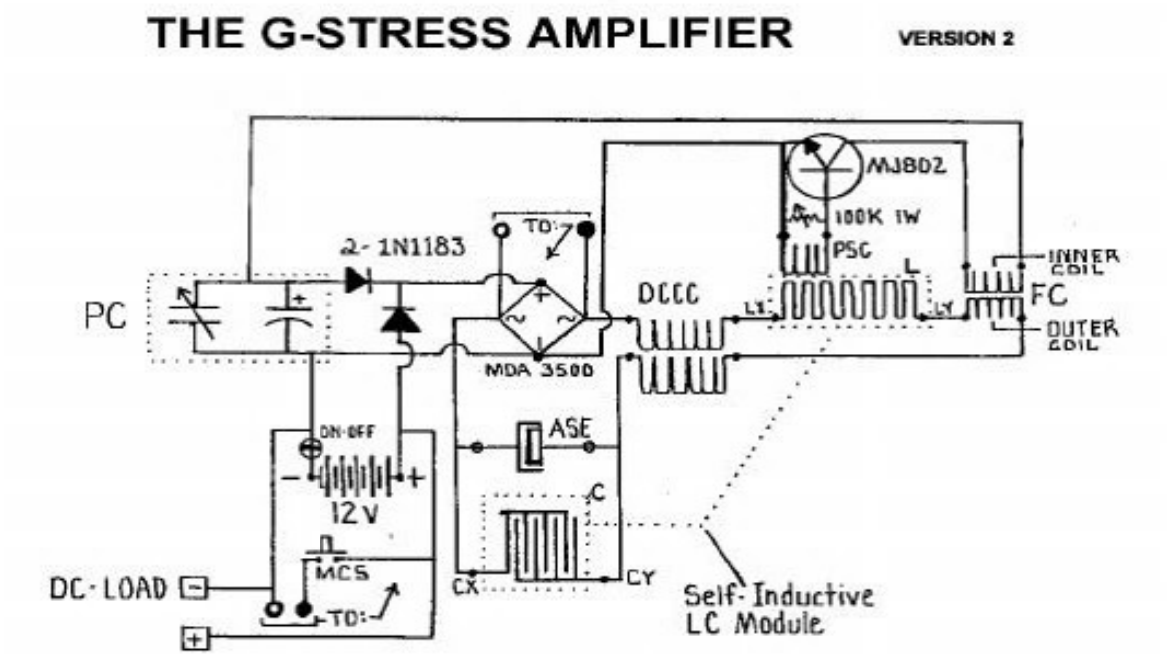


Figure TWO above, illustrates the actual schematic diagram of the G-Stress Amplifier (version 1). This very unique design centers around the Self-Inductive Module which is discussed in figure four. The parts list in figure two describes the components needed for this design which are discussed in more detail as you will see.



PC	Pulse Capacitors	The value of the two capacitors combined should equal the capacitance of the capacitor in the LC Module. The value of the variable capacitor should be approximately 360-400 pF. Voltage rating of these capacitors should be approximately 100 volts
DCCC	Dual Concentric Capacitive Coils	Construction details enclosed. The coils exhibit unique mutual inductive characteristics and desirable inter-coil capacitance
ASE	Autonite Super Electret	Construction details enclosed. While only an optional component the ASE adds extra punch to the oscillation of the LC Module, improving power output considerabely.
T	Transistor	TO-3 Case, 3-5A, 100-200V PNP Power Transistor (BUZ72, BUZ21, ...)
L&C	Self-Inductive LC Module	Construction details enclosed. The Heart of the G-STRAIN Amp.
PSC	Pulse Sensor Coil	Construction details enclosed. Times feedback pulses for constructive interference of the LC Module oscillations.
FC	Feedback Coil	Construction details enclosed. Induces feedback pulses into LC Module at the instance determined by the PSC.
MCS	Momentary Contact Switch	12V 3A Rating. Engages the circuit and begins oscillations when released. "JUMP STARTS" the G-STRAIN AMPLIFIER.