Gray Tube Replication

(Unmasked)

by Lamare

August 25, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Interesting comment by Tesla:

"Experiments with Alternate Currents of High Potential and High Frequency"

Quote:

> Each time the arc is broken between A and B the jars are quickly charged and discharged through the primary p p, producing a snapping spark between the knobs K K. Upon the arc forming between A and B the potential falls, and the jars cannot be charged to such high potential as to break through the air gap a b until the arc is again broken by the draught.
>
> In this manner sudden impulses, at long intervals, are produced in the primary P P, which in the secondary s give a corresponding number of impulses of great intensity. If the secondary knobs or spheres K K are of the proper size, the sparks show much resemblance to those of a Holtz machine. But these two effects, which to the eye appear so very different, are only two of the many discharge phenomena. We only need to change the conditions of the test, and again we make other observations of interest.
>
> When, instead of operating the induction coil as in the last two experiments, we operate it from a high frequency alternator, as in the next experiment, a systematic study of the phenomena is rendered much more easy. In such case, in varying the strength and frequency of the currents through the primary, **we may observe five distinct forms of discharge**, which I have described in my former paper on the subject before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, May 20, 1891

The article he refers to can be found here:
"Experiments with Alternate Currents of Very High Frequency and Their Application to Methods of Artificial Illumination"

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Today, I re-analysed Gray circuit and it looks like it works completely different than we suspected:

Resonating TF using Bedini circuit

August 31, 2010

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After continueing with my analysis, this is where I am now. I think this is it:

Stan Meyers Secret, Preventing Electrolysis.

Quote:

> The basic theory for this can be found looking for Tom Bearden's "don't kill the dipole". Basic conclusion of that: the electric field comes for free. Potential (voltage) comes for free as long as you don't influence the charge carriers that create your dipole, your voltage source.
>
> In the analysed systems, they all basically resonate two inductive loads in series, such that the overall load is resonating at full wave resonance, which is at 4 times higher frequency than the usual quarter wavelength resonance being used. When you resonate an open coil in full wave resonance, you get high voltage, zero current at the terminals, in phase. So there you have the basic connection to using the voltage source for free, but you have to figure out a way to do that without disturbing the charge carriers that give you the voltage source.
>
> However, with a single coil, the current stays inside the coil, so you can't use that. So, when you split the coil into two, you get the current in the middle for free, provided you don't disturb your voltage source, your driving circuit. So normally, when you use the current, you will disturb the resonance, which will eventually also disturb your driving circuit, so you still have to provide current to keep the system in resonance and pay the price.
>
> And here's the trick: the driving signal is delivered to the coil on top of a rectified carrier wave, which is fed into the circuit trough a high pass filter. Then, you get the current and the power, but the disturbances caused by using the power, cannot reach the driving circuit, because of the high pass filter! And then you finally got what you want. You can use your voltage source, without disturbing it, so then you don't have to pay the price.
>
> And the final trick is to drive two identical loads in opposite phase trough quad half wave rectifiers,

so the whole system is perfectly in balance and in resonance.

August 31, 2010

DrStiffler
Senior
Member

Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 687

Quote:

Originally Posted by **lamare**
After continueing with my analysis, this is where I am now. I think this is it:

Stan Meyers Secret, Preventing Electrolysis.

@lamare

When yo say riding on top of a carrier wave, does this not imply AM modulation? In so doing where are you doing the modulation? In a normal AM transmitter the modulation controls the carrier amplitude and as such the modulator is a separate circuit from the carrier generation and is configured in such a way that the amplitude of the modulation controls the carrier output, so 100% modulation would vary from 0 carrier to 2X carrier. Now if you are talking more towards DSB, then we have a balanced filter that rejects the carrier and only passed the sidebands.

Where you speak of inserting a cap in series with a coil you also are creating a series resonant circuit where the primary frequency is suppressed and the sidebands pass. (Generalized idea)

I know you know this, yet you explanation is as confusing to say the least, for us old fellows a simple hand drawn schematic would be great, we can feed the data into the computer and make the needed calculation to follow what you state you want to obtain, humm...

The diagram of Meyer and the rest of course are junk, so what is in your mind, idea sounds great, but we can't wrap around the circuit to match the idea.

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As far as I can tell, yes, you would basically have to build a straight AM modulator, no SSB or DSB. Puharich shows what it should look like (you may want to look up his patents and stuff for further details):

Stan Meyers Secret, Preventing Electrolysis.

The upper part shows a straight AM modulated signal as far as I can tell, the lower part the rectified one. Puharich rectified his wave *before* the power amp, but the rectifiers should go *after* the insulation transformer.

BTW: looks like Puharich used half-wave resonance, judging at where he connected the load at his transformer.

So, I would say to build a straight AM modulator, where the modulated signal matches the resonance frequency of the load.

As for the carrier wave frequency, that depends on your high pass filter and the frequency characteristics of your load. If the resonance frequency is, say 10 kHz, and you fiddle around with the current (you use current), you get the differential frequencies out there. So, let's say your actual load draws a bandwidth of 5 kHz. Then your carrier wave would have to be at least something like 20 kHz, cause the filter will have a certain bandwith. Of course, it would be much easier to take your carrier frequency much higher than that. In thase case something in the order of 100 kHz should do, because normally you would not draw HF stuff directly out of the coils.

Quote:

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> The diagram of Meyer and the rest of course are junk, so what is in your mind, idea sounds great, but we can't wrap around the circuit to match the idea.

The devil is always in the details, ain't it?

The idea is that the coil you want to drive, resonates at it's (some multiples of its) natural resonance frequency (depending on how you drive it), say 10 kHz. That would be the signal that would be the "audio in" on your AM modulator.

The carrier frequency should be much higher, I'd say at least 10 times higher than the resonance frequency of the load coils, so, say 100 kHz.

Then the capacitor should be such that it can be considered a shortcut at 100 kHz and "open" at 10 kHz. Of course, the truth lies somewhere in the middle, but you get the idea.

So, let's assume for a moment you can drive two coils in series at their combined 1/4 lambda this way. Meyers schematic suggests that is possible. So, then one of the coil terminals goes to ground, and you drive the other from the output of your AM transmitter, trough a couple capacitor and a rectifier diode. The capacitor should be a shortcut for the frequency of your carrier wave, and open for the resonance frequency of the coils.

I hope this clears things up. Really you are much better at this stuff then I am. I can tell you *how* to do it in principle, but I'm not much of a 'hands on' engineer, I'm afraid.

Update:
It may be that you need more circuitry than just a capacitor. The basic idea is that you prevent any junk that is generated by your load train to end up in your driving circuit. And you can do that because the load train has a limited bandwidth.

So, the coupling filter from your HF driving circuit to the LF load should be such that the HF can pass and the LF cannot.

Bottomline: make sure your whole load train does not produce HF junk that comes even close to your carrier frequency. And make sure that any LF junk on your load train cannot pass your filter. And you should be able to do that with some kind of standard high pass filter. I think the high pass filter could be just a capacitor, but you're the HF expert, so it's up to you to judge if you need more than that.

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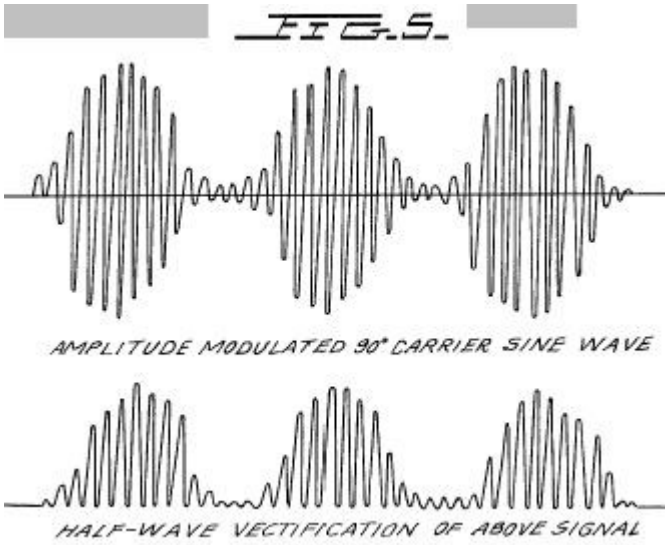
> 
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@lamare
Okay here is what I think. If you take a full wave rectifier off the output of a coil and feed two coils, one from each leg, you do not get inverse pulses. Spatially you either get a + referenced to 0 or baseline or a - referenced to a baseline. You do not get a set of + an - pulses referenced to some midpoint 0.

Therefore to place a load between two different coils will configure the same as a conventional configured system. The only way I can see to get to the inverse pulses or the +/- split is to feed the driving coil from a center tap. In this way the spatial ground will allow you to see what you envision. Otherwise feeding a primary (driver) coil from one end or the other and trying to pull two inverse pulses does not work. The driver coil always has a spatial ground reference if driven from one end, (open end is spatial ground).
This means you can not extract opposing phase output to two different coils (load coils). You can

only extract energy for both it they are in phase.

What I have stated above is proven by experiment.

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>
> *What I have stated above is proven by experiment.*

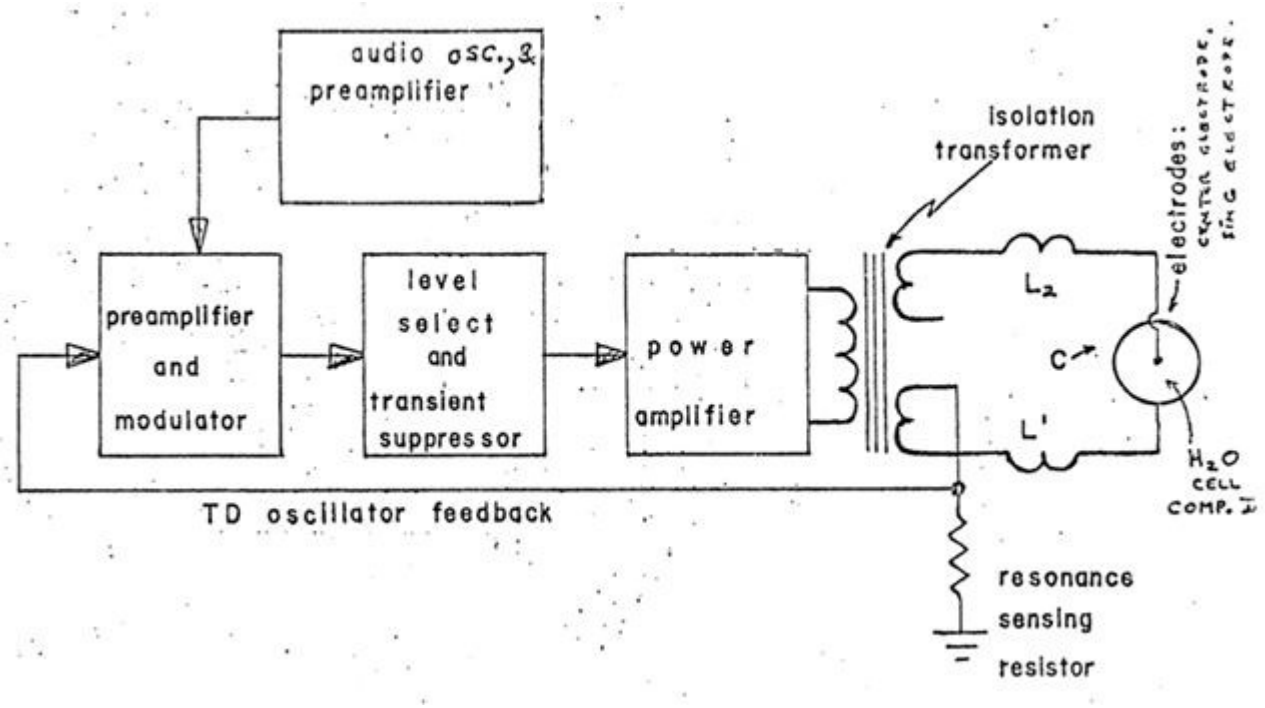
I don't get this completely yet, but the idea was to use an AV plug, which would be a half-wave rectifier. You feed the + pulses to one coil, the - to the other. So your drive the coils with unidirectional pulses, because otherwise you get the HF into your coil.

You basically "touch" your coils into one direction with the HF unidirectional pulses.

And because these pulses are created by the AV plugs from sine waves and come from a transformer, you don't need fast switching as with your SEC circuit.

Update: this does mean that the coils only receive a signal half of the time, so Puharichs lower rectified wave form looks somewhat different than what we would get, I guess. I mean, what he shows is full-wave rectified, right?

Update 2: This is what Puharich's looks like:



With this configuration, you would place two AV plugs at the output of the insulation transformer, which has double secondaries. So, you drive them from open secondaries.

Update 3: and then the high pass filter should go between the transformer and the load. I think before the AV plugs.

Update 4: So you would get two load trains, where Puharich shows only one (L1, L2, WFC), which should be exactly out of phase.

Update 5: And as it's drawn now, you would get a half wave resonance in the load, while if L1 would be at the other leg of the TF, you would get full wave resonance of the load train. And then I mean full wave across the complete load train, not the coils as such.

Update 6: So, **there is a difference between Gray, Meyer and Puharich** after all. Gray used full wave resonance, Puharich used half wave resonance and Meyer used quarter wave resonance. I'm a bit off in my "official story" to be completely honest. However, it's the principle that counts and that had to be brought out there first. The details can and will be filled in now we got the truth all over the place and don't have to worry about MIBs anymore. And really, once you see how this works, you can learn a great deal by looking at the stuff those three left us.

Update 7: for those of you who can read Dutch, the Dutch blog Niburu published a story about this that I have written, and already has been read over 5.000 times now: Het geheim achter vrije energie - Google translation: Google Vertaling

Sept 1, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **bboj**
> *I also had a problem with that part. Is it possible to see a diagram of your experimental set up?*

I don't have an experimental setup. I just studied the work of Meyer, Puharich and Gray and found out they used the same principle, which can be explained using the theories of Bearden and Turtur. Basically hard-core science done right.

So, that's what you got. A solid theoretical description of how this should work in principle with all the references you can dream of. And three inventors that used this principle in three different variations independently, even though none of the three did it completely optimal, but apparantly you don't need to go all the way to get results. None of them used dual identical loads completely out of phase, for example. At least two of these have been publicly shown to work and for all three lots of documentation is available.

With Gray you have to be careful, because after his engineer Marvin Cole, the real inventor of Grays stuff, dissappeared, they never were able to replicate their earlier succes, because they didn't understand how the HF, HV spark gap oscillator worked. Basically that delivers you the same kind of spikes as Bedini shows, only very high voltage and very high frequency. So, the "LV" rod gives you the oscillating signal, the HV rod is at HV DC. The grid and the "LV" rod are basically a capacitor, which is one of the high pass filter caps. Component 38 is the other. And everything in between the "LV" rod, all the way trough the commutator and such should be considered a shortcut in your analysis. See here: Resonating TF using Bedini circuit

So, the most basic trick is to use a HF half-wave rectified carrier wave (which can be HF spikes as Gray did) on top of which you have the signal that energizes the inductive load (as done by Puharich most elegantly, but can be a "block" wave as Meyer and Grey did), *trough* a high pass filter. The filter makes sure that any LF junk created by the load cannot disturb your voltage source. And then you don't have to pay the price.

And as for the filter: Gray used a capacitor for that and the other two didn't use any. I think that explains why Gray got so much power that he could hardly control it, but he used high voltage at very high frequencies, so that may also explain it.

So, the rest is up to you tinkerers to figure out. I don't have the time nor budget nor workmanship to do it. It has been shown to work, there are several schematics, etc. available everywhere, so it's really a matter of studying these and look up the links posted here on the top, connect the dots, and fill in the details:
The ultimate secret of free energy: Split the postive AND the negative

And I'm absolutely sure it can be done. It's just a matter of time before someone does.

And of course, I keep following this and will try to answer any questions that may turn up. But if you want to do this, then you will need to study the three inventors mentioned, see what they did and connect the dots and you will also have to look up quite a lot of my earlier posts to be able to understand how I got to my theoretical explanation. I tried to refer to the parts of the documentation I used as much as possible, so you don't have to read it all.

So, you won't hear me telling you this is a piece of cake. It's a lot of work to get to understand everything and get it all straigthened out in your mind. Took me a couple of years, so don't expect the solution to be handed over to you on a silver plate. I would love to do that, but I can't. There are quite some details to be filled in and as you know, the devil is in the details...

However, if you start with either Meyer or Puharich and improve their designs step by step, you should be able to get there. They were really very close to what it should be. Meyer should have used a capacitor (HF filter) before his rectifier diode and should probably have used a significantly higher carrier frequency, Puharich should have put his rectifier *after* his insulation transformer and should have put a capacitor (HF filter) in there too.

That way, it can and will be done, no question about that.

And as for your question: as far as I understood, Doc talks about *full wave* rectification, which is not what the idea was. So, I might have misunderstood, but I tried to answer that question in my answer to Doc. If I missed something, please let me know.

Update: For more on Marvin Cole and the history around Edwin Gray, see: Fuel-Efficient-Vehicles.org » Ed Gray's R. E. Motor
Quote:

> From 1958 to 1972 Marvin Cole, Ed's neighbour, working alone, designed and built ever more powerful prototype engines, and it was a small one of these which was tested by Cal-Tech. In this period, Marvin also developed ever more powerful power supplies, which are the really important item in all of this.
>
> In 1967, Ed Gray rejoins Marvin Cole and together from 1967 to 1972, they solicited venture capital and promoted the technology.
> Early in 1972, for unknown reasons, Marvin Cole disappeared and never saw Gray again.

Quote:

> Eventually, his discovery will transform the economic base upon which the society of the entire planet has rested up to this point.
>
> Despite the ever-present danger from the petroleum and other power giants who face business extinction within the decade because of his invention, Gray and his associates in EvGray Enterprises have demonstrated its worth publicly --- an act requiring great courage.

Quote:

> Displaying the kind of open honesty that made America great, Gray and his partners stress the fact

that they want the whole world to benefit from their new technology.

"I won't allow it to be bought up and buried by big money interests", Gray told Tattler during the exclusive demonstration.

"I tried for 10 years to get American interests to pay some attention, but I've been tossed out of more places than most people ever think of going into."

Neither government agencies nor private enterprise would listen to Gray, so he turned in frustration to foreign interests. The innovative Japanese were eager to listen.

Update 2: If you are into doing this, please do share your work here on the forum, so it can be discussed. What also needs to be done, is to make sure this information becomes structured and accessible. So, even if you don't want to go and tinker yourself, you can help pulling this of. So, if you want to do something and have some time to spare, please do consider editing this page and share what you have found here and elsewhere:
Article:Free Electric Energy in Theory and Practice - PESWiki

Now, I really can't do much more myself on this now. Because of this, lots of other things have been delayed which I have to do now, even though this stuff is much more interesting. So, it's up to you guys to make this happen.

And whatever you wanna do, just make sure to have some fun doing it!

Update:
Even more on the history of Gray here:
Evolution of the E.V. Gray Circuit Topology -- by Mark McKay