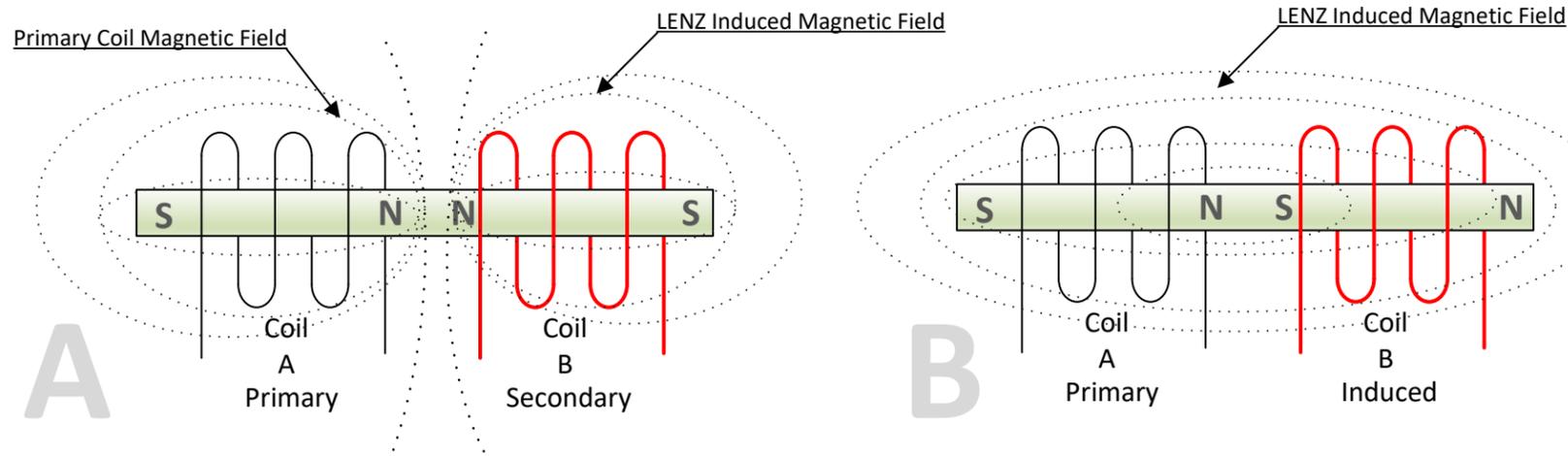


The Egg of Columbus

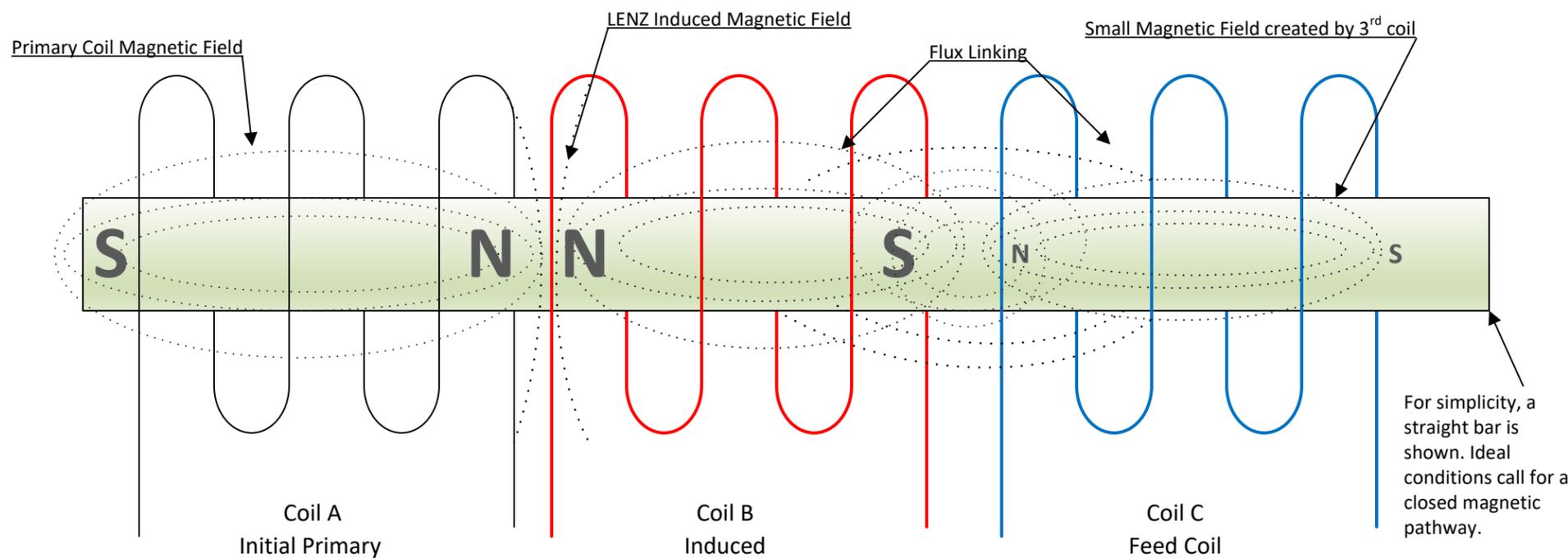


NOTES:

One of the most fundamental physical laws is known as Lenz's law, which states that a changing magnetic flux causes an induced voltage. The resulting current creates a magnetic field that opposes the magnetic field that created it. Lenz's Law will always exist in every two coil arrangement.

It is foolish to believe anyone can prevent this natural effect from occurring. Drawing A and B identify how magnetic fields interact in a typical transformer/generator circuit. In Drawing A, magnetic fields are compressing each other. In Drawing B magnetic fields are complementing each other.

In the absence of Lenz's Law, the magnetic field would produce potential energy without, or having done very little work. This configuration would violate law of conservation of energy. This is evidence enough to understand a two coil arrangement does not, and can't produce extraordinary results.



NOTES:

Coil A can be 120 or 220 volts (or any primary voltage you desire). Drawing above identifies one specific moment when Coil A induces a magnetic field in Coil B. Coil B magnetic field is Lenz induced. Coil B North Pole opposes Coil A North Pole. Lenz also creates a South Magnetic Pole, and this South magnetic pole is feed energy through a low power magnetic field generated by Coil C. In the ideal design, Coil C voltage matches Coil A Primary Voltage.

It is important to understand that Coil C cannot be energized before Coil A. If Coil C is energized before Coil A then Coil C will be subjected to Lenz forces, and will be the driver of Lenz in Coil B. However, the stronger Coil A magnetic field, when energized, will quickly distort the magnetic field in Coil B when Coil C initiates Lenz. When Coil C is energized, AFTER a Lenz generated magnetic field in Coil B, due in whole to Coil A, then Coil C is not impacted by Lenz, or influences Coil B through Lenz, but feeds energy, through its magnetic field to Coil B.

In the drawing, Magnetic Poles of Coil C are shown as smaller letters. This implies that this magnetic field must always be smaller than the induced field. If Coil C generated a larger magnetic field, then Coil C magnetic field would have too great of an influence on Coil B, and Coil B field would distort.

There is no Free Energy

Is it a myth and only fools believe they will generate Free Energy from High Voltage. Power is only produced through interaction of magnetic fields. There is nothing free, power is always required to generate power.

COP < 1 is produced with two interacting magnetic fields, as seen in a simple generator design. COP > 1 is always produced through the interaction of three magnetic fields. COP > 1 should not be confused with Free Energy. Free Energy implies that the power generated came at no cost. COP > 1 requires that energy is utilized to produce results greater than the typical outcome. The math, when calculated correctly will identify that energy is conserved, or no laws are violated.

A large magnetic field will always influence a smaller magnetic field, and can change the pole configuration or distort the smaller magnetic field. Coil C should never be more powerful than the induced magnetic field.

The magnetic energy from Coil C will flow unimpeded due to Lenz's already having been developed from the Primary Coil A. Coil C magnetic field growth must be delayed, or in other words, Coil B magnetic field must develop first through Lenz before Coil C is fired off. Essentially there is no direct Lenz relationship between Coil C and Coil B.

No complex electronics are required. A toroid coil is sufficient and AC voltage on the primary coil should be used. If AC 120 Volts is used for the Primary then AC 120 volts will be the output at a combined increased power output. A 220 volt AC input will also produce a 220 AC output. A feedback coil (feedback oscillator) can be used to drive Coil C.

Happy Experimenting.