

## Collected Posts

*A collection of posts by John Bedini to the public forum started by Sterling Allan for the PESWiki Bedini SG project.*

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Messing with Hi Fi in my younger days, I was well aware of the mystique of Bedini amplifiers, “perfect sound from the Quad Electrostatic with the Bedini 25/25” (1981)

It is with great interest then, that I have read his many posts to the groups and a great appreciation of his willingness to share his knowledge with us, as we attempt to build one of his energizers.

How fleeting our memory as we read his posts then quickly forget as we move on with our daily routine. How nice to have them in one place then, to enjoy at our leisure... Here, in no particular order, no index, no context, uncorrected, are just some of John’s posts, enjoy. *RHP*

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1)The best way to do this is to have a magneto run itself, pick off the spikes that are longitudinal , This is the same as a Tesla coil system, but low voltage so you can use it. If you think it can not be powerful increase the potential on the input to 36 volts, God help you if their is no load to the charging side, your devices will just fry, they are not built to handle reactive radiant power pulses. The Idea is to not use very much current in the primary system, pick off and supply the longitudinal wave, Radiant spike to the secondary battery forcing it to recharge itself. Chemical reactions take time in nature.  
john

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2)The picture of the monopole motor on the start page is in the patent Tom Bearden and I filed. This is one drawing from the inverted circuits. This motor that was used on the TUV test. The circuit is correct, an SCR discharges the capacitor into the secondary battery. I'm trying to clean it up, will post it when I'm done.  
John

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3)What drives the wheel,

The magnets around the wheel are only used for a trigger signal. What is driving the wheel is hidden from your view, what is hidden from your view is also the charging signal. The driving force of the wheel is scalar or magnetic south poles between the north poles. Make yourself a timing light by taking a green or red led with a 330 ohm resistor in series with it. Place skinny white strips down the center of the magnets around the wheel, connect the led across the coil and then tell me where the coil pulse is and what is driving the wheel. The force that is driving the wheel is the same force charging the battery. Do the test take one fully charged battery and one discharged battery, hook them up and see if you get one to one if you do you have just seen a unity machine, but please do not leave out the wheel rotation in you calculation, mechanical power is equal to work done, its a figure of 29% so what kind of machine have you built? You will find that the scalar south is driving the wheel and not the north pole.

John

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4)If you did write this, let me just direct your attention to your own data. Your meters are CLEARLY SHOWING that "electrically" the output of the system is only 36% of the input, but, the output battery is charging at almost the same rate as the input battery is dropping. This indicates that the "radiant infusion" is making up for the difference. Right now, even if you are not quite at break even, your system is running at a COP of about 2.6 ( $1/.36 = 2.77$ ) And this is before you have even optimized the circuit. So, the COP of the system IS the Radiant Gain! All of your "electrical losses" are almost already compensated for, but the Radiant Gain DOES NOT show up on the "electrical meters"! But it does show up IN THE BATTERIES! Further fine tuning of the circuit can raise the COP even more.

John

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5)These systems do NOT capture "back EMF". Back EMF is not capturable. My patents say that my motor captures Back EMF because THAT is the only claim the Patent Office would accept. In reality, Back EMF is a term in electrical science that refers to the effect that reduces the current draw in a traction motor as the motor speeds up and generates a counter voltage that opposes the applied current. THAT is "back EMF." My systems do NOT use this process.

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6)Regular 6v deep-cycle golf-cart batteries are what everyone should use. This is pretty much what the wind/solar sites say in the first

place, and they're correct.

With RV/marine batteries, you might think you're getting a 100ah battery. But, they turn out to be about 35ah, at best. And you can only efficiently draw about 1.4amps steadily from one of them. That will give you 20hrs of run-time at that amperage. Usable, yes. But, it's lots of physical bulk for such a small amount of storage.

For comparison:

If you have SEVEN RV/marine deep-cycles in parallel, you can draw about 150 watts for 20 hours without heating or hurting them.

On the other hand, just TWO 6v golf-cart batteries gives you a genuine 230ah at 12v. You can get the same 150 watts for 20 hours from JUST those two batteries, without hurting them.

At the very least, everyone should build a battery bank and get a charger to keep it topped off. THEN start experimenting with alternate methods of charging batteries. Roamer

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7)The two most important things about not trashing your batteries is to never take deep-cycle batteries down below 12v standing. That's the 80% mark, leaving the last 20% in the battery. Consider that last bit unusable, ALWAYS. I've learned this the hard way (\$\$\$\$\$!!!!).

The other thing is not to draw them down faster than their Ah/20 rate. That's the rate for the REAL ah, not necessarily what they've conveniently printed on the side of the battery. Learned this the hard way also.....Roamer

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8)When using the output from the energizer you can not use an inductor in line with the batteries, diodes OK. The diodes just isolates the batteries, the branch currents are the sum of the total, the more the branches the better the power transfer. This also means that the output can not be hooked to a transformer of any kind, you will blow the circuits up with the 2N3055 transistor. I'm trying to make this very simple as Sterling suggests in his post. Just make the circuit the way it is drawn, start out slow before changing anything. The energizer needs the impedance of the battery too work right.

John

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9) Battery testing should be done by removing the battery from the system, the battery capacity analyzer needs to be a stand alone test. We have found it's not a good thing to test the batteries with the machine hooked up. Remove the battery you want to test from the branch diodes then test the battery.

John

10) The south pole scalar is the force that causes the motor/energizer to rotate, that force is equal to the charging radiant force, no current. Some have asked about, how do we get motor torque. If you want torque then you give up the radiant charging. Another words if you add current to switch the north pole as a motor function you will lose the radiant charge and you can only have what the normal reversal of the coil is, in back EMF, that is about 20%. Again if you use the motor function you will have no radiant energy for charging, please do not confuse the two functions.

John

11) The test you are conducting right now is the test that will prove that there is extra energy being supplied to the batteries. I for some time now have been saying that I did not understand the rotation experiment except to condition the batteries, The rotation experiment was with a machine found in my first patent, motor generator. In the machine, in this patent the electrical circuit used a hall for the switching, the machine was charging capacitors and every two seconds the capacitor bank was discharged into the four batteries at the back of the machine. Here we have two different machines. I continued my experiments until the development of the monopole motor at which time I could see that by disconnecting the timing wheel and going back to my lab notes from 1971 the diode worked better. I must state that I use much bigger batteries than what you are using. So, I said to Sterling that if you can take one battery on the front and charge four batteries on the back what could you do with this energy, you could run an inverter to run a charger to charge that one battery, also do other work at the same time. that is how I use my system. I run everything on the C20 rate even on discharge, this is very important if you are to succeed.

If Sterling with a .6 watt motor is charging his batteries and also running the wheel where is the energy coming from? Think about this, a .6 watt motor running a big wheel with rocks in the bearings plus the wind drag and anything else that could be wrong, but it is charging its batteries and doing work. But Sterlings motor is only a .6 watt motor, how could that be, a .6 watts could not even drive a fly up the wall let alone keep that wheel turning and charge the back

batteries. As we have said all along the machine is a 4 to 1 machine, one battery in four batteries out charged. If Sterling inputs one 12 volt 4.2 amp hour battery and he charges four on the back and then connects all four together he would have 16.8 amp hour battery that he could take .84 amps for twenty hours, if this goes beyond the twenty hours, where did the extra energy come from? You can not hurt your batteries if you follow the C20 rate of discharge.

John

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12)The system consists of 24 1600 amp hour batteries, the box you see in the picture is a control manual switching box. the machine is constructed with 1" Plexiglas because everything interferes with the energy recovery. the load panel is lighting 1000 watts of light bulbs we have a maximum of 2.4 kw we can use, the coil arrangement is something that I can not talk about, the control is one device, as I said the coils must match the battery impedance within one mill-ohm impedance. the wire is number 6 ott stranded wire. the battery impedance is 1mill ohm on the square batteries and 3 mill-ohm on the round batteries, this is because of the plate difference in the cells, The big machine runs at 770 RPM, the multi pole small machine runs at about 2,500 RPM. The big machines input current is 10 amperes, the little machine 5 amps. I go by a standard voltage on the cells and only measure one cell at a time to tell the state of charge. I do not agree with Yo Tango on what is going on, applying AC to the batteries is not good idea and the battery does care what is on it's terminals. I can see that Yo Tango only understands the basic textbook concepts. I said that it looks like PWM, it is not, and it is not AC.

I measure the cells by differential equations I can tell you the state of charge from one moment to the next. We only use 10% of the big batteries at 1600 amp hrs. The batteries can deliver 210 amps at 24 volts continuous for 8 Hrs, running these batteries at 10 amps is way under their C20 discharge rate. The cores are welding rod as I have always used, if you use a neo magnet you saturate the core the trigger does not work right. We pull power from the primary cell while the machine is running charging the second battery bank. Marcus this is not about current charging the battery. All the battery books state you must supply electron current to the battery to charge it in a reverse mode, the battery does not need any electrons, so you can't put any more in them. If you put more electrons in the battery they just boil and each time you do it they are dieing a slow death from heat you can not force the chemical reaction, you must lower the impedance of the battery to a state where it thinks it's charged, and it is charged. The mechanical power of this system is limited to 10%. The magnets are made by me and I can not go into that, but I can say

that it is standard material. Look on the small machine you see that 1 amp light bulb, it is in series with the trigger signal this controls the impedance to the trigger coil, works like an old tube oscillator circuit. I also have gone through all the post on the group, to determine what the confusion is, my answer later on this one. The duty cycle of these machines is 11% on input. The idea is to not burn up much input power, the return is way over 450 volts in tension across 1 mill-ohm on the secondary batteries. The SG is just a simple energizer to get an understanding of what is taking place in the trigger and output. The next question you asked, why do I not tie the grounds together, because when you do that you have no hope of a unity system, it's known as a closed loop system, these systems run under unity and always will. Over Unity or unity systems are always open loop systems just like nature, as soon as the group learns this the light bulb will turn on. Ben has not chimed in but this is all about the impedance of the system. Marcus I got over what people think of me a long time ago. This group has been given more information on my systems then anyone on the internet could ever hope for. I work on this system 24/7 without rest, so I should know what is going on in the system. The small scale systems need to be tuned just right to work in unity. I do not know what you are doing in your system so I reserve any comment. One last comment, The answer is all about the impedance in the cells, the lower the impedance the more power you can get from the cells, once again you can not put any electrons back into the battery, it already has what it needs. If you force electrons at it, it will boil away the water in the cells causing heat, heat will damage the process that takes place in the battery, each time you do this the battery will become weaker and weaker until it is useless. This is why their is a space under the cells so the damaged parts can fall off until they short out your battery.

John

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13)Ben, this is exactly right on track to the bigger machine, I'm glad someone took my name in vane, better you then me, but I have taken my own name in vane after popping 100's of devices into clouds of smoke. Folks this is not a simple machine and everybody sees this different, For those without an engineering back ground your in big trouble. "If the engineering is built into you", you will succeed sooner or later after you get past the mind blocks. In a way Ben is right when it comes to a big machine, but the real question is how do I control the impedance , not an easy task as you shall find out after you spend hundreds of dollars on transistors or fets. If the group thinks for one moment that the pictures I have posted are even close to a E-Amp design or a SG think again, the

energizer in the pictures is completely different including the magnetic construction of the rotor, The normal rotor on the early machines can only develop a limited power level as can be seen by the pictures of the early machines, not so with the big rotary machine for their is no magnetic fields like you have ever seen before on the rotor, it is based on full scalar electromagnetics of which I can not go into on the SG group. I can say that it requires full, Quaternion math, The machine does develop and is running on scalar fields. I can also say that the coils look like a dead short to the devices. I can also say that the trigger is not recorded or discussed anywhere on any of my pages and that I have not discussed it with anybody except Peter who works 24/7 with me every day without fail and it is from the year 1971 in my lab notes, and that the only other person that ever knew of this energizer was my good friend Ron Cole, dead now. That machine cost us 30.000 dollars to build. so their is nothing free about it. I can also say that it took about a month to machine all the parts and some could only be made by hand. The devices are not in any electronic stores at hand and must be selected for the proper impedance by buying 100's of them. So yes their is a lot to building this machine. But the group is not at this level yet. I started to go into it with the drawings located on my home page, but I found out people just did not understand and that my skills in writing this was not in me at the time. But what I did do was to try to give three different people pointers into this direction, but they could not make it run either. Peter and I did make it run after smoking it three different times, and when those batteries smoke something it's smoke. The term E-Amp is the early multi-pole machines, it has nothing to do with this biggest machine. Ben is leading you all down the right path in building a bigger machine, but I must admit Jack Welsh also has found something out and reported so, Jim is on his way their, to have total success. The SG energizer will if built right charge every battery you could collect from junk yards, and you could make it from junk, a 25 watt light in total darkness is pretty bright.

So this group now has people on it that can make this a success if the focus stays. The SG is a simple version to gain an understanding into this energy. Yes I will say this again one junk yard battery can charge them all. I think Ben has many hours into this field now, he builds everything and has the knowledge to do so. Jim is the next in line to have total success at this, Jack has already done it. The SG built big will show a whole different picture even if it only had one big coil. Simple rules, C20 discharge rate, big batteries, properly adjusted trigger, ferrite magnets, low impedance coil. Here you have the answers, to make it work.

Thanks Ben for the comments on the energizer, it helps. I also hope

this answers some of the questions I received by e-mail tonight, as to the cost of this machine.

John

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14)Thank you for the short tribute to Ron Cole and the short analogy of the motor that Cole and I built over 20+ years ago.

For all those that do not know Ron, I worked with Ron many nights on new types of magnetic motors that have never been posted to the internet. We both were Audio engineers with over 35+ years in the field, My task after working in the semiconductor industry, was to design a line of amplifiers new to the market place, known as the first dual differential drive amplifiers, the amplifiers were the first to couple a quise output to a dual drive using feed forward bias, The first of these amplifiers were built at acoustic control and were used at every rock concert in the USA. Second I was to study magnetics as a hobby in my spare time. Cole and I built many motors with the first neo magnets that GM had, Sal got to see one of these motors. Ron's motor was not stoppable, their is still one of the motors in my lab which Stan Mayer got to see run. The Mono pole motor Energizer is one of the motors that always gave the best results recharging batteries. Their are many variations of the mono pole, the mono pole is the SG you are now building. In our experiments we did discover the art to building a mono pole in how we arranged the magnetic structure for motor use, taken from my lab notes from the 70's is now the motor posted to your picture section in this group, now on Sterlings front page news. I do however disagree in the way Sterling has written this as I'm to be judged by what people with professional electronics training in this field ,speak up who are you experts. You have my full attention in this matter. **It's a 24 volt system Sterling and not a 12 volt system.**

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15)Radiant energy is like a gas the problem is in tapping that gas, because it does not follow the standard electron theory, this is why the math does not work.The little SG at your level needs to be refined a bit on the input electrical side. I pointed to something yesterday called the SOA curve of the transistor, it's speed now need to be faster 4mhz device to start., if not cross conduction will take effect and at a higher speed and voltage level, your coil needs to be wound in such a manner as to hold the "magnetic field inward" so nothing can get out, one litz wire will do the trick or just wind it that way, a light

bulb in the base circuit in series with the base resistor will adjust the impedance curve as the machine goes through it's resonant points for speed each time the machine reaches a new lever the current will drop out increasing the speed of the machine, you can't do it with a 2n3055.you are at the limits of that device and anything more will

just blow the device. The neon bulb now will just melt if the hook is wrong, and the device will go up in smoke.

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16) You can do this one of two ways, you can try to wind this as you put this on the coil or you could just tie the wire to a tree or something, walk 150 feet away and twist it with a drill as tight as you can. The other transistor device you are going to pick, would be good if you can get a flat pack 16 amp 4 Mhz device at 250 volts about 3.00 dollars, all resistor values are going to change after that in the base circuit.

Roamer is right on the rest, we are all here to help you get the job done to this level. my advise is to use a drill and walk the wire out, trigger wire can be the same size as the power coil wire.  
John

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17) Happy to see you just did not give up, happy to see you are making a machine to test, **any questions just ask.**  
John

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18) The C/20 discharge rate.  
Motor cycle batteries, car batteries, and special purpose RV batteries are nothing more than start batteries at the worst. You must take the cold cranking amps and divide that by 20 to get the amp hours of the battery.  
Example  
 $560 \text{ cold cranking amps} / 20 = 28 \text{ amp hours}$  now  $28 \text{ amp hours} / 20 = 1.4 \text{ amps}$  for 20 hrs, but with a start battery you can only have 20% of that and the battery is considered dead. If this was a true deep cycle you could have 80% and that would be pushing it. Lead acid cells when they reach 12 volts are discharged, this is why it is so important not to use too much energy on the input of the machine so you can stay in that curve. The deep cycles in the pictures I posted do not stand at 12.50 to 12.65, they stand at 12.25 they are lead calcium with a special negative plate to reclaim the oxygen. Car batteries do not have this feature. The machine you are building will bring down the impedance of the battery this is how the charge takes place, it drops the internal impedance of the cells, no real current is needed this way.

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19) Roamer is right, just take 4 or 5 of the 1Kva diodes you already have and twist them together, this will work just fine.

Low DCR diodes are getting very hard to find. I just had a box of them from the amplifier days. I can get you a number if you think you could find them surplus. I will post the number tomorrow morning anyway.

John

20)In the files section is one of the diodes I used on the E-Amp SG machine its a low DCR diode, 1N5626.

John

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21)To make this long story short. The SG is a trigger for a high potential charge. I have said that there are two stress currents here. The machine is one of the stress potentials, in that it builds up the high voltage potential. The battery is the other, much lower voltage. If the high potential is applied across the battery with no real current no electrons will move. Most batteries charge backwards with electrons, you do not need to add any. We want to charge the battery the other way, we want more active material on the positive plate, this lowers the internal impedance of the battery, do this and you can have the power. The sharp spike is the trigger to the negative resistor in the battery. The SG is just a device to study what is going on in the battery. But if you sit and think about it, the boat will pass you by. Build it as it is, "do not change anything". Get it to work first, measure everything and if you can not measure anything devise a way to do it. this is the only way to succeed at what your doing. If you get mixed up with other things you will fail, this takes focus.....Think, think, think, when it look like it is not doing anything find out why, it just takes thinking out the problem. It could just be a wire, it could just be the coil that does not have enough turns, it could be a transistor that's bad but still works and so on.....Focus until you understand the machine.

John

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22)When I first started publishing my work in the 1970 on different system that did show the strange effects that we all seek to use as free energy, I made it very public. After a conference at the Tesla convention in 1984 where I did get up on stage and discuss the little box I held in my hand, and Jim Watson who did give the demonstration of My machine, now his machine. Their were only two differences, the machine was publicly disclosed in a little booklet. One man was bound to be told that if he ever discussed exactly how the machine worked his whole family would be killed, but gained 2.5 million, the other man was pushed agents the wall by two big brutes at gun point and

told you will buy gasoline the rest of your life. I was the latter.

When I went into a public company and was given stock for my many hard years work on a 3D sound systems and every studio in the world started using it, I was left out of the equation, The inventor never sells his stock it looks bad, but others got rich to never know me again, I was the latter again. When the internet became popular I was there I freely posted all my work for people to use and discover what I did. I was laugh at and was completely ignored, I'm not a writer nor have I ever been, and do not claim to be. The one gift that was given to me was the ability to see through circuits to run them in my head, to build anything I want, so I keep doing it.

I do make "My" information public, maybe I should not. Yo you have no Idea what could happen to you, because you have not been their, you have not had things taken from you and then the name changes hands and your item is the bad one after that. You have not had people come to your shop and write detailed information and give it away without your permission, you have not had your mail opened and the check's taken out so you would starve and loose every thing you worked for. You have not been made to eat dirt yet.

I just watched a man in France take my work and change it and call it his own, and to beat it all say it publicly. But don't worry it's no longer mine since it is now his patent pending. You have said publicly that you're only here for one reason, that's to wait for Marcus to finish his work so you can improve it, and you'll be gone, never giving credit to anybody. You think you know what it is but you do not. Have you even stopped to consider that it's my work that got you here in the first place. The forum is not physic 101 with all the political ramifications of drugged words on what we all should do, you say just around the corner is the machine of your dreams buy the end of the year, well see. Marcus did good work and it showed what he said of which I was willing to admit, but as Peter and I said the measurements are not correct, it does charge the battery faster then the radiant, but it is standard classical EM engineering meters and all. You and others can't change the history of my work, you can only take it and never talk again, flee the seen, put your name on it, say look what I did.

This is your political agenda the way I see it, for you have told everybody what you were going to do in your first posts.

My dog is the same way, but the one thing the dog does is he or she loves me and stays buy my side even if I'm starving, people move to the next person they can suck dry. This is called STREET 101, so you said I don't post here anymore so why do you keep coming back to put you're philosophy in the group. The whole world is about to blow itself up and you are living on bowels of sunshine, love peace and happiness.

You say you don't care about money, then how do you live, and pay

your bills, down deep you do care about money and fame. I got this group to the first step, the idea was to focus focus the group to discover what the energy was, but now we are reading threads as to what the world could be, so snap your fingers and say everything is fine, I gave the group a chance to vote me out of it, no problem with me leaving, no problem calling the device a lemon, but at least I have tried to give the information just as I tried since the internet started.

John

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23)Now we are getting somewhere, It's about time someone has seen this, The energizer runs on an absents of lenz's law, when the law applies the machine is under the control of standard EM circuits, this machine switches in and out of this law. The Law of lenz is to keep everything under control.

The gate keeper the magnetic field is there to make the law work properly, if you do not understand the control of the machine then failure is certain, The scalar fields are their even if the magnets are spaced far apart, know you know how advanced this little machine is. The thing that was never taught is how do we control these things and laws, think about it. My drawings are correct and to advanced for most people working on this machine. This why Bearden says the book's must be rewritten, and Tesla denounced the AC system of closed magnetic fields. If you do not open your eyes you will never see anything. Engineers close the loop so they can see the power on meters, so they are not really engineers of anything, just wasting power in the system continuously. The laws must be re-examined, nature works the same way, no global warming just a decrease in the magnetic field, which is the gate keeper for the weather. Now you have all the answers to make it work. When people do not know the truth, they can feed you anything and you will believe that is what is going on. Remember Faraday only seen one thing and made it a law, just like you only have a volt meter and nothing else.

John

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24)Heaviside discovered the huge nondiverged EM energy flow component (associated with every circuit) that does not strike the circuit, is not diverged into the circuit, but passes on off into space and is wasted. From the beginning, Poynting considered only the tiny intercepted and diverged energy flow component. Later Lorentz arbitrarily discarded the huge Heaviside "dark energy" nondiverged component since its source could not be accounted for, and its magnitude was enormously greater than the input energy considered to be provided by the operator or the power source to the circuit.

Bearden

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25)I have had great success with my replication. Now I want to go bigger and better. I have the necessary wire 500 ft of #18,copper wire, mild steel welding rod and some larger spools. I want this coil to be the first of several. I am going to twist 2 lengths 200 ft long.I am not going to glue the core, Because I want to be able to reenter it. There seems to be some discussion on wire length because of reactance. Any suggestions?. Jack W

Jack,

Great to hear you are doing well. **I would suggest that you do not go past 100 feet** when you do this.

Are you **planning on taking the machine past 1 amp of current? if so great.**

John

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26)Kron, Gabriel. "...the missing concept of "open-paths" (the dual of "closed-paths") was discovered, in which currents could be made to flow in branches that lie between any set of two nodes. (Previously — following Maxwell — engineers tied all of their open-paths to a single datum-point, the 'ground'). That discovery of open-paths established a second rectangular transformation matrix... which created 'lamellar' currents..." "A network with the simultaneous presence of both closed and open paths was the answer to the author's years-long search." Gabriel Kron, "The Frustrating Search for a Geometrical Model of Electrodynamc Networks," Journal unk., issue unk., circa 1962, p. 111-128. The quote is from p. 114.

Lamellar currents, these are branch currents flowing along the nodes in layers, they may be tapped off to form real EM power once transformed. The only way I have found to capture these currents is when the inductors become negative value, the same for semiconductors. They are thin currents of zero potential under measurement. Lamellar currents when transformed in branches become very powerful in charge.

John Bedini

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27)If you are having a hard time finding wire spools here is the link, [www.precision-spools.com/precision-spools/plastic-spools.html](http://www.precision-spools.com/precision-spools/plastic-spools.html)

this is best company i have found for these spools for the SG.  
John

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28) You can get #5 magnets from  
<http://www.adams-magnetic.com/>  
The # 5 will work just as good.  
John

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29) Yes they are quad filer # 18 wire, I'm going to switch them with the Cole switching, I'm now going after the mechanical torque, This is a 12 volt machine. We will be posting as we do the torque test, these are very powerful machines for monopoles, tight gaps and double stacked magnets, I will design this machine to use three forms of switching..... and three forms of energy recovery to the secondary battery. The machine is designed to run on 100 amp hour diesel batteries. These batteries are more than enough to get you through power black out's. What the small batteries do is very different then the big batteries. The important thing to remember is the impedance of the storage batteries and the coil must be made to be as close to this impedance as possible. As i have said before that the radiant inductive spike is the only thing that you're after, this spike is longitudinal in nature, and this is what forces the battery to recharge itself, by an internal current in the battery. You can see the machine up front, nothing hidden. Energenx does this type of work, we developed products from the work we do, so their are certain things I can not say. I have given the correct information to get you to this level. I have posted the Kron papers so that you know what the coil is in the circuit for and the capacitor is used for, I have changed the design, using the battery to be used as the capacitor to gather the negative charge.  
John

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30) I thought I would comment on the two north poles pushed together to form a mono pole. Yes we have used this for years and have built motors using this arrangement. In Patent number 5,487,057 you find that we have used this for years in the audio clarifier, dual beam and Quadra beam. If you use this, the arrangement is awkward to mount. You are correct in what you have found and it works great . If you choose to use this in a mono pole energizer the trigger is much stronger and it requires a change in the base resistors and the iron in the coils. Look up the Patent.  
John

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31)Just about any steel wire will work for the core. I have only found a few that do not work. Check the iron with a magnet, if it retains the magnetism it won't work. The best I have found is the welding rod.

John

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32)You do not need to paint the iron rods, just set them outside and let them rust, it works better.

John

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33)This is the way i feel about all you that want to waist your time on the math for this machine. This is the best quote that explains it the best. The quote was from Lost Science by Gerry Vassilatos and believe me he knew what he was talking about.

Tesla believed that radiant electricity is composed of "Aether Gas". He based this belief on the fact that his zero current coils were not conducting the "slow dense" charges usually observed in ordinary electrical circuits. Abrupt impulses produced distinctive and different effects.... fluidic effects. The qualities ascribed by Tesla to "electricity" or things "electrical" in his numerous patents texts and press interviews are those which refer to the aether gas." Tesla did not refer to electron currents as "electricity". He did not equate "electricity" with electron flow". Whenever Tesla spoke of "electrical" effects he always described their effusive, gaseous quality.

Aether, in Tesla's lexicon, was space flowing electricity: a gas of superlative and transcendent qualities. Aether was electricity which filled all of space, a vast reservoir of unsurpassable power, Motive, dynamic, and free for the taking. Tesla also said that their was no way the Maxwell equations could work with this technology because of it's nature.

John

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