

THIS IS A COMPILATIONS OF SOME OF JOHN
BEDINI'S MESSAGES FROM THE PUBLIC
BEDINI SG YAHOO GROUP THAT STERLING
STARTED YEARS AGO. IT IS ALL PUBLIC
DOMAIN HERE:

http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Bedini_SG/

THIS DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE THROUGH
WWW.ENERGETICFORUM.COM

THE DIRECT LINK IS

http://www.esmhome.org/library/john-bedini/john_bedini_group_comments.pdf

Tesla Chargers

<http://www.teslachargers.com>

misc...

The Quantum Key

<http://www.thequantumkey.com>

Save On Home Energy

<http://www.save-on-home-energy.com/special.php>

Energy Mastermind

http://www.paths-123.com/products_show/100/Energy_Mastermind.html

Sun Feb 24, 2008 12:10 pm

Clive,

I have been over this with you before, you can't see such a thing.

(magnetism first, light speed second, you must slow it down to get light or electricity, so what is the conversion except the wire coils. You have turned this into a hot source by wasting the energy you can never get back, under-unity.(Over-unity is a cold force and not a hot one, nature does everything without that force, the battery charges cold in my machines) I also understand you could reverse all this to anything that works for you.

(Magnet charge's the iron pole, then discharge for the trigger, then power stroke after the fact)

The clue Clive is, If you could see the magnetic field you would have the answer. Where is the 23 degrees, AFTER THE FACT OF INDUCTION, IN THE NEUTRAL POINT OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD, (considerer the delay taking place in what you can't see) Peter and I set up this test with the led's so you could see how the machine works. I have told you time and time again where this machine runs. induction first, trigger second, collapse third. Where does the energy come from the SPIKE not the back EMF, back EMF is always much less then the source. The chemical in the battery is the translation. If you can not see what I'm saying then give up, as it will never work for you.

John

Sun Feb 24, 2008 1:18 pm

Re: More from John

Mike,

When I say you do not have the correct materials, what I mean is that the correct lattice structures in semiconductors have not been given to us, the systems already are in use . It would be very difficult to form your own materials, so we do the next best thing.

Solar cells are the best example of conversion, but they do not work at night, do they. You must be able to draw energy from the environment all the time, so you need a conversion for the Ambient Surroundings.

Solar cell's are working in a band gap, but not in white light, does this give you any idea's, I hope so, check it out, if I found it out you can do the same.

Moray had one conversion process but it required materials you can not have.

One way was to paint radium paint on solar cells, but can you buy radium.

Radium is the conversion for the never ending rays coming to earth each day, Moray. Tesla. Why did they take it away, people.

We have made crystals which generate energy in semiconductors, but it is classified by all governments around the world.

Yes it was taught one time in Germany and I find many references to this.

Clive's question is valid, so I gave him the answer, that is the way I see it.

The energy must be converted from the gaseous state, Tesla knew this also.

He did try to get people of that day to understand what it was.

Electricity in the primeval form is liquid, it must be converted.

One other thing is the magnetic field can be a glowing field, but you still need a conversion to use it.

Another is electrets tuned to a frequency, but can you build it with the materials we can buy over the counter,,, NO.

We have junky things in science which we can have, all others are taken away and newspeak taught, Buzzwords.

I on the other hand, remade the 1984 machine, turned it into the monopole energizer. I was told long ago to buy gasoline, stay alive, but the internet has given the chance to everybody with what I knew in this field, soon coming to an end. The answer is in the minerals that surround us as they are gathering energy all the time, just need the conversion to electrical power.

John

Sun Feb 24, 2008 1:46 pm

Re: More from John

Joe,

I will be sticking to my gun's on 23 degrees you have not factored the delay in. My machine work just fine and I will not be changing anything.

I think this group has proven that a battery can be charged with no current.

As for John having a meltdown, think again, it is the world that is going to meltdown, soon.

This group has everything I have said about my machine, you already have proved me right in what I said, it's just you can't figure how to expand it.

I did not really want to answer any questions as it does no good to speak to the masses, the remnant only finds the answers.

John

Sun Feb 24, 2008 5:01 pm

I sent this message to Dave but I will give my answer here

Dave,

Look I have been over this with Clive, and the 23 degrees was on the single monopole energizer, it was Peter and I that posted that years ago. Each machine may be a little different, Joe fails to take into account that we find a small delay in this figure, it adds time, Joe thinks you turn on a coil and it's right there. I have never found that to be true as I have spent many years with different coils and inductors. I'm saying that because, if you built the machine as diagramed by me and adding the delay it is 23 degrees ATDC, we also find a small delay in the charge time of the iron pole piece. We also find a delay in the transistor turn on time. This is not important as the machine must be at the top of the BELL CURVE, that is what is important. The next thing is the spike it must be at the right time to effect the battery, the reason for the 1 ohm test, you can not mix the two energies it does not work. You either go for the gusto and push all the current you want or do it my way with no current, that is up to you.

This is a very forgiving machine in that anybody can make it work, even with simple CRAP. I have been over all this with the SG Group until I could not take it anymore, rather than get kicked off by Sterling for the second time, I just left the group to do what they thought was best. So where is the group?

It seems even if the same questions keep popping up something is wrong, I'm not in your back yard to see what you have done with the machine, and then would you take my advise to correct the problem. So you could say that the spike is the most important thing and you may see it at 23 degrees on your machine. But the two things I see, is the bell curve the machine is running in and the spike timing to the secondary battery. If the two things are correct we find no problem in the amplification factor of this to the secondary battery.

As for Clive he has his own ideas about things and I respect him for

that, the same with Joe, Clive can do what he wants as I have no say at all.

I have just given the information to make the machine run each time and it does prove the point of mass-less current, to expand on this requires a much better machine and very big in size. But the group continues to go over the same thing, over and over just changing the wording, that is useless.

The basic instruction are cast in stone, if you build it this way this is the way it works. The Sg Group was given basic instructions by Peter and I and it was just to prove it's operation, but group members could not see what was going on in the machine, right away out came the meters, great for the front end but bad for the rear-end. It is a simple equation if you give the battery the correct signal it charges itself, the signal is the spike and it always been the abrupt discharge of that spike. I have said this from the beginning. Hope this answers your questions as I can not send any E-Mail at this time from my machine.

John

Sun Feb 24, 2008 6:41 pm

Re: I sent this message to Dave but I will give my answer here

Joe,

Ok, look if your machine is different then mine at the time of testing, when Peter and I posted this, it could be much different.

I know you did not have my magnet spacing as I never posted that, look at all the different machines, do we find one the same.

I hope this really works for Clive and others. I have no problem with any of this discussion, and I don't care if your spinning a box top around as long as you see what I have seen.

But to go over all this all the time is a waste of time. You just need to get the right signal to your battery or all your effort is in vain.

It makes no difference what type of lead acid battery your using as the machine servos to that battery I never cared for Interstate batteries, I would say the hard battery to charge is a Willard it leaks so bad. Interstate batteries do some strange things, you think they are going dead then they reach a level where they keep going. Excide batteries seem to work well at a moderate level, but don't push them beyond that point below 10.50 volts.

No person builds things the same so I can not give you the correct answer to your machine, The best here is just a ballpark range to work with. It seems that all the information is already posted along with the files section. Good thing your not trying to build the

machine of 1984, known as the Watson Machine.

John

LUTHER – “This whole train of events should conclude at about 23 degrees on the 8-magnet rotor - maybe ever so slightly past that point - ie: 23 degrees vs 22.5 when the energizer is properly tuned to lowest current draw and highest rpm. This is how I understand it and how it works on my energizer when I'm in the sweet spot.”

Mon Feb 25, 2008 2:44 pm

Re: ss degree, and t-on degree. two different things.

Joe,

Have you taken into account all the magnetic structures I have built?

Let's take the super beam, two north poles pushed together.

What if I build a delay circuit and add it to the driving transistor, what do you think would happen?

It seems your just spinning your wheels on this 23 degrees.

Do a bell curve, then use the one 1 resistor it will save you time, as each magnetic field is different, and not all coils are the same.

John

Mon Feb 25, 2008 9:39 pm

Re: Plante Cell Observations

Miki.

Yes the equations can be balanced with non-linear math, the math requires that you understand sharp gradients. The math is already in use. Go to Tom Bearden's pages Battery back popping is explained in detail, you may not agree with anything he says, but he is right. Tom always gives the reference book.

In answer to your question, yes I can figure out what happened in Dave's cell and why it happened, it is working as I predicted way back on Window Motor Group. Sharp gradients cause transmutation's in the material to take place, a whole new crystal of led is formed the acid sees this as a porous plate that can feed currents in branches (over the sulfation), extended time for the battery, it was dead anyway.

This is why it does not make any difference if the battery is sulfated or not.

It's called Scalar Engineering, the Energizer makes this possible.

Are you still in the Twilight Zone? The signpost is just ahead.....

P.S. I give Dave the PHD.

John

Tue Feb 26, 2008 11:20 am

Re: Solid state slowing down

John P,

I think it is time to break the Ice.

I have followed your work here, I find it very intriguing, I'm not here to teach advanced

math theories or try to teach Scalar electromagnetic's to the group.

I'm just setting around as a watcher, to see what the people building the Monopole have

done to further the energy output.

In analyzing the circuit you have posted I just have a few questions.

Have you cycled your battery over a hundred times with continuous loads?

Do you have two batteries, both the same, should be new one's?

Did you have a conventional battery charger to charge one battery while the other

battery is charging off your machine?

The real test takes hours if not days to see what gain shows up in the charger you have

built for clive. You will only know after you do these continuous test, what your charger can do.

We can see that the charger is very real and you have built it, nice work, but the real

question in my mind is, is it delivering the the energy the group is seeking.

I can see that you teach electronics from a professional level and that everything you do is

based on the cook book of life, I also use that cook book in many Amplifiers which we

have built for over 35 years, but I'm not limited to just that one thing in this

field, and I'm
sure your not.

You as an engineer knows that the second emitter break down is the problem with
your

machine, because I know it also. The spike is going to kill your device.

Up until this point in time I have said nothing for good reason, but now it
concerns me.

The scope shots suggest something much different to me. Can you post some better
pictures?

For the machine to produce Radiant charge the spike must be continuous to that
battery.

What if you get a cell that is shorted or a battery that has no impedance at
all?

I have had batteries that all the cells have been shorted. I have also noticed
that, You have

said the cell is bubbling like mad, this indicates heat in the cell, bad move
when looking

for a Radiant charge. Radiant charging is cold boiling and very little gassing,
gassing,electrolysis in the cell means the power is being thrown out of the
system in heat

and the chemical is not absorbing the charge.

Radiant charging allows the Ions in the battery to move by a potentialized
charge and not
forced by current.

These are just some things I see, it makes no difference if you disagree with me
as we all

must learn by doing.

Also impressive efficiency, but what is in the battery in amp hours compared to
a

conventional charger ? If you could indicate what you think the COP> of the
total system

is?

Great having you in the Group.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "John Popelish" <jpopelish@...> wrote:
>
> --- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "Stevan C." <cest@> wrote:
> (snip)
> > 555's are OK, I found 2N3055's and 1N5408s, but could not find
> MJL21194s?
> >
> > ICs are OK, if they are common to find (think 80's or max 90's and You
> > are near ;-)
> >
> > And, please don't bother for a PCB layout, I will solder all 'in air',
> > for PCBs are 'in heaven' for me at the moment.
>
> Did you see the pad per hole board I used to make Clive's charger?
> Those are a fair substitute for circuits made with through hole parts.
> And Kynar insulated wire wrap wire makes simple soldered connections
> between pads. Kynar is more brittle than Teflon, so it strips off
> much easier with ordinary wire cutters but does not easily melt at
> soldering temperatures.
>
> Did you see the data sheet for the MJL4281, big brother of the MJL21194?
> http://www.onsemi.com/pub_link/Collateral/MJL4281A-D.PDF
>
> --
> Regards,
>
> John popelish

Tue Feb 26, 2008 4:52 pm

Re: Solid state slowing down

Excellent. i have had very little feedback
> from anyone else.

It may be as everybody is waiting to see what Clive's results are going to be. Some of the circuit diagrams we found that unless winding instruction are included for the transformer or inductors people will not produce it, so no feedback, no comments. However I can do it by looking at it, and reproducing it is no problem.

-
No. I don't have the batteries, the time or the inclination
> to do that experiment. So I have volunteered to help others
> get their stuff working correctly and to make a charger or
> two for others to test in comparison with other charge means.

-
Ok, so this is left up to Clive to do all the testing, is this correct?

-
>
> My strength, I think, and interests all revolve around
> circuit design, but I am also very interested in battery
> physics. This group has already taught me a lot in that
> last area. I enjoy helping others understand the components
> and circuit concepts they are working with.

-
The battery field is whole new realm to get into at this point with this group as they have never made a lead acid battery from scratch, it would be nice if they could, like I have done many times. But I think the chemicals involved are very hard to get now without the proper certification. I have only stated what I said because of the experience I have in this field. Good john explain the components to those who need the help, it would be a great help. Go into the files and get the battery bible, Sterling posted somewhere here.

-
But the discussions are more wide ranging, here, and very
> interesting.

-
Yes they are, as I said we learn by doing things we have never done before

-
and you have built it, nice work,
> > but the real question in my mind is,
> > is it delivering the the energy the group is seeking.
>
> I don't know the answer to that.

-
So we must wait for Clive , what about if someone in the group builds it, are
you open to
that?

-
The design came about after the electrical efficiency of the
> plain vanilla SSG motor came up. I don't think anybody can
> know if anything more than what is predicted by standard
> physics is happening, unless they can measure what is
> expected from that. The input power is fairly easy to
> measure with amp and volt readings if you just pad the input
> terminals with enough capacitance that the voltage remains
> stable within a percent of the total voltage or so. This
> allows an accurate power reading by multiplying the average
> current reading times the constant voltage reading.

-
Standard Physics would just throw this all out as nonsense, physics would look
at this and
say there is a ghost in the battery, I know I have hired the best of the best to
write
reports.
Correct the input power is easy to measure, but it is the output that presents
the real
problem. seems you have figured your measurement out.

-
Anyway, back to efficiency. The concept was, that the less
> heat and motion produced by the charger, the closer the true
> output power must be to the easily measurable input power,
> so the lack of an effective output power measurement is less
> needed to set limits on what output power is expected to be
> within the assumptions of normal physics. So I set out to
> design a charger with the same average output current as one

> he already has been testing, but with much higher overall
> electrical efficiency, to reduce the range of what is
> possible for it to produce under the normal assumptions of
> physics. It also was designed to retain much of the spirit
> of the SSG motor circuit so that the comparison was apples
> to apples as much as we could make it.

-

Ok so you want to follow normal physics with the charger. Clive asked you to do it and

you tried to keep the concept of the SSG Energizer except for minor changes in the circuit.

It does have a good efficiency as you produced it, but I still have the question, what is going on in the battery. Hope others do testing of the circuit.

-

have taken a few dozen shots to select from for posting.

> They are still undergoing cleanup, labeling and scope
> settings. I'll announce when they are up and look forward
> to additional comments.

-

I look forward to that.

-

So in the end we must wait for Clive to announce his results it is out of your hands now,

wish I could do that. The group must now sit back and wait.

-

Now I understand why the battery was boiling. I must wait for the load test from Clive.

Have fun John P

John

Tue Feb 26, 2008 9:28 pm

Re: Plante Cell Observations

Miki,

I also have been running fluorescent lamps. I would say if that test works for you then stick with it. But I would say that Dave's work is very important. The implications of this indicates that one can grow

a battery with a new oxide crystal, I must think about this more, but I do see a new diffusion process coming to mind, as you know I love to play with semiconductors, which I have done in the past. I will try to change a 2n3055 metal can device, but that is small chip since the H part disappeared from the shelf's.

I think the H was triple defused device, it would be good to use those big buss bars to the emitter section. I have some ideas on how to make chip do a variable gain so the load does not make any difference anymore. Might work real well with the fluorescent lamps. If I get it to work I will post it. I think these light's look more like a zener, do you find this to be true?

John

Tue Feb 26, 2008 10:09 pm

Re: SS3 for Clive--Theory of operation

John P,

Great post on the charger, group should understand completely, nice tricky circuit, clever.

I have some Ideas, but i'm not ready to post on this yet. The growing battery is stuck in my mind right now, along with a new device, wish I see like when I was young. Nice motorcycle, still have two myself. and a couple of real fast hot rods.

Thanks john for writing this for the group.

John B

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, "John Popelish" <jpopelish@...> wrote:

>

> JB reminds me that I have not provided an explanation of
> the principles of operation for the different parts of the charger I
> am calling SS3, the solid state pulse charger I made for Clive, to
> test and compare to other chargers.

>

> The schematic is available in two parts in the SS3_For_Clive photo
> album. (after all the data is in, I will compile all this into a PDF
> file and put it in the files section, so the full resolutions are
> available. In the mean time, if anybody can't read the schematic
> details, email me for a higher resolution copy.

>

> The pulse generation circuit is made as two identical (as I could
make

> them) sections, just to boost the output power to Clive's
> specifications, without having to find much larger components.
With a
> simple alteration, one of these sections can run without the other,
so
> if you want to build a copy, you can start with only one power
section
> and it should function just fine by itself.
>
> The NPN power transistor, Q1 (a D44VH10, in this case, chosen for
high
> current gain and fast switching, and because I had a bag of them) is
> first turned on, gently, by the small current through 10k R4
directly
> from the positive side of the power supply. As soon as that
> conduction starts to produce voltage drop across the primary coil,
L1,
> about half as much voltage is also produced across L2 (half, because
> it has half as many turns). By start of winding dots, you can see
> that the collector of Q1 pulling negative on the end finish of L1
> creates a negative at the end of L2 with respect to the positive at
> the beginning of L2. This secondary voltage forward biases the
> grounded diode, D4 and forces current through the base of Q1,
limited
> by the voltage from L2 (about half of the supply voltage) divided by
> the resistance of R1 (neglecting the base emitter junction and D4
> voltage drops).
>
> This positive feedback between the voltage the collector applies to
L1
> and the base drive current provided by L2, sharing about the same
> volts per turn of L1, causes the transistor to slam on decisively.
> During this time, the one diode drop negative voltage at the top of
D4
> makes sure that transistor Q2 is kept completely off and out of the
> picture.
>
> The inductance of L1 and the supply voltage determine the rate of
> climb of coil (and collector current). But the transistor acts as
an
> effective "turned on" switch as long as the collector current
remains
> below the base current times the current gain of the transistor.
But
> as soon as the rising coil current exceeds that product, the
> transistor comes out of saturation and begins to rapidly drop an

> increasing voltage. But this process, the value of R1 which sets the
> base current and the current gain, set the peak collector current,
> approximately. Q1 coming out of saturation also reduces the voltage
> produced by L2, so the base drive promptly begins to fall, making
the
> transistor collector voltage rise even more quickly. This same
> positive feedback effect takes place in the SSG circuit, but this
> switch has another transistor, Q2, to dramatically dump the base
> stored charge, compared to the more gentle turn off that relies only
> on the disappearance of base drive current driven only by coil
voltage
> swing.
>
> As soon as the collector voltage of Q1 heads positive, speed up
> capacitor, C3 couples a little current (limited by R3) from that
rise
> to the base of Q2, turning it on hard, and clamping the base of Q1
to
> its emitter and dumping the stored charge in the base emitter
junction
> in a tiny fraction of a microsecond. At least that is what would
> happen if you connect node X to Node Y, which is what you do if you
> have only one power section.
>
> But I built two power sections, and I wanted them to pulse in strict
> synchronism, to simulate a higher current through a single coil.
> Cross connecting each node X of one section to node Y of the other,
> forces this synchronism. Even though I took some pains to gain
match
> both Q1 and Q2 pairs, The two sections did not switch at precisely
> the same time, even if I paralleled the L2 coils. Tolerances
accumulate.
>
> But with the X Y cross connections, which ever Q1 starts to turn off
> first, it kicks Q2 of the other section and starts it dumping the
> other Q1 base charge, making that Q1 slam off. Only after the
slower
> section has gotten started by this process, does it return the favor
> and slam the faster half off, also. By this mechanism, both L1 coil
> voltages swing positive with only 10 ns or so difference in
timing. I
> stared at this schematic for several days before this trick occurred
> to me.
>
> C3 provides a kick to turn on Q2 for only a few microseconds, but
that

> is long enough for Q1 to turn completely off. At that point, L1
> produces a positive voltage at the collector of Q1, in an attempt to
> find a current path that will allow its current to continue,
> uninterrupted. This path, of course is through the output diode, D1
> and through the battery being charged.
>
> Normally (as in the SSG) this voltage rise happens as soon as the
> collector current falls a little, so that there a small period of
time
> when there is high voltage across the transistor while its current
is
> ramping down from almost its peak value, down to zero. That process
> involving large voltage drop and large current dumps a lot of power
> into the transistor. The only think that keeps it from destroying
the
> transistor is that it doesn't last long enough to heat more than
part
> of the silicon die, and that pulse of heat spreads out into the rest
> of the transistor before the next one happens. But I am going for
> high efficiency, here, and that means that I want to reduce that
> period of high current with high voltage drop across Q1 to a
minimum.
>
> To that end, I paralleled L1 with a small, but high current rated
> capacitor, C6. As soon as the collector current starts to drop and
L1
> starts pulling the collector voltage positive, C6 starts passing
> current proportional to the rate of change of the collector
voltage.
> This capacitor current slows the voltage rise a little because it is
> providing a current path that keeps the current through L1 from
having
> to fall as fast as it is falling through the transistor. This tiny
> delay (about a microsecond) in the full rise of the collector
voltage
> allows Q2 to get Q1 turned almost completely off before there is a
> significant voltage across Q1. So there is a much lower peak power
> dumped into Q1 and , since it is just about completely off before
its
> collector voltage hits its peak, it doesn't have much problem with
> second breakdown, which is related to having large current through
the
> transistor while there is large voltage across it. All that thanks
to
> C6, about the same capacitance as there is between the two windings
if

> they would have been wound bifilar.
>
> Now that Q1 is off, something other than the current delivered
through
> C3 to Q2 by rising voltage must keep Q2 on, to hold Q1 off during
the
> whole coil discharge part of the cycle. Remember that both coils
> share the same flux charges, so they share the same volts per turn.
> So when the voltage across L1 reverses as Q1 turns off, the voltage
> across L2 also reverses. Since I have Q2 to hold Q1 off (by
grounding
> its base) I don't need reverse bias for Q1 to be provided by L2 and
> R1. So I block current through that path with D4, saving energy
that
> would have been taken from what is stored in the coils common
magnetic
> field that would dump into R1, instead of going to the battery.
Only
> a tiny current through the series combination of R1 and 10k, R3 is
> allowed, and that current keeps Q2 on, clamping Q1 off, as long as
L1
> has energy to discharge into the battery.
>
> Once all that energy is dumped, the voltage across both L1 and L2
goes
> to zero, Q2 turns off, and we are back where we started.
>
> Since the operation of these two similar sections is explainable
> without involving the protection circuit (which is almost everything
> else in both schematics) I'll save that part for another post.
>
> Now, where did I lose you (anybody)? Clip this post at the point
> where I bumped you off and I'll see if I can you back on board, so
you
> can continue.
>
> --
> Regards,
>
> John Popelish

Wed Feb 27, 2008 8:33 am

Re: Solid state slowing down

Stevan C

I think I just have one rule,
I have always found that we can find many new devices out there in the market place.
2SC 5444,
I can see that the voltage level is in the 800v range, if you would just follow the SOA curve
it might help. I have always said that the device must do 1 Amp at dc.
Why do I say this? High frequency operation is not a big problem when it is shorted on the
output, as the battery is about .00023 Ohms. Under this high frequency the battery looks
like a very high impedance so no problem. The low frequency is going to kill you under a
short circuit. We find all kind of tricks to protect this, but sometimes it just does not
workout. Without looking at the curves in this data sheet. I can not answer your question.
The other question I have is under high frequency operation, not the SG. Solid State
charger, what cross conduction currents are taking place in the device under load, this will
also cause the device to fail. I want to see the geometry of the emitter section. This has
just been my experience in my early years in the semiconductor industry. I really do want
to see the emitter section of this device, as it will tell me what I need to know. I also have
found that protection circuit save your ass until that one glitch in circuit pops up. I say
you just need to build the circuit to find out, I encourage it, as John P need's that
feedback.
John

Wed Feb 27, 2008 9:31 am

Re: SS3 for Clive--Theory of operation

Clive,
In answer to your question here, Yes we have had 1000's of cycles here at the company, we

have built a machine to do all the comparisons, it's computerized. This is how we know what the chargers do to the batteries. Most batteries under hot charging will start to eat the plates away causing the cell to warp, when you loose the oxide of red lead the battery is finished. You are going to find yourself doing 100's of cycles before the question is answered in your mind. The SG in the end will WIN as it will keep going as you will not loose any lead oxide from the battery plates. I can not go into how we solved the problem of slamming the battery as it is company information, but I can say we have found a new wave that makes it possible. What do we do all day long? test cycle after cycle on every kind of battery from 1amp Hr to 5000 Amp Hr's, the group has seen some of the pictures of the batteries we have here.
John

> cycles when running continuous load tests using time based cyclic
> switching. Introducing a rest period can dramatically turn a sub unity
> COP into an overunity COP. This seems to support John Bedini's comments
> in this respect. The quetion I ask, is: has anyone ever load tested a
> battery for hundreds of cycles and pinstakingly recorded the relevant
> data either manually or automatically for each cycle in order to be able
> to calculate cyclic COP values, over a representative portion of the
> battery discharge curve? I have not but doing this may well show a
> non-linear cyclic COP variation that equates overall to either to an
> under or over unity true average COP for that particular system. I'm
> sure John Bedini has taken this type of extended load test data from his
> own systems and I would be interested to see his data sets if they are
> available.
>
> Clive

Wed Feb 27, 2008 10:11 am

Re: SS3 for Clive--Theory of operation

Mike,

I have no problem with Moss-Fet's They don't work well with spikes, but have at it.

Which fet do you want to use and is it for the ssg or the solid state?

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, "Mike" <mikefurness2002@...> wrote:

>

> John,

> Did you see my question to you about mosfets?

> In case you missed it, here it is again for you.

> <<<<<PS, as JB is currently with us, will he allow mosfets; and if not,

> advance reasons for his disdain; will it still work to his satisfaction

> using mosfets?>>>>>>

>

> Your opinion would be greatly appreciated, as the vast majority of

> today's HARDENED mosfets, are 'Avalanche rated' and almost impossible to

> destroy

>

> Mike.

>

> Mike. J. Furness.

Wed Feb 27, 2008 10:33 am

Re: SS3 for Clive--Theory of operation

Clive,

Sometimes we must just forget about the past and look forward to all working together for

the better. We may not understand in the beginning but we will work it out. It just makes

us friends in the end. I admit I'm off the wall sometimes but do not take that to heart.

Apologies to you also

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "Clive" <clive.sinclairc5@...> wrote:

>

>

> John

>

> Thanks for your reply. The groups experiments and findings, especially
> in respect of Dave's Plante Cell experiment is strongly indicating that
> battery condition is indeed improved in terms of life span as you have
> always told us. I certainly would never again use a conventional charger
> to maintain and re-charge my LA batteries. In terms of battery life and
> therefore total energy available per £ / \$ of investment, the
> energiser charged battery is I think very likely to show a considerable
> cost saving over the long term.

>

> Apologies if I've sounded disrespectful to you in the past in the way I
> write but the whole experience although enjoyable, has been very
> confusing and at times frustrating. Although I have given up hope of
> achieving true COP>1 (self-running) from your technology or indeed any
> other approach I've tried, I thank you for the knowledge you have
> imparted to the groups as it has at least shown me a viable alternative
> and better way of charging and maintaining LA batteries.

>

> Regards

>

> Clive

Wed Feb 27, 2008 2:39 pm

Re: SS3 for Clive--Theory of operation

John P

Do one Experiment for me please.

Take the battery down to dead condition, I mean dead.

Then take a coil bobbin type say 500 turns or so number 30 wire, or just use
anything you

can find, as this does not half to be precise. Run one of the charging leads
through center

of bobbin connect up the scope, what waveform do you see, take a picture if you

can.

Looks like a capacitive problem. should have no ringing.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "John Popelish" <jpopelish@...> wrote:

>

> "Clive" <clive.sinclairc5@> wrote:

> >

> > John

> >

> > Nicely presented scope shots.

>

> Thanks.

>

> > A few initial observations: -

> >

> > The superimposed ringing patterns at a short time base

> > are something I see on my traces. I'm not sure what this is,

> > maybe JB can help out here?

>

> I first thought my two power stages had popped out of sync and were

> firing alternately, and not being precisely matched, would make

> different pings. But a quick check of collector waveforms proved this

> not to be the case. I wonder if it is the battery impedance rapidly

> changing as bubbles are formed and released. It looks like there is

> one dominant ring, a secondary one that happens somewhat less often,

> and a blur of many, much less likely variations.

> It is telling me something, but I am not fluent.

>

> > You appear to be running at about a third of the frequency

> > of my energiser

> > (13KHz) due to your ferrite core.

>

> With a 12 volt battery load and a 12 volt supply, the frequency is

> about 4.5 kHz. With a 24 volt supply and a 12 volt battery, it runs

> about 3.2 kHz. That will go back up to about 4.5 kHz, if both supply

> and battery are 24 volts. In other words, as long as battery and

> supply volts match, the frequency is pretty constant.

>

> If you get annoyed by the whine, you can remove the tape holding the

> core halves together and glue them together.

>

> I should add test data (inductances) on the two transformers to the

> coil winding drawing. I've got them on a clip board around here,
> somewhere. I remember that even though I tried to make them turn for
> turn similar, the measurements varied a bit, possibly do to the
> tolerance of the cores and gaps.

>

> > The battery voltage trace has a large negative transient
> > which I don't see on mine. I get a small amount
> > but I've not seen this much with my designs.

>

> I don't know the significance of that. Perhaps it is caused by the
> resonance of L1 in parallel with C6 and the other stray and component
> capacitances. The large Schottky output diode also has quite a high
> junction capacitance, so the primary ringing may be better coupled to
> the battery than it is on your circuit. I kept the probe on one side
> of the terminals and fed the pulses in on the other side, to keep most
> of the magnetic field from the wiring away from the probe and ground
> clip, but the battery, itself, has a magnetic field wrapped around it
> during the pulse.

>

> Does it make any difference?
> Who knows?

>

> > The 'spike' appears to be at least 2 volts peak,
> > which either indicates that your charger is hitting
> > the battery very hard or that the battery is a bit
> > out of condition.

>

> Well, the battery current trace for 24 volt supply (drop across the
> 0.1 ohm series resistor mounted on the board) show that the top of the
> inductive current ramp down starts over 6 amperes, with a large
> overshoot spike that I am not at all sure I believe. It may be a
> field coupling to the probe artifact. I understand resonant voltage
> overshoot. I'm having a harder time understanding the current over
> shoot. With a 12 volt supply, the peak of the output current ramp
> down is about 3 amps.

>

> The important fact about the battery condition may be that it was
> being overcharged at the time (almost all current going into
> electrolysis). I am anxious to find out how different those waveforms
> look when your batteries are charging.

>

> --

> Regards,

>

> John Popelish

Wed Feb 27, 2008 4:32 pm

Re: SS3 for Clive--Theory of operation

Steven,

Anybody can do that experiment, air coil, positive wire.
try it sg, then on solid state. see difference to battery.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, "Stevan C." <cest@...> wrote:

>

> Sorry to interfere,

>

> might I ask for a clarification of the proposed experiment?

>

> One is supposed to run a wire through a center of a coil? Air-cored or
> iron-cored?

>

> Which side of the LAB - the positive from a (1N5408?) diode or the
> negative coming from the common (positive) input?

>

> Or does it apply only to a property of John P's schematic?

>

> What has one to expect to be observed?

>

> I have few wife-free labs on disposal (the little YB12A-A ...)

>

> regards,

> Stevan C.

>

> John wrote:

>> John P,

>> I will ask Clive to do that test, don't make the wife mad.

>> John

Wed Feb 27, 2008 4:32 pm

Re: SS3 for Clive--Theory of operation

Steven,
Anybody can do that experiment, air coil, positive wire.
try it sg, then on solid state. see difference to battery.
John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "Stevan C." <cest@...> wrote:
>
> Sorry to interfere,
>
> might I ask for a clarification of the proposed experiment?
>
> One is supposed to run a wire through a center of a coil? Air-cored or
> iron-cored?
>
> Which side of the LAB - the positive from a (1N5408?) diode or the
> negative coming from the common (positive) input?
>
> Or does it apply only to a property of John P's schematic?
>
> What has one to expect to be observed?
>
> I have few wife-free labs on disposal (the little YB12A-A ...)
>
> regards,
> Stevan C.

Thu Feb 28, 2008 7:48 am

Re: SS3 for Clive--Theory of operation

Clive,
I will get back with you, take some pictures of the wave forms, I'm confused as
I do not
know what machine your working with now, It John P's charger or is The SG, or
your
circuit? Hard to keep up with all this. I think Brett is going to build John P
charger and
proceed to the cycle machine, can't say when as his plate is full.
JB

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, "Clive" <clive.sinclairc5@...> wrote:

>

>

> John

>

> Just an update on my post below to say that I have carefully matched the
> capacitor values to yours as I previously had two of the caps with
> different values, I can now see that the connection to the positive
> supply rail at the junction of C5 & C6 is actually changing the
> waveform by increasing the amplitude of both positive and negative
> transients . I can no longer see a change in ringing frequency but its
> waveform is still very large and fairly symmetrical around the DC
> baseline. It is now almost identical to your scope shot.

>

> Regards

>

> Clive

Thu Feb 28, 2008 7:53 am

I don't know how many of you would want to know the steps to build a storage battery, this is for your own knowledge.

What I would do is take you through with pictures from start to finish, as I have given this some real thought. You would be making a deep cycle lead acid battery that would last for more then 50 years. The forming process would be the SG energizer. If you learn to make this one cell you could build your own batteries and not spend the big bucks for your experiments. I must here from The whole Group or I will not take any pictures as I do this. The only reason I'm doing this is you want to see how the battery works. I have found a way around the chemicals so it would be easy.

I must caution you that you do this at your own risk..... As a poor kid growing

up I had to
build my own batteries so I know how they work and how to do it.
John B

Thu Feb 28, 2008 9:29 am

Re: SS3 for Clive--Theory of operation

Clive,
I think I posted, I believed that it was a Capacitance problem. Clive we all
work together to
solve the problems, I still want to see what the device is doing in the circuit.
I want to
know what currents are causing the problems, Cross conduction in the device or
what , as
this will effect the waveform in the end. Can you try to set up a capacitive
load look at the
waveform on the collector. I think you said the frequency is around 5K is this
correct? You
also have a battery lead stretched out to the the battery measure the voltage
across the
whole lead, how much voltage is across it, just across the whole lead. Can you
see what
I'm getting at?

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, "Clive" <clive.sinclairc5@...> wrote:

- >
- >
- > John
- >
- > Disconnecting just C2 from ground eliminates the heavy ringing and
- > leaves just the small normal ringing at the D2 switch-off point.
- >
- > As I see it, charging efficiency in terms of charging rate v input
- > current is not the main criteria for judging the effectiveness of the
- > energiser to add capacity to a battery and properly condition it.
- > Remember that JB tells us that we need high voltage and very low

> current, in fact only enough current to trigger the battery into
> self-charging. This means that we do not and should not have have the
> necessary current to give a high charge rate (1 ohm test). It would
> therefore be a futile exercise to compare our two chargers for 'hot'
> current charging performance, which I will be doing at drive voltages
> above 12V, but purely from interest. Hot pulse chargers are readily
> available in the market place and quite efficient, so if we just wish to
> rapidly charge a battery, this is the best way. However, If your
> energiser can outperform mine doing the same cyclic load test as I have
> posted in the files section, then I feel we will have a better idea of
> how to design an efficient solid state Bedini energiser that will not
> only charge a battery but add capacity and condition for long
> serviceable life to boot.
>
> Regards
>
> Clive

Thu Feb 28, 2008 11:09 am Re:

Building A Lead Acid Battery

To All,

A little Preview, of what is wrong with a storage battery, It's the material they add to make the plates strong. when making storage batteries you would want the power you put into that battery in amp hours out. Another words if you put 1 amp hour in you want 1 amp hour out, in 1955 batteries did this as I have book's that say that. so this battery is going to be untreated lead, so yes it's very soft. Most batteries have a time limit in years only because of the space under the plates and cheap insulators. The battery I'm making will not be very big but it will do the job. I will take this battery right to a dead condition and then just charge right back up, then we will show all the chargers working with this battery. This information could save your life in the end.
John

Thu Feb 28, 2008 12:34 pm

Clive,

I have been thinking about your test. I thought you were going to test the new charger you would be receiving, so why change the SG energizer, let the energizer stand on it's own, no modifications at all.

I think it is understood that we find no real power in the output of that device, compared to the solid state.

I guess I will wait and see what you do.

John

Sat Mar 1, 2008 4:42 pm

Re: Solar SG

Richard,

When using the SG to charge batteries with solar panels, you must match the impedance of the panel to the SG.

To do this you need capacitors at least 20.000 uf 75 volts we run the SG all the time this way. Set the SG to pull over 1 amp of current by setting the base resistor. the next question, is it a multi-coil machine, if so set it to pull over 5 amps min.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "Richard Schroder" <schrosound@...> wrote:

>

> The sun was out yesterday so I decided to try running my SG off a
> solar panel through a battery charge controller. The controller output
> specs are 12v, 374W, 22A. The open voltage across the controller was
> 29v and the "charge" light off. Don't know the panels specs but its
> about 2' x 4'. When hooked to the SG with a 12v deep cycle on the back
> it still showed 29v, charge light on and the SG drew about 200mA but
> ran very slow and could never get up to its usual one pulse, 650 rpm,
> 180mA when running off a battery. When I switched back to my usual
> primary battery (showing 12.7v at rest) with a solar charge assist, it
> ran fine and showed 13.0v across the primary. Does a battery charge
> controller need to see a battery across its output or could I trick it

- > with a capacitor or something? I can read a schematic enough to build
- > a circuit but don't know how to design or analyze one so don't know
- > what value cap might work if at all. Will try a very small battery to
- > make the controller happy but no sun today.

Sun Mar 2, 2008 9:58 am

Re: New file uploaded to Bedini_SG

Battery charging, chemical reaction.

When charging a source such as pure DC, or a battery charger is charging the battery, the SO_4 comes off both plates and joins with the H in the electrolyte to form H_2SO_4 . The H_2O breaks up and the O goes to the positive plate, where it joins with the Pb to form lead peroxide (PbO_2). This is very important.

Battery discharging,

The chemical action in a battery while discharging joins with the Pb to form lead sulfate (PbSO_4) on both plates. The O, on the positive plates join with the Hydrogen (H) in the electrolyte to form (H_2O) As the battery discharges, the percentage of water in the electrolyte contains high percentage of H_2O .

The electrolyte is a mixture of approximately 64 percent water (H_2O) and 36 percent sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4).

Do the experiment and watch what happens.

Take two pieces of lead, place them in a jar of some type, apply a small current, the positive plate will build lead peroxide (PbO_2) without this you will not have a battery, The negative plate will be sponge lead. This only takes 10 minutes to see what is going on.

The crude way to make acid,

If you wanted to make your own H_2SO_4 get sulfur and boil in a test tube, then run the gas through distilled water in another bottle, the final product is H_2SO_4 .

I think you will find Dave's cell working this way.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, "John Popelish" <jpopelish@...>
wrote:

>
> Dave Michael posted:
>
>> File : /OTG - Experimental Plante Cell observations2 -
> DMR08.pdf
>> Uploaded by : dave921081 <owlshouse.priorsfield@>
>> Description : Hypothesis for negative resistor in battery
>>
>> You can access this file at the URL:
>>
> http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Bedini_SG/files/OTG%20-%20Experimental%20Plante%20Cell%20observations2%20-%20DMR08.pdf
>
>
> Dave, I am not sure I agree with all the details of this analysis,
but
> I think it is the general direction we need to work toward, to
> understand what is going on in the battery as it is being charged.
>
> For instance, I don't think the acid and water are in layers. There
> is a solution of H₂ and SO₄ ions in water in the middle. The ions
may
> form a sort of layer that has distinct differences from the bulk
> solution, at the surfaces of the plates. And I am not sure there
is a
> lead sulfide layer. Do you have a reference for this?
>
> But all very thought provoking stuff.
> I hope you can nail down some of these details without a federal
grant
> for an ion probe microscope.
>
> --
> Regards,
>
> John Popelish

Sun Mar 2, 2008 10:53 am

Here are comments to the group from Tom Bearden. I hope you find them helpful.

Thanks Marcia!

Very much appreciated.

He's off the right track, because he bought into the "negative resistor" that is common in the literature. This makes the physical COMPONENT a negative resistance, and that is not what happens. The resistor is normal; but the energy crossing it is not "normal" because it is negative energy rather than positive energy.

One evokes negative energy by a sharp gradient (pulse) of normal EM field energy across a narrow region of space. That lifts some of the normal "filler" electrons from the Dirac Sea, leaving behind the unfilled "Dirac hole", which is a negative mass-energy electron producing negative energy EM field. The hole usually exists only a short time, before it meets an ordinary electron that falls in and eliminates the hole, converting it back to a normal piece of "vacuum".

While it exists, the hole moves "backwards" in the circuit compared to normal positive-energy electrons movements.

Contrary to conventional thinking, the Dirac hole IS NOT a positron! Dirac himself hated negative energy - which occurs from the Schrödinger equation and thus is primary. But it leads to "negative probabilities" which theoreticians find very distasteful and disturbing. So Dirac and others banded together to just arbitrarily toss negative energy right out of physics, including out of his own electron theory. With a bit of sleight-of-hand, he pointed out that one's instruments would not "see" the hole itself, but would see the change that occurs when the hole is "filled" (by an electron falling into it again). That, he stated, is a change from (minus one) to zero, which is a POSITIVE FIELD ENERGY change and a positive mass-energy change - since it is the elimination of the hole and its field.. So, he stated, it will be "observed" as a positron.

And with that non sequitur, physicists began speaking of the hole as a positron, and of its field as being a "normal" positive energy field. Totally false!

"Filling the hole" and "existence of the hole without filling" are two very different things. But with his logical non sequitur, Dirac arbitrarily discarded the entire negative energy aspects of his theory. The physicists hating negative energy then went on to arbitrarily toss it out of quantum field theory as well.

Today, check Dr. Dan Solomon's work for rigorous papers in the literature proving that negative energy does exist, and its arbitrary elimination was a mistake "big time". Here are some beginning references:

Dan Solomon, "Some new results concerning the vacuum in Dirac's hole theory," *Physica Scripta*, Vol. 74, 2006, p. 117-122.

The Printed Abstract: "In Dirac's hole theory (HT), the vacuum state is generally believed to be the state of minimum energy. It will be shown that this is not, in fact, the case and that there must exist states in HT with less energy than the vacuum state. It will be shown that energy can be extracted from the HT vacuum state through application of an electric field."

Dan Solomon. "Some differences between Dirac's hole theory and quantum field theory." *Can. J. Phys.*, Vol. 83, 2005, pp. 257-271.

D. Solomon, "Quantum states with space-like energy-momentum." *Central European Journal of Physics (CEJP)*, Vol. 4(3), 2006, pp. 380-392.

D. Solomon. (2003). "Some remarks on Dirac's hole theory versus quantum field theory." *Can. J. Phys.*, Vol. 81, 2003, pp. 1165-1175.

Indeed, the true negative mass-energy Dirac holes are the "dark matter" our

astrophysicists are so avidly seeking, but they erroneously assume it is positive-energy matter. So they can never find it because they keep looking for the wrong type of thing.

And the negative-energy EM fields produced by true "holes" is the elusive "dark energy" the astrophysicists are also seeking - but also erroneously assuming it is positive-energy fields.

Now compare the behavior of positive energy flow and negative energy flow in a circuit or along a conducting path. Positive energy is always trying to diverge aside from its flow path, and escape back to the surrounding environment. The ability of the path to prevent that divergence aside, and escape, is called "conductance". So when we flow positive energy into an impedance (such as a resistor), the conductivity is lowered in the impedance. Hence some of the positive energy input does diverge and dissipate out of the circuit and back to the surrounding vacuum/spacetime. That's what is called "dissipation". Hence the amount of positive energy leaving the impedance and remaining on the original conductive path is less than the amount of positive energy that the operator inputs to the impedance.

Negative energy works just the opposite. When one has a negative energy flow along a path, the active vacuum/spacetime is always trying to freely insert additional negative energy into that flow. What we call "conductivity" then is the ability of the path to "hold back" the free insertion of excess negative EM energy by the surrounding vacuum/spacetime.

When a flow of negative energy meets an impedance along its flow path, the conductivity is reduced in that impedance. And so it cannot hold back all the negative energy that the environment is trying to insert. Hence the environment will freely insert additional negative energy into that impedance, and then the negative energy flow out of the impedance will be greater than the negative energy flow input into it that the operator furnished. The rest of it comes freely from the surrounding vacuum.

That is a negative entropy operation - and it's completely free when you use negative energy. It results in excess "free potentialization" of the circuit

(e.g., on the exit side of an impedance).

Now you can begin to see why ordinary electrical engineers do not understand what John is doing, or what negative energy is, and they will not understand it until they come to grips with negative energy and its characteristics. For a very long time they have also further confused the issue by referring to the resistance itself as a "negative resistor".

The trick in circuits is to use sharp gradient pulses judiciously to evoke and then to judiciously control the direction and travel of the holes and their resulting negative energy EM fields. This is what John has worked out in many years of experiments on the bench - all the while calling it "radiant energy" in honor of Nikola Tesla who discovered it before the concept of negative energy was even born, and who called it "radiant energy" to differentiate its strange behavior from that of normal positive energy.

Best wishes,

Tom

Sun Mar 2, 2008 4:18 pm

Re: New file uploaded to Bedini_SG

DMR,

We must first all learn the basics. It's like electronics we must learn Ohm's law first. Then we move on with are theories.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, Dave Michael Rogers <owlshouse.priorsfield@...> wrote:

>
> Hi John,
>
> Nicely put. But this describes conventional charging as you
point out at the beginning.
>
> With radiant charging how does a strong oxidising agent end up on
the anode during the charge cycle? I know its not an effect of the
acid because the effect is present with distilled water. Electro-
deposition of the PbO2 to the anode perhaps bonding as 2PbO.PbO2 (red
lead or lead tetroxide).
>
> J.P. The hypothesis of banding within the electrolyte is based
upon observations of voltage bounce back and how many times a cell
can be discharged to its LTP without recharging with flooded LA's.
Sulphuric acid aggressively seeks water, so any higher concentration
of acid will seek the weaker exothermically. The exchange at each
plate is different and therefore the boundary between plate and
electrolyte is real. The Banding is more likely to be a gradient
than actual boundaries granted, other than at the plate. But the mid
point within this gradient will show what? This is part of the next
round of experiments.
>
> Looks like I'm going to have to convert the moonshine still for
H2SO4 production :o)
>
> Regards
> Dave

Sun Mar 2, 2008 9:00 pm

Re: FW: [Bedini_SG] DIY Battery Rejuvenation Project recycles used batteries

John P

Yes I know this process as it was used in fast car sales. You must
have a battery that will not start the car, no shorted plates, no
frozen batteries as the insulators my be damaged.

The other trick the baking soda treatment, the other trick white
vinegar to clean the plates and many more. also just dump the acid
out and replace with distilled water, but these are all tricks and
not the workings of the SG.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, Jay Weaver <jayshroom@...> wrote:

>

> well hopefully some results will start showing up soon. The final test

> is to check the electrolyte for ph with litmus paper or an aquarium test

> kit, you can get ph test kits from garden supply places as well, I'm

> waiting for the snow to melt so I can get to my pile of old batteries,

> and do one according to his method.

> Jay

> John Popelish wrote:

>>

>> Jay Weaver wrote:

>> (snip)

>>> The formula was "1 part Potassium Aluminum Sulfate to 10 parts

>>> Magnesium sulfate" basically Alum and Epsom salts. It definitely works

>>> if there is no mechanical damage to the battery. I used a process very

>>> much as described but the old acid was allowed to settle until clear

>> and

>>> then filtered before returning it to the battery. I have never done a

>>> battery the way it is described with complete change of fluid, so I am

>>> eagerly waiting for some one to report results.

>> (snip)

>>

>>> Maybe John is aware of it with his knowledge and

>>> experience with batteries.

>>

>> Sorry, Jay, I have probably already posted a lot more than I

>> know about lead acid batteries.

>>

>> But I hope I am still learning.

>>

>> --

>> Regards,

>>
>> John Popelish

Sun Mar 2, 2008 9:09 pm

Re: FW: [Bedini_SG] DIY Battery Rejuvenation Project recycles used batteries

John P

Also, Chung's work is important too me, as this makes possible a semiconductor that run's cool, nice graphs nice way of looking at the current flow through the lattice. in the end common cement with the correct grid delivering ambient power to charge your batteries.

(free energy)

Check it out.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, Jay Weaver <jayshroom@...> wrote:

>

> well hopefully some results will start showing up soon. The final test

> is to check the electrolyte for ph with litmus paper or an aquarium test

> kit, you can get ph test kits from garden supply places as well, I'm

> waiting for the snow to melt so I can get to my pile of old batteries,

> and do one according to his method.

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>> (snip)

>>> The formula was "1 part Potassium Aluminum Sulfate to 10 parts

>>> Magnesium sulfate" basically Alum and Epsom salts. It definitely works

>>> if there is no mechanical damage to the battery. I used a process very

>>> much as described but the old acid was allowed to settle until clear
>> and
>>> then filtered before returning it to the battery. I have never done a
>>> battery the way it is described with complete change of fluid, so I am
>>> eagerly waiting for some one to report results.
>> (snip)
>>
>>> Maybe John is aware of it with his knowledge and
>>> experience with batteries.
>>
>> Sorry, Jay, I have probably already posted a lot more than I
>> know about lead acid batteries.
>>
>> But I hope I am still learning.
>>
>> --
>> Regards,
>>
>> John Popelish

Mon Mar 3, 2008 11:42 am

I have received this reply from John Bedini in response to some questions I raised over solid state v rotor based energisers. In view of his reply, I will be unable to carry out the tests on John Popelish's charger / energiser until I have established whether or not my solid state energiser does or does not damage batteries in the long term. I will therefore be happy to pass it on to anyone who has a fully working and proven energiser, who is prepared to test JP's device and do a load test report to show that it is fit for purpose.

Regards
Clive

John

Thanks for your reply.

Clearly, from your comments below you are unable to say how my energiser will perform or whether it will damage my test battery just from circuit design . I had not realised that it was so involved

determining whether any particular energiser is fit for purpose. It would seem that both Lee and me need to do 100's of hours of tests on our respective configurations before we can be sure that they are fit for purpose.

In view of the fact that I have many more hours of load testing to do before I can be confident that my energiser is suitable or not to be used as a benchmark to test other solid state energisers, I will suggest to JP that I pass his device onto someone who has a fully working and proven rotor based SG that is prepared to carry out a test that can prove if JP's design is capable of working properly.

At least I now fully understand the issues involved.

Regards

Clive

--- In OTG-LIST@yahoogroups.com, "John" <john_bedini@...> wrote:

Clive,

I don't think we need to go over this again, Since you want to do a solid state charger, I'm here to encourage you to do so. I do understand the noise problem.

The solid state charger causes different effects then the SG because it is not the same.

It is very important to do all the proper testing, it requires many hours in time along with cycle test's. I can not say what your charger is going to do to the battery. Lee's circuit is far different then your charger. The circuit topology between the two chargers is different. What will you use to do the comparisons with? If you can not run an SG Energizer, then maybe a normal battery charger.

The solid state requires that the wave shape has the correct duty cycle along with the correct voltage spike for the correct potential to act like the SG. The Sg was a simple way to allow this to happen. I can not answer all the questions you have on the solid state as I did not build this solid state charger as posted to the SG group by John P. The charger look's like standard transformer design too me. I do not encourage this as it is a closed loop system, my systems are open loop.

I just want to sit back and watch your testing in cycles, hope you will be posting the charts between the two.

John

Mon Mar 3, 2008 1:44 pm

Re: FW: [Bedini_SG] DIY Battery Rejuvenation Project recycles used batteries

Miki,

I understand what Chung is doing, My point is the lattice is the key and the way the currents are flowing in this carbon. Not all semiconductors can go negative. I have only found very few in all my work over the years. the 2n2222 can do it, the Mj15024 can do it, and the MJL device we use now.

I think your talking about Tom's definition of a self powering negative resistor.

The Sweet device.

Gabriel Kron

<http://www.cheniere.org/misc/kron.htm>

"...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..." (Negative Energy)

"When only positive and negative real numbers exist, it is customary to replace a positive resistance by an inductance and a negative resistance by a capacitor (since none or only a few negative resistances exist on practical network analyzers)."

John

Mon Mar 3, 2008 6:57 pm

Re: Post from John Bedini

Clive, I think you should do the test, 5 cycles is not going to do it as you must run a controlled experiment with two identical batteries. I will lay this all out again for the group where the energy comes from. Look at the SG, how is it arranged. "When only positive and negative real numbers exist, it is customary to replace a positive resistance by an inductance and a negative resistance by a capacitor (since none or only a few negative resistances exist (in semiconductors) " What is this saying? What is the SG and how is it arranged? What must you do with the circuit to get a negative effect. What does the machine see as the capacitor? Batteries in all reality are fuel cells, because they do use the O to build material. I will explain again what the SG is, I expect dis-agreements from the group. Who do you see standing in that picture with Sweet? If you went to that link I posted. Believe me I was not working with Sweet for my health. As most of you he would have booted right out long ago, Sweet was a sticker for quantum mechanics and expected you to understand Scalar electromagnetics, differential equations, as I said people already have free energy machines running. Sweet was shot at, it just missed him, if I would have been 15 minutes earlier they would have shot me too. luckily, I was told to buy gasoline and it was left at that. John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, "Clive" <clive.sinclair5@...> wrote:

>

> I have received this reply from John Bedini in response to some
> questions I raised over solid state v rotor based energisers. In view
> of his reply, I will be unable to carry out the tests on John
> Popelish's charger / energiser until I have established whether or
> not my solid state energiser does or does not damage batteries in the
> long term. I will therefore be happy to pass it on to anyone who has
> a fully working and proven energiser, who is prepared to test JP's
> device and do a load test report to show that it is fit for purpose.

>

> Regards

> Clive

\

Tue Mar 4, 2008 10:58 am

Re: Efficiency test on JP's charger / energiser

Jp,
I'm not here to cause any discontent with you.

I think your statements are untrue, you don't know me at all. I can back up all my claims and more after that. I have been at this far longer than you in this field. You have already considered me to be losing it as you try to play group Psychiatrists.

I respect your opinion with the knowledge you have in your field. If you want to insult me then just do it, as I have no desire to continue giving information.

As I said you can not just do short tests as this will not give you the answers. Testing chargers requires that you do years of very hard work.

We test chargers all day long here, cycle's after cycle's hundreds of cycle's. When you complete the test's correctly then talk.

I knew that it was a total mistake to get back into this with Clive. The correct SG will kick your butt every-time charging batteries, how many built the correct machine? And I did give you and the group the criteria, I said hundreds of cycle's to see what happens to the battery in a controlled test with two of the same batteries, with two different chargers. You said that I do not have two batteries to do the test, then go buy them and do the test.

Clive said he could not run the machine because of noise the SG makes, so nobody did the testing did they? I have always posted graphs on the internet, did anybody look. Rick has also posted hundreds of graphs. I even posted the TUV testing.

Build the correct machine and then discuss it with me. I know that you have the DVD's and you consider the machines Black Magic Voodoo , that is your opinion. I don't think you have even seen the Chung DVD so how could you say anything, again it's just your opinion, do you even know what she has told people privately. Maybe she practices VOODOO too.

But the machine's are very real here. I also have no desire to build the charger you have posted as I know what it will do to the battery in the long run.

Maybe you should change the name of this group to something more suitable to your liking.

This will probably will get me kicked off this group again, but I don't care anymore about giving any information out that just goes down a Black Hole. In the end we will see who was right. let's see what you say when gasoline is over 7 dollars a gallon and your money is worthless and you can not pay for energy. Take the blinders off you might see the world.
John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, John Popelish <jpopelish@...> wrote:

>

> recordingstudio@... wrote:

>> JP wrote,

>>

>>> "I think it is now clear that JB does not have
>>> an internal hypothesis that is complete enough
>>> to allow him to predict what any particular
>>> variation will do, based on schematics
>>> and waveforms."

>>

>> No offense meant to you JP, but I think that is
>> an untrue statement, I think he knows exactly
>> what pulse will do the job,
>> and it is proprietary energenx info.

>

> None taken. I expressed no fact, but only my opinion, based
> on the evidence I see.

>
> You judge the situation differently than I do.
> Another opinion.
> We could discuss the observations that lead us
> to different opinions.
>
>> he has spent years developing.
>> he encourages us to test,
>> because that is the way you can find it,
>> the same way he has, without giving away the charger
> farm, > so to speak. it is the same reason he does not lay out
>> advanced monopole theory, he wants us to learn....
>
> I accept that these are also your opinions.
>
>> we know the waveform we want from the rotor based energizer.
>
> Correction:
> We know the waveform we get from the rotor based energizer.
> We do not know why that waveform is better
> than alternatives.
>
>> we know the frequency we want, above 10k.
>
> How do you know that?
> Do you understand the reasoning behind that conclusion?
> I don't.
>
>> can be tricked using a node in the wire
>
> Those words mean nothing to me in this context.
>
>> we know the impedance matching we want from the charge
> battery (low)
>
> Explain why one impedance is better than another, please.
>
> By the way, impedance is a linear two dimensional and
> frequency dependent concept. "High" or "low" does not
> actually describe a particular impedance very well.
>
>> we understand at least partly what is happening in
> battery chemistry with the red lead.
>
> Oh, yes, with plenty of emphasis on "partly".
>

> > overcharging will destroy it.
>
> How?
> What process takes place that damages the battery's capacity?
>
> Remember that repeating conclusions is a poor substitute
> for actual physical understanding.
>
> > we understand charging according to nature's time not ours.
>
> Sorry. I cannot parse that.
>
> > we trigger the battery into self charging
> > with a time charge we want low electron flow
> > to the charge battery
>
> How do you know that this statement is factual?
>
> > this is just a few of the clues that can be compiled.
>
> I assume, that by compiled, you mean quoted.
>
> Actual clues do not come from words but from nature.
>
> > I am by no means an electrical genius, and I bow to those
> with greater skill,
>
> But to do that, you must make a judgment as to who has
> greater skill.
>
> > but I just listen to what JB says and do it.
> > and you know what I have success in my battery
> > restoration, and continuing increase in resting
> > voltage and run times from my batteries.
>
> That's great. There is something useful here.
> But the validity of the explanations you have been given
> as to why this happens is a separate question to be tested.
>
> The testing the hypothesis with results
> is the real goal of the exercise.
> At least it is for all the rest of science.
>
> > do I have a negative resistor yet, nope,
> > nothing is truly self charging,
> > but I feel closer than ever!

>
> I feel frustrated and disappointed.
> But I try to keep my feelings separate
> from my conclusions about hypotheses.
>
> > when I have years under my belt
> > with a set of batteries,
> > then I will know.
>
> Know what?
>
> --
> Regards,
>
> John Popelish

Tue Mar 4, 2008 8:40 pm

Re: some info on testing, product functional descriptions

Marcia!!!
This is "smoke and mirrors?"

Marcia had nothing to do with this, she just pointed out some link's.

The world at large DOES NOT use pulse chargers, period! (or even
trickle
chargers at that price!!!)

You need to go get into that world, to find out the real
world.everything is going to pulse.

I don't know what fool wrote that article, but by the very
construction
of START BATTERIES ; it's A DREAM WORLD!

Oh really, then explain start batteries. and what happens when you
crank your car until it's dead, shoul I throw it away and get a new
one.

Maybe I should elucidate you, with perhaps some scanned Pages from my
Exide Battery Manual, IF I can find it!

By all means educate the whole group, just do it from memory or find the book and post it.

-An AUTOMOTIVE starter battery has active material pressed into the plates, IT IS NOT intended to be discharged! The Manufacturers themselves consider that after 11 full discharge cycles ONLY; sufficient active material HAS FALLEN FROM THE PLATES to render the battery DEFUNCT!

-I don't think so, as the start battery can do more then that, after all you start your car everyday, how many starts is that in 5 years, how much material has fallen off those plates? It's pretty rugged beast.

-
I hope you're not trying to tell us that your charger can scoop up the lost material and return it from whence it came?

-Did I here you right, you want the charger to scoop up the material, nobody has claimed that at all. Did you see that in a post somewhere, I must have missed that.

-
I have studied the results in great detail, and my first observation is that whoever did this test DID NOT comply with the manufacturer's recommendations in more ways than one(?), it is always recommended that batteries are charged from storage before being used; clearly that is why the apparent capacity increased with BOTH chargers!

Well who did the test, did it say John did the test. All batteries come charged unless they are dead on the shelf. You can test that battery anyway you want, not everbody follows the manufactur directions if they are looking for something, just you right. I have always said C/20 rate, go look before you complain, through all the posts Let's see what the chart says, gee C/1 rate, C/5 rate, C/10 rate, C15 rate, C/20 rate, chose one please I will test it their.

Can someone please elucidate me as to why you chose to TORTURE batteries way beyond their design or useage parameters?

Everyday people torture batterys all day long in this world. Ask the people who drive fork lifts and crank cars that won't start.

IF these batteries were probably 30ah (CCA is not a proper capacity measurement; more related to plate area and separation), why, oh why discharge them at 30 amps, rather than the 3 amps (at 10 hour rate?) Does the 'tester' NOT realize that to take the voltage to a level that reverse biases a cell is DEATH to a lead acid battery in an unreasonably short period of time?

The tester knew exactly what he was doing, I can see you were never at any testing lab's. As all the lab's took my batteries down to dead to find the GHOST in the battery, I have reports that say that, gee, there is a ghost in that battery, it must have been left over from the manufacturing process, great men of science ha. never looking at the machine.

It would have been much more educational if this abuse of the (starter) batteries had continued for enough cycles to show reducing capacity with each discharge?
We are prepared to consider that Bedini Charging MAY enhance capacity, but what possible use has it on a starter battery????

It is the most used battery, the chargers we build do not show reduced capacity in any battery even when you torture it. We show an increase, Oh I forgot that is VOO DOO.

My mother has a motor lawnmower, has had it for 6 years now, and, every spring it won't start, so she puts on her \$20 very cheap charger overnight, and it's good for another year, with the original battery! SO, WHY should she, or ANYONE else in this situation, want to pay \$200 for a charger?

You should not pay for anything, keep your cheap charger, one day it won't charge that battery, then think to yourself, Oh I have this crazy machine, it might charge it. That is why your here right!!!!!!!!!!

If JB wants anyone to treat this 'hardly scientific' approach seriously, he should submit to an independent test house, clearly stating the situations where he would consider it an advantage, and leave the test house to devise proper UNBIASSED (no disrespect intended) tests and post comparison results for all to see!
This 'Brand X' comparison is like one of the old soap powder TV ads!

(do
you know that now, they can be forced to divulge the comparison name);
we all know that even a 0.1 volt difference in charging Parameters can
account for the difference shown here?

See, this what you don't know many independent test have been done by
the best of the best. Did you ever think about flying, and yes
disresect is intended buy you, so if none of this works why are you
here disrupting the group?

I would add, in support of my previous statement, that of the 400
boats
on this Marina, ranging from motor to Sail, 30 to 50 ft, ALL have at
least 20 amp continuously rated triple stage intelligent chargers on
board, that both maintain the batteries in full capacity, and support
ALL the lighting and refrigeration; such that they're never without
power when on board, the batteries are NEVER discharged and in tip top
state when putting to sea! My boat is 52 ft, and has my own design of
60 amp charger.

I owned boats my whole life I know what those chargers do to the
batteries, that's why people come to me with bad boat batteries, go
look at all the posts, kill the generator and then let's talk about
tip top shape, it just takes one time. If you have a charger that
works, Great. Load those batteries down then let's see. I also have
seen tip top batteries fail when you go to use them.

BTW JB, these 20 amp chargers are now RETAILING at UNDER \$200; where
do
you see your market place in this situation?

Stop baiting people your not going to get any answers as to what
makes the charger tic. And most of all we are not going to let you in
it without destroying it.

John

Mike.

Mike. J. Furness.

Wed Mar 5, 2008 9:21 am

Re: some info on testing, product functional descriptions

Joe,

The machine is not designed to self-run with this geometry. It is designed to charge

secondary batteries. You must change the whole machine to do that.

The Window Motor can do it. But everybody gave up on that, from the confusion that Mike

created, you were very close to doing it with your setup.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "joe_1001101" <acg_1001@...> wrote:

>

>

> JB,

>

> I guess I should give up on the self runner:

>

> http://peswiki.com/index.php/Directory:Bedini_SG:Self-Runner

> <http://peswiki.com/index.php/Directory:Bedini_SG:Self-Runner>

>

> I hate to take it apart, seriously. It took a long time to get
> it all together...Here is an early pic, before the relay soundproofing:

>

> http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Bedini_SG/files/joe/9_1_07_ssgsr1side

> 1.JPG

> <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/Bedini_SG/files/joe/9_1_07_ssgsr1side

> e1.JPG>

>

> But you always said no closed loop systems, should I make it into a
> normal SSG again?

>

> Just wanted to check one last time before the magnets come off.

>

> Thanks,

>

> Joe

Wed Mar 5, 2008 4:59 pm

Yes if we were in the self-run mode as it does not apply to the SG machine.
However it does apply to the Window Motor, AKA the Cole machine.
The Window Motor with the correct switching can charge it's own capacitor as the motor section requires only 1 to 50 Ma, to run it. It's the switching that is important.
Joe on this group was very close to running it this way, fine adjustments, I don't know what circuit he built maybe he will give it to you as I'm not posting this information again. It is very expensive to built because of the neos involved.
John

Wed Mar 5, 2008 7:12 pm

Re: Window Motor

Joe ,
I have been looking back through all that stuff,
They have changed the original forum at Gnosis. All the information was located in that forum. I will call Rich to see what I can find out. Mike's motor was very real, he did not last long once the collage got it, All I could ever find out was it was classified and Mike disappeared forever, same thing as Watson.
Rich tried to talk to him but was told to never call again, the motor you have was very close to the I have I just ran it that one time on Rense Show and that was it forever, must have scared the crap out of them.
I think your's was just a timing issue. I think you have the video of that, or it's on my home pages, I know Mike's motor is still on You Tube along with many more. I will see what back doors I can go through.
John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "joe_1001101" <acg_1001@...> wrote:
>
>

> --- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "John" <john_bedini@> wrote:
>
> > Yes if we were in the self-run mode as it does not apply to the SG
> machine.
> > However it does apply to the Window Motor, AKA the Cole machine.
> > The Window Motor with the correct switching can charge it's own
> capacitor as the motor
> > section requires only 1 to 50 Ma, to run it. It's the switching
> that
> is important.
> > Joe on this group was very close to running it this way, fine
> adjustments, I don't know what
> > circuit he built maybe he will give it to you as I'm not posting
> this
> information again. It is >very expensive to built because of the
> neos
> involved.-John
>
> I think 'Mike WM' used the original Cole circuit, I remember I
> copied
> the more simple circuit out of two. My motor is in the 8 x 8
> lab/shed
> way away at the moment, packed up. You give me too much credit
> John,
> but thanks:)
>
> If we're to truly believe the Window Motor will run itself off of a
> cap
> (The Perfect Self-Run Test by the way), then I think:
>
> 1. We need to have at least one Window Motor that has been running
> for
> DAYS off of a cap that started out empty.
>
> 2. At least one replication of step 1.
>
> 3. Everyone in the SG group agrees to call it a true self-runner.
> Now
> it's certified by the SG group with the JB stamp of approval:)
>
> 4. The working replications start rolling in and everyone is happy.
>
> So, we need to get that first one going! I'll be ready soon.
>
> Thanks,

>
> Joe

Wed Mar 5, 2008 9:51 pm

Re: Window Motor [JB& J] - Clives charger test

Mike's

Coil may not have been what it appeared to be as it was laid out much different, it's the difference in the phase between the motor and the generator.

OH one other hidden thing, a series inductor in the battery line, this motor does produce true back EMF and can be collected and pulsed back to the input because of the switch.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "joe_1001101" <acg_1001@...> wrote:

>

>

>

> --- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "ashtweth_nihilistic" <ashtweth@>

> wrote:

>

>

>> Guess it works then huh? :)

>

> Not yet:)

>

>> Only one way to do it, identify this, let

>> the cat out of the bag and replicate this, So Joe i am in.

>

> I'm willing to start building/ testing too Ash.

>

> Let's all remember these simple 4 steps:

>

> 1. We need to have at least one Window Motor that has been running

for

> DAYS off of a cap that started out empty.

>

> 2. At least one replication of step 1.

>

> 3. Everyone in the SG group agrees to call it a true self-runner.

Now

> it's certified by the SG group with the JB stamp of approval:)

>

> 4. The working replications start rolling in and everyone is happy.

>

>

> Thanks,

>

> Joe

Wed Mar 5, 2008 10:43 pm

Mike's story broken down

Everybody read Mike's story; it will help.

Everyone just read mikes's story. [Observe the bold highlighting inserted by John.]

John

Hi D,

wind your coil yet?, look for about 6-8 ohms on the main winding this gives a large back EMF which charges the cap quick at first.

I will try to attach the video of my window type motor now follow the first cct and yes trigger is smaller wire. The hall effect transistor is to activate sw1 I use a solid state relay for sw1 wind as much turns as possible try to get above 6 ohm. The circuit will need a battery for power source.. Their are some modifications needed for acheiving unity, then you can get rid of the battery. Dont worry about that for now just get it to run with a battery.Also I made a mistake the main winding on my motor is 46 ohms so 40-60 ohms sorry about that .No in the video the motor was powered by capicitance only. no battery. Trifiler wound I must warn you though if you are thinking this is some sort of overunity it is not. If you add a load the motor will slowly come to a stop.

Yes feedback, and play with sw1 timing I must tell you I use the third winding on my stator coil as a generator winding to charge the

cap up from 0v, then when the transistors begin to pulse the back emf through sw1 brings the voltage on the cap even higher till it levels and the motor is then running at unity (this is just what I think is happening and I could be missing something here)

I don't know how long the motor can run for, but I always stop it after a few hours or so. I am scared to leave it running unattended (a fire or explosion would not be good) the running voltage is higher when I give it a big spin by hand. so far every time I ran it the voltage has always leveled off somewhere below 12v or so my cap is good up to 25v

glad to hear that you have started construction alright after tracing all the wires I have come up with a diagram of the modification. and a close call, I had found the motor would not run after a couple wires were switched around by accident. coil polarity is very important. yes same as Bedini/Cole. All components are the same except for the added parts a hall IC and a ss relay and also third winding.

Main winding is connected at the collectors. follow Bedini/Cole cct great work.

you must get your window motor running, then we can talk about charge timing and unity. study the scope shots I posted and you will get an idea of timing. Two EMF spikes per cycle

I go back to work one more thing before I go, When you go to run your motor have a AM radio close to the stator coil you should here two cracks broadcasted for every magnet pair passing. a quick way to tell if you are hooked up correctly. This link is very good

<http://www.fight-4-truth.com/Schematics.html> must check it out

I learned a lot from these illustrations, look at the commutator to see the timing, the bad news, I left my window motor running last night. Now it does not run at all. I will check all components after work. I feel very disappointed. OK back from work now I check the motor. I did a quick visual inspection and it looks OK and the cap holds a charge but when I turn the shaft it does not run, more checks.

I think the third winding is always charging the cap the ss relay puts the main winding in series with the third winding at the correct time, take into account the rectifier diode in between them.

ps: looks like the hall ic is not working and also the PNP, the ss relay is fine, I have no more hall ic's and only a few PNP's. This sucks.

anyway I figured I would take some pictures of the stator and post soon This is not overunity, just a motor that can charge a cap and

run off it for a while.

Scope shots were taken directly off the coil. I will post more detail when I have my motor running again. I will scavenge up a hall ic from something.

I don't know if all is needed for the circuit. I just know that this is how I got it to run longer. how long I don't know so far maby a couple hours. I believe it is working at or near unity. i will swap the bad parts now and try to get it running again. As for the position of my flywheel magnets I will give that info later after I have finished my testing.

Oh and the scope shots, the third winding shot scope is set to different scope timing. yes the original circuit will charge the cap my modification charged the cap from 0v faster
yes something is wrong with the cap. If I charge it with 12v it will not hold long and spark from discharge is weak. Still looking for a hall ic any ideas where to find one 3030 also did anyone find this particular cap I have only one and the place where I got it, BG Micro no longer has any.

maby another big cap will take its place. can run the motor now but only with battery power. back to where I started.

I will get a hall sw at the local IC Supply store in the morning. anybody have a running motor yet I know Dom looked really close to finished.

OK Stefan, on second look your circuit is correct. the ss relay on your circuit looked wrong but I see it now

I know that the third winding charges the cap. and I think something coming through the ss relay helps this charge.

still trying to get my motor to work correctly, It has proven to be harder than I thought.

I will post new scope shots soon

I just want to say that I have never claimed this to be overunity I think it is near unity the third winding charges the cap quickly and the motor runs off this charge for a long time not forever.

It makes me happy to see another window motor running. now what I did after getting my motor to run without any mods.

I would use it to charge a second battery hoping I could switch the batteries over and over and it would run for ever, this was not the case, then I found out that if I charged a large cap up with it the motor drew less current from the battery. this was with sw1 between

cap+ and bat+, monitor your input current with different caps to see what works best. I get 2.8v ac spinning by hand try it with just the main coil to the bridge to the cap and see how fast you can charge the cap to 6v by hand and let me know your results

4.5v ac main winding

2.2v ac trigger winding

2.8 v ac third winding

S, please show me where to place scope leads on the diagram I posted.

S, please slow down the questions. here are the scope shots you wanted

Main is top trace on both 1st shot is the main and trigger windings

2nd shot is the main and third windings I will do more tomorrow I am waiting for a hall ic so please be patient

OK guys I got the hall ic and the motor is working again here are the scope shots taken across cap neg. and ss relay output before diode.

scope set at 2v per div. at 10 ms per div. first shot is with hall sensor hooked up and the second is without it hooked up. I have posted my full circuit diagram already. but here it is again. i found this to work best for my setup.

please follow it exactly making no changes so we can compare results taken across cap neg. and ss relay output before diode.

scope neg to cap neg no it will not run long without hall sensing. I pulled the hall output to ss relay, I spun it by hand for the scope shot (without hall ss relay)

Lets build and then compare results I am going to build another to the same specs and see if it performs the same.

When you get your motor to run on a battery, charge a cap off the bridge dc then time the ss relay to dump this charge back on the battery. when you get the correct timing the motor will draw little to no current from the battery. this will be the same timing for the modified circuit. use three magnets in triangle formation.

Hope this helps

cheers Bill

Now read the story this way now in bold. You will see how everything gets confused by all the posts in between. This is something I learned in the military – how to get the answers.

John

The hall effect transistor is to activate sw1. I use a solid state relay for sw1 wind as much turns as possible try to get above 6 ohm. The circuit will need a battery for power source.. There are some modifications needed for achieving unity, then you can get rid of the

battery. Dont worry about that for now just get it to run with a battery.

Yes feedback, and play with sw1 timing I must tell you I use the third winding on my stator coil as a generator winding to charge the cap up from 0v, then when the transistors begin to pulse the back emf through sw1 brings the voltage on the cap even higher till it levels and the motor is then runing at unity

I don't Know how long the motor can run for, but I always stop it after a few hours or so.

I have come up with a diagram of the modification. and a close call, I had found the motor would not run after a couple wires were swiched around by accident. coil polarity is very important. yes same as Bedini/Cole. All components are the same except for the added parts a hall IC and a ss relay and also third winding.

Main winding is connected at the collectors. follow Bedini/Cole cct great work.

you must get your window motor running, then we can talk about charge timing and unity

When you go to run your motor have a AM radio close to the stator coil you should here two cracks brodcasted for every magnet pair passing. a quick way to tell if you are hooked up correctly.

I learned alot from these illustrations, look at the commutator to see the timing

I think the third winding is allways charging the cap the ss relay puts the main winding in series with the third winding at the correct time, take into account the rectifier diode in between them.

This is not overunity, just a motor that can charge a cap and run off it for a wile.

I don't know if all is needed for the circuit. I just know that this is how I got it to run longer. how long I dont know so far maby a couple hours. I belive it is working at or near unity.

Oh and the scope shots, the third winding shot scope is set to diffrent scope timing.

I know that the third winding charges the cap. and I think something coming through the ss relay helps this charge.

I just want to say that I have never claimed this to be overunity I think it is near unity the third winding charges the cap quickly and the motor runs of this charge for a long time not forever.

what I did after getting my motor to run without any mods.

I would use it to charge a second battery hoping I could switch the batteries over and over and it would run for ever, this was not the case, then I found out that if I charged a large cap up with it the motor drew less current from the battery. this was with sw1 between cap+ and bat+ ,monitor your input current with diffrent caps to see what works best.

I did change the neo magnets out in my motor and it does make a big difference, so no neos in this one, please. Get the facts straight and you will build this motor. Focus on what Bill said or you will fail. Do not assume anything. Bill is thinking out of the box. Neo magnets suck in this motor; the trigger circuit now works fine in my setup. Next the SS solid state switch.

John

Now read it this way.

John

The hall effect transistor is to activate sw1 I use a solid state relay for sw1 wind as much turns as possible try to get above 6 ohm. The circuit will need a battery for power source. There are some modifications needed for achieving unity, then you can get rid of the battery. Don't worry about that for now just get it to run with a battery

Yes feedback, and play with sw1 timing I must tell you I use the third winding on my stator coil as a generator winding to charge the cap up from 0v, then when the transistors begin to pulse the back emf through sw1 brings the voltage on the cap even higher till it levels and the motor is then running at unity

I don't know how long the motor can run for, but I always stop it after a few hours or so. I have come up with a diagram of the modification. and a close call, I had found the motor would not run after a couple wires were switched around by accident. coil polarity is very important. yes same as Bedini/Cole. All components are the same except for the added parts a hall IC and a ss relay and also third winding. Main winding is connected at the collectors. follow Bedini/Cole cct great work.

you must get your window motor running, then we can talk about charge timing and unity When you go to run your motor have a AM radio close to the stator coil you should here two cracks broadcasted for every magnet pair passing. a quick way to tell if you are hooked up correctly.

I learned a lot from these illustrations, I think look at the commutator to see the timing the third winding is always charging the cap the ss relay puts the main winding in series with the third winding at the correct time, take into account the rectifier diode in between them. This is not overunity, just a motor that can charge a cap and run off it for a while.

I don't know if all is needed for the circuit. I just know that this is how I got it to run longer. how long I don't know so far, maybe a couple hours. I believe it is working at or near unity. Oh and the scope shots, the third winding shot scope is set to different scope timing.

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I would use it to charge a second battery, hoping I could switch the batteries over and over and it would run for ever, but this was not the case, then I found out that if I charged a large cap up with it the motor drew less current from the battery. this was with sw1 between cap+ and bat+, monitor your input current with different caps to see what works best.

Now read the story this way:

The hall effect transistor is to activate sw1 I use a solid state relay for sw1 The circuit will need a battery for power source. There are some modifications needed for achieving unity, then you can get rid of the battery Yes feedback, and play with sw1 timing I must tell you I use the third winding on my stator coil as a generator winding to charge the cap up from 0v, then when the transistors begin to pulse the back emf through sw1 brings the voltage on the cap even higher till it levels and the motor is then running at unity, but I always stop it after a few hours or so. look at the commutator to see the timing ,("ss relay puts the main winding in series with the third winding at the correct time, take into account the rectifier diode in between them".) I don't know if all is needed for the circuit. I just know that this is how I got it to run longer. how long I don't know so far maybe a couple hours. I believe it is working at or near unity. I know that the third winding charges the cap.(" and I think something coming through the ss relay helps this charge"). what I did after getting my motor to run without any mods.

I would use it to charge a second battery hoping I could switch the batteries over and over and it would run for ever, but this was not the case, then I found out that if I charged a large cap up with it the motor drew less current from the battery. this was with sw1 between cap+ and bat+, monitor your input current with different caps to see what works best.

Now read the story this way. Do you all get it now?

John

The hall effect transistor is to activate sw1 I use a solid state relay for sw1 Yes feedback, and play with sw1 timing I must tell you I use the third winding on my stator coil as a generator winding to charge the cap up from 0v, then when the transistors begin to pulse the back emf through sw1 brings the voltage on the cap even higher till it levels. ss relay puts the main winding in series with the third winding at the correct time, take into account the rectifier

diode in between them. I believe it is working at or near unity. I know that the third winding charges the cap. ("and I think something coming through the ss relay helps this charge"). what I did after getting my motor to run without any mods.

The answer:

ss relay puts the main winding in series with the third winding at the correct time, take into account the rectifier diode in between them. I believe it is working at or near unity. I know that the third winding charges the cap. (and I think something coming through the ss relay helps this charge)

John,

Awesome display of deductive skills. Thanks.

T.

Thu Mar 6, 2008 9:47 am

Re: some info on testing, product functional descriptions

Hi Clive,

I think you are missing the point of this discussion, and my response to JB!

I'M NOT into recovering sulphated batteries, PERIOD!

That's ok Mike you do not need to build anything since others already did the work for you.

I have to work long hours, and can see no earthly reason why I need to do this; certainly it will produce no Income!

The SG machine was given freely to the SG group, so do not make anything as you will never become rich from it. If no earthly reason exists then why stay on this group, your just getting frustrated over words. You have a boat power it with salt water battery, that would be free.

I FULLY ACCEPT that you can recover sulphated batteries!
You will, of course only recover the percentage of capacity lost through sulphation; NOT from loss of material!

I must disagree with this, as a plating process is taking place between the plates. How do
think the lead acid battery was discovered , and what caused them to paste the plates in
the first place, where does the red oxide come from then except form the O. I
Think I
posted the exact process here. you need to build a few batteries, and not just
lead acid
cells, I forgot we find no money in that do we. you might make a discovery,
which I would
be willing to except without complaint, I'm open minded.

I also accept (subject to confirmation) that by altering the plate structure, the useable capacity can be increased, remaining to be proven, that in a 'working battery' this is not at the expense of its longevity!

Heat destroys the storage battery, current forces the plates to shed material.
This is a know fact, if you buckle the plates it will soon short out. Go look up
rapid
charging. ask then why they must put a thermal probe's in the cell. everybody
knows
when the material builds up on the bottom of the cell from over charging and
extreme
discharging the cell will short out, the battery is useless then, we can not fix
those
batteries and never made any claim to that. but batteries that just sit around
can be
worked back into shape with correct charging. In the late 40's and early 50's I
built many
batteries of the lead acid type and understand what can be done with them, Oh I
dated
myself.
My school projects were building storage batteries before they knew anything
about how
harmful lead was, hell they painted everything with lead, how much did you eat
as a kid?

Maybe there's a conflict between a long time bedini charge; and a 5 hour
recharge and discharge to 10.4 (on load); a job which the 'fork lift'

batteries will do for 25 years with conventional charging?

Fork lift batteries do not go for 25 years at the rate of discharge and charge,
4.5 years if
your lucky. so let's get real here. I test fork lift batteries everyday, I see
what they do to
them. -----

I am more interested in 'other aspects' ie 'apparent OU', and where and
how it appears and can be harvested! I can design and make ANYTHING in
solid state, and JB says in his promotional video "Answer to the
World's needs" in the solid state 'thing' in his hand!
Given the CORRECT info I will build one TODAY!
I'm not at all concerned about the "Cloak and Dagger" stuff; we've all
got to go one day, and probably better with one's own boots on;
especially if by so doing, the secrets are freely available to the rest
of the world, then it's one life well spent!

You're too kind here, and you will go with your boot's on hopefully. And you
have all the
information of the whole group.

I think the points in both JB's posts, and my questions and answers,
show 'area's of concern' and various enigma's without me needing to
trawl through it all again!

Then you should point out your concern to the whole group, and stop beating
around the
bush about it, I can take it, I'm old now. I really want to here your
concerns,or we can't
make any progress, can we.
and Mike you have a good day building things.
John

Have a good day!

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, "Mike" <mikefurness2002@...> wrote:

>

> Hi Clive,

> I think you are missing the point of this discussion, and my
> response to JB!

>

> I'M NOT into recovering sulphated batteries, PERIOD!

>

> I have to work long hours, and can see no earthly reason why I need to
> do this; certainly it will produce no Income!

>

> I FULLY ACCEPT that you can recover sulphated batteries!

> You will, of course only recover the percentage of capacity lost through
> sulphation; NOT from loss of material!

>

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> structure, the useable capacity can be increased, remaining to be
> proven, that in a 'working battery' this is not at the expense of its
> longevity!

>

> Maybe there's a conflict between a long time bedini charge; and a 5 hour
> recharge and discharge to 10.4 (on load); a job which the 'fork lift'
> batteries will do for 25 years with conventional charging?

>

> I am more interested in 'other aspects' ie 'apparent OU', and where and
> how it appears and can be harvested! I can design and make ANYTHING in
> solid state, and JB says in his promotional video "Answer to the
> World's needs" in the solid state 'thing' in his hand!

> Given the CORRECT info I will build one TODAY!

> I'm not at all concerned about the "Cloak and Dagger" stuff; we've all
> got to go one day, and probably better with one's own boots on;
> especially if by so doing, the secrets are freely available to the rest
> of the world, then it's one life well spent!

>

> I think the points in both JB's posts, and my questions and answers,
> show 'area's of concern' and various enigma's without me needing to
> trawl through it all again!

>

> Have a good day!

>

> Mike.

>
> Mike. J. Furness

Thu Mar 6, 2008 3:01 pm

Mike,
In all fairness to you I will answer the most important questions.
We can switch up to 10Kw in fork lift batteries.
We can charge the biggest 1100 amp hours battery in 6.5 hrs without taking the battery over 90 degrees in any cell depending how fast we want to charge it.

I can not disclose the circuits to do this or the information.

I'm sure you can do anything you want.

It is correct that I do not know you, and you do not me either.

We do the Solar kick, we do E-car charger, golf cart, fork lift chargers.
The question about the boat, You can not charge correctly while your loading the battery in my opinion.

The battery bible is posted somewhere in the SG group. it includes Starting batteries.

I do not discuss my company in the groups.

May your mother live longer, that's great to be that old.

The SG is just an experimental machine, to prove a point which everybody did.
Hope this answers the basic questions.

I'm sorry that building a unit in the US is so high priced, but that is the cost of doing business now, and the cost will go up from here. I did not see some of your posts as it's all confused now.
John

Thu Mar 6, 2008 8:25 pm

Re: Food For thought: Coil Revisited - its Importance

Miki,

That is correct, however when looking at Jeff Cooks pages as he has pointed out now for days, I see the motors of all motors I can not go into detail yet on how to construct it, but I will, I have built his machine and have discovered some things, like look at the wave he is calling the X wave. Where have you seen this before? I just need to look at the field's some more (must construct a special viewer to do that), as we can cause a pumping action in gravity to power a rotor (no energy input), open that window and you have all the power you want. I'm so tired of the word battles here, after all who cares. I have never said anything to him, but he does show something very important, I think he found that out too.

You are correct in what your thinking on Kron. I worked with Sweet I know how to make the magnets, as Kron showed him. I did the magnetic test for him and showed them going into resonance at the correct frequencies. This guy was a real sticker for the math in vector analysis (Scalar Functions)

He through the book at me a few times, I sit back and laugh now but I will never forget it, as he was right. He always said when people did not understand something they would just try every means to discredit you.

In the end I showed him a machine and that was it, it scared the crap out of him.

Now that I think about it gravity wave taped for power with special magnets. but Cook has found a way around that.

Sweet did not like the SG as he said it was too simple, another words it was to exposed and easy to make. I promised Bearden,Sweet I would never go into the device or it's make up. But take a second look at Cook's work it think you will see it.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, "miki02131" <miki02131@...> wrote:

>

> Guys,

>

> JB often refers to the statement by Kron: "... it is customary to

> replace a positive resistance byan inductance and a negative

> resistance by a capacitor..."
>
> Today we're interested in the coil, let's focus on it. Ask and
answer
> yourself the followings:
>
> 1- What is the basic function of a coil?
> 2- What does a coil do in a circuit?
> 3- What does a coil do to the source energy?
> 4- What does a coil do to the source potential?
>
> After you answer the above, take the big issues:
>
> 5- Why is the coil used to model a positive resistance? What is the
> importance of the coil to the SSG? Is it replaceable? What else
could
> have been used to the same effect instead?
>
> Thanks,
>
> Miki.

Thu Mar 6, 2008 8:41 pm

John P,

I can not read your mind either. But if I was to give you my analogy of what is going on you would just disagree with me as I look at it from a very different view point in space that surrounds it. I have left the magnetic fields open for a very good reason, I do not want any closed loops and no common grounds in the two circuits.

John

Thu Mar 6, 2008 9:56 pm

Re: The Coil

John P

Somewhere, I will find the diagram that explains all of this, I gave it to the university as they have been testing the machine, but I will find it and post it, it explains my thinking on the SG.

I'm not trying to keep this from anybody. I can't understand unless some one cleaned all the files out. It may be on a differnt group i'm

looking.
John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, John Popelish <jpopelish@...> wrote:

>
> John wrote:
> > John P,
> > I can not read your mind either. But if I was to give you my
analogy of
> > what is going on you would just disagree with me as I look at it
from a
> > very different view point in space that surrounds it.
>
> Try me. I love learning by analogies.
> I use them to teach others abstract concepts, all the time.
>
> > I have left the magnetic fields open for a very good reason,
> > I do not want any closed loops
> > and no common grounds in the two circuits.
>
> Okay.
>
> But why?
> What is the very good reason,
> besides that that you want it that way?
>
> And I have no idea what two circuits you are referring to.
> Please elaborate.
>
> --
> Regards,
>
> John Popelish

Thu Mar 6, 2008 10:47 pm

Re: The Coil

John P

You can talk to me anytime on the phone at the company, I would prefer it that way, I found one video that goes with that paper, still looking.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, John Popelish <jpopelish@...> wrote:

>

> John wrote:

>> John P

>> Somewhere, I will find the diagram that explains all of this, I gave

>> it to the university as they have been testing the machine, but I

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>> I'm not trying to keep this from anybody. I can't understand unless

>> some one cleaned all the files out. It may be on a differnt group i'm

>> looking.

>> John

>

> Excellent! I look forward to it with anticipation.

>

>

> It is a shame I am so far from Idaho,

> I would nice to have a beer and talk late into some evening,

> with you, maybe after a nice bike ride.

>

> If you are ever in Virginia, I'll give you a motorcycle tour

> of the Skyline Drive and the Blue Ridge Parkway.

> They were made for leisurely motorcycle rides. Two of the

> best things the federal government ever built. I live right

> between them.

>

> --

> Regards,

>

> John Popelish

Thu Mar 6, 2008 11:06 pm

Re: The Coil

John.P

One video posted, files monopole.

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "John" <john_bedini@...> wrote:

>

> John P

> You can talk to me anytime on the phone at the company, I would

> prefer it that way, I found one video that goes with that paper,

> still looking.

> John

>

>

>

>

>

>

>

> --- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, John Popelish <jpopelish@> wrote:

>>

>> John wrote:

>>> John P

>>> Somewhere, I will find the diagram that explains all of this, I

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>>> it to the university as they have been testing the machine, but

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> > of the Skyline Drive and the Blue Ridge Parkway.
> > They were made for leisurely motorcycle rides. Two of the
> > best things the federal government ever built. I live right
> > between them.
> >
> > --
> > Regards,
> >
> > John Popelish

Fri Mar 7, 2008 11:56 am

Re: The Coil

Mike in all fairness,
The SG is a simple project, It was designed to give a basic understanding in unidirectional pulses and how they can be used to charge a storage battery. but the Scalar functions of this circuit my not be understood by everybody. I have pointed out time and time again the reason for not closing the loops in the system. My theory goes way beyond this group.
The machine is a model, how you can effect space around that coil. All engineers think that a coil is nothing more then an electromagnet with a north and south pole, how very untrue. People think that the energy comes from the rate of change (di/dt). but how does the energy couple in the windings and where does it come from within the magnetic field.
Most do not understand what a coil can be made to do if pumped with sharp gradients. For one thing the coil becomes a quadrupole field, (Gravity Wave Converter at 90 degrees). the reason for no closed loop around the coil. Then we must combine the true magnetic field with the north pole's around the wheel. However when using all north poles we have setup a set of Scalars around that wheel also, indicated by Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5 Q6 as shown in

my drawings always. These Scalars are just vectors but not uniform in level The difference between these scalars Q1, Q2,Q3,Q4,Q5,Q6. sets up a bias voltage in the machine that subtracts from the generated output. The reason you see very little current on the output of the machine. The effect is that these Scalar Vectors > move in one direction to the battery. The lattice arrangement in the battery allows the Vectors to couple and form real EM current in that battery. As long as the Scalar component does not couple in the machine to form power Lenz's law does not apply, since we are not perfect in what we do a little leakage is possible in drag on the machine. The trigger can pump the Bloch wall, by doing this we build an energy pump. Space around the coil or the vacuum (Empty nothing) is like an electrical gas but the Scalars never couple in it, so you say we can't find anything. By taking the the Bloch wall where the two domains come together and pumping that we open a window for Zero Point energy, very small in this machine but workable for this group. The energy always enters through this wall at right angles, the energy then couples in the windings of that coil. Producing what everybody terms as Back EMF, how wrong as Back EMF is never more then the source voltage under any condition. However the energy that does couple is at the exact level of potential of the electrical gas that surrounds you. Change the impedance of the coil you change the coupling effect. Now you have my answers, this is as far as I will go. Go sit and ponder it, you won't find it in a textbook. The next step would be to take a quantum mechanics class. I had to make this machine simple so anybody could build it. As I said you already have a free energy machine in front of you, that little magnet, once charged it's forever unless you kill it cause a variance in the bloch wall and you have all the energy you want without movement. But you want to continue to move magnets across coils the hard way to get energy, be my guest.

John B

Fri Mar 7, 2008 4:51 pm

Re: The Coil

You have complained about being insulted, here, but the dismissive generalizations you make about engineers in this post might be pretty insulting to the many engineers reading this.

No John P it's not an insult to anybody. You wanted my answer and I gave it. No disrespect.

John

Miki,

What I'm saying is, if you understand the little magnet and how to manipulate the bloch

wall why would you need to rotate it in a generator, as you could lay a wire by it pole

piece and you would have power. (Sweet)

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, John Popelish <jpopelish@...> wrote:

>

> John Bedini wrote:

>

> You have complained about being insulted, here, but the
> dismissive generalizations you make about engineers in this
> post might be pretty insulting to the many engineers reading
> this.

>

> (snip)

>> ...but the Scalar functions of

>> this circuit my not be understood by everybody.

>> I have pointed out time and time again the reason

>> for not closing the loops in the system.

>

> That is strange, when nobody seems to be able

> to find it and quote it.
>
>> My theory goes way beyond this group.
>> The machine is a model, how you can effect space
>> around that coil.
>> All engineers think that a coil is nothing more
>> then an electromagnet with a north and south pole,
>> how very untrue.
>
> Not only is this an insult, it is also not at all true. I
> am an engineer, and I recognize that poles are just surfaces
> where flux passes from a material with one permeability to
> material with another permeability. The are just a mental
> construct, not anything particularly important to the
> magnetic flux. For instance, in powdered iron cores, there
> are thousands of such "poles", a pair on each iron particle
> in the mix, around the core. In reality, there are no
> poles, just loops of flux passing through different materials.
>
>> People think that the energy comes from
>> the rate of change (di/dt). but how does the energy
>> couple in the windings and where
>> does it come from within the magnetic field.
>> Most do not understand what a coil can be made to do
>> if pumped with sharp gradients.
>
> While this might be true for most people, I doubt it is true
> for most engineers, who deal with such things, routinely.
>
> I'm curious how you got to be an expert on what and how
> engineers think.
>
>> For one thing the coil becomes a quadrupole field,
>> (Gravity Wave Converter at 90 degrees).
>> the reason for no closed loop around the coil.
>> Then we must combine the true magnetic field
>> with the north pole's around the wheel.
>> However when using all north poles we have setup
>> a set of Scalars around that wheel also,
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>> These Scalars are just vectors
>> but not uniform in level
>> The difference between these scalars Q1, Q2,Q3,Q4,Q5,Q6.
>> sets up a bias voltage in the machine
>> that subtracts from the generated output.

>> The reason you see very little current
>> on the output of the machine.
>> The effect is that these Scalar Vectors
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>> The lattice arrangement in the battery
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>> As long as the Scalar component does not couple
>> in the machine to form power
>> Lenz's law does not apply,
>> since we are not perfect in what we do
>> a little leakage is possible in drag on the machine.
>> The trigger can pump the Bloch wall,
>> by doing this we build an energy pump.
>> Space around the coil or the vacuum
>> (Empty nothing) is like an electrical gas
>> but the Scalars never couple in it,
>> so you say we can't find anything.
>> By taking the the Bloch wall where the two domains
>> come together and pumping that
>> we open a window for Zero Point energy,
>> very small in this machine but workable
>> for this group. The energy always enters
>> through this wall at right angles,
>> the energy then couples in the windings of that coil.
>> Producing what everybody terms as Back EMF,
>> how wrong as Back EMF is never more
>> then the source voltage under any condition.
>> However the energy that does couple
>> is at the exact level of potential
>> of the electrical gas that surrounds you.
>> Change the impedance of the coil
>> you change the coupling effect.
>> Now you have my answers, this is as far as I will go.
>> Go sit and ponder it, you won't find it in a textbook.
>> The next step would be to take a quantum mechanics class.
>> I had to make this machine simple so anybody
>> could build it. As I said you already have
>> a free energy machine in front of you,
>> that little magnet, once charged
>> it's forever unless you kill it
>> cause a variance in the bloch wall and you have all
>> the energy you want without movement.
>> But you want to continue to move magnets across
>> coils the hard way to get energy, be my guest.
>> John B

>
> That was amazing.
>
> However, if anyone in the group would like to know what a
> Bloch wall is (as opposed to what Tom Bearden says it means
> in his own private language), here is a nice, simple
> explanation with pictures:
>
> http://cm.physics.tamu.edu/seminars/K_Romanov_09_19_07.pdf
>
> And, if you haven't guessed, it has exactly nothing to do
> with the mid point between the two poles of a magnet or the
> middle of a core in a coil.
>
> --
> Regards,
>
> John Popelish

Fri Mar 7, 2008 5:10 pm

Re: The Coil

I'm sorry everybody I have been a Bad Boy I will go now and take my punishment after-all

I just gave the workings of the machine and why I did it that way. But I assure you John P it

was not an insult to you or anybody.

I do not close down the fields as I want the quadrupole field.

You can find what I have said in the text on Tom Bearden's pages.

John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoo.com, "John" <john_bedini@...> wrote:

>
>
> You have complained about being insulted, here, but the
> dismissive generalizations you make about engineers in this
> post might be pretty insulting to the many engineers reading
> this.
>
> No John P it's not an insult to anybody. You wanted my answer and I gave it.
> No disrespect.

> John
>
>
> Miki,
> What I'm saying is, if you understand the little magnet and how to manipulate
the bloch
> wall why would you need to rotate it in a generator, as you could lay a wire
by it pole
> piece and you would have power. (Sweet)
> John

Fri Mar 7, 2008 9:02 pm

Re: The Coil

Miki,

I really mean no disrespect to anybody, but others in the past have said I have no Theory, well I do as to how my machine works. But you will not find it in the text except in broken pieces, This is the way I view the machine from 30 years worth of experiments in this field. I just do not build anything until I fully understand what is going on. I have many discussions with different people. Yes sometimes I say something off the wall, but so do others. I work more in the quantum end in this field. I have answered all the questions about MY machine or at least tried too. That machine I posted in the video is not equivalent to John P charger as those batteries are 220Amp Hr batteries and would burn up the little batteries we play with. It's input is low because the machine is in resonance, the rotor is 8 inches in diameter 18 inches long and it has a weight of 22 pounds the RPM of the machine 2250 so yes it is moving. I have never goofed around with what I have learned and imparted to this group. Your right the dialog is important, sorry for the misunderstanding. The group needs to think about what I said as it is the Key to negative energy. I have worked with the best like Sweet with the VTA so I know what is hidden to the normal EE, no disrespect intended. If you can not find any proof in what I'm saying then you have not been in this field long enough or done the experiments, I can't help those that will not help themselves. Just do simple experiments like pushing two north poles together, find out if John B is right about the beam that is emitted where you have pushed them together, don't just say it can't work if you have never done it. I do not say anything on this group I have not done. I also give the diagram first to see how many can make it, or will make it. I think I have give the best of my

years to this field, and I want go have fun now with my family and friends. I just have no time for all these word fights, you have the analogy as I said I would do.

John B

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "miki02131" <miki02131@...> wrote:

>

> John,

>

> Thanks for explaining. I understand what you were trying to say. You

> were making a conditional statement. I also believe you were not

> insulting any engineer. Written communication can often subject to

> misinterpretation and misunderstanding. That's why we need to keep

the

> dialog open.

>

> Thanks,

>

> Miki.

Fri Mar 7, 2008 9:24 pm

Re: The Coil

Here is a good link to find out wat is wrong in the EE Model

<http://www.cheniere.org/techpapers/index.html>

Read the Errors and Omissions in the CEM/EE Model

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "John" <john_bedini@...> wrote:

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the
> analogy as I said I would do.
> John B

Sat Mar 8, 2008 10:06 am

Re: MJL4281A - "the rough boy"

Clive build that circuit that John P posted change the transformer arrangement, get rid of the protection circuits. make the transformer open loop. I will give you a circuit to play with. I have stated what field I'm looking for, under no conditions change it. All this chip stuff will just end up in failure as the Radiant will kill it. You know me Clive I won't tell you to do anything unless it works. I have designed the SG transformer that way because I do not want the machine to go over 3000 RPM's. As I said I will give you the correct circuit and show how to modify the Mj15024 transistor to build a small compact charger the size of that transistor, I will do this if I have an agreement with you and DMR. You are correct The Sg has much higher voltage, it's not about current here, it's about potential and allowing the gate to open and close. I have give the analogy and why I want it that way, If it is unexcitable to john or mike or anybody else then I can not help, and no longer need to be here. I have other groups that follow my directions and everything works just fine. My multi-coil is done for a very good reason, study tesla's pancake coils and his patent.
John

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "Clive" <clive.sinclairc5@...> wrote:

>

>

>

> --- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "John Popelish" <jpopelish@> wrote:

> >

> > "Clive" clive.sinclairc5@ wrote:

> > >

> > > Mike, Stevan

> > >

> > > IMO using a neon is the equivalent of playing russian roulette

> > > with the transistor, it's hit or miss whether disaster will strike!

> > > I've tried a number of methods and have settled on a string

> > > of transient voltage suppressor (TVS) diodes

> > > with a combined strike voltage rating to suit

> > > the transistor being used. In the case of the MJL21194,

> > > I use 5 x 47V diodes which is just under the max voltage rating

> > > for this device. In addition, I use a small resettable

> > > thermal fuse which I seat between the diodes

> > > and wire this into the transistor base circuit.

> > > This way as soon as the diodes start to conduct

> > > and get hot the fuse trips and shuts down the energiser.

> > > I've tested this by over-volting on many occasions

> > > and have never destroyed a transistor.

> >

> > Clive,

> >

> > If you have the time, I hope you will document this approach in the

> > files or photo section, with a schematic with part numbers and a close

> > up photo of the thermal fuse arrangement. This feature would be

> > especially helpful for people who are building much higher power

> > versions of the SG and risk burning up several expensive transistors

> > with a single accident.

> >

> > --

> > Regards,

> >

> > John Popelish

>

> John

>
> Yes, I will do that.
>
> Would you like me to return your charger in the post, or shall I
hang
> onto it for a while until we can find someone who could do a
meaningful
> comparison test with a proven Bedini SG rotor energiser? I'll be
happy
> to forward it on to that person.
>
> There is one problem that I can envisage with a rugged test regime
and
> that is induced voltage. I generate a high voltage with my energiser
> when I connect the output to a Bedini cap pulser which as you know
is
> often used with the SG. I have tried this with your charger and the
> protection circuit fires and closes down the charger. This will also
> happen if an SCR switch is used in the SG output line to raise
potential
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>
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>
> Clive

Re: Magnetic contraction / Black sand

Radiant energy is the energy of electromagnetic waves. Radiant energy exists in a range of wavelengths that extends from Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) to gamma rays. The term is most commonly used in the fields of radiometry, solar energy, heating and lighting, but is

also used less frequently in other fields (such as telecommunications). The quantity of radiant energy may be calculated by integrating radiant flux (or power) with respect to time and, like all forms of energy, its SI unit is the joule. In applications involving transmission of power from one location to another, "radiant energy" is sometimes used to refer to the electromagnetic waves themselves, rather than their energy (a property of the waves).

Radiant energy is one of the energy sources that can be used to power an open system.

Such an open system can be man-made (such as a solar energy collector), or natural, such as the Earth's atmosphere. In geophysics, transparent greenhouse gases trap the sun's radiant energy (at certain wavelengths), allowing it to penetrate deep into the atmosphere or all the way to the Earth's surface, where they are re-emitted as longer wavelength radiation (chiefly infrared radiation). Radiant energy is produced in the sun as a result of nuclear fusion.

Radiant energy, as well as convective and conductive energy, is used for heating homes. It can be generated electrically by infrared lamps, or can be absorbed from sunlight and used to heat water. Since radiant energy is really just electromagnetic radiation under another name, it is the basis of a wide range of communication technologies using radiofrequency and microwave radiation.

One of the earliest wireless telephones to be based on radiant energy was invented by Nikola Tesla. The device used transmitters and receivers whose resonances were tuned to the same frequency, allowing communication between them. In 1916, he recounted (see Anderson's book, below) an experiment he had done in 1896. He recalled that "Whenever I received the effects of a transmitter, one of the simplest ways [to detect the wireless transmissions] was to apply a magnetic field to currents generated in a conductor, and

when I did so, the low frequency gave audible notes."
The United States Patent Offices has a classification of radiant energy for patent applications (Class 250, a residual class for methods and apparatus involving radiant energy). This class provides for all methods and apparatus for using, generating, controlling or detecting radiant energy, combinations including such methods or apparatus, subcombinations of same and accessories therefore not classifiable elsewhere by the patent office.

jb

Re: JB on Aluminum Rotor

Miki,
Rather than get into a big discussion over what material is better for the rotor at this point, I want to point out a few things. I will answer your question below.

First I want to make something very clear, I'm not here to debate my work with people on this group. As I said in the beginning this is a simple machine to just prove that you can have a machine that supplies mechanical energy to do something with no matter how small that is. It's the first machine that runs does the work and charges a battery, it recovers all the waste energy in the circuit and supplies it to a secondary battery, don't you wish you had a toy like that, because it is toy sized, but toys make "big machines".
You can alter it to charge capacitors if you wish.

You can screw it all up with any circuits you try and improve it with, hopefully it will work the way you want it too, just like a textbook motor, no recovery.
If your circuit is working correctly no transistors get hot and coils do not melt.

A multi coil machine must be balanced, that means all the currents in every device.

base resistors, transistor beta, coils, why the twisted coils, to keep the capacitance and inductance the same. if the transistors are not the same heat on all, something is very wrong in the way the base circuit is working, also this could mean a bad transistor in the bunch. Fet's, do not work well here, wrong capacitance to hard to drive without a driver circuit. Opto circuits work fine, hall works fine but it is a waste of current when trying to get $COP > 1$.

Why such low current on the input , so you get more radiant voltage potential. Voltage first, current last = time in switching, long switch time more current no $COP > 1$. Current builds up no radiant voltage.

I also said the high voltage is part of the surrounding 3D spacial field, you do not half to agree with me on this as you must see it the way the text states it di/dt , rate of change in the coil. What you forget is $Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4+Q5+Q6 >$ is additive and subtractive with the magnetic fields during the rate of change while the rotor is rotating in the spacial field.

Instead what I get is complaints for trying and suitable insults with those that just do not understand what this means as an application. I made the machine so anybody could build it with junk, very little cost to prove a point.

Yes it is possible to get $COP > 1$ with it.

I found the welding rod to work the best overall which you could get very easy anywhere,
point 1.
I used ferrite # 8 magnets you could get anywhere. point 2.
I used a normal solder roll for the core. point 3.
I just took normal wire to make the windings nothing special. point 4.
I used anything to make the Rotor as it did not make any difference as I was just looking for a "trigger signal", point 5
You could figure an exact coil and it would not be any better.
Miki you can use anything for that rotor, it's the trigger that is important.

It's not a "Riddle" when you understand the machine.
JB

Re: SCR Radiant Charger

Jerid,

You did great, the waveforms are correct. for the Iron core it's working fine, air core is next 2.5 k to 25 Khz. Measure the radiant current and wave form by using a coil to pass the discharge wire through. be very careful if you get it up in power as it is close to your nerve impulses. The stair step looks just like Beardens analogy. Great work keep going. that waveform can do wonders not fully explored yet. That is Tesla's time wave that he talked about. Great scope shots. Thanks for posting this. you can bias the core with a weak magnet, power will increase in only one direction try it you will see. you can control the Bloch wall of the coil.additive energy sucked from the magnet.

JB

--- In Bedini_SG@yahoogroups.com, "jerid_I" <jerid@...> wrote:

>

> Hi,

>

> I have made my first solid state charger, using the schematic from
> page 46 of the FEG book.

>

> Pictures:

>

> [http://tech.ph.groups.yahoo.com/group/Bedini_SG/photos/browse/c2f2?](http://tech.ph.groups.yahoo.com/group/Bedini_SG/photos/browse/c2f2?c=)

c=

>

> I have been able to resurect 2 old deep cycle batteries so far that

> where beaten up pretty bad in a solar system (bulging, high
impedance

> etc.) I used a microchip to turn on the optocoupler instead of the

> 555 chip because I thought I might be able to get better
performance

> by using a higher duty cycle than the 50/50 from a 555. I have not

> found a setting yet that works better than 50/50. Here are the
specs:

- >
 - > Tri-filar wound
 - > 450 turns Awg #23 copper magnet wire
 - > 3/4" R60 welding rod core
 - > 913hz oscillations on cap
 - > cap dump every 200ms
 - > peak voltage on cap 270v
 - >
 - > In the book (pg 109) it says the oscillator should be at 25Khz.
- Mine
- > doesn't get anywhere near that, only 914hz. I wonder if anyone else
 - > has had one run that fast.
 - >
 - >
 - > -Jerid
-