

Steven Mark's

Torrodial Power Unit



v 1.0 / 2007

Everyone tells us that the earth's magnetic field is measured as being too insignificant to generate any useable power, that is not so.

It has been a very long road from beginning to end.

It took several years of experimentation to discover what frequencies and most importantly how to make small integrated circuits work to perform the control functions necessary to make the demonstrations you see on the video tapes available today.

So in many ways we have early RCA color TV engineers to thank for my discovery of the power generator.

I am sure they are all dead now but they did contribute.

Perhaps a story which had impact on me at that time was told to me by my boss way back in 1970 I believe it was.

He told me that around 1965 or 66 there was an explosion in an apartment in Chicago.

The authorities had concluded that for some unknown reason, a General Electric color television receiver had been the source of an explosion that killed a young black child in the apartment.

My boss went on to relate that he was involved in the investigation because he was in Chicago at the time and he was invaluabley experienced with television circuits and etc.

He told us that what they found was, the TV had exploded with some quick furry.

The explosion did in fact kill the poor child who was sitting directly in front but spared his mother who was some distance away in the kitchen.

The explosion was strange because of the absence of expected chemicals necessary to create the explosion.

It appeared that the TV was the exact center of the explosion, however no one could find a reason for the explosion occurring.

Also consider that there is not really much inside a TV to explode with enough force to kill people and destroy the living room a large apartment.

Yes a CRT can explode and kill someone, however this was not the kind of explosion we are talking about.

The most interesting part of the story is that according to our boss, metallic objects especially those containing large amounts of iron were dramatically displaced.

He mentioned that some nails were actually removed from the walls and pulled toward the TV set.

When they found them they were bent and shaped like cork screws!

Everything in the room appeared to have moved or was moving toward the TV as it exploded, or imploded as the case may be.

The child was apparently killed by way of these metallic objects traveling through his body on their way toward the center of the TV set.

As far as my boss knew, there was never a good explanation for the occurrence.

We found out that this was not the only unexplained explosion of TV sets worldwide.

However, the fact that all the sets exploded while in operation may bear some light.

Also most of the TV sets were made by the GE company or were TV sets made using GE circuits and of similar design.

However, this man who had been my mentor for so many years had his own theory which he never told anyone as far as i know, except me.

His theory was that the TV while in operation, somehow managed to become a receiver of more then just television waves and so for a millisecond in time became a receiver and the discharger of a huge amount of electrical and magnetic energy.

This discharge of magnetic energy is vary similar to the discharge of magnetic energy during an atomic explosion. . .

Now that is something I have thought about a great deal.

My employer's words had great impact on me.

Not that they meant anything really, but I kept thinking about the possibility of many frequencies combining at one moment in time to produce an entirely different effect then intended by the designers.

And so it goes.

Some of the reasons why I thought about things the way I did and perhaps why I set out to think along the lines I did when I discovered the power generator technology.

Or more appropriately, the power converter technology, because that is actually what it does you know.

I would like to carefully give the idea of the operating characteristics of my devices.

Listen to what I say here.....

I am going to state just characteristics.

I don't want people to get over excited and start arguing again too much.

My units behave exactly like common radios in one way.

With a radio you have many different stations broadcasting at different frequencies.

Yes I know about the difference between Frequency Modulation and Amplitude Modulation, etc.

That is not relevant for our conversation here.

You tune your radio to the station you desire and the closer you tune to the ideal frequency the stronger the amplification of the signal will be and the better the radio will collect and amplify the signals for their entertainment value.

If the radio signal is too strong the radio receiver might be overloaded and distortion or other bad effects will take place. By tuning slightly off frequency we can weaken the signal the radio is receiving and amplify and produce the sound for entertainment purposes.

However, the music will not be of high quality.

The music will be lacking in response and timbre, etc.

OK let us compare this story of the common radio.

Think of the power unit as a device similar to a radio receiver.

No I do not want to hear feed back informing me that I am trying to convince the world my unit works on radio waves!!!

But it behaves very much like a simple radio receiver except for the fact that radio waves need to be amplified before they can be of any use to us.

My units behave as though they are variable tuning devices, and we are tuning them to a frequency just like a radio.

The closer you get to the center frequency the more power you permit the collector to dissipate into a load.

The important difference here is that in the case of the radio, you tune into the frequency and amplify it for use.

In the case of my power unit, you create several frequencies within a space of the collector coil's circumference.

The frequencies are directly related to the circumference of the collector coil.

You can begin to collect the current and dissipate it with no need for amplification because the signal source also becomes the feed for the power source and has the natural tendency to run with gain.

It is important that you note that you can never tune too closely to the exact frequencies of power conversion because the power received by the collector will instantly destroy it.

We instead must deliberately tune off the frequencies of conversion in order to make the thing properly work.

Remember that it is like a furnace which feeds itself.

The hotter it gets the more fuel it gives itself to burn.

That is why the control units are so very important.

Without the control unit constantly monitoring the frequencies of operation and making the necessary changes to keep the whole thing off exact conversion frequency, then the unit would very quickly destroy it's self.

By the way, have you seen the video of the compass turning violently in the center of the unit while in operation?

Notice that when I first turn the unit on that the compass starts to spin very slowly.

It speeds up faster and faster until it just stops.

When it stops the unit is always operating at about it's design maximum.

We never found out why any of this occurred.

It tended to reinforce what I observed as the turbine effect.

When the unit is shut off the compass starts to revolve again and slowly comes to a rest.

By the way, the fire discharge everyone sees in the video is after the output of the device is switched through a large high value resistor!

I hope that will wake up a few of you to the danger potentials.

Stefan is quite correct about the amount of power necessary to pull the nails out of the walls during the GE color television explosion in Chicago.

Actually Dr. Schinzinger told me that it would have required much more power than that.

We theorized that the TV set must have become for a split second, a power unit very similar in operation to one of my own making.

Except for the fact that it wouldn't have been designed to collect and convert the available power in a useful way.

Instead, the TV just stumbled for one millisecond on the correct combination of frequencies necessary to cause the phenomenon of magnetic collection.

But unfortunately the TV set had no way to control the function and began to absorb and discharge both the electric and magnetic factors caused by the influence of the strong field.

It was during this discussion with Dr. Schinzinger that he pointed out that during an atomic explosion aside from the gigantic blast wave and heat produced there is also an extremely large magnetic force which is so strong that it travels way out into space during the explosion.

The magnetic wave is so strong that it will completely destroy any unprotected electronic circuits of solid state design.

That is why solid state radios will be useless after a nuclear attack on your country.

Let us ponder where the huge magnetic field comes from when you explode an atomic bomb.

Is it just created? Is it converted? Is it part of the earth somehow?

Is it just a by product of the fabric of time and space being ripped into pieces in a fragment of a second?

I am curious as to where this unbelievably huge magnetic force comes from during an atomic explosion... It is something else to think about.

Perhaps in connection with my power technology. Dr. Schinzinger said that it is explained as being the result of the splitting of the atom.

However, that is a very short explanation and not really a satisfactory explanation of what generates the force.

He agreed with me and said it would also mean that in reality we know very little about magnetic fields and magnetic property.

The multiple frequencies traveling around the coils are of too high a frequency to provide for any motive effort.

They are only a means to achieve an end.

The multiple frequencies begin to feed themselves and the multiple kicks become a combined big kick.

I call it resonating.

That is why if you notice in the video tapes that it takes just a few seconds for the coil to begin to function at maximum effort.

You see, one little kick amounts to nothing.

However imagine if you had hundreds of thousands of little kicks combining into one big current kick . .

I originally got the idea from electron circuits which use vacuum rectifiers like the 5U4 GB or 5AR4 etc.

The plate has a high voltage potential with lots of useable power available.

You can't get to it or use it for anything without applying a heating voltage to the cathode or what is the cathode potential of the tube.

So, you put in a small voltage of 5 volts AC 60 Hz which heats up the cathode and welcomes the electron stream from the plate.

Or actually the other way around, but not important for this example of my thoughts.

Now the high voltage power goes through the cathode and travels through the coils of the 5 volt transformer along with the 5 volt AC.

If the plate voltage is not rectified then it is AC with a potential 60 Hz frequency.

That combines with the 5 volt 60 Hz in the coil of the htr transformer and generally amounts to nothing. In fact the power of the 5 volt transformer amounts to nothing.

It is an insignificant power supply except when the two transformers get slightly out of phase with each other, or when they are connected in reverse of one another.

Then you can measure all kinds of things going on.

You can generate all kinds of hash and multiple frequencies, and I do mean all kinds.

What I measured during this process was very interesting.

All these frequencies occasionally met at the same time with a much larger kick at the output.

Anyway, I have taken a high voltage power supply as follows:

500 v-0-500 v 300 mV plate transformer run it through a full wave silicon circuit then run it through a 5U4 electron tube rectifier.

Now you know that the 5U4 requires 5 volts AC at 3 amps for its heater to gather the electrons and complete the circuit.

Well, I measured the output from the tube and the result is 500 volts DC at 250 mV.

The loss is due to the high impedance of the tube and its limited ability to dissipate more than 250 mA..

The point I wish to make here is that also along with the 500 volt DC is, yes, you guessed it, the 5 volts three amp AC current!

They are both completely independent of each other except for some very interesting things I will mention to you some other time..

First of all, obviously you can have several different output components in the power output signal.

You can have DC and AC together without any problem.

I was working at a laboratory at the time with much more sophisticated equipment than is available to even most manufacturing companies.

I was able to analyse everything coming out of this simple two transformer AC high voltage circuit.

In most power supplies there is lots of hash coming out and designers use a .05 or so to short out as much as possible before it gets to the smoothing capacitors.

This hash comes from the mains supply and especially from the transformers themselves.

Then the smoothing capacitors take out the rest of the multiple frequency hash along with the gigantic 60 Hz ac left in the B+.

I became interested in the interaction between the two AC transformers.

The interaction can be very revealing, trust me.

Also, there is another interesting analogy.

We seem to overlook so many things in our society.

They are right in our faces but we just look around them without interest at all.

When I began to study the effects of multiple frequencies combined together I found out that when you deliberately strive to create the worst case scenario of frequencies you start to get some very measurable kicks.

In themselves they are not much.

But if you make enough of them fast sendoff, you get a collectible power spike that is more than the power available to begin with.

The destructive heating caused by the eddy currents become the problem we face when we make a really large powerful coil.

Now you understand more about the heating problem and why using a fan does not work.

You could describe the useable current output of my coil as DC but with some hash in it.

It really doesn't have any convertible AC component which could provide a mechanical motive force as you suggested.

"In one of the RCA engineering manuals I read that it has been measured in a wire that there exists a slight increase in current when first electrons are caused to flow in it.

This was explained because the earth's magnetic field exerted some influence on the wire and the electron flow inside it.

Or rather the electrons on the surface of the wire.

Even today you can find examples of discussion of this fact even in non scientific journals.

If you look in Morgan Jones book, Valve Amplifiers, 3rd edition, on page 262 he says, The inrush of current through the filament interacts with the earth's magnetic field to produce a small kick.

SMALL KICK.

Those words mean a great deal.

It PROVES that there is an interaction between the magnetic field of the earth and simple electrons running through wires.

It may be a small influence but it is actual OVER UNITY.

I have spent several years of my life thinking about that."

Now about the DC output with AC signal.

There is a book about Nicola Tesla "The Man who Had lightning in his hand".

I suggest that you find a copy of that book and read it.

In that book it is related that Tesla states that you can have all kinds of electrons flowing through a wire traveling in different directions relating only to their potential power source.

He even said that you could have different electron flows through a single wire completely separate from each other.

I tried it and he is right!

On to another point.

HE said that one day in his laboratory he was noticing that there were some reactions on his magnetometer for no reason he could understand.

The next day he had many magnetometers brought into his laboratory and he began additional research.

He found that the measurement of the earth's magnetic field was fairly straightforward.

You have a device, which measures a very small magnetic force which comes from the generation of magnetic waves as the big iron ball we call the earth rotates.

If you look at a scientific display of the earth you see that it resembles a big power generator.

It has poles, a magnetic field, rotation, everything.

Now I am you know that anytime you have a magnetic field moving past a wire you have electron flow in that wire or more precisely on the surface.

So the earth is generating the most unbelievably huge amount of power all the time and we can't tap into it?!

I don't believe it! Neither did Nicola Tesla.

He found a way to tap into the earth's power potential and he demonstrated it often.

Did you know that every single one of his patents was purchased by Edison and Westinghouse?

He had a very large amount of patents and they purchased all of them but only utilized one for transmitting electric power via 60 cycle AC and step down transformers, which became the standard of power transmission throughout the earth to this day.

Anyway, back to his research in the laboratory.

He noticed that most of the time the magnetometers stayed relatively sedate and around the same level. They would fluctuate just slightly.

However one day he noticed that the meters jumped quite unpredictably.

It attracted his attention and he began to find that the meters were reacting to a thunderstorm many hundreds of miles away.

Interesting isn't it?

Then he continued his experiments and found that as a thunderstorm moved closer the magnetometers would register larger and larger fluctuations until they were off the scale and useless.

He was fascinated and consumed by this.

He acquired better magnetometers and his research found that you could tune the magnetometers to certain specific frequencies and tap directly into large magnetic waves.

When I say large, I am referring to huge.

That was useable power.

However, you had to find a circuit potential in order for the electrons to flow.

That was the difficulty which he overcame to produce his famous demonstrations of power from nowhere.

Please let me make another point.

Let us say that you have a magnetic field perhaps it is only a small permanent magnet.

Now, you have a single copper wire twelve inches long.

If you move the magnet across the surface of the wire from left to right at a certain speed you create an electron flow which is DC and it has a power potential based on how strong the field is and how fast the magnet if moved.

So, if you increase the size of the magnet or the speed it moves you create a larger flow of electrons, larger as in higher voltage or more current.

Let me give you something to think about..

If you had a short wire and you moved a magnet across it you would always have limited potential because the length of wire was so short.

OK now what if we increase the length of the wire to many miles in length even with a very weak magnetic field moving across the wire you still have a much greater potential flow of power available.

If we put it into a perspective of power per inch it may be easier to understand.

If you have a small magnetic field moving across a wire twelve inches long it can generate an electron flow equal to lets say one millivolt per inch.

If you move the magnet twelve inches at the same speed you get 12 millivolts as you transgress the twelve inches of wire.

Understand that I am trying to convey a principal that you can understand for use in the future.

So, you have a wire twelve inches long and you can make 12 millivolts moving a magnet across it.

If you have a wire 1000 feet long and you move the same small magnetic field across the length of it you can create much more voltage potential perhaps 12,000 millivolts lets say.

So, you have managed to generate a significant amount of electric power with a weak magnetic force.

OK, how does this help us? where am I going with this?

Suppose you have 1,000 pieces of wire twelve inches long and you run the same weak magnetic field over them all at the same time..... you get the same flow of electrons.

If the wires are run in series then you will get the 12,000 millivolts etc.

If you connect the wires in parallel you will get higher current but lower voltage.

However, the power potential is the same whether you run the wires in series or parallel.

If you know how to find the circuit potential, you tune into the frequency and you have enough short pieces of wire you can convert as much power as you wish in a given space.

you would be fascinated with the amount of renewable energy you can extract from a permanent magnet!

why does everybody assume that magnetic fields are so single dimensional?

Things are more complex then what I have told you but I am just trying to give you an idea of how the technology works.

How it IS POSSIBLE to use what appears to be a weak magnetic force to generate large useable amounts of power.

By the way, when I met with Dr. Schinzinger many years ago we discussed a point you may find invaluable in your thought processes.

Did you know, that it is a scientific impossibility to play a vinyl record with a diamond needle?

Well it is.

Science tells us that if you were to use a diamond, the hardest natural substance to play the soft grooves of a vinyl record you would destroy the record with just one playing, but, as you know that is not the case.

They have made millions and millions of vinyl records and people used millions of turntables equipped with diamond needles to play them repeatedly over and over again.

How could something that could not possible survive one playing continually be played over and over again?

Science can not explain this.

I say that if you run a diamond across a plate of glass you will invariably make a serious scratch in it with very little force, but if you play a vinyl record there is no damage or at least very little discernable wear.

Something to think about, isn't it?

The reason the diamond needle phenomenon exists today is because of ignorance.

You see when they started making grooved records back in the beginning of this last century they were using cactus needles to play the records.

The cactus needles would wear down and need to be sharpened.

So enterprising young men came up with steel needles.

Unfortunately, they too would wear down and need to be sharpened.

Eventually these enterprising men continued to use harder and harder materials eventually arriving at diamond to make their playing needles -- about the hardest thing they could come up with.

They didn't know that according to science only one playing of the shellac disk would destroy it.

They didn't know so they just kept on making and selling diamond needles for not only shellac disks but the new soft vinyl ones as well..

Trial and error is the best way to make new discoveries.

If we rely completely on what we are told by scientists and engineers we will never make any relevant discoveries because we are told not to try, that they are impossible.

On to another point.

Please keep in mind that these things are dangerous.

Very dangerous.

We are talking about several hundred volts at a potential of an amp or more.

The average experimenter can not deal with anything like that.

I do not want the average person actually coming across one of the correct frequency components and using both hands to measure the field frequency not realizing there is five hundred volts and zap, their heart is stopped.

I tell you this from my experience.

Personal experience involving others.

The reason I will talk to you is because I feel certain that you have enough experience with high voltage and that you are not fool hearty enough to just barge right in without thinking about everything first.

Also I can tell that you have the ability and mechanical reasoning to understand the significance of the concepts I convey.

If someone is not familiar with high voltage vacuum tube rectifier circuits, than he or she should not under any circumstances attempt to duplicate any of my experiments.

If something as elementary as an ETR circuit is not understood by the experimenter and if the experimenter has never had any experience with high voltages, especially voltages that can easily kill you, then he should get out and not attempt to recreate anything like my technology.

During my experiments and even during my demonstrations, several people were badly hurt.

Perhaps you read the report by a gentleman who was told NOT to touch the two leads coming out of the small coil because the same voltage was there as would be at the 120 volt mains wall socket.

At some point he decided the only way for him to know for sure that my demonstration was real was to touch the two leads leading directly out of the small coil.

He was badly burned and needed medical attention.

However he became an instant believer.

The very FIRST example I gave you was that;

It is common scientific knowledge that if you have a piece of wire and first run electricity through it you will have a small kick when first energized.

The kick is universally attributed to the earth's magnetic field.

OK the point is; YOU CAN GET SOME ENERGY OUT OF THE EARTH!

Next point; YOU CAN DO SOMETHING VERY SIMPLE WITH A WIRE TO SHOW THIS.

Next point; YOU CAN SEE THAT YOU CAN GET MORE OUT OF A PIECE OF WIRE THEN YOU PUT IN TO IT.

WE are not talking about a coil or a transformer or anything developing a primary to secondary flux.

We are just talking about a straight piece of wire, some electrons and a method of measuring what comes out of it.

Some people just sit back and say, well that isn't very much power, we want to make much more.

In order to run you must walk first.

I told you that the simplest form of over unity is a piece of wire and a voltage source.

Anyone can actually connect it and measure.

See for yourself the kick. NO coil no xmrs, just a kick.

That should tell you learned gentleman that there exists a form of energy convertible and useable which is directly related to a simple piece of wire and instantaneous electron flow..

You know it is common knowledge in the electron tube world that aside from the fact that a cold filament conducts more electricity then when hot, one of the things that destroys the filament in electron tubes for that matter is this kick when you first turn on the juice.

The kick is there wether the filament is hot or cold.

The kick helps destroy the filament and cathodes integrity.

So everyone knows about the kick and accepts that it somehow comes from the earth's magnetic field.

So do something with this information!

Not even Edison explained what this means!

In his memoirs he said that it was a fact that we all had to contend with, but that he did not understand why it happened.

If you call yourself experimenters then start to experiment.

I had only this to go on when I started and little by little I figured out how to make many several thousands of kicks per second. . . AND YOU KNOW WHAT, IT ISN'T DIFICULT AT ALL.

Lets talk about the 'kick.'

When the old Edison DC generators were turned on, back in the day, they released this 'kick' and killed many workers in the process.

A man by the name of Tesla had seen this.

He wondered how and why this 'kick' would occur.

So he experimented with wire and disruptive discharges from capacitors.

It was found by him that this kick could be made so powerful that it could explode wires instantly.

This kick came out of the wires perpendicularly.

He discharged capacitors into stout wire and through a spark gap.

The key to the kick's strength and appearance was in how fast Tesla discharged the capacitors into the spark gap AND how fast Tesla STOPPED the flow of current AT the spark gap.

Tesla used all types of devices to stop this flow of current, magnets, a flame, counter-rotating engines.

His goals were to get the time in which the discharge is STOPPED to be much quicker.

As Tesla did this he found that the perpendicular radiations, the ones from the wires, caused electrical effects to appear in wires and other copper/metal materials near the STOPPED current/discharge.

These electrical effects could be made to create electrons on other wires and copper around his STOPPED current/discharge wire.

On to another point.

There is an inertia.

With the right combination of frequencies, you can actually create a revolving field with inertia!

That is what I have referred to as , The inertia effect.

There is a genuine gyroscopic effect when the units are on.

Everybody has noticed that when held and in operation, the units have a definite vibration and have a gyroscopic effect.

They seem to resist being moved through the air.

When placed on a smooth surface it is very pronounced.

Some of you should think about that.

Rotation of field. . .

How many people think about that.

If you could have a field that you could think of as a big ball.

And you could rotate it in two directions what would the ramifications be?

Listen, you need to make three coils or so one on top of the other.

But the important thing is to wrap the control coils perpendicularly around the collector coils.

There need to be three of them all the way around.

Start them up one at a time each.

First frequency then second harmonic component into the second, then the third.

When you eventually strike the cord look out.

you will know what has happened at that point.

In the mean time you can measure a slight output even if you do not strike the exact cord.

Larger collectors have a much greater ability to collect and dissipate more energy than the smaller ones. However, if they turn into a bomb it will not make much difference...

There is no such thing as a small lightning strike.

Perhaps a smaller one is safer because the only thing that will stop a red collector is the disintegration of the matter acting as a receiver. IE. the wires all burn up.

We built many, many units with various combinations of collectors during our experimental days.

My colleagues and I have a recollection of about three hundred being crushed up because they were not the best designs.

Most of the most successful units we made had control wiring run or wrapped vertically over the horizontal collector wires.

You can see them in the units in some of the videos under black plastic covering.

They were run perpendicular to the travel of the collector wires.

They were run in multiple segments.

each segment could be fed a different frequency individually and or from a collector section to help perpetuate the oscillation and control.

The control frequencies are important in order to make power from the collector.

I assumed that anyone working on technology this sophisticated would have a superior

knowledge of electronics and an understanding of PURE frequency output being a Necessity to

control the reactions going on inside the collector.

By starting the oscillation you cause the current to flow in the collector which causes the magnification of the process within the collector which will ultimately produce the greater voltage and power in usable amounts during operation.

It is electron flow of a high order creating a large magnetic field.

Or vice versa.

Electron tube circuits work much more precisely than solid state units.

Especially when first experimenting.

You will be able to get some excitation with solid state units but we had to design with tubes first and then try to duplicate the functioning system with solid state circuits later.

It was difficult.

Solid state circuits are very dirty and imprecise.

Vacuum tubes have EXTREMELY FAST TRANSIT TIMES.

Solid state devices are like molasses!

They also use about a million percent of feed-back to get a clean signal output.

Vacuum tube devices are fast, accurate and only require a few db of feedback to achieve better result.

Lets just look at simple power amplifier as an example: A 100 watt solid state amplifier will consist on average with a compliment of 30 or so transistors.

lots of amplifying and control devices all based on high current low voltage.

Low voltage means SLOW.

Also, all those transistors in the amplifying stages slow down the signal process.

Now look at a basic electron tube device.

You have one stage of amplification, one stage of signal phase splitting and driving and one stage of power output, all at high voltage low current. This means FAST!

It also means that the feedback for frequency output correction is FAST also.

Now you see why I i have always said that tubes are much better for experimentation.

Solid state devices are too slow to find the three major intersecting you know whats...

I want you to start and think of the generator principles the exact same way that passing the sound barrier was accomplished.

Read how the engineers finally developed the proper wing design to accomplish super sonic speed in aircraft.

I hope it will give you a picture of what is going on inside the generator and especially the collector.

The people who say that tubes are exactly the same as transistors are very, very naive.

And now I will tell you something very important.

You remember I mentioned fast electron transit time vs molasses?

Let us examine a simple audio amplifier.

When you design an amplifier you try to isolate noise, or hash from the mains power supply from getting into the B+ and contaminating the output signal, etc.

You can measure all kinds of noise from the mains in your B+ not to mention all the noisy spikes from the solid state rectifiers giving the direct current to the power capacitors.

All of this is easily measured, or seen on a scope of most solid state audio amplifiers.

NOW design and make a good tube amplifier and you will immediately find a dramatic difference in the B+ supply measurements and what you can see on the scope.

No more spikes from the solid state rectifiers, almost no hash from the mains power coming in!

REMEMBER, all of that noise and hash in your solid state amplifier is in the output signal !

Now tell me? What do you think is happening inside the extremely sensitive torrid generator

when you use solid state devices to attempt to create the required precise control frequencies to make catalyst and produce power???

By the way, your Solid State amplifier generates so much noise that if you measure the mains wiring you can see noise from YOUR amplifier actually getting back through the transformer and into the mains input wiring!!!

understand what perfect frequency is.

Lamp cord is what I use to connect my speakers to my amplifier.

You should hear my new amplifier I have made.

I am using 6BQ7-A tubes for the input and phase inverter because they are VHF amplifier triodes designed to operate in Color TV at very high frequencies and so you can imagine how crystal clear my high frequencies are in my stereo amplifier.

Yes, I know that they are hard to find so I have found that I can use any triode designed for color TV VHF use.

That gives me many tube types to choose from.

In fact I wouldn't recommend them because they are operated on a six point three volt heater so you could use another tube designed to use a 12.6 volt heater instead.

I prefer using triodes because they generate less distortion.

Any deviation from the original signal or addition to , Harmonic and intermodulation is not good for stereo enjoyment, you know...

Stereo? I have a three channel system I listen to.

Sometimes the three channels combine together to create the most magnificent sound you could imagine.

A whole new sound stage opens up and suddenly you are transformed to someplace else.

Gosh, the reason I just hate transistors is because they are so slow and generate so much distortion!!! I think that transistors are basically useless for listening to really good high fidelity.

all those harmonics somehow get through to the music output and just ruin the music...

I am sure that you know what I am referring to.

Did you know that electron transit times in some tubes approach the speed of light?

They are mini particle accelerators.

Did you know that the best electron transit times of transistors is about like turning on a mechanical switch for a lamp?

That is probably why they use so much negative feedback in transistor amps, to keep the output signal close to what the input signal was.

But, if you need all that negative feedback to lower distortion doesn't that SLOW down the amplifier even more?

Gee, why not just build a tube amp to begin with.

Less distortion and little need for feedback overdose.

Much faster all around.

You know, it would be especially suited for high frequency reproduction. Why don't you tell all of the transistor devotees what the differences are.

I have designed some amps using MOSFET , etc.

which sound very much like tube amps.

However when I want to design a new amp I always start with tubes and when I get them perfected I move on the MOSFETS...

I made an amp and had a really difficult time with a 35K resonance.

I had so much trouble with it that I finally left the resonance there.

I last measured it at 35.705K at a really high level.

It is a good thing that I can't hear that high.

But it does prove that my output transformer is capable of going up to 245K HZ.
Which I measured.

HEY, did you know that the frequency is proportional to the speaker's circumference? it appears that the frequency should change with the circumference of the speaker.
That makes sense to you does it?
No one I have talked to realizes that yet.
I use 15" speakers myself. They are 15" from the dead center of the outside flange to the other sides flange.

You know transistors just don't do well at those high frequencies.
They try hard but they just make all sorts of harmonics all over the place.
Dirty things transistors.
MOSFETS are better you know if you wanted to make an amplifier that behaved as though it was a tube amp but in a smaller size.

Please be very careful with your experiments and WATCH out!

The Kill switch....remember the kill switch, I do not want this to scare the crap out of any body and have them telling mamma, balmig satan, god, or any body else.

Pertinent data from posts by Mannix/SM @ overunity.com

First Post from Mannix titled “A history of the TPU” By Lindsay Mannix

January 30, 2006

To begin with lets get the terminology right these are not strictly FREE ENERGY devices they are CONVERSION devices, which tune to the earths magnetic field and extract useful energy from it.

Dear Lindsay,

The problem has been that everyone with a copy of the famous demonstration tapes is claming to have something to do with the technology and is usually trying to exploit it in some way.

This only helps to create additional bad publicity for the technology and certainly works for the benefit of the oil industries.

I assure you that I invented the technology over 15 years ago and that I have never personally sought money for the technology. **The technology is not magic and is in fact uses simple electronic concepts to achieve the demonstrated results. Therein lays the rub...**

I hope to hear from you again.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

SM

January 31, 2006

Dear Lindsay,

Thank you so much for the kind words in your last letter to me. You cannot understand how good it does my heart to hear from someone who has an understanding of almost exactly the situation.

My device is compared to batteries in order to give an idea of the power available and also to show how impossible it is to assume that I may have hidden batteries inside the unit to make the power. You would be surprised how many idiots thought that batteries could be inside making all that electric power!

It is very possible to generate electric power from the earth's magnetic field. Think about the fact that in just one revolution, the Earth generates enough electric power to supply North America with all it needs for over 100 years! All we have to do is tap into that energy and all our energy wishes come true.

I found the secret when I read in some books about electron tubes. I was a TV repair man as well. Back in the days of electron tubes. The good old days I think.

In one of the RCA engineering manuals I read that it has been measured in a wire that there exists a slight increase in current when first electrons are caused to flow in it. This was explained because the earth's magnetic field exerted some influence on the wire and the electron flow inside it, or rather the electrons on the surface of the wire.

Even today you can find examples of discussion of this fact even in non scientific journals.

If you look in Morgan Jones book, Valve Amplifiers, 3rd edition, on page 262 he says, The inrush of current through the filament interacts with the earth's magnetic field to produce a small kick.

SMALL KICK. Those words mean a great deal. It PROVES that there is an interaction

between the magnetic field of the earth and simple electrons running through wires. It may be a small influence but it is actual OVER UNITY. I have spent several years of my life thinking about that.

Scientists tell us that over unity is impossible. They say that you cannot get more out of something then you put into it.

Then I think about that wire with the small kick when first turned on. . .

There in lies the secret my friend.

Sincerely,
SM

February 04, 2006

Dear Lindsay,

The inventor claims that the output of the unit is high voltage DC with a frequency component of around 5k Hz.

I have made a great study of Vacuum tube power supplies as I have told you. It is all very interesting. Please remind me to tell you why Nicola Tesla used Vacuum tubes in his most powerful demonstrations of his power conversion technologies.

Anyway, I have taken a high voltage power supply as follows:

500 v-0-500 v 300 mV plate transformer run it through a full wave silicon circuit then run it through a 5U4 electron tube rectifier. Now you know that the 5U4 requires 5 volts AC at 3 amps for its heater to gather the electrons and complete the circuit. Well, I measured the output from the tube and the result is 500 volts DC at 250 mV. The loss is due to the high impedance of the tube and its limited ability to dissipate more than 250 mA.. The point I wish to make here is that also along with the 500 volt DC is, yes, you guessed it, the 5 volts three amp AC current! (this experiment is for illustration, probably not important to experimentation related to the TPU itself)

They are both completely independent of each other except for some very interesting things I will mention to you some other time..

First of all, obviously you can have several different output components in the power output signal. You can have DC and AC together without any problem.

Now about the DC output with AC signal.

There is a book about Nicola Tesla "The Man who Had lightning in his hand". I suggest that you find a copy of that book and read it. In that book it is related that Tesla states that you can have all kinds of electrons flowing through a wire traveling in different directions relating only to their potential power source. He even said that you could have different electron flows through a single wire completely separate from each other. I tried it and he is right! (interesting but may not be related to TPU development, could just be illustrative, and advice for setting up the mindset for experimentation to follow)

On to another point.

HE said that one day in his laboratory he was noticing that there were some reactions on his magnetometer for no reason he could understand. The next day he had many magnetometers brought into his laboratory and he began additional research. He found that the measurement of the earth's magnetic field was fairly straightforward. You have a device, which measures a very small magnetic force which comes from the generation of magnetic waves as the big iron ball we call the earth rotates. If you look at a scientific display of the earth you see that it resembles a big power generator. It has poles, a magnetic field, rotation, everything.

Now you know that anytime you have a magnetic field moving past a wire you have electron flow in that wire or more precisely on the surface.

(inductions?) So the earth is generating the most unbelievably huge amount of power all the time and we can't tap into it?! I don't believe it! Neither did Nicola Tesla. He found a way to tap into the earth's power potential and he demonstrated it often.

Anyway, back to his research in the laboratory. He noticed that most of the time the magnetometers stayed relatively steady and around the same level. They would fluctuate just slightly. However one day he noticed that the meters jumped quite unpredictably. It attracted his attention and he began to find that the meters were reacting to a thunderstorm many hundreds of miles away. Interesting isn't it?

Then he continued his experiments and found that as a thunderstorm moved closer the magnetometers would register larger and larger fluctuations until they were off the scale and useless.

He was fascinated and consumed by this. He acquired better magnetometers and his research found that you could tune the magnetometers to certain specific frequencies and tap directly into large magnetic waves. When I say large, I am referring to huge. That was useable power.

However, you had to find a circuit potential in order for the electrons to flow. That was the difficulty which he overcame to produce his famous demonstrations of power from nowhere.

Please let me make another point.

Let us say that you have a magnetic field perhaps it is only a small permanent magnet. Now, you have a single copper wire twelve inches long. If you move the magnet across the surface of the wire from left to right at a certain speed you create an electron flow which is DC and it has a power potential based on how strong the field is and how fast the magnet is moved. So, if you increase the size of the magnet or the speed it moves you create a larger flow of electrons, larger as in higher voltage or more current.

Everyone tells us that the earth's magnetic field is measured as being too insignificant to generate any useable power, that is not so.

Let me give you something to think about... If you had a short wire and you moved a magnet across it you would always have limited potential because the length of wire was so short. OK now what if we increase the length of the wire to many miles in length even with a very weak magnetic field moving across the wire you still have a much greater potential flow of power available. If we put it into a perspective of power per inch it may be easier to understand.

If you have a small magnetic field moving across a wire twelve inches long it can generate an electron flow equal to let's say one millivolt per inch. If you move the magnet twelve inches at the same speed you get 12 millivolts as you transgress the twelve inches of wire.

Understand that I am trying to convey a principal that you can understand for use in the future.

So, you have a wire twelve inches long and you can make 12 millivolts moving a magnet across it. If you have a wire 1000 feet long and you move the same small magnetic field across the length of it you can create much more voltage potential perhaps 12,000 millivolts let's say.

So, you have managed to generate a significant amount of electric power with a weak magnetic force.

OK, how does this help us? Where am I going with this?

Suppose you have 1,000 pieces of wire twelve inches long and you run the same weak magnetic field over them all at the same time..... you get the same flow of electrons.

If the wires are run in series then you will get the 12,000 millivolts etc. If you connect the wires in parallel you will get higher current but lower voltage. However, the power potential is the same whether you run the wires in series or parallel.

If you know how to find the circuit potential, you tune into the frequency and you have enough short pieces of wire you can convert as much power as you wish in a given space.

Things are more complex than what I have told you but I am just trying to give you an idea of how the technology works.

How it IS POSSIBLE to use what appears to be a weak magnetic force to generate large useable amounts of power.

Sincerely,
SM

February 07, 2006

Dearest Lindsay,
I hope this letter finds you well and in good spirits. I have read you latest letter.
What Web site went down?

I am sorry that you had the experience with your associates in your workplace, but I have found that to be basic human nature, unfortunately. it is a shame really. However, your personal experience gives you an understanding of all the problems I have had to face in my life. I hope to come to meet with you one day if Paul will permit.
Thank you for the song. I can not download to the PC here, however I did load it on to a magzip and will enjoy it when I can get to a private PC.

You mention that you find the inertial effects of my technology as being interesting to you. All I can say is, MY GOD YOU HAVE NO IDEA JUST HOW INTERESTING!!! Do you remember our brief discussion about if it could provide a motive force? I am not sure if I should comment more at this time. It is not that I am apprehensive about you, it is that I am pleased with what we have managed to get away with so far without intervention by higher sources. So why tempt them too much.

I have read more of Stefan's web site postings about my technology and I can see much good coming from it all.

Some of them are almost right on.

You have not posted all of my letters to you?

Have you posted some of the engineer's reports I sent to you?

Did I send you Dr. Schinzinger first report?

Let me know your thoughts?

I would like to answer a few questions I have read on Stefan's web site..

I would like to mention Stefan and Freedom fuel and Bushwacker and Mica individually but instead I will just make statements that can be relevant to whomever as needed.

First of all:

1 There are several parts of the power unit which have patents. Remember that the power unit technology is owned by the UEC corporation and I have to be very careful about not stepping on their toes. I am not afraid of them or anything like that. It is just that they are the legitimate owners of the patents and most of the research ect. I would not like to break my trust with them.

However, I can, and will give to all of you as much information as I can. I believe that I will be able to give you enough information to begin research on your own. I just have to pass it in front of my attorney first so I do not get myself into trouble, that's all.

2 I will in time give out a basic Hardware diagram which you may find helpful.

3 No, I will not publish a schematic diagram of the control circuit. It is proprietary information owned and controlled by the UEC Corporation, so I won't go there.

4 I will tell you about my initial experiments and what Electron tube circuits I used to control the frequencies that gave us our significant breakthroughs way back when.

5 Yes, Stefan I do intend to point you in the right direction. You deserve at least that much for all of the good effort you have put forth for so long. And especially your kindness to me.

6 About the Flame like Discharge. Yes it does cause RF burns. I was going to tell about that, but I decided to wait and see how long it would take one of you to realize this on your own. Bravo!

7 The patents are in several segments pertaining only to the control units not the collector coil itself, so I will send you examples of the hardware diagrams. however, I do not have access to a PC at all times so it will take some time for me to be able to scan things and send them off, be patient please. Also I am not spending all my time sitting in front of a PC reading and sending. I must travel to a public place in order to safely send any information at all.

8 YES, toroidal transformers have some very weird factors.. Study the strange factors.

9 Your interest in the harmonic resonance is also stepping toward the right direction of things. But then again it depends on your viewpoint about exactly what harmonic resonance is and how it relates to mag fields and converting energy as does my power unit.

10 We have done a great deal of experimentation with permanent magnets with some very astounding results.

I could stop now and start over again with that subject alone. Has anyone ever read any of the reports about our experiments with what was called, the Magnetic shadow casting material? No it wasn't some kind of paint. But you would be fascinated with the amount of renewable energy you can extract from a permanent magnet! We went through about ten thousand dollars worth of Neodymium and Super Cobalt 404 magnetic material in our experiments. I could write volumes of information about that stuff. Those experiments tie in to our development of the power unit.

11 Yes, I agree, why does everybody assume that magnetic fields are so single dimensional?

they are not . . .they can't be.

12 Who ever it was that said there might be possibly military applications for this technology is a very wise man. We believe that is probably the primary government interest followed by the ever popular oil industry trying to stop it.

13 I am sorry, they are not piezo stacks. However, they do look like it. And some of what you said is not far off at all.

14 Both Freedomfuel and bushwacker have good and relevant points. (what are they?)

15 Yes there is inertia.

16 Yes there is a genuine gyroscopic effect when the units are on. Everybody has noticed that when held and in operation, the units have a definite vibration and have a gyroscopic effect. They seem to resist being moved through the air. When placed on a smooth surface it is very pronounced. Some of you should think about that.

17 Rotation of field. . . How many people think about that. If you could have a field that you could think of as a big ball. And you could rotate it in two directions what would the ramifications be?

I hope some of you will appreciate this info, my direct response and the spirit in which it is given.

Sincerely,

SM

February 07, 2006

Schizinger Report

ROLAND SCHINZINGER PhD.

Report on Test of Energy Device

At the request of Mr. Richard Mincherton I was present on October 28th at a test demonstration of a device that its inventor claims will produce electric power without measurable energy input except as derived from the earth" magnetic and gravitational fields. The test was conducted at the inventor's home. I was allowed to bring and use measuring instruments, but because the inventor had to leave after

1 ½ hours, I was not able to conduct independent tests on my own.

Based on my observations, I can attest to the fact that the three models of the device displayed and tested on that day did indeed light up one, two and six light bulbs (each rated at 100 watt and 120 volt) respectively. This was less than the figures quoted to me before the test, but still adequate to demonstrate that the devices function in some fashion. The smallest unit produced 140 to 150 volts unloaded and 60 to 90 volts when lighting one 100-watt bulb.

The mid-sized unit produced 250 volts unloaded, and was observed producing

142 Volts at .5 Ampere after 30 minutes of lighting two bulbs.

The largest unit produced 798 Volts unloaded. With a six-bulb load the voltage dropped to 420 Volts.

It was difficult to determine how many hours the devices may be able to operate because the inventor ended the demonstration after 1 ½ hours.

I could not detect any time-varying magnetic field that might have provided an external energy input.

After the test the inventor cut the toroidally shaped device into segments (though not the controller box located at the center of the device). These samples consisted of an array of circumferentially arranged coils and wires grouped around a core made of a cork like substance.

October 29, 1995 Roland Schinzinger

RESUME ROLAND SCHINZINGER

Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering (UCI)

Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering (UCI)

PhD, Univ. California, Berkeley 1966

MS, " 1954

BS, " 1953

Westinghouse Design School / U. of Pittsburgh 1955

Apprenticeship (Technikum), Bosch Co. 1947

High School (Doitsu Gakuin, Tokyo, Abitur) 1945

Academic Appointments:

(UCI) Associate Dean 1979-83, 1985-86

(UCB) Teaching Fellow 1963-65

Robert College Istanbul Turkey:

Associate Professor 1962-63

Associate Professor 1958-62

University of California, energ. & Mgt. (Grad Program) 1991-92

California State Polytechnic University 1978-80

University of Santa Maria, Brazil 1993

University of Karlsruhe, Germany-

Power and High Voltage Institute 1986

University of Manchester Inst. Of Science and Tech.-

And Imperial College, London: 1972-73

Honors:

Fellow, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Eng., (IEEE)

Fellow, Institute for the Advancement of Engineering

Award for Contributions to Professionalism (IEEE)
1983 Centennial Medal (IEEE)
Science Faculty Fellow (Natl. Sc. Foundation) 1964-65
Sangamo Prize Fellowship (Sangamo Electric) 1953
Honor Societies HKN, TBN, Sigma xi
Listed in "Who's Who, Am. Men & Women in Science and Engineering"

Publications:

Over 70 technical papers, plus numerous reports and commentaries.
Also four books: Ethics in Engineering McGraw-Hill
Conformal Mapping P.A.Laura
Emergencies in Water Delivery Davis Pub.
Electrical Laboratory SIMA Ltd.

February 08, 2006

I will offer something that I personally think may be important. No this is not from Steven but he says it is not far off.
When somebody says "coil"

think of a "circular arrangement of wires"

February 11, 2006

Just going thru what Steven had told me

I do suggest that people who are not familiar with rf and the burns that can be had do not mess with this.

The coils get hot. This problem has not been resolved. It apparently due to the windings moving.

Think of the output as dc (pulsed) 5kHz with lots of Hash in it.

**When it is unloaded the voltage climbs substantially and I do not mean a spike. it lasts for several seconds and is a good third higher.
Steven calls it the turbine effect.**

**The large coils have control units (as seen) the small coils have the control unit mounted on the inside edge of the coil and they do have to be inside the coil.
Here is something interesting from Steven.**

Lindsay,

It has been a very long road from beginning to end. It took several years of experimentation to discover what frequencies and most importantly how to make small integrated circuits work to perform the control functions necessary to make the demonstrations you see on the video tapes available today.

So in many ways we have early RCA color TV engineers to thank for my discovery of the power generator. I am sure they are all dead now but they did contribute.
Perhaps a story which had impact on me at that time was told to me by my boss way back in 1970 I believe it was.

He told me that around 1965 or 66 there was an explosion in an apartment in Chicago. the authorities had concluded that for some unknown reason, a General Electric color television receiver had been the source of an explosion that killed a young black child in the apartment. My boss went on to relate that he was involved in the investigation because he was in Chicago at the time and he was invaluabley experienced with television circuits and etc.

He told us that what they found was, the TV had exploded with some quick furry. The explosion did in fact kill the poor child who was sitting directly in front but sparred his mother who was some distance away in the kitchen.

The explosion was strange because of the absence of expected chemicals necessary to create the explosion. It appeared that the TV was the exact center of the explosion, however no one could find a reason for the explosion occurring. Also consider that there is not really much inside a TV to explode with enough force to kill people and destroy the living room a large apartment. Yes a CRT can explode and kill someone, however this was not the kind of explosion we are talking about. The most interesting part of the story is that according to our boss, metallic objects especially those containing large amounts of iron were dramatically displaced. He mentioned that some nails were actually removed from the walls and pulled toward the TV set. When they found them they were bent and shaped like cork screws! Everything in the room appeared to have moved or was moving toward the TV as it exploded, or imploded as the case may be. The child was apparently killed by way of these metallic objects traveling through his body on their way toward the center of the TV set.

As far as my boss knew, there was never a good explanation for the occurrence. We found out that this was not the only unexplained explosion of TV sets worldwide. However, the fact that all the sets exploded while in operation may bear some light. **Also most of the TV sets were made by the GE company or were TV sets made using GE circuits and of similar design.**

However, this man who had been my mentor for so many years had his own theory which he never told anyone as far as i know, except me. His theory was that the TV while in operation, somehow managed to become a receiver of more then just television waves and so for a millisecond in time became a receiver and the discharger of a huge amount of electrical and magnetic energy. This discharge of magnetic energy is vary similar to the discharge of magnetic energy during an atomic explosion. . . Now that is something I have thought about a great deal.

My employer's words had great impact on me. Not that they meant anything really, but I kept thinking about the possibility of many frequencies combining at one moment in time to produce an entirely different effect then intended by the designers. And so it goes. Some of the reasons why I thought about things the way I did and perhaps why I set out to think along the lines I did when I discovered the power generator technology. Or more appropriately, the power converter technology, because that is actually what it does you know.

Sincerely,
SM

February 14, 2006

Dear Lindsay,

I hope this ;letter finds you well and in good spirits.

Jesse printed some of the discussion going on at the web site for me to see.

I want to comment on several things I read from Stefan and others.

I would like to carefully give the idea of the operating characteristics of my devices. Listen to what I say here..... I am going to state just characteristics. I don't want people to get over excited and start arguing again too much.

My units behave exactly like common radios in one way.

With a radio you have many different stations broadcasting at different frequencies. Yes I know about the difference between Frequency Modulation and Amplitude Modulation, etc. That is not relevant for our conversation here.

You tune your radio to the station you desire and the closer you tune to the ideal frequency the stronger the amplification of the signal will be and the better the radio will collect and amplify the signals for their entertainment value.

If the radio signal is too strong the radio receiver might be overloaded and distortion or other bad effects will take place. By tuning slightly off frequency we can weaken the signal the radio is receiving and amplify and produce the sound for entertainment purposes.

However, the music will not be of high quality. The music will be lacking in response and timbre, etc.

OK let us compare this story of the common radio.

Think of the power unit as a device similar to a radio receiver. No I do not want to hear feed back informing me that I am trying to convince the world my unit works on radio waves!!!.

But it behaves very much like a simple radio receiver except for the fact that radio waves need to be amplified before they can be of any use to us.

My units behave as though they are variable tuning devices, and we are tuning them to a frequency just like a radio. The closer you get to the center frequency the more power you permit the collector to dissipate into a load. (not necessarily an electrical or RF frequency, could be a pulse frequency of the controls)

the important difference here is that in the case of the radio, you tune into the frequency and amplify it for use. In the case of my power unit, you create several frequencies within a space of the collector coil's circumference. The frequencies are directly related to the circumference of the collector coil. (supports idea of the frequency of the pulse) You can begin to collect the current and dissipate it with no need for amplification because the signal source also becomes the feed for the power source and has the natural tendency to run with gain. **It is important that you note that you can never tune too closely to the exact frequencies of power conversion because the power received by the collector will instantly destroy it.** We instead must deliberately tune off the frequencies of conversion in order to make the thing properly work. Remember that it is like a furnace which feeds itself. The hotter it gets the more fuel it gives itself to burn. that is why the control units are so very important. Without the control unit constantly monitoring the frequencies of operation and making the necessary changes to keep the whole thing off exact conversion frequency, then the unit would very quickly destroy it's self.

By the way, have you seen the video of the compass turning violently in the center of the unit while in operation? Notice that when I first turn the unit on that the compass starts to spin very slowly. it speeds up faster and faster until it just stops. When it stops the unit is always operating at about it's design maximum. We never found out why any of this occurred. It tended to reinforce what I observed as the turbine effect. When the unit is shut off the compass starts to revolve again and slowly comes to a rest.

By the way, the fire discharge everyone sees in the video is after the output of the device is switched through a large high value resistor! I hope that will wake up a few of you to the danger potentials.

Stefan is quite correct about the amount of power necessary to pull the nails out of the walls during the GE color television explosion in Chicago. Actually Dr. Schinzinger told me that it would have required much more power than that. **We theorized that the TV set must have become for a split second, a power unit very similar in operation to one of my own making. Except for the fact that it wouldn't have been designed to collect and convert the available power in a useful way. Instead, the TV just stumbled for one millisecond on the correct combination of frequencies necessary to cause the phenomenon of magnetic collection.** But unfortunately the TV set had no way to control the function and began to absorb and discharge both the electric and magnetic factors caused by the influence of the strong field.

It was during this discussion with Dr. Schinzinger that he pointed out that during an atomic explosion aside from the gigantic blast wave and heat produced there is also an extremely large

magnetic force which is so strong that it travels way out into space during the explosion. The magnetic wave is so strong that it will completely destroy any unprotected electronic circuits of solid state design. That is why solid state radios will be useless after an nuclear attack on your country. Let us ponder where the huge magnetic field comes from when you explode an atomic bomb. Is it just created? Is it converted? Is it part of the earth somehow? Is it just a by product of the fabric of time and space being ripped into pieces in a fragment of a second? **I am curious as to where this unbelievably huge magnetic force comes from during an atomic explosion... It is something else to think about. perhaps in connection with my power technology. Dr. Schinzinger said that it is explained as being the result of the splitting of the atom. However, that is a very short explanation and not really a satisfactory explanation of what generates the force. He agreed with me and said it would also mean that in reality we know very little about magnetic fields and magnetic property. (PRECESSION)**
Sincerely,
SM.

February 19, 2006

The very FIRST example I gave you was that; It is common scientific knowledge that if you have a piece of wire and first run electricity through it you will have a small kick when first energized. The kick is universally attributed to the earth's magnetic field.

OK the point is; YOU CAN GET SOME ENERGY OUT OF THE EARTH!

Next point; YOU CAN DO SOMETHING VERY SIMPLE WITH A WIRE TO SHOW THIS.

Next point; YOU CAN SEE THAT YOU CAN GET MORE OUT OF A PIECE OF WIRE THEN YOU PUT IN TO IT. (Dave demonstrated this)

WE are not talking about a coil or a transformer or anything developing a primary to secondary flux. We are just talking about a straight piece of wire, some electrons and a method of measuring what comes out of it.

I even gave you some easy to obtain references to this phenomenon in a few technical journals. Did anyone look for these journals? Did anyone look in basic scientific publications to see any of this information? Did anyone get some sensitive measuring equipment and do this experiment? Must be too simple and beneath the dignity of those on the web. Some people just sit back and say, well that isn't very much power, we want to make much more.

In order to run you must walk first.

I told you that the simplest form of over unity is a piece of wire and a voltage source. Anyone can actually connect it and measure. See for yourself the kick. NO coil no xmrs, just a kick. That should tell you learned gentleman that there exists a form of energy convertible and useable which is directly related to a simple piece of wire and instantaneous electron flow..

No one appears to be willing to get off their asses and do anything except ask and demand more information before they will start to experiment. (Tell me about it – Gn0stik)

Yes I am disappointed.

You know it is common knowledge in the electron tube world that aside from the fact that a cold filament conducts more electricity then when hot, one of the things that destroys the filament in electron tubes for that matter is this kick when you first turn on the juice. The kick is there whether the filament is hot or cold. The kick helps destroy the filament and cathodes integrity.

So everyone knows about the kick and accepts that it somehow comes from the earth's magnetic field.

So do something with this information! Don't sit on your asses waiting for someone to explain what this means. Not even Edison explained what this means! In his memoirs he said that it was a fact that we all had to contend with, but that he did not understand why it happened.

If you call yourself experimenters then start to experiment. I had only this to go on when I

**started and little by little I figured out how to make many several thousands of kicks per second. . . AND YOU KNOW WHAT, IT ISN'T DIFFICULT AT ALL.
No, I take that statement back. Actually it is difficult if you refuse to start thinking.**

Some of the information I have given to you is golden. I have certainly given you enough information to move in the right direction. I will continue to give you more information but I am so disappointed with the complete lack of ability I see in most everyone so far.

Sincerely,
SM.

I will add something of my own here

Go and get some jumper leads. You know the ones that you use if your car battery is flat, The longer, the better, Lay them on the ground in front of the car...shorted together.

Do not do this if you do not understand the danger of your battery generating too much heat. Short them out to your car battery quickly. be careful they do not weld themselves to the battery terminal by making sure that you touch the lead part, that is the grey bit.

Watch the leads...see, they jump! Perhaps that is why they are called "jumper" leads?

March 04, 2006

DEAR LINDSAY,
PLEASE POST THIS RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONS HE HAS ASKED.

Hallo Steve Mark,

i hope that you still read here because this weekend my head was smoking and i would like to ask you something.

In one of the videos you demonstrate your device which is connected to a measuring instrument. When you turn it top down the voltage decrease and you had no explanation for it. Now my question: did you try your device already on the earth south site?

YES NORBERT, WE DID TRY THEM SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR, THEY WORK IN REVERSE. CAN SOMEONE TELL ME WHY?

I was also thinking about the exploding TV and the wire found in the the wall. The position in the TV of this wire is NOSW at the CR tube and also the small coils inside at your device. These small coils are enclosed of a big coil like the primary coil of the tesla transformer. May be the direction of winding the small coils is also important. Starting the first "kick" comes from the magnets and the kick is a result of the initial inertia of the free electrons is in the cable. About the control, sure there are condensators, but i dont know how to build it. It could be so, that the small coils successively counter clockwise be induced, so that there it a rotating magnetic field.

regards
Norbert Käßner

YES THERE IS A ROTATING FIELD WHICH CAUSES ELECTRONS TO FLOW IN COPPER WIRE AND BE USED TO PROVIDE USEFUL WORK FORCE. THERE ARE MANY WIRES PERPENDICULAR TO THE MAIN COLECTOR. THIS IS A NECESSARY PART OF THE DEVICE.

**SINCERELY,
SM.**

March 06, 2006

Hi all,
A bit more from Steven

Roland Schinzinger
Ph.D.
29 Gilman St. Irvine, CA 92715-2703, Phone & FAX: (714) 786-7691

Dear Stephen,

Thank you for your kind words of sympathy regarding my loss. We both share similar feelings.

In your letter you asked my opinion: I think it is a miracle that your device works. Exactly how it converts energy is elusive to both of us at this time. That does not mean we shouldn't apply ourselves to know for sure. My offer to work with you still stands. I understand your difficulties with the gentlemen you work for and I will not take your decision personally. I will be glad to talk to you and help you all I can. My offer to work on the project was made with the greatest respect and not as some kind of justification to the Foremost Corporation. I told them that from what I could see of your units they did supply substantial amounts of both voltage and current. I told them I could not give any indication of the value of the discovery without knowing more about it. I did recommend that they invest necessary funds to continue working on the discovery and that I was interested in working with you. That is about all I said to them on the subject. Anything you may have heard to the contrary is not true.

To further our discussion, the reason you can not use small transformers within or at close proximity to your unit is because of the leakage fields of magnetic flux. They induce currents into nearby circuitry and most likely cause frequency changes in the operating point of the control unit. Remember when you inject even a small frequency component into sensitive frequency dependant equipment you can have a disaster. That is exactly what I believe is occurring when you try to use a transformer close to your units. There will be all kinds of harmonics present within this field extending past the radio frequency range. If I were to compare the two I would say that toroidal transformers would be more susceptible. This may be contrary to common thought. Toroidal transformers have all their flux aligned with the grain of the steel used in them. This is the reason for their reduced size as compared with E I cores. When operated at higher flux density you can permit a smaller core. Toroids will always saturate quickly, however, E I transformers ramp up to saturation levels slowly. If anything, I would suggest you work with E I rather than Toroids. In either case I believe you will find that you will have to place the inverter well outside the collector coils.

You may also leave a message for me at my office at the University of California Irvine.

Sincerely,

Roland

Lindsay,
That is the reason why the power inverter is always placed well outside the coils of the power units shown in the videos.

April 23, 2006

The relevant bits of discovery that Steven has revealed are
Multiple frequencies combining in a space around a collector
Kicks combining to form bigger kicks
Deliberately creating noise
a rotational field that possesses inertia once created
Remember in the large coil demo he says when the "slap" frequencies come together.
Interactions between out of phase xformers
There is no Iron core
They behave as variable tuning devices
They have a natural tendency to run with gain (positive feedback)

Like Freedomfuel has stated getting a few cap values may not help. Getting kicks to combine is the first step however you do it.
Steven kindly revealed his discovery process so we should really go back to these basics and try to get a result as he did.

Teslas "standing waves" do seem relevant here . It is a jigsaw puzzle and we do not have all the pieces but we do have a few. The question is, "are we capable of putting them into practice?"

The one thing that Steven has revealed is that his process is certainly not conventional and what I like about it most is that it challenges us to understand. not copy ..for this, I for one am grateful to him . Many others are completely frustrated by it and may be tempted to give up.
My approach at present is wire on wire with circuits like the TEP project .Perhaps several transformers in one circular space creating out of phase interactions.

Lets enjoy the puzzle

Lindsay Mannix

April 24, 2006

Engineer reports

Just in case anybody here wants to compare shoes size. It was shoe sizes wasn't it?

29 September 1997
Michael Fennell (Consulting Engineer)
8348 Menkar Road
San Diego, CA. 92126

To whom it may concern:

I have been hired by Mr. Green to evaluate the performance of the Toroidal Power Unit or TPU as has been described to me as a proprietary invention of Steven Mark who was until 1995 President and Chief engineer of Spheric Laboratories, a public corporation.

I have been instructed to compare the performance of the TPU with that of any known batteries and other storage systems.

As understood the device is universally observed to have the following characteristics:

Outside Diameter: 6"
Inside Diameter: 5"
Height: 1 - 3/4"
Weight: 12 ounces
Output Power: 250 Watts
Output Voltage: 160 Volts
Voltage Frequency: 5000 Hz.
Duration of Performance: 30 Minutes

To compare the TPU with commercially available and developed batteries I described its performance in terms of -Specific Energy-.

The power delivered by a battery or motor is the amount of energy delivered per unit time. A 250 Watt device delivers 250 Joules per second. The total energy delivered is the power times the amount of time that the device is on. A 250 Watt power supply that is on for 1 second delivers 250 Joules. Since the TPU was on for a half an hour, it delivered $(250W) \times (0.5 \text{ Hours}) = 125$ Watt Hour of energy. In Joules that is $(250 \text{ W}) \times (1800 \text{ s}) = 450,000 \text{ J}$.

A convenient way of comparing two energy sources is to compare their specific energies. The specific energy of a battery is the total power it delivers divided by its weight. For the TPU that would be $125 \text{ W-Hour} / 0.34 \text{ Kg}$ or $367 \text{ W-Hour} / \text{Kg}$. Specific energy is a useful number for comparing power supplies for vehicles and portable electronics, because a battery may deliver a large amount of power, but weigh too much to be useful. If the batteries constitute a large fraction of the vehicle mass, much of the power they supply is used just to move their own mass.

I have included a table comparing the specific energy of the TPU with that of other batteries. Generally, batteries are defined as self-contained electrochemical cells: they burn no fuel and require no outside chemicals.

BATTERY SPECIFIC ENERGY COMPANY
W-Hr / Kg REFERENCE

TPU	367	As Observed
Lithium-iron Disulfide	130	(2)
Lithium	125	Battery Engineer(3)
Sodium Sulfur	100	(2)
Nickel-metal Hydride	75	Energy Conversion Devices.(3)
Zink-Bromide	70	Electro Energy(1)
Nickel Cadmium	56	(2)
Lead-Acid(Experimental)	50	(1)
Lead-Acid(Conventional)	35	(1)

- (1) "Electric-Vehicle Batteries," H. Oman and Gross Feb. 1995
(2) "Solar Dome," Robert Q. Riley
(3) Phone conversation. See text.

-

For electric vehicle applications, the most promising near term successor to conventional lead acid batteries are Nickel-Metal-Hydride (NiMH) batteries. These are currently used in laptop computers.

Energy Conversion Devices (ECD) has a large number of patents on NiMH technology, and has licensed the technology to GM in the U.S. and other manufacturers in Europe and South East Asia. To obtain more information on these batteries contact Greg Fritz at ECD (248-363-1750) or John Dunbar at Gold Peak (619-674-5620). Gold Peak Inc. Makes NiMH batteries and is a

licensee of ECD. Greg Fritz says that ECD may be able to produce batteries with a specific energy of up to 150 W-Hour / Kg within several years.

Lithium polymer batteries are another promising battery technology. Battery Engineering is bringing out a 125 W-Hour / Kg battery this summer, according to Sal Piazza (619-830-5820), a battery engineer and spokesman.

Capacitors can also be used as energy storage devices. Maxwell Technologies produces a line of ultracapacitors that can achieve extremely high energy storage densities. Their ultracapacitors are used in electric vehicles to capture energy from regenerative brakes and store it for subsequent accelerations.

However, according to Ed Blank at Maxwell (619-279-5100) their capacitors can not possibly match the performance characteristics of the TPU

He said that if their capacitors could match the TPU then he would not be at work; he'd be at the beach.

A small Maxwell capacitive energy storage device system is about 18'x18"x6". It can deliver about 42 W-Hr. The unit described by Ed Blank is designed to deliver 5000 W For 30 seconds at 56 volts. I do not have the weight of the device, but the specific energy should be much lower because the box has 108 times the volume of the TPU.

Two characteristics differentiate the performance of the TPU from batteries. First, it has a 5000Hz AC output. Batteries are strictly DC devices.

Second, its output voltage is very high compared to typical batteries. Batteries are constructed from electrochemical cells with a small fixed voltage; a typical value is 1.5 volts. Higher voltages are achieved by stacking these small cells together in series. Typically the largest stacks are 12 volts.

These higher voltages can not be made arbitrarily large.

Battery cells have internal resistance; if a large number of cells are stacked in a series, each cell in the series will pass all the current delivered by the stack. Consider the concept of the weakest link in a chain.

For example, if ten 1.5 volt cells rated at 1 amp each are stacked together, the stack can only be operated at 1 amp at 15 volts.

Drawing higher current would result in each cell in the stack passing more than its rated 1 amp.

This would cause internal changes in the cells which can lead to a cessation of the electrochemical energy producing activity or a buildup of gas with possible explosion.

To use many batteries to create the current and high voltage associated with the TPU would be out of the question.

AC voltages can be obtained from battery based power supplies using converters or actually inverters. However, inverters are built using capacitors and inductors that tend to be bulky. This means that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to build a 160 volt 5000 Hz power source by linking together a large number of low voltage batteries and the additional inverter electronics in a package with the small size and mass of the TPU.

In Summary:

No known form of battery or capacitor comes close to the performance specifications of the TPU as described. Even the best available lithium batteries would require almost triple the weight to deliver an equivalent amount of energy.

Whatever this device is, it does not seem to be a battery in the conventional sense of a self contained electrochemical cell that burns no fuel and requires no outside chemicals.

Another point to consider is; from what I understand 30 minutes may not be the limit of this device's performance. If that is the case, it will be proportionally better in performance. For example, if the device is capable of operating at the same power for 60 minutes, this would equate to about six times its weight in the best available lithium batteries that would be required to deliver the equivalent amount of energy.

Sincerely,

Michael Fennell
B.A. Physics, Swarthmore College 1983
M.S. Applied Physics, UCSD, 1988

I have worked on projects for NASA.

I have been a project engineer for ENERGY SCIENCE LABORATORIES, a senior technical associate with AT&T BELL LABORATORIES and have been a technical Writer for the HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

Lindsay, the following is another report that may be of interest to you . . .

THE "TPU" POWER SOURCE

I have been asked to prepare this document to address some criticism, which may exist in relation to the "TPU" power source as developed by Steven Mark. I have seen the various videotapes and have attended live demonstrations of the device in operation. I have also received the feedback and comments of various engineers and experts in electronics and electrical power generation who have also seen the tapes and witnessed live demonstrations.

First of all, there has been some considerable speculation as to the origins of the "TPU" technology and who actually owns it. It was conceived and developed by Steven Mark and is owned by Universal Energy Corporation and has been legally owned by that company since 1992. I have personally seen the various contracts and summary evidence myself to conclude that the "TPU" technology is owned by Universal Energy Corporation. I have heard that someone named Brian Collins in Australia has claimed that he invented the technology and has used some of the videotapes to gather sums of money from would be investors. This activity is criminal and Brian Collins did not invent the technology and does not own it or have the right to sell any part of it in any way. Additionally, there have been others that have found a way to "Cash In" by using the videotapes and claiming they own or represent the technology in some way. This is all very unfortunate because the "TPU" is a real power source and deserves to be developed by legitimate means. These people in Australia and other places have taken advantage of, and grievously injured the inventor (Steven Mark) and legal owners (UEC) of the "TPU".

The second point of criticism is that the "TPU" is a fake and doesn't really work. I have received the input of a variety of engineers and technical people. Most relevant is the feedback from two highly qualified individuals. The first of these is Chris Campbell, an experienced Radio Engineer from California, and the second is Roland Schinzinger, a well known authority on power systems, and a Professor Emeritus of Engineering, (UCI).

Mr. Campbell was selected by myself because of his well known expertise in radio and microwave transmission devices. Mr. Campbell was asked to be as skeptical and critical as possible regarding potential ways that these effects might be faked. Dr. Schinzinger was hired by an outside firm and presumably given similar instructions to examine the device for possible fraud or trickery.

Mr. Campbell made it very clear that it was virtually impossible to transmit the necessary energy via radio or electromagnetic means of a magnitude necessary to light all the light bulbs seen lit in the demonstrations. This is especially true because of the inventor's willingness to drive around town and perform the demonstration anyplace desired.

Neither Campbell nor Dr. Schinzinger, nor any of the other technical personal have been able to find any evidence of fraud or trickery. Nor have they been able to offer a plausible explanation of how the device actually functions.

The "TPU" units apparently heat up to a potentially dangerous level after a considerable period of

time, and must be shut off at that point. This makes some people suspicious of a battery that is being depleted and which must be recharged after a few minutes. However, after having cooled down, the inventor has always managed to start the unit up again and light the lamps again for the same amount of time as before, until the unit heats up again, without removing the device from the observers sight to be "recharged". This can apparently be done any number of times, such as the cumulative "ON" time can be extended to at least 30 or 40 minutes. This is several times longer then the theoretical limit of any kind of concealed battery pack that I, the battery experts or electrical engineers have yet been able to discover. I have personally seen this demonstration at least fifty times.

In point of fact, there is in existence a video tape showing a "TPU" putting out over 1,000 Volts and lighting ten 100 Watt/ 120 volt light bulbs in series for ten minutes. (I have seen this demonstration in person several times). In order to light ten 120 Volt, 100 Watt bulbs for even five minutes, the size and weight of the batteries necessary would need to be quite large. I have discussed this issue with a number of battery experts who have assured me that such a power supply made of batteries would need to weigh somewhere between 25 and 70 pounds or more. When I asked if there is not some way, perhaps using Nickel-Cadmium or Lithium batteries or some other kind of exotic or extremely expensive batteries, to make such a unit that would weigh less than 20 pounds, they have frequently laughed at the absurdity of the suggestion, insisting that I am asking the impossible. One battery expert told me that by using some kind of extraordinarily expensive new military spec Lithium batteries that he has heard of (but never seen), it might be possible to get closer to a figure of 20 pounds, but that he knew of no battery in existence that would actually power ten 120 volt, 100 watt bulbs for even five minutes that could possibly weigh under 20 pounds. Since the total weight of the larger "TPU" unit in the demonstration is only about 6 lbs., it seems impossible to do this even if the entire weight of the device consisted only of batteries. The bottom line is; the "TPU" ain't a battery.

I understand that an Engineer, Michael Fennell, has written a paper comparing the small "TPU" in W-Hr / Kg to all the various battery types currently available. In this paper the "TPU" has an energy storage advantage over the best (Lithium-iron Disulfide) battery of almost three to one! So, even if the "TPU" were nothing more then a battery, it must be some new kind of fantastic battery. Therefore, in itself very valuable, regardless.

As a final word, I must say that "I saw what I saw". As unbelievable to me as it is. From all I can see, and from all the things the various Engineers and technical experts that have witnessed in the video tapes and live demonstrations, so far the device appears to be most genuine.

David Doleshal PhD.
800-920-4292
PO BOX 5165
Balboa Island, CA.
92662

29 September 1997
Michael Fennell (Consulting Engineer)
8348 Menkar Road
San Diego, CA. 92126

To whom it may concern:

I have been hired by Mr. Green to evaluate the performance of the Toroidal Power Unit or TPU as has been described to me as a proprietary invention of Steven Mark who was until 1995 President and Chief engineer of Spheric Laboratories, a public corporation.

I have been instructed to compare the performance of the TPU with that of any known batteries and other storage systems.

As understood the device is universally observed to have the following characteristics:

Outside Diameter: 6"
Inside Diameter: 5"
Height: 1 - 3/4"
Weight: 12 ounces
Output Power: 250 Watts
Output Voltage: 160 Volts
Voltage Frequency: 5000 Hz.
Duration of Performance: 30 Minutes

To compare the TPU with commercially available and developed batteries I described its performance in terms of -Specific Energy-.

The power delivered by a battery or motor is the amount of energy delivered per unit time. A 250 Watt device delivers 250 Joules per second. The total energy delivered is the power times the amount of time that the device is on. A 250 Watt power supply that is on for 1 second delivers 250 Joules. Since the TPU was on for a half an hour, it delivered $(250W) \times (0.5 \text{ Hours}) = 125$ Watt Hour of energy. In Joules that is $(250 \text{ W}) \times (1800 \text{ s}) = 450,000 \text{ J}$.

A convenient way of comparing two energy sources is to compare their specific energies. The specific energy of a battery is the total power it delivers divided by its weight. For the TPU that would be $125 \text{ W-Hour} / 0.34 \text{ Kg}$ or $367 \text{ W-Hour} / \text{Kg}$. Specific energy is a useful number for comparing power supplies for vehicles and portable electronics, because a battery may deliver a large amount of power, but weigh too much to be useful. If the batteries constitute a large fraction of the vehicle mass, much of the power they supply is used just to move their own mass.

I have included a table comparing the specific energy of the TPU with that of other batteries. Generally, batteries are defined as self-contained electrochemical cells: they burn no fuel and require no outside chemicals.

BATTERY SPECIFIC ENERGY COMPANY
W-Hr / Kg REFERENCE

TPU	367	As Observed
Lithium-iron Disulfide	130	(2)
Lithium	125	Battery Engineer(3)
Sodium Sulfur	100	(2)
Nickel-metal Hydride	75	Energy Conversion Devices.(3)
Zink-Bromide	70	Electro Energy(1)
Nickel Cadmium	56	(2)
Lead-Acid(Experimental)	50	(1)
Lead-Acid(Conventional)	35	(1)

- (1) "Electric-Vehicle Batteries," H. Oman and Gross Feb. 1995
(2) "Solar Dome," Robert Q. Riley
(3) Phone conversation. See text.

-

For electric vehicle applications, the most promising near term successor to conventional lead acid batteries are Nickel-Metal-Hydride (NiMH) batteries. These are currently used in laptop computers.

Energy Conversion Devices (ECD) has a large number of patents on NiMH technology, and has licensed the technology to GM in the U.S. and other manufacturers in Europe and South East Asia. To obtain more information on these batteries contact Greg Fritz at ECD (248-363-1750) or John Dunbar at Gold Peak (619-674-5620). Gold Peak Inc. Makes NiMH batteries and is a

licensee of ECD. Greg Fritz says that ECD may be able to produce batteries with a specific energy of up to 150 W-Hour / Kg within several years.

Lithium polymer batteries are another promising battery technology. Battery Engineering is bringing out a 125 W-Hour / Kg battery this summer, according to Sal Piazza (619-830-5820), a battery engineer and spokesman.

Capacitors can also be used as energy storage devices. Maxwell Technologies produces a line of ultracapacitors that can achieve extremely high energy storage densities. Their ultracapacitors are used in electric vehicles to capture energy from regenerative brakes and store it for subsequent accelerations.

However, according to Ed Blank at Maxwell (619-279-5100) their capacitors can not possibly match the performance characteristics of the TPU

He said that if their capacitors could match the TPU then he would not be at work; he'd be at the beach.

A small Maxwell capacitive energy storage device system is about 18'x18"x6". It can deliver about 42 W-Hr. The unit described by Ed Blank is designed to deliver 5000 W For 30 seconds at 56 volts. I do not have the weight of the device, but the specific energy should be much lower because the box has 108 times the volume of the TPU.

Two characteristics differentiate the performance of the TPU from batteries. First, it has a 5000Hz AC output. Batteries are strictly DC devices.

Second, its output voltage is very high compared to typical batteries. Batteries are constructed from electrochemical cells with a small fixed voltage; a typical value is 1.5 volts. Higher voltages are achieved by stacking these small cells together in series. Typically the largest stacks are 12 volts.

These higher voltages can not be made arbitrarily large.

Battery cells have internal resistance; if a large number of cells are stacked in a series, each cell in the series will pass all the current delivered by the stack. Consider the concept of the weakest link in a chain.

For example, if ten 1.5 volt cells rated at 1 amp each are stacked together, the stack can only be operated at 1 amp at 15 volts.

Drawing higher current would result in each cell in the stack passing more than its rated 1 amp.

This would cause internal changes in the cells which can lead to a cessation of the electrochemical energy producing activity or a buildup of gas with possible explosion.

To use many batteries to create the current and high voltage associated with the TPU would be out of the question.

AC voltages can be obtained from battery based power supplies using converters or actually inverters. However, inverters are built using capacitors and inductors that tend to be bulky. This means that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to build a 160 volt 5000 Hz power source by linking together a large number of low voltage batteries and the additional inverter electronics in a package with the small size and mass of the TPU.

In Summary:

No known form of battery or capacitor comes close to the performance specifications of the TPU as described. Even the best available lithium batteries would require almost triple the weight to deliver an equivalent amount of energy.

Whatever this device is, it does not seem to be a battery in the conventional sense of a self contained electrochemical cell that burns no fuel and requires no outside chemicals.

Another point to consider is; from what I understand 30 minutes may not be the limit of this device's performance. If that is the case, it will be proportionally better in performance. For example, if the device is capable of operating at the same power for 60 minutes, this would equate to about six times its weight in the best available lithium batteries that would be required to deliver the equivalent amount of energy.

Sincerely,

Michael Fennell
B.A. Physics, Swarthmore College 1983
M.S. Applied Physics, UCSD, 1988

I have worked on projects for NASA.

I have been a project engineer for ENERGY SCIENCE LABORATORIES, a senior technical associate with AT&T BELL LABORATORIES and have been a technical Writer for the HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

THE "TPU" POWER SOURCE

I have been asked to prepare this document to address some criticism, which may exist in relation to the "TPU" power source as developed by Steven Mark. I have seen the various videotapes and have attended live demonstrations of the device in operation. I have also received the feedback and comments of various engineers and experts in electronics and electrical power generation who have also seen the tapes and witnessed live demonstrations.

First of all, there has been some considerable speculation as to the origins of the "TPU" technology and who actually owns it. It was conceived and developed by Steven Mark and is owned by Universal Energy Corporation and has been legally owned by that company since 1992. I have personally seen the various contracts and summary evidence myself to conclude that the "TPU" technology is owned by Universal Energy Corporation. I have heard that someone named Brian Collins in Australia has claimed that he invented the technology and has used some of the videotapes to gather sums of money from would be investors. This activity is criminal and Brian Collins did not invent the technology and does not own it or have the right to sell any part of it in any way. Additionally, there have been others that have found a way to "Cash In" by using the videotapes and claiming they own or represent the technology in some way. This is all very unfortunate because the "TPU" is a real power source and deserves to be developed by legitimate means. These people in Australia and other places have taken advantage of, and grievously injured the inventor (Steven Mark) and legal owners (UEC) of the "TPU".

The second point of criticism is that the "TPU" is a fake and doesn't really work. I have received the input of a variety of engineers and technical people. Most relevant is the feedback from two highly qualified individuals. The first of these is Chris Campbell, an experienced Radio Engineer from California, and the second is Roland Schinzinger, a well known authority on power systems, and a Professor Emeritus of Engineering, (UCI).

Mr. Campbell was selected by myself because of his well known expertise in radio and microwave transmission devices. Mr. Campbell was asked to be as skeptical and critical as possible regarding potential ways that these effects might be faked. Dr. Schinzinger was hired by an outside firm and presumably given similar instructions to examine the device for possible fraud or trickery.

Mr. Campbell made it very clear that it was virtually impossible to transmit the necessary energy via radio or electromagnetic means of a magnitude necessary to light all the light bulbs seen lit in the demonstrations. This is especially true because of the inventor's willingness to drive around town and perform the demonstration anywhere desired.

Neither Campbell nor Dr. Schinzinger, nor any of the other technical personal have been able to find any evidence of fraud or trickery. Nor have they been able to offer a plausible explanation of how the device actually functions.

The "TPU" units apparently heat up to a potentially dangerous level after a considerable period of time, and must be shut off at that point. This makes some people suspicious of a battery that is

being depleted and which must be recharged after a few minutes. However, after having cooled down, the inventor has always managed to start the unit up again and light the lamps again for the same amount of time as before, until the unit heats up again, without removing the device from the observers sight to be "recharged". This can apparently be done any number of times, such as the cumulative "ON" time can be extended to at least 30 or 40 minutes. This is several times longer then the theoretical limit of any kind of concealed battery pack that I, the battery experts or electrical engineers have yet been able to discover. I have personally seen this demonstration at least fifty times.

In point of fact, there is in existence a video tape showing a "TPU" putting out over 1,000 Volts and lighting ten 100 Watt/ 120 volt light bulbs in series for ten minutes. (I have seen this demonstration in person several times). In order to light ten 120 Volt, 100 Watt bulbs for even five minutes, the size and weight of the batteries necessary would need to be quite large. I have discussed this issue with a number of battery experts who have assured me that such a power supply made of batteries would need to weigh somewhere between 25 and 70 pounds or more. When I asked if there is not some way, perhaps using Nickel-Cadmium or Lithium batteries or some other kind of exotic or extremely expensive batteries, to make such a unit that would weigh less than 20 pounds, they have frequently laughed at the absurdity of the suggestion, insisting that I am asking the impossible. One battery expert told me that by using some kind of extraordinarily expensive new military spec Lithium batteries that he has heard of (but never seen), it might be possible to get closer to a figure of 20 pounds, but that he knew of no battery in existence that would actually power ten 120 volt, 100 watt bulbs for even five minutes that could possibly weigh under 20 pounds. Since the total weight of the larger "TPU" unit in the demonstration is only about 6 lbs., it seems impossible to do this even if the entire weight of the device consisted only of batteries. The bottom line is; the "TPU" ain't a battery.

I understand that an Engineer, Michael Fennell, has written a paper comparing the small "TPU" in W-Hr / Kg to all the various battery types currently available. In this paper the "TPU" has an energy storage advantage over the best (Lithium-iron Disulfide) battery of almost three to one! So, even if the "TPU" were nothing more then a battery, it must be some new kind of fantastic battery. Therefore, in itself very valuable, regardless.

As a final word, I must say that "I saw what I saw". As unbelievable to me as it is. From all I can see, and from all the things the various Engineers and technical experts that have witnessed in the video tapes and live demonstrations, so far the device appears to be most genuine.

David Doleshal PhD.
800-920-4292
PO BOX 5165
Balboa Island, CA.
92662

Roland Schinzinger
Ph.D.
29 Gilman St. Irvine, CA 92715-2703, Phone & FAX: (714) 786-7691

Dear Stephen,

Thank you for your kind words of sympathy regarding my loss. We both share similar feelings.

In your letter you asked my opinion: I think it is a miracle that your device works. Exactly how it converts energy is elusive to both of us at this time. That does not mean we shouldn't apply ourselves to know for sure. My offer to work with you still stands. I understand your difficulties with the gentlemen you work for and I will not take your decision personally. I will be glad to talk to you and help you all I can. My offer to work on the project was made with the greatest respect and not as some kind of justification to the Foremost Corporation. I told them that from what I

could see of your units they did supply substantial amounts of both voltage and current. I told them I could not give any indication of the value of the discovery without knowing more about it. I did recommend that they invest necessary funds to continue working on the discovery and that I was interested in working with you. That is about all I said to them on the subject. Anything you may have heard to the contrary is not true.

To further our discussion, the reason you can not use small transformers within or at close proximity to your unit is because of the leakage fields of magnetic flux. They induce currents into nearby circuitry and most likely cause frequency changes in the operating point of the control unit. Remember when you inject even a small frequency component into sensitive frequency dependant equipment you can have a disaster. That is exactly what I believe is occurring when you try to use a transformer close to your units. There will be all kinds of harmonics present within this field extending past the radio frequency range. If I were to compare the two I would say that toroidal transformers would be more susceptible. This may be contrary to common thought. Toroidal transformers have all their flux aligned with the grain of the steel used in them. This is the reason for their reduced size as compared with E I cores. When operated at higher flux density you can permit a smaller core. Toroids will always saturate quickly, however, E I transformers ramp up to saturation levels slowly. If anything, I would suggest you work with E I rather than Toroids. In either case I believe you will find that you will have to place the inverter well outside the collector coils.

You may also leave a message for me at my office at the University of California Irvine.

Sincerely,

Roland

RESUME ROLAND SCHINZINGER

Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering (UCI)
Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering (UCI)
PhD, Univ. California, Berkeley 1966
MS, " 1954
BS, " 1953
Westinghouse Design School / U. of Pittsburgh 1955
Apprenticeship (Technikum), Bosch Co. 1947
High School (Doitsu Gakuin, Tokyo, Abitur) 1945

Academic Appointments:

(UCI) Associate Dean 1979-83, 1985-86
(UCB) Teaching Fellow 1963-65
Robert College Istanbul Turkey:
Associate Professor 1962-63
Associate Professor 1958-62

University of California, energ. & Mgt. (Grad Program) 1991-92
California State Polytechnic University 1978-80
University of Santa Maria, Brazil 1993
University of Kariruhe, Germany-
Power and High Voltage Institute 1986
University of Manchester Inst. Of Science and Tech.-
And Imperial College, London: 1972-73

Honors:

Fellow, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Eng.,(IEEE)
Fellow, Institute for the Advancement of Engineering
Award for Contributions to Professionalism (IEEE)
1983 Centennial Medal (IEEE)
Science Faculty Fellow (Natl. Sc. Foundation) 1964-65
Sangamo Prize Fellowship (Sangamo Electric) 1953
Honor Societies HKN, TBN, Sigma xi
Listed in "Who's Who, Am. Men & Women in Science and Engineering

Publications:

Over 70 technical papers, plus numerous reports and commentaries.
Also four books: Ethics in Engineering McGraw-Hill
Conformal Mapping P.A.Laura
Emergencies in Water Delivery Davis Pub.
Electrical Laboratory SIMA Ltd.

May 17, 2006

The Parable.

Just a part of "the master of magnetics" That i thought I would share ...just for fun and entertainment purposes a bed time story!

Once upon a time in a microsecond far away in a land under the noses of all, there were some electrons which were sent on a trip around the world by their king. Their destination was a place near their home but they were sent the longest way possible. Their king told them that it was so that they could meet as many friends as possible on the way . They were told that if they were lucky enough to meet some friends they could have a big party and celebrate with them and invite a few back for a visit. So their king gave them a big kick to send them on their way and arranged to meet them back where they started, he showed them the other end of the wire just behind them. "See you at the arranged time, back here" he said and off they went!

Some short time later the king sent some more groups of his favorite electrons on a similar journey, down another wire . He did this a few times . After a while he lost track of how many he had sent and was worried that they all might arrive back at his castle together and crash into each other. The king was worried about this so he disconnected the return wires before any of them arrived home ..he wondered whether they might get lost but was more worried about them colliding with each other in his castle on their return home "Oh dear!.. What Have I done?" he said.

Meanwhile the electrons were still on their merry way twisting and turning ..round and round when they noticed that their end connection was somehow ,gone ...What had happened? they also saw some other electrons nearby that they recognized and so they met up and had a party. What big party it was. They all met and danced and sang and in the process many more electrons joined in the party, even ones that were not sent by the king. this created a few fights and some confusion but all the other electrons from all around heard about the party and sent messages to all their friends. Obviously the place was not big enough, but as it happened ,just nearby there was a wonderful piece of wire which seemed to have an even better way home and it was a bigger wire with much more room . They told their friends and almost the whole party jumped over to the other piece of wire so that they might get home the short way. The uninvited guests were really getting out of hand at this point so It really was a case of either jump or be pushed so they jumped. the only trouble was that all the uninvited guests followed them and their friends and their friends as well, and they just kept on coming .Nobody told any one that the party was over and

not to come. . When all the kings electrons came rushing home thru the other big wire that was not for his travelers. the king was relieved that they had taken the shortcut ..but when he saw all he other uninvited guests he realized that disconnecting the main return wire was a bad mistake. He grabbed a few of them and put them to work ...he was able to send some of the others back down the original wire in the hope that they would find another king to annoy But there were too many of them so he quickly found another big wire that led somewhere else and joined them together. he managed to get most other uninvited guest to go down that one, away form his kingdom.. told them tell the others that the party was over but they were having such fun ,weaving and winding ..jumping and pushing. It did not take long for the king to have so many electrons passing by that he had no way of dealing with them so he would sometimes go down to the big wire and watch all the free loaders whiz by . He would tell some of them that the pary was over but they just kept whizzing by faster and faster. He even sent some of them down the big weavy wire to let the others know that the party was over, but it didn't work. He gave up after a while and left them to it and went off somewhere else hoping that nobody would notice ..I'm told that he went to a power generator where none of this silliness could happen to him again an all the electrons had things to stop them from being so silly.

One day in a land under the noses of all the kings there were some electrons which were sent on a trip around the world by their king. Their destination was a place near their home but they were sent the longest way possible ,it was so that they could meet as many friends as possible on the way . They were told that if they were lucky enough to meet some friends they could have a big party and celebrate with them and invite a few back for a visit. So their king gave them a big kick and arranged to meet them back where they started, he showed them the other end of the wire just behind them. See you at the arranged time back here he said and off they went!

Some short time later the king sent some more groups of his favorite electrons on a similar journey down another wire . After a while he lost track of how many he had sent and was worried that they all might arrive back at his castle together so he disconnected the return wire before any of them arrived home ..he wondered whether they might get lost but was more worried about them colliding with each other in his castle on their return home "Oh dear!.. What Have I done?" he said.

Meanwhile the electrons were on their merry way twisting and turning ..round and round when they noticed that their end connection was somehow ,gone ...What had happened? they also saw some other electrons nearby that they recognized and so they met up and had a party. What big party it was. They all met and danced and sang and in the process many more electrons joined in the party, even ones that were not sent by the king. this created a few fights and some confusion but all the other electrons from all around heard about the party and sent messages to all their friends. Obviously the place was not big enough, but as it happened ,just nearby there was a wonderful piece of wire which seemed to have an even better way home and it was a bigger wire with much for room . They told their friends and almost the whole party jumped over to the other piece of wire so that they might get home. The uninvited guests were really getting out of hand at this point so It really was a case of either jump or be pushed so they jumped. the only trouble was that all the uninvited guests followed them and they just kept on coming .Nobody told any one that the party was over and not to come. . When all the kings electrons came rushing home thru the other. new found wire that was not for his travelers. the king was relieved ..but when he saw all he other uninvited guests he realized that disconnecting the return wire was a bad mistake. He grabbed a few of them and put them to work ...he was able to send some of the others back down the original wire in the hope that they would find another king to annoy But there were too many of them so he quickly found another big wire that led somewhere else and joined them together managed to get most other uninvited guest to go down that one, away form his kingdom.. told them tell the others that the party was over but they were having such fun ,weaving and winding ..jumping and pushing. It did not take long for the king to have so many electrons

passing by that he had no way of dealing with them so he would sometimes go down to the big wire and watch all the free loaders whiz by . He would tell some of them that the party was over but they just kept whizzing by faster and faster. He even sent some of them down the long heavy wire to let the others know that the party was over but it didn't work. He gave up after a while and left them to it and went off somewhere else hoping that nobody would notice ..I'm told that he went to a power generator where none of this silliness could happen to him again as all the electrons had things to stop them from being so silly.

June 21, 2006 – PM from Mannix

Please post anything you have the desire to. I am growing somewhat tired of all the web site misgivings I keep reading. At least, however, they are no longer reminding you that they know for a fact that I rape little girls when I am not busy being a Moslem extremist.

I can tell that a few of them are truly trying to learn something. They are doing something very strange to most, they are listening... When you listen you learn, when you say, yea but what I think is.... you loose.

Have you ever heard of the Geneses system? There is some fellow who is asking people for money to develop what he calls his Geneses system. He sounds very much like a fellow who tried to see one of our demonstrations a few years back. He was very upset and abusive when we refused him a look see. He told us he knew how it worked and that we should pay him for copying his discovery. We asked him to explain how our unit worked and it was very amusing to listen too. Suffice it to say, he never got a penny from us, or anyone else I ever knew about.

About the collector:

It is three separate coils of multi strand copper wire laid one on top of the other, not interleaved. Three is important. You can do many things with three coils. You can run them in parallel, you can run two in series and one in parallel, or etc.

You can run a separate frequency into each coil for better control on large power units if need be.

The control wiring is vertically wound in several segments around each of the horizontal collector coils. Other control wires are wound around all of the horizontal collector coils together.

Through the different control wire and coil wire arrangements you can keep complete control of the unit most of the time. However, you must have an emergency KILL switch. A way of cutting off all the control frequencies simultaneity. This kill switch must be, manual and also connected through a heat sensor buried within the collector coil. it should automatically stop the function of the unit before it self destructs on it's own. This is important for obvious reasons. Also the kill switch should also be connected to cut off whenever it measures over voltage. If that should ever happen, you would never have enough time to hit the kill switch before the inevitable explosion occurred.

You know, it is very similar to the idea of a long garden hose. Picture a hose with water in it. If you pick up one end and move along the length of the hose you will move the water constantly along in the direction you are moving. You could also squeeze the hose in the direction to move the water along as well. And you could do both to control the movement of the water more precisely. You can think of the movement of water as the movement of electrons through the collector coils.

I hope the things I share with you give you ideas about how my unit works. As you know, I am a great believer in understanding, not copying.

**Sincerely,
SM.**

August 16, 2006 – Mystery Post

Hi all,

Looks like things need shakup around here,

Somebody who does not want to enter the fray of "discussion" sent me this.

Greetings, Mr. Mannix:

My name is Not for publication. For several years I have been building my own designs for motors and replications of mainly Bedini-type energizers and circuits. Indeed, I have about five iterations running at any one time. I have closely followed the efforts of Stefan Harman, Edwin Badertscher, Jean-Loius Naudin, Marcus Wagner, Paul Lindemann, and several others through different cooperative building groups and have contributed myself.

I believe through my own building efforts and research, I have learned a great deal about electromagnetic circuits.

I took about a week and pored through every single post in the long string of posts concerning Mr. Steven Mark and his invention. The simple elegance of his device left me speechless. It makes perfect sense to me. (I was educated a long time ago as a EE)

Here is what I perceive in his power toroidal device, and I will try to make this concise and sensical:

1. When one builds a bifilar coil, using one winding for power, and one for trigger, and drive this with a transistor, there is a certain point, when you bring a magnet close to one end of the coil, you will get a loud squealing noise from the coil. This feedback is the result of the trigger and power coil constantly switching the power transistor used to drive that coil off and on again. It is also a point where that coil/transistor combination produce a high voltage output which one can gather from the collector of the transistor. If left unchecked, this resonant frequency of on/off switching will burn up the transistor, and thus a resistor must be put into the trigger winding circuit to lessen the voltage produced in the winding. It is one element of what I believe is happening in the Mark device.

2. When one places several coils around a toroid, one can think of switching from one to the next, preferably sequentially, the minimum number of coils being three. In this case one could use the trigger winding from one coil to turn on the power of the second coil, the trigger from the second to the third power, the third trigger to the power winding of the first coil.

3. Flux can switch directions within a ferrous material instantaneously and some say superluminally. It takes very little switching power to flip flux "bundles" from one direction to another, given that there is a good path for the flux to move through. The toroid is perfect for this. If one were to turn on a magnetic field in one coil, that flux permeates most of the toroid, but more importantly is perceived by the next coil. This in turn triggers that coil to operate, and the first coil field is shut down. In this way, one could use coils to move the flux in PULSES around the toroid. This switching from coil to coil, accomplished with low power, high voltage pulses occurs at a natural frequency of the circuit and that frequency that can be handled by the power transistors.

4. The high voltage, low power is a result of the "kick" whereof Steve Mark speaks. It was most clearly described by Nikola Tesla, when he observed a very high voltage spike at the VERY INSTANT a DC switch was closed. In fact he spoke of people being killed by this spike. Such a spike (though lower in magnitude) happens within a transistor at the very instant its gate is closed to allow power to course through it. I learned of this in vacuum tubes from my dad when he taught me how to build my first Heathkit shortwave radio in 1963. He said: "Whenever possible, leave the radio on - it doesn't consume much power,

but the startup surges will quickly burn up your tubes."

5. When a coil is thus activated, initially it creates a very powerful magnetic spike. Imagine that this can even be more amplified if the transistor is turned on only to close the gate of a silicone controlled rectifier, in order to dump a small capacitor very suddenly through the coil.

6. It becomes easy to see that when one talks about the switching ability of transistors, 5kHz is perfectly reasonable, switching from one coil to the next.

7. Next we have the challenge of making the many pulses of magnetic power unidirectional. As we all know current running through a wire creates a circular magnetic field centered about that wire. This also answers the old question you posed on one of your posts as to why a set of jumper cables jumps when shorted across the battery terminal. Well, first, the direction of current is opposite in the two leads, thereby quadrupling the magnetic force in the narrow space between the two wires. This powerful magnetic "linear" flux concentration between the cables then tries to orient itself to the ambient earth's magnetic flux lines, and hence, jumps. Note, however, that there is more at play here. The VERY INSTANT you connect the cable to the battery, you also have that very high voltage spike whereof Tesla spoke. This spike has a large Radiant Energy component to the electricity. It contributes a great deal to the powerful magnetic pulse.

8. Back to unidirectional flux in the toroid. In order to create a mainly DC current in windings around part or all of the toroid, we must now ensure the flux moves in ONE direction. Well, the placement of a magnet at right angles to the flow around the toroid would tend to make the flux take a preferential direction. The flux of a controlling coil in a flux-gating device such as some of the Joe Flynn devices is quite weak, but exerts enormous directional control on even very powerful flux. This is the concept exploited in the design of the newest patent of the Magnetic Power Module. (Interestingly, it appears to be a derivation of Steven Mark's efforts....) Thus, instead of using additional small coils to make the toroidal flux take one preferred direction as compared to the other can be accomplished by the use of a ferrite magnet, as seen in the videos (I, too have watched them numerous times.)

9. Now to the question of the little pieces of wire and the magnet. I don't remember anyone answering this to your or Mr. Mark's satisfaction. Let me have a go. When you move a magnet across a wire you generate a current in that wire. However, what was not iterated is that the amount of current generated is not only a matter of the strength of the magnet, but rather the SPEED and distance at which that magnet is moved across that wire. Thus when we speak of moving the magnet across a small piece of wire at the speed of a gunshot, you generate a very sudden, high voltage spike in that little piece of wire. Conversely, if you could move that wire crossways through even a weak magnetic field with few flux lines, you could generate a voltage spike. In essence Mark is doing this in his toroid. He states he is running at about 5kHz. For four coils (like the one that is open on the cardboard box in his garage with two lamps), he may be banging two opposed coils simultaneously with spikes, with the magnet forcing one direction, or he is running them sequentially. For the sequential version, that would mean the "magnetic flux North" (for lack of a better way to describe it) passes one spot in the toroid 1250 times per second. The RPM of the flux would therefore be AT LEAST 75,000RPM. Can you imagine the kind of power you might generate from Neo magnets in an armature near windings if you COULD rev that puppy up to 75,000RPM? Only this toroid has no back EMF when a load is put on the wires.

10. Remember I was talking about SPEED of the magnet passing the wires playing a significant role in the voltage produced. If we take the above example of 75,000 RPM, it is easy to calculate for a 14" diameter toroid, that the actual speed of the magnet "flying"

past the wires at a very close range would be 3,123.74 statute miles per hour or 4,581.5 ft/second. Compare this to the bullet of a high powered rifle at 2,800 ft/sec.

11. One need only to add all the little pieces of wire, which are now individual loops of wire around the toroid's ring itself to see why the toroid generates such enormous voltages and currents. Needless to say, toroidal coils, like any coil have a preferred resonant frequency. If the toroidal coil is tuned to the "kick" frequency or pulsed frequency, one can see that this thing would put out scary amounts of power.

12. I shall make a stab here and say that these toroids DO NOT heat up until a load is put on the output wires. It would intuitively make sense that this heating is not only due to current flow within the toroid off-take winding, but also due to the new magnetic field that would result within the toroid, due to the DC current now flowing around it. Strangely, using the left hand rule for magnetism, this toroid is an aberration. Because when one thinks of the current beginning the flow through a load, the magnetic flux this winding creates is ADDITIVE to the pulsing magnetic flux created by the coils.

13. When we look at the earth's magnetic field, there are some weird things to look at. Does a high-speed rotational flux field draw or lense or concentrate flux lines into a Mark device? Maybe that is exactly what it does. This simply ADDS more density to the field. However, something else strikes me more simply. Mark has set up his terrific sequential pulsed magnetic field with a small battery (who cares if there is a battery - that point is moot when you look at the power out) which rotates nearly twice as fast as the bullet from a high powered rifle. It creates enormous numbers of flux lines crossing wires per second. That is key and it takes little power. Once power is established, one could take a tiny amount from the output and run the circuit, so again the battery is moot. The main thing is the device's strange reaction to physical movement. I attribute this to the ENORMOUS impact of the SPEED at which the magnetic flux moves.

14. We see how even small flux density, when accelerated to very high speed, can STILL generate current in conductors, be they wires or even flat surfaces. When we talk about these effects, we understand that ANY magnetic device, be it a simple magnet compass or object, will try to orient itself to the earth's magnetic field. Try and experiment. See how a magnetized needle in a match turns slowly to north in a cup of water. Now take a strong neodymium magnet and tape a piece of thread to it and let it hang. Note how QUICKLY and how STRONGLY it orients itself to the earth's field. What Mark appears to have proven is that one can create the effect of higher strength of a magnet through speed of movement of the field. And the field appears to be strengthened drastically by the ADDITIVE pulses of the coils pumping the toroid up to saturation.

15. To me the reason that the toroid appears to "judder" as one attempts to move the toroid across the table is straightforward. As the field rotates, there is a point in the device where the rotating field (perhaps rotating is the wrong word) better, field in its racetrack, is oriented in direct opposition to the Earth's magnetic field. On the diametrically opposite side, the field is perfect attraction to the earth's field. This means that pushing the device North and South would have the most pronounced juddering or washboard effect. However, going crossways to N_S may also have weird effects, the flux lines moving at right angles to one another. I would tend to say this might be even more pronounced when a big load is put on the output coil, if my above assumption is correct with the inner ADDITIVE flux under load.

16. It makes sense that if we are moving a relatively weak magnetic field at very high RPM or lap rate, then perhaps we are now also talking about a gravitic interaction. Since it appears that gravity and spinning superconducting magnets are related, and we are spinning this field at a VERY high rate, then the orientation on startup is most likely also directly interacting with "gravitons?" I won't go there, as I know too little about the field.

Suffice it to say, that gravity is directional, be it into the earth or into space from the earth's center. Either way it is directional. Inverting the toroid MAY then be affected in operation or stopped when it is inverted. Has Steven Mark solved this? It sounds SOOOOO interesting. And naturally, with smaller toroids, he is also talking about higher angular acceleration of the field, due to the smaller diameter. Maybe this also has a bearing on the trait?

17. The imploding television story is very interesting. Could Mark's device be close to tapping into or creating such a powerful magnetic vortex? Has he seen any evidence of magnetic attraction of any objects in or near the toroids?

Anyway, Mr. Mannix - if you have read this far, then you understand that I have a genuine desire to understand Mr. Mark's technology. My wife and I will be retiring and living in Sri Lanka soon. That country is COMPLETELY dependent on imported fossil fuels. It is a lovely but very poor country. I have been grappling with several ways I may be able to help, and hence have been spending a lot of time with the Bedini devices. I believe it may have given me a leg up on Steven Mark's devices. It would be an honor to hear from you, and have your thoughts (and perhaps even Mr. Mark's) thoughts on my information above.

If you have a way I can find out more about U.E.C., it would be most appreciated. I really feel it is worth keeping up with Mr. Mark's devices and somehow push for this clean power to become a marketed module. Heck, one could build them directly INTO appliances with or without inverters so the appliances would not even HAVE power cords.

October 5, 2006

Hi all,
Just received this.
Roland Schinzinger
PhD.
29 Gilman St. Irvine, CA 92715-2703, Phone & FAX: (714) 786-7691

December 1, 1995

Dear Steven,

Thank you for dinner the other night. I truly enjoyed the experience and the ride home together. Thank you for sharing your thoughts.

When you get to be my age Stephen you have learned how not to ruffle feathers. If I were in your shoes I would do exactly what we discussed.

I have talked to my associate about the problems as you see it involving the heat created by your unit when generating power. He is willing to assist us in finding a solution and he does not feel it is an insurmountable problem.

The current involved no matter how slight must be a contributing factor, regardless. We must first consider all the working principles and decide how to go about solving the problem.

I look forward to seeing you and your unit at my laboratory around eight thirty on Saturday morning.

I will have only one observer and we will be otherwise alone.
I promise you that we will give an honest evaluation of everything we observe and will attest to

what we find.

If you need to talk to me first you may leave a message for me at my office at the University of California Irvine.

Sincerely,

Roland
.....
and this.....
.....

Roland Schinzinger
PhD.
29 Gilman St. Irvine, CA 92715-2703, Phone & FAX: (714) 786-7691

Second report on Energy Device

At the request of Steven Mark I agreed to thoroughly test his invention of an energy device toroid at my laboratory at the UCI campus.
With me was John Sanchez who will act as an observer and Mr. Mark who will operate his device for the tests.

The device is reported to develop measurable amounts of electric power beyond any known battery or storage device. In fact the inventor claims that his device will create electric power indefinitely as long as it is permitted to cool at intervals.

Mr. Mark arrived promptly at 8:30 AM and wasted no time in permitting my examination of two units.

The first unit was roughly shaped like a large donut. It measured approximately 4.72" across with an inside diameter hole of 3" making a core width approximately 1" thick
The unit was exactly 2" tall, resembling a toroid. I did not measure the weight however the unit was extremely light when held in the hand.

Mr. Mark connected the unit directly to a 100 watt 120 volt incandescent light bulb and caused the unit to operate. It did in fact illuminate the incandescent bulb quite brightly. I measured the voltage at 137 volts D.C. exactly, (ObS). See note*

I then measured the current flowing through the wires to the bulb at a steady one-ampere, (ObS). We noted the time at 9:06 AM.,(ObS).

We next measured the light output from the bulb with a luminescence meter and noted that it read 2.5, (ObS). Next we measured a similar incandescent bulb placed in a socket powered from the main 120 volt (as measured) AC power provided to the laboratory. It measured 2.4 on the luminescence meter. This can probably be accounted for because the voltage as measured from the Toroid device is 137 volts and therefore 12 volts greater, generating a slight increase in light output over the incandescent light powered by the laboratory main power supply system.

The toroid device did indeed provide the standard voltage and current necessary to provide electric lighting for a 120-volt circuit.

The inventor then asked us for another bulb, which we provided him and he set about connecting the second bulb along with the first.

The second bulb was connected in parallel to the first and did indeed light just as brightly as the first.

I measured 137 volts now across the output just as before although the load had doubled and the impedance halved (ObS).

I measured the current flowing to the two bulbs at just less than 2-amperes, (ObS).

The inventor stated that the unit would provide the two amperes at 137 volts for several hours, if not indefinitely. We were cautioned that the unit while in operation would generate heat leading to self-destruction if not shut down and permitted to cool. He claimed that after cooling the unit could be restarted and used again over and over.

We permitted the first unit to remain in operation and provide power for the two incandescent bulbs while we turned our attention to the second larger unit the inventor brought with him for testing.

The second unit was again toroid shaped with a large hole in the center. It was approximately 15" at the outside and 13" inside with a core thickness of approximately 1". The unit was 4" tall. The unit was not measured in weight but could be easily lifted with one hand, (ObS).

The inventor started the second larger unit in operation and cautioned myself and Mr. Sanchez not to touch the output leads from the device as they were at lethal potential. The time was 9:39 AM.

The inventor measured the output leads and told us there was 600 volts potential at several amperes.

He connected the unit to five 120 volt 100 watt incandescent light bulbs as provided by myself. The larger second unit did indeed brightly light the five incandescent bulbs brightly. These bulbs were wired in series.

I measured the current through the wire connected to the 5-bulbs at 1.1 ampere, (ObS). I measured the voltage at 614 volts D.C., (ObS).

The inventor then connected another five 120 volt light bulbs along with the first five making a total of ten 120 volt, 100 watt incandescent light bulbs lighting at equal intensity.

I measured the light output with a luminescence meter at 2.43 each light bulb, (ObS). I did not measure the current but calculated it to be 2 amperes at 614 volts.

I asked the inventor if this was the limit of the unit and he replied, "no way."

He provided a quick blow fuse rated at 50 amperes.

With two large electrical clamps and wiring, he shorted the fuse across the output terminals of the toroid and destroyed the fuse, (ObS). There was only a slight flickering of the ten incandescent bulbs as observed although there was a tremendous discharge of sparks from the output terminals of the toroid unit.

The inventor then gave me the fuse for examination. It was warm to the touch and smelled acrid, (ObS). It was a large 240 volt AC air conditioner disconnect fuse and designed for severe service duty, (OsS).

The inventor's claim that the large toroid output terminals were at lethal potential was no longer in question.

The time was 11:20 AM when the inventor removed the small toroid unit from operation because of heat build up.

I examined the small toroid unit and it was indeed quite hot to the touch.

The unit had been in steady operation for exactly two hours and fourteen minutes. Noted: 2-hours and 14 minutes, (ObS).

The load of 2- amperes at 137-volts did not change through the test period.

I can personally state that I do not know of any battery or storage device of this size or weight with this capability.

The time was 12:47 when the inventor removed the large toroid device from operation.

It had been in constant operation for three hours and eight minutes.

Noted: 3-hours and 8 minutes, (ObS).

The load of 10-amperes and the voltage of 614 volts did not change throughout the test with the exception that the voltage did began to fluctuate at 12:03 and began a slight decline to 598 volts by the end of the test. This could be due to heating of the unit while in operation.

I can personally state that I do not know of any battery or storage device of this size or weight with this capability.

I cannot determine how many hours the toroid units could potentially operate because of our limited time available for testing.

I can however state with relative certainty I believe the tests show great potential for this Toroid technology.

December 12, 1995

Roland Schinzinger

September 27, 2006

It is really great to see more "hands on" activity here.

It may be relevant to convey the importance of the relationship between the resonances/wire lengths of the control/collector coils.

I think of it a a rotational magnetic reciever.

Some of the tests that I have carried on the coiols that have visible control windings indicate frequencies in the megahertz range which would make pc scopes un usable ...I could be wrong...we will see. We are Searching for a rotational Kicking field.that can be accelerated by applying harmonics

This could take a while. It is unconventional. Sharing results..even failures will help every body. Sharing limitations will slow everybody down.

It would be great if more those who seem to have a clear understanding would do some winding to confirm their expectations.

Perhaps Luck will come into it

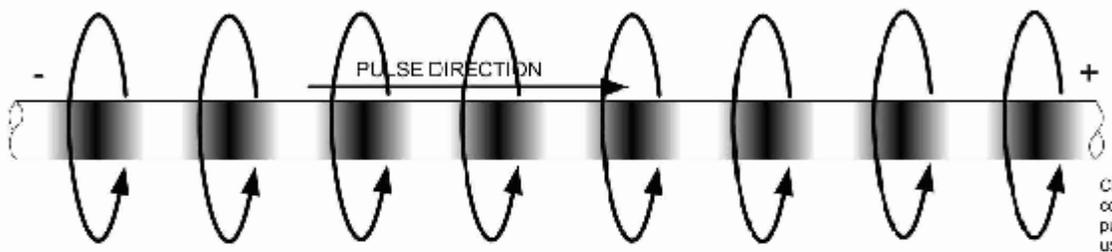
I remember a fellow who said "The more I work and act the more luck I seem to get"

October 12, 2006



CONTINUOUS MAGNETIC FIELD SURROUNDING CONDUCTOR

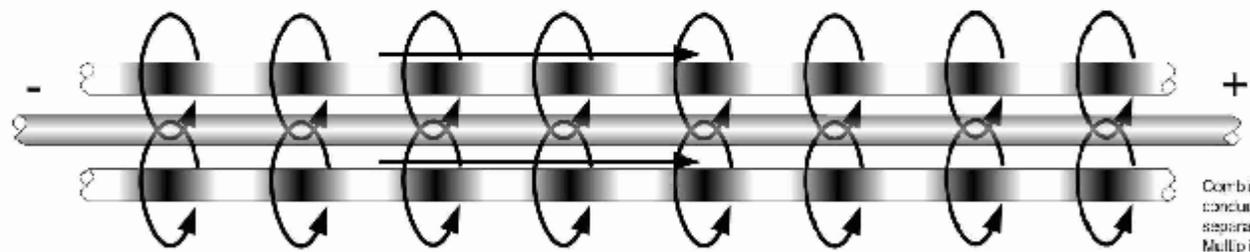
Continuous, the magnetic field surrounding the conductor. Start



LONGITUDINAL PULSED DC "COMPRESSION" WAVES WITH CORRESPONDING MAGNETIC "WAVE FRONTS"

Circular, moving corresponding to pulses in a conductor. Useful

© Sep 2005



A PAIR OF SYNCHRONIZED LONGITUDINALLY PULSED CONDUCTORS WITH A SEPARATE INERT CONDUCTOR IN BETWEEN

Combined conductors separate, in multiplied

HYPOTHESIS:

Assume the bottom example to be not two separate synchronized pulsed conductors, but as Tesla constructed, a large coil of a few turns of wire. A frequency is chosen, such that the pulses of the magnetic wave fronts such that they coincide with one another in every turn of the coil. At each moving point of a DC "compression" pulse or wave, all the circular magnetic wave fronts coincide. Imagine these wave fronts when the coil is now compressed into a single annular bundle of insulated conductors. The magnetic wave fronts would become additive. Now place a separate conducting wire within the annular (toroidal) bundle. From the simplistic example above, we can see that the combined magnetic wave front impresses an immense pressure on the electrons of the separate wire. Thus, a powerful pulsed DC current is set up within the separate, or off-take, current conducting wire. It can be easily visualized that there could be several "step" frequencies of magnetic wave fronts pumped into the annular bundle, where more or less such wave fronts coincide. The greater the number of magnetic wave fronts that coincide with one another, the greater the combined magnetic pressure driving electrons through the off-take conducting wire. This is where the analogy of squeezing the water through the garden hose from one end to the other truly makes sense. Rotational magnetic fields have also been mentioned in various dissertations as interacting with gravity. Setting up a DC pulsed ring thus actually does set up magnetic wave fronts that travel around the annular bundle of wire and appear to have more and more effect as they all "line up" and combine to become very powerful as they rotate around the annulus at a minimum speed of c . (As pulsed DC is a significant component of Radiant Energy that comes into play, and it would account for the additional power created, since the annulus appears to "organize" the direction and impact of the magnetic system through the collection coil.