Following are chats between AAA and BBB that may not have been included:

Hi,

Posting pics of working devices on the internet is what gets the attention imo.
Can they detect via satellite ? Who knows.

Fast transition and hold are important but I'd hold off on doing too much until I can get across the full picture of where the information fits together. My posting was not particularly well thought out but a ramble of things that immediately came to mind as being relevant. Not all things are required in one device.

AAA

Hi,

In order to give you wire gauge, wire length, and coil size specs. I need to know what voltage you feel comfortable working up to. The timing and parameter diagrams give you an idea of what timings and amplitudes are required. The design requires the pulse version not the sine wave.

At a minimum for the design I need upper 1200V, lower 900V. At a push the lower could be 500V. Better is 2500V, lower 900V. Or are you comfortable and familiar with safety precautions to go higher ?

AAA

In terms of effects. The human body is made of ether and I believe nerve signalling is ether based. The potential is there for unknown health problems that could show up in a few years. The stinging particles/effect come in at around 15khz on a 10kv coil. It's the only one I skirt around. Quite simply it hurts like hell. The heat is warm like cloth wrapped hot water bottle.
Don't put any liquids in the field particularly flammable or polar liquids (water).
Big blocks of any matter is bad. Everything is made of ether. We are creating waves in the ether that interact with the spherical ether waves of matter. Speed of light in water is 25% less. Speed of light in a metal is even less or to rephrase speed of ether transitions in metal is even less. By putting big blocks of anything you are changing up energy levels and having boundary effects between matter where the speed of light is different.
Do not put magnets in the field. EVER! SEP coil and permanent magnets are one and the same. If you get the orientation right you immediately put yourself in a higher energy level on that energy graph I sent to you.
Probe with a small copper air coil on a wooden stick. Your scope probe has steel in it so don't go sticking in any fields.

Body parts, the mind boggles, is a no-no, on so many levels.

There are concentric circles in the air horizontally around the unit approx. 6 inches apart that can be felt by the hand. Not molasses more like very low density water. The very slight hold back on the hand is what is felt.

AAA

>Hi Peter,
>
...
>I thought i would ask you if (since the system works using voltage and not
>current), if we could actually drive the coils open-ended to get the
>large voltage swings without wasting current?
>
>Thank you,
>CCC

Do you mind if I forward your question and this reply to the others ? (CCC said yes to forwarding)

It's a good question but you need minimal current not zero current. We tried what you suggested. Even if you drive open ended at resonance it doesn't have the effect on the ether that is required.

The system works by getting the maximum advantage from the largest mass of copper.
The quantity of copper is important. Double the amount of copper, double the effect on the ether. Yet the amount of energy you need to supply has not doubled, it's stayed the same. Current flows in a wire only after an ether effect has rippled through the wire and out into the air surrounding the copper wire. Only after this has happened can current flow, which is another ether effect, then you see the typical inductor responce, as the magnetic field builds. But realise that this magnetic field is a secondary responce on the ether that has already been affected.

The higher the voltage the larger the ether effect. The more mass the larger the ether effect. But you have to have the current, as the current is the natural responce to you having applied the high voltage in the correct way.

---->>>The initial ether responce is Tesla's radiant energy.<<<----

---->>>To minimise the current that subsequently flows you can't use an inline resistor, it has to be the natural resistance due to the length and gauge of copper wire used.<<<<----

No doubt you've read about Tesla's radiant energy experiments where he obtained heating, cooling breezes, stinging rays that penetrated everything, light effects and more. If you apply a square wave of the sort I've shown but the lower voltage is over 500V and the top voltage is over 10KV you get these affects and much more, from
6khz through to 100khz. The length of wire in your coil needs to be long enough so the resistance of the coil is high enough that 10KV is not going to allow enough current through the wire to vaporize it. We used a capacitor bank and pulsed through a chain of 6 sat core inductor switches. Even using only one sat core inductor switch you can get stinging rays and cooling breezes. But you need a tighter pulse more defined pulse for the other effects, which the chaining of the sat cores does. The forum has mention of an example patent. Your capacitor charging network doesn't
have to be sophisticated because once you've charge your cap bank the amount of charge required to keep it topped up is minimal because your current is minimal. The 500V level, via cap and charging network doesn't need to be switched; it's always on but isolated via diodes from the 10KV which is switched over the top of it.
AAA

>>does hi inductance = hi self-inductance
>>
>>high resistance of wire = is this "distributed resistance"?
>>
>>BBB
>>
>>

> Yes to both. If you give the coil a one hit impulse of 1500V, it's the
> inductance that it sees i.e. its self inductance and the resistance the
> pulse sees, plus the actual length of copper the impulse travels down,
> that affects the size of the ether shock wave.
>
> We tried a big block of copper but the path through was only 6 inches. It
> does nothing.
>
> In the table 35 awg gives a much longer length of wire but it's impossible
> to self wind need a proshop to do it at the right tensions, and far too
> easy to fry.
> AAA

Ever try a resistance wire - like nichrome? Or one of the terfenols (Like Terfenol-D) (Might have misspelled that).

When a solenod coil is wound with the length of the entire coil equal to the diameter, the self-capacitance will be minimim and the self-inductance will be maximum. You may have found that self-capacitance kills the effect - this from Tesla and Dollard both..

This ties into the whole compression/expansion explanation of things with one the opposite of the other.

Don't let my questions fool you. I am no further than a layman on the street. I can ask questions but putting it all into a tangible, physical form is very difficult for me.

There is only one other researcher that has ever spoke of "wire length" on the OU forum and that was ZZZ.

Just a guess, but a slight modification should make a ver good means for communication - might not want to comment on that.

BBB

Winding directions? (CW or CCW and reference frame)
BBB

>> Not tried nichrome. I like the idea. Your comment on self-capacitance is
>> right on the mark.
>>
>> Quartz powder is a brave choice. Indeed anything in a core other than air
>> is a brave choice IMO. Pretty hard to saturate air!
>>
>> I'm not interested in the communication side of things. Not my area at
>> all. Haven't even dabbled in it. Not going to either in the future. But I
>> see the lines along which you are thinking.
>>
>> As far as the SEP and CB SEP coils are concerned, they can be wound CW or
>> CCW. I wind them both the same way for sake of consistency.
>>
>> The input coil with it's own SEP, i.e. the CCU, I always wind both the
>> same way. But don't think it matters as long as all input coils are done
>> the same way. The symmetry on the input coils is important though.
>>
>> The toroidal output coil, TOC, is different beast. If you balance
>> everything up using the SEP and CB SEP you can measure no volts or
current
>> across the output coil, or very small amounts. If you connect across a
>> lightbulb you get a very bright light in terms of removing darkness from
>> every corner of the room, but the light is not blinding, you can stare at
>> it for minutes. This affect does depend on the angle of the TOc wiring,
>> direction of winding, and what hemisphere you're in. I'll send out
another
>> message/image on this. On the other hand if you short out the two output
>> wires and attach metal plates to the top and bottom of the toroid,
>> remember output wire is uninsulated, and grab an output wire from each
>> plate, you get standard electricity. I think of this as ether homopolar
>> collection mode.
>> AAA

>ZZZ posted links to a site once called "The measuring
>system of the Gods" - and based the lengths of all his wires on this
>system. Think this is gone now, but I saved the pages.
>
>Ideally this thing should be in a vacuum - this per Dollard's research -
>maximum propagation he says. He also mention that the forms should have
>minimal mass - no solid core in the center - says it slows and distorts
>the waves. He doesn't say much of anything these days.
>
>Liking thae teflon and HDPE - very low loss dielectrics. Hot glue is good
>for the HDPE and LDPE - will come off when you want it to but no drying
>time.
>
**>A moving dielectric - and ether is a dielectric - produces a current
>across two separated metal objects - should also get the associated
>magnetic field...**
>
>I'm seeing why I've failed before - too low levels and bad arrangement.
>
>Thanks Much
>
>BBB

Could you see if you can still dig out those pages on the measuring system ?

I would very much like to read them. One of the bizarro items I've experienced is that devices built using inches and rounding to 1/32,1/16, inch appear to work better or more stable or more reliable than devices measured in cm and rounded to the nearest mm. That's why the calcs are inches and because well I'm a old b'stard.

Saying such stuff puts you in complete and utter-nutter territory for most people.

And again spot on observations concerning the spinning ether and choice of materials. And next step is to use high voltage plates without any current to achieve the spinning, this is research numero uno, for me, but no success.

ZZZ

Looking for the measurement stuff now. ZZZ was very adament about
the lengths and their basis.

The "22.5mm inch" is the basis of the measurement system. 25.4 won't work.

BBB

Here's a little more:

http://64.233.167.104/search?q=cache:a2DF-RvztkkJ:www.cropcircleconnector.com/anasazi/UnderstandingCropcirclesgavemethekeytoIntelligentDesign.html+measuring+system+intelligent+design&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=us

Waiting for ZZZ.

original page - now changed:
http://www.themeasuringsystemofthegods.com/

Second page found by searching - has email to request the real info:
http://www.themeasuringsystemofthegods.com/index_files/Page338.htm

ran across something about this being based on a 1080 mm 42 inch yard

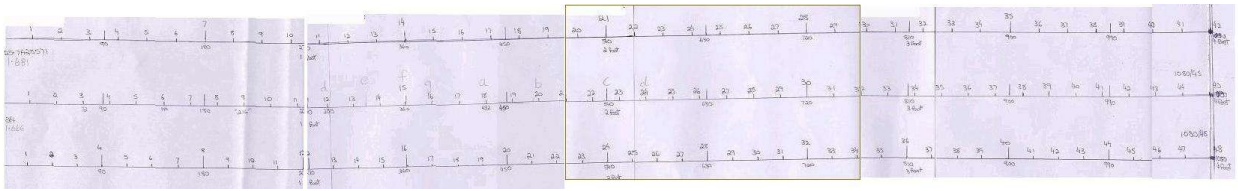
I'll see what ZZZ has on this.

BBB

Attached are scans of the "three scales" drawn on paper. These images were on that site.

I must have sent that file home or burned it with other stuff. Will look for it tonight.

BBB



Thanks BBB. The material you've sent is already giving me avenue for research.
Many, many thanks.
AAA

>Get that HV spinner spinning yet?
>
>Every have any success using spark gaps? Only ones I've heard that did
>was Tesla, a guy named Ludec in Tesla day, and Dollard. Been working on
>one and hope to finish it this weekend and see how it does.
>

>BBB

Plate only version no. Spark gaps are needed if you don't have enough inductance in your wire coil. Sometimes they are needed even if you do, depends on how sharp your rise time is, from your electronics. A spark gap, as you'll know, improves your rise time to around 1-5ns. So if you have a sinewave that peaks at say 1500V and your gap sparks at 1400V you can apply to your coils via the spark gap and convert a useless signwave input, to a great 1-5 ns rise square wave. Problem is the trailing edge which is why if you use a crappy wave, you need to quench the gap. Alternatively get the best square wave possible with a defined pulse width. Pass it through a spark
gap and this improves the leading edge. The pulse width and reasonable trailing edge means you don't need to quench the gap. This makes using spark gaps easy.

And to your other quesiton. You need some stuff concerning capacitors, coil placement, highside or lowside switching, wire connections and such like. Maybe this weekend, maybe late next week.

>Attached is a DOC and a PPT (same info) of the web page that Wayne sent me
>a link to regarding the "Three Metrics" related to energy devices.
>
>Haven't had time to clean them up, but wanted to get them to you sooner
>than later.
>
>On a side note, Erfinder thinks he is beyond Waynes work now - yeah well,
>whatever. That guy has irritated the crap out of me. I don't care how
>"right" he is, his people skills suck - almost as bad as mine.
>
>Oh! Meant to ask you if you ever tried cores of aluminum or other
>non-magnetic alloys (bismuth perhaps). I believe these amy be beneficial
>in some respects.
>
>Grumpy

BBB,

Much food for thought. Thank you for your effort in getting these together. Interesting that keely picture of nested spheres. 3 spheres with 3 spheres within and onwards. Just like the 6 levels in 6 levels of the graph. I'm going to have to read up more on this keely guy. I glanced once at an article on the dynasphere and concluded he was off his trolley! Perhaps seconds time round it'll make more sense.
And those measurement systems, two of which are connected with the number 6, must be some geometric connection with 6 spheres around a sphere in a layer, 12 spheres around a sphere as the max possible.

I tried filling the core with different dielectrics; epoxy, acrylic , epoxy with iron filings. Not a great idea. I think there must be an equivalent of dielectric eddy currents. It fails by ripping big holes through the device like a lightening strike but no spark, no light, just noise. I tried aluminium but it heats up and fearing another boom I decided to curtail that avenue of research. Got to keep things real, sane and safe.

By the way Patrick Flanagen built a device and I think he patented it, with two metal plates with AC of 20KV. In the middle was a dielectric made out of epoxy resin and very fine spheres of metal. I seem to remember him getting the spheres in some sort of polishing paste. It produced a huge expanding cascaded electron field that cleaned the air by causing dust to stick to things. His device was an efficient air cleaner.

Good talking.

AAA