

Assembled by David Fine

Updated January 11, 2012

Don Smith Replication

ENERGETIC FORUM

Zilano Posts

Jan. 11, 1012

T-1000

Quote:

Originally Posted by **mr.clean** ➤

Back again,

What do you think of the Cap discharges at the end? 😊

*** Anyone know from experience if under 12 watts could provide that level of continuous discharge??*

This is where Tesla coil (the correct one, not the one used for lightning show) goes.

N. Tesla always utilized capacitor discharge for lots of power.

Charge it up very frequently with high voltage and you get lots of amps almost constantly in discharge! This is where capacitor secret is..

Jan. 10, 2012

Mr. Clean

Quote:

Originally Posted by **JohnStone** ➤

Thanks Zilano! Now I feel to have got these facts. Perhaps not completely - sorry for asking again - I did not get yet the real difference Kurt vs. Don. Your notions seem true for both setups.

[Attachment 10014](#)

Is it the cw/cw vs cw/ccw? Is it the earth connection(s) ? Is it the displacement out of the mechanical middle area? Please help an old brain crossing the road from education to reality? 🙏 😊

rgds John

LOL omg,

***How about instead of Kurt, we call it "Fig.2 from patent 336,961" , and Don's is "Fig.1 from 336,961"

I am not worthy of being written next to Don 😊

On the other hand if he provides the breakthrough..

LOL yeah there are more working replications in Europe for sure.
Pisses me off too 😊

Then again, over here in north america we get killed for working devices, THERE's incentive eh??

Its ok, just missing a couple things and we've got it...

Jan. 10, 2012

Mr. Clean

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** ➡
well if u r using earth then stick to don.

cw cw

rgds

zzzz

ultimately yes follow Don, but just trying to wrap my head around this 😊

And he did mention the other methods of winding, so surely more than 1 will work, I actually have all 3 types in the Tesla patent wound

Even the half-doubled back one, just havent played with all of them yet.

Maybe i'll do a vid soon comparing them, (sigh) in time

Jan. 10, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Guruji** ➡
When you're saying 1 feet for connections all connections or from last component to coil example in primary coil from last HV diode?
Regarding capacitors what capacitors should be used to primary as in my case using a ZVS driver to monitor flyback?
Thanks

well the connections i mean the coil primary and secondary. they must have 1 feet each leg spare from coilling or lesser if u desire that to be and that length must be included in ur total length that is 1/4L and 4L coz when sliding the primary in and out to tune and to attach diodes to the secondary u need space for connecting. sticking to length makes it easier to tune and specially primary coz its movable. and wires must have length without breaking connexions.

well u can break the rule of lengths but for that u have to have variable high voltage caps.

or u also can jump to shortcut use lcr meter across coil and use frequency wavelength calculator to find desired cap.


caps must be high voltages must be in microfarad or picofarad. microfarad the better. one can also make high voltage caps like the tesla coilers make. by joining caps(say 500v specification) in parallel or series. learn from tesla coilers this stuff. most people dont have access to high voltage caps. for that u have to search the suppliers who supply transformer caps for the grid supply.

zvs is high voltage flyback driver. so caps must match the voltage and +20% overhead.

Jan. 10, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **mr.clean** 

Hey again, yes there is definitely use for both directions, and i still dont know myself which to stick with

**cause in vid 15 WITH CW/CW i was able to charge caps no prob, i think my B&W coil couldve prob stayed wound as before??,*



but easy to re-wind if i choose lol

I did try the Led experiment u mentioned (Sorta) lol well i didnt use a tiny battery, just detached the secondary output connections, and the Led lights both directions.

But here's the thing... while connected...

..Im EARTH grounding the center tap (as i always have) directly along with the neg black output wire, so the middle would have to be neg right?, and running the output ends thru hwbr's i cutting off whatever neg cycles are coming off L2's, im seeing AC qualities (lighting both directions) but am cutting off neg by using the output diodes forward facing.

Im still confused,

but output is the same wheather i use the neg OR the pos out of the bridge rectifier ?  

well if u r using earth then stick to don.

cw cw

Jan. 10, 2012

Mr. Clean

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Cata_2012** 

Thanks for answer Mr.Clean , but I have the feeling I do not put the question in the right terms . Le'ts rephrase it so : The superconductor efect of the coils occurs only at high voltages ? If yes wich is the lower limits after wich it occurs ? 9kv ? 35 kv ? If the fenomenon of resonance produce superconduction of the coils can it be reproduced at lower voltage too ?

Did anyone of you guys manage to obtain and observe the "flux of power flowing in exterior of the coils and having electroluminiscent proprieties " - the cold electricity wich is described in Vasilatos book and some said Tesla obtained ?

Yes, but as Don mentioned, you can double your power with doubling voltage, so yes you could use lower voltage and find spike into the hundreds of volts..

But why not then... use thousands of volts, because current on the primary coil is a waste?

And if you drew from the initial power source, (because you are saying the current, you cant step up the volts and not lessen the current in the same wire) and you would only be subject to the limits of the battery

The magic happens when you induce the secondary, then you see amps and volts, when all you used was basically voltage for L1

Just my 2 cents

Jan. 10, 2012

Mr. Clean

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

dons coils were cw.cw based on centre tapped trafo. yes polarity changes with the way we do a coil cw or ccw. an electromagnet is wound first layer cw from left to right when we reach the end the second layer is wound again on top of first layer cw right to left and many layers make it strong magnet but winding is in one direction either cw or ccw layering coil doesn't change direction of coil. if u started winding cw then all layers will be cw. or if u started winding ccw then all layers wound ccw. so poles remain same north as north and south as south. changing direction of coiling changes poles. suppose if u wound cw first layer and then ccw 2nd layer and same number of turns on both layers then first layer of poles neutralizes 2nd layer of poles. so no electromagnet.

important: the split lower end of cw cw centre tapped trafo(like don) produces amps and the upper half produces voltage. split coiling is done to separate volts and amps. and to have less or more volts one can tap lesser or more turns of upper half. for more or less amps one can tap more or less turns of lower half. in this way we can adjust our power requirement adjustable.

rgds

ZZZZ



Hey again, yes there is definitely use for both directions, and i still dont know myself which to stick with

*cause in vid 15 WITH CW/CW i was able to charge caps no prob, i think my B&W coil couldve prob stayed wound as before??,

but easy to re-wind if i choose lol

I did try the Led experiment u mentioned (Sorta) lol well i didnt use a tiny battery, just detached the secondary output connections, and the Led lights both directions.

But here's the thing... while connected...

..Im EARTH grounding the center tap (as i always have) directly along with the neg black output wire, so the middle would have to be neg right?, and running the output ends thru hwbr's i cutting off whatever neg cycles are coming off L2's, im seeing AC qualities (lighting both directions) but am cutting off neg by using the output diodes forward facing.

Im still confused,

but output is the same wheather i use the neg OR the pos out of the bridge rectifier ?

Jan. 10, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **JohnStone**

Hi Zilano,

please help my tortured brain!

Your drawing regarding Kurt's setup shows + in the middle secondary. OK so far.

But what is exactly different at Don's setup with minus in the middle? Is it because he did not use cw/ccw at secondary?

I'm stuck. Please help lifting fogs!

rgds John

dons coils were cw.cw based on centre tapped trafo. yes polarity changes with the way we do a coil cw or ccw. an electromagnet is wound first layer cw from left to right when we reach the end the second layer is wound again on top of first layer cw right to left and many layers make it strong magnet but winding is in one direction either cw or ccw layering coil doesn't change direction of coil. if u started winding cw then all layers will be cw. or if u started winding ccw then all layers wound ccw. so poles remain same north as north and south as south. changing direction of coiling changes poles. suppose if u wound cw first layer and then ccw 2nd layer and same number of turns on both layers then first layer of poles neutralizes 2nd layer of poles. so no electromagnet.

important: the split lower end of cw cw centre tapped trafo(like don)

produces amps and the upper half produces voltage. split coiling is done to separate volts and amps. and to have less or more volts one can tap lesser or more turns of upper half. for more or less amps one can tap more or less turns of lower half. in this way we can adjust our power requirement adjustable.

Jan. 9, 2012

Mr. Clean

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

you can use any 6v electric bell in series as interuptor(acting as repetitive switch) or can use 6 volt spst/spdt relay in series to automate tapping of switch) so pulsed dc is fed to primary for finding polarity. its quite cumbersome to tap switch manually. so automate switching.

rgds

zzzz



Ok sweet, i'll do that

Jan. 9, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **mr.clean** 

holy crap thats cool, ok, im gonna reverse my fast recovery diode bridges when i get home n see if it "brightens" things up 😊 thanks !

*that may explain why im having issues with charging SIMPLE output caps??
(diodes i have hooked as pos...is actually neg ?)*

In vid 15... (its now explained), i WAS using the infamous cw/cw, and DID charge caps... although... the Mot diodes would very quickly heat up, and pos i was taking from outers, and worked with the cw/cw. (thanks, i think i get it now)

Looks more all the time that there was method to Dons madness 😊

I trust your explanation with the Leds, that would make polarity finding easy, i'll try that 😊

you can use any 6v electric bell in series as interuptor (acting as repetitive switch) or can use 6 volt spst/spdt relay in series to automate tapping of switch) so pulsed dc is fed to primary for finding polarity. its quite cumbersome to tap switch manually. so automate switching.

Jan. 8, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **mr.clean** ➤

*I Very much appreciate those words 😊 and the advice you continue to give.
Although i still do not understand all of what you say, im more than willing to accept your tips.
I am waiting for a couple components and looking forward to trying your newly released schematic,
the connections all make sense to me 😊*

Thank you for mentioning the important part of the load not affecting the primary, and not counting chicks before they hatch, i need to get the last half of the Smith built before concluding anything 😊

My dear Kurt!

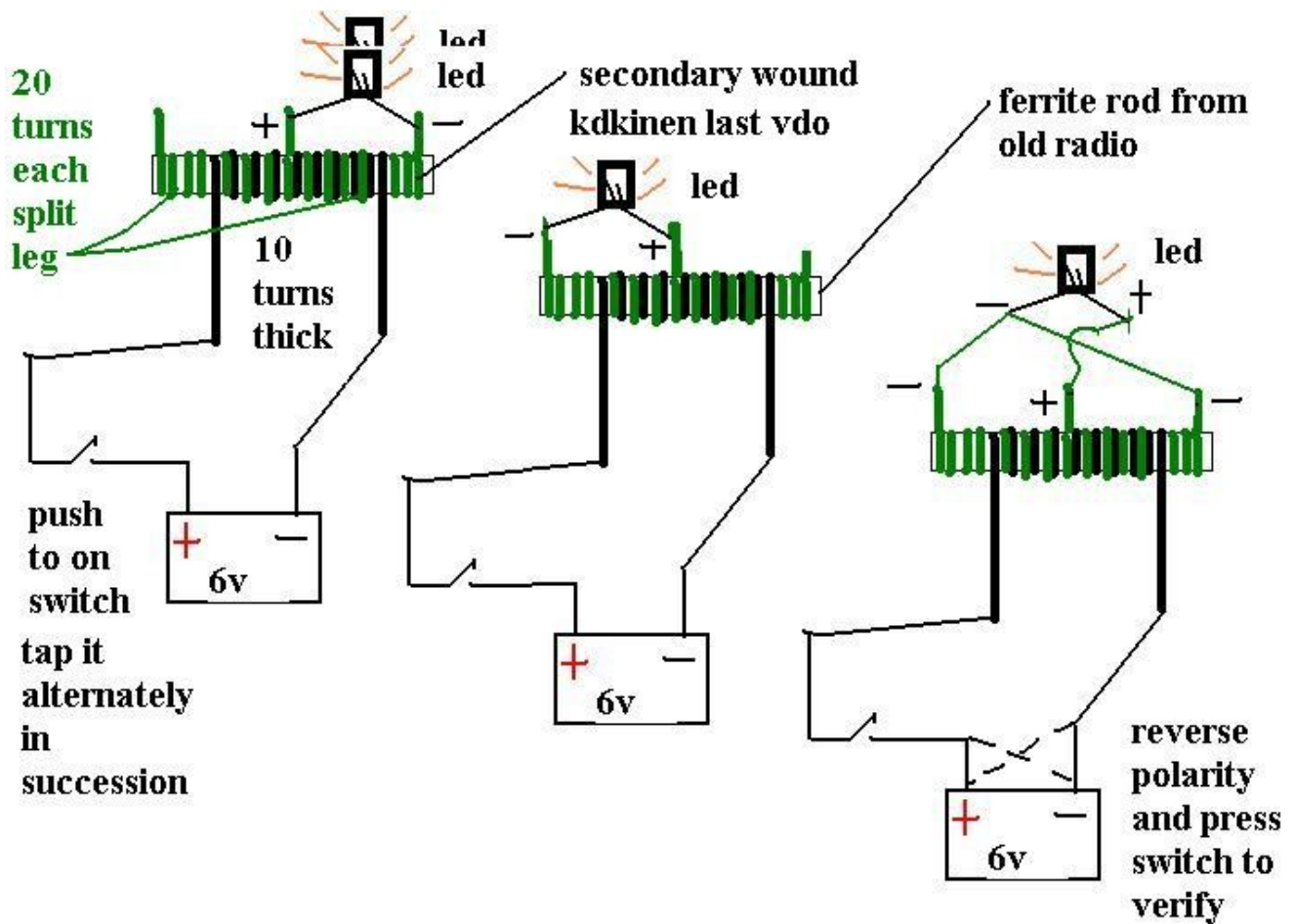
all i meant is that if u follow don cw cw split coils then centre of secondary is negative and each end of secondary is positive.

where as in ur last setup the way coils r wound they have + in centre tap and - at each end.

for verification.

use copper wire of an old 12 v ac 500 ma trafo extract coil. take any ferrite rod of an old transistor radio. wound primary thicker ten turns at the centre of ferrite rod. cover it with insulation tape. above that wound 30 turns each leg(same as u have done in ur last video) as secondary. take a 6 volt battery and connect both terminals to primary of the coil in series with a push to on switch. connect led + to centre tap of secondary and negative of led to either end of secondary. press push to on switch the led will light. now do same with centre tap and other end of secondary. push the switch the led will light. this shows the centre is positive and ends negative. now reverse polarity of primary swap + and - of battery and do the same for each leg. the led will light confirming that centre is + and ends still negative but led will light intermittantly so u have to press switch alternately and a little faster. coz the current generated in secondary is due to back emf. and it acts as inductive kick. but led will light. now join both ends that is negative terminals and attach led with centre+ and joined ends - and press switch alternately and u will see led will glow and reverse polarity of primary and keep pressing switch alternately. u will see led glow has no change it will glow and polarity of primary has no effect on polarity of secondary. led will glow proving that there is no change in polarity when u change polarity of primary.

since at resonance the ac hf is up n down the up portion is positive cycle and down portion is negative cycle. both will generate output. thats a dual advantage.



Jan. 8, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by [joefr](#)

Hi Zilano thanks again

OK lets forget home build custom NST.

I have found one 12Volt powered model which can vary voltage and frequency:

Is this a good choice or do you have any better suggestion?

JoeFR

yes its good choice.

Jan. 8, 2012

Zilano

follow kdkinen!

Mr. Kurt. aliasd mr. clean aliasd kdkinen is on the right track. i advice people to follow him. He is a perfect gentleman.

<http://www.youtube.com/user/kdkinen>

Jan. 8, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **joefr**.

Hi Zilano thanks for explanation

I am looking for a way to build high voltage 4000 - 6000 volts 30 - 40Khz power supply, driven from a 12V battery which is suitable and which I can use to replicate Don Smith - Zilano device.

I dont want to use flyback transformers or made NST.

I want to make my own HV source so that I am not dependent on purchased transformers.

I am looking for help how to calculate secondary coil, how many turns of wire, what size of the PVC tube on which is secondary HV coil wound. How to calculate HV secondary coil properties so it will oscillate between 30 - 40Khz.

Best Regards

JoeFR

all the details in this thread. but its wiser to use 12 volt nst solid state. coz they have fixed frequency and the newcomer has not to haggle and tune to get the right frequency. the basic thing is the main coil. frequency depends upon L and c both can be measured with an LCR meter. rule of thumb is make primary 1/4 length of secondary and turns depend upon the diameter of tube u r gonna wind it. so take a string and wound 5 turns and measure its length. and cut wire accordingly. make secondary four times the length of primary. then cut secondary in two halves. coil according to the figure i posted of kdkinen.cw and ccw. make sure the length u measure must include the length of the terminals protruding from the coiling to the various connections. they are included in ur lengths.

suppose u have primary 5ft and secondary 20 ft and u need 1 feet for connections. then u have 3 feet primary and 18 feet secondary that needs to be wounded. if u have say 5 turns and u r inputting 4kv

so each turn of primary will have $4000/5=800$ volts and each of this 800volt will induce into secondary in its each turn. if u have 20 turns in secondary then $20 \times 800v=16000$ volts in secondary that is 16kv in secondary. if u use split coiling then they have 8kv each tap from centre

to top and from centre to bottom. across top and bottom tap u have 16kv

read dons document. and learn more.

Jan. 8, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **boguslaw** .
zilano

How can I produce NST with two positive outputs and negative at center ? is this possible without diodes ?

well with right coiling one can have from ac to dc high voltage convertor. but u have to use ferrite core for the conversion coil. yes without diodes but it will be pulsed dc. and u have to coil like kdkenen has done in his last video the pic i posted.

Jan. 8, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **mr.clean** .
Hello, kdkenen here .

interesting notation, im not sure i understand it lol

You are prob explaining something, but i am taking pos from the outter ends of L2s, and neg connection to center tap, as the usual.

After looking over some designs i am compelled to look a second time at the Stout Copper Bars / Hairpin Circuit.

In my vid 13 i basically have "that" hooked up, but didnt realize it LOL

That was the best light i have gotten with induction, so im gonna play around with the NEW High Freq setup, with this older design...

[Don Smith Device Project Part 13: B&W Inductor Coils. - YouTube](#)

[Don Smith Device Project Part 16: 30 volts input & FULL brightness? - YouTube](#)

My dear Kurt!

u already have reached the point where load is not affecting the input. and this is the right point. as don mentioned amperage comes into effect only at the final trafo. dont count ur chicks before they hatch. before final trafo u cant measure amperage or voltage. The zero point is when shorting output does not effect input. or adding more load doesnt increase input. and battery gets charged infinitely.

but u can try other configs aswell.

understand coiling the coil u r using in ur latest vid produces plus in centre and negatives at the end. even if the primary coil input is ac. if u use don type config then whole thing chnages the centre is negative and each end alternates + and negative.

the coil i flashed of ur setup uses both mode of generation back emf and generator(induction mode) both ac cycles produce centre positive and ends negative.

one can verify this using ferrite core with normal 12 volt transformer wire and wounding coils and using led on the secondary coil. find right polarity and connect diodes the correct way. and pulsing coil with relay operated pulsed dc and see how led behaves with each pulse then try to reverse dc polarity and see led activity. when fully sure how secondary behaving with primary pulsing. then move on with higher voltage setup. coz at high voltage its hard to verify the polarity.

coiling the right way affects everything. and correct diode attachment at output changes everything.

my humble recommendations for everybody. learn about electromagnets they r the base. since its single coil not multilayered so its easy to determine polarity output of secondary.

Jan. 8, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **joefr**.

Hi Zilano

Can you please help me with custom made high voltage NST which I made today per instructions in PJK book. I wound 4000 turns of 0.315mm diameter wire on 50mm diameter and 140mm length PVC tube. I then wound 8 turns primary with 1mm diameter stranded wire and 4 turns for feedback.

The problem is that I cant get higher frequency than 9.8Khz. If I put ferrite rods inside PVC tube the frequency drops to 3.5Khz. I have to use 27ohm resistor instead of 220 ohm resistor to get better output.

I put different capacitors parallel to 8 turn primary but frequency does not change.

Do you have any suggestion what to do, to get 35Khz HV frequency ?

Here is the picture of my setup, scope shot and circuit used:

First, try to understand the things as below:

1.) a high frequency module like flyback driven by 2n3055 basically produces hf ac but internal diodes make it pulsing dc say for example 25khz

- 2.) this 25khz frequency is a pulse dc which is fed to the primary coil with capacitor which changes frequency to say 80-100khz or in mhz so there is a frequency change in coil circuit.
- 3.) if u use nst then u have to use diodes to make it pulse dc the frequency depends on the make of nst(if solid state its in khz) if using nst operated on 50/60 hz then input pulse dc will be in 50/60 hz range.
- 4.) its better to use 12 v nst solid state so u have high hf pulsed dc after attaching diodes.
- 5.) flyback has inbuilt diodes so it provides hf pulsed dc at the hv terminal.
- 6.) the domestic ac based nst the bigger fat ones have frequency 50/60 hz and need input from 120/230 volts ac.
- 7.) when we feed pulsed dc to primary the coil oscillates not according to the frequency of the nst but according to the L and c of the combination.
the input frequency is just to provide pulsed dc so coil can oscillate on its own frequency. so there is a change in frequency u have in nst and in the coil.
- 8.) all nst have two terminals and they provide alternate+ and - if one terminal is positive other is negative. so we use two diodes to feed primary with pulsed dc.
9. secondary is made to resonate at primary frequency.

Jan. 7, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **shimo** .
*hi zilano good work your doing and all
so are we saying about 4000v in and 12v out ? and are they the same earth rod or separate earth rods ?*

two separate earths required.

Jan. 6, 2012

Mr. Clean

Hello, kdkinen here .

interesting notation, im not sure i understand it lol

You are prob explaining something, but i am taking pos from the outer ends of L2s, and neg connection to center tap, as the usual.

After looking over some designs i am compelled to look a second time at the Stout Copper Bars / Hairpin Circuit.

In my vid 13 i basically have "that" hooked up, but didnt realize it LOL

That was the best light i have gotten with induction, so im gonna play around with the NEW High Freq setup, with this older design...

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iPrUd_Nb658

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bRNtU3TQuoM&feature=related>

Jan. 5, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **JohnStone** .

Mmmmm! Confused! Did I miss something?

1. It is not Tesla reverse. The 2 times 20 turns should produce high voltage. (At least conforming my brain)

2. I do not understand the function of the components from + to NST.

rgds John

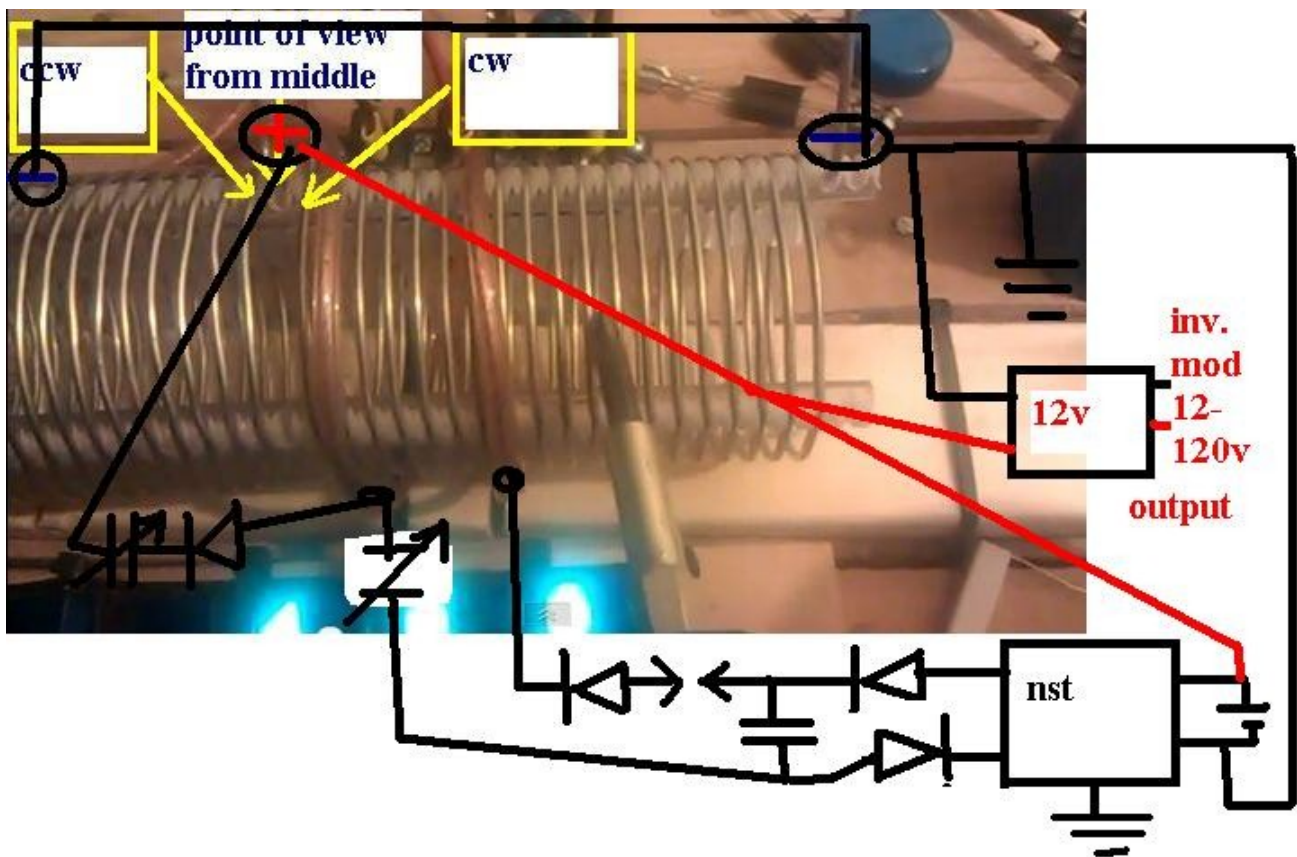
this is kapanadze. the split coil produces dc constantly. yes voltage is higher but we have to reduce it to 12 volt to charge battery(12v). the nst is 12 volt operated. we can also directly charge the cap instead of charging battery. so a battery just used for touch to start device and after 3-10 seconds battery can be removed and device goes self running.

Jan. 5, 2012

Zilano

The Actual Scenario

The center dual split coil is + and the two outer ends negative. it has dual outputs. the output is dc when pulsed dc is used to oscillate coil. Output does not change polarity under resonance. it actually uses two mode one is generator mode and other is back emf mode. Both cycles produce outputs under resonance.



Jan. 3, 2012

T-1000

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** .
rememeber cold electricity is not affected by shorting! and does not load input.

The purpose of shorting is not that. When you have 2 coils on same core, the shorted coil goes into generator mode for that very short moment of time. This is where you get amplified amperage on second coil.

Jan. 3, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** .
Third Coil please ! Zilano, I have theory and feeling that 3 coil is the key because if we convert two cold electricity kind into hot and short hot I suspect large magnetic pulse then third coil is tapping large normal current at peaks of incoming waves from transmitter no need of additional transformer except maybe for frequency modulation. a.king21, please add this as a variation of schematic posted by Patrick Kelly . I had no doubt that shorted coil was the key it is looking right at our faces on some

Don Smith schematics. One step closer.

Can somebody post any data/picture of copper coated welding rods so I can see what I need to look for ?

My plan is just as schematic from Patrick Kelly book Zilano-Smith schematic ;-) except my power source is car ignition coil working at 50-100Hz in resonance and I have problems with receiver coil - it doesn't see it because it is air core based .

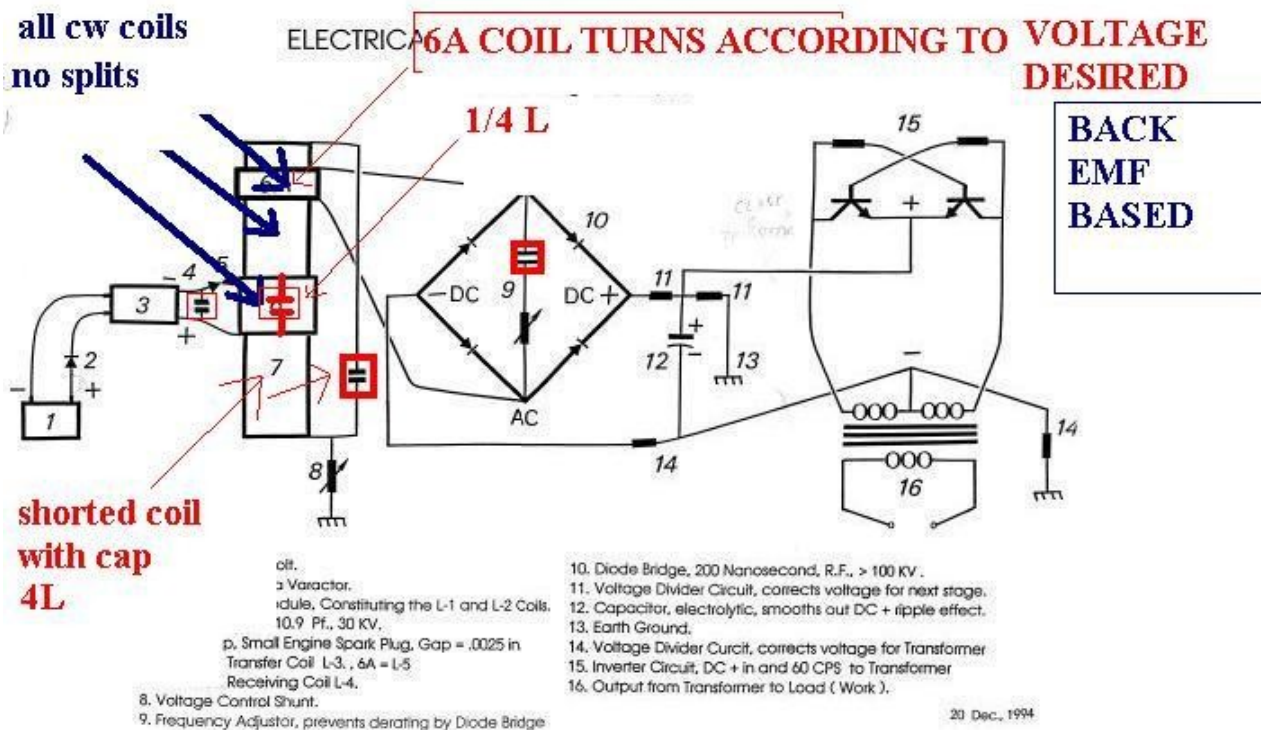
Now look at Kapanadze green box video on youtube and see : for me it is certain that he has Don Smith coil shorted with extra third thick coil at output.

I wonder if I need core from welding rods or maybe adjusting spark gap will shift frequency from 50-100Hz up to KHz range.

Also the negative of car coil should be grounded but where ? could it be the same ground as per output thick coil reference (neutral-like) terminal ?

Zilano, please help. **One ground or two separate grounds points ?** Also in schematic posted by a.king21 there are two grounds connections.

TWO EARTHS REQUIRED FIG IS BELOW



Jan. 3, 2012

T-1000

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** .

rememeber cold electricity is not affected by shorting! and does not load input.

The purpose of shorting is not that. When you have 2 coils on same core, the shorted coil goes into generator mode for that very short moment of time. This is where you get amplified amperage on second coil.

Jan. 3, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** .

Third Coil please ! Zilano, I have theory and feeling that 3 coil is the key because if we convert two cold electricity kind into hot and short hot I suspect large magnetic pulse then third coil is tapping large normal current at peaks of incoming waves from transmitter no need of additional transformer except maybe for frequency modulation. a.king21, please add this as a variation of schematic posted by Patrick Kelly . I had no doubt that shorted coil was the key it is looking right at our faces on some Don Smith schematics. One step closer.

Can somebody post any data/picture of copper coated welding rods so I can see what I need to look for ?

My plan is just as schematic from Patrick Kelly book Zilano-Smith schematic ;-) except my power source is car ignition coil working at 50-100Hz in resonance and I have problems with receiver coil - it doesn't see it because it is air core based .

Now look at Kapanadze green box video on youtube and see : for me it is certain that he has Don Smith coil shorted with extra third thick coil at output.

I wonder if I need core from welding rods or maybe adjusting spark gap will shift frequency from 50-100Hz up to Khz range.

Also the negative of car coil should be grounded but where ? could it be the same ground as per output thick coil reference (neutral-like) terminal ?

*Zilano, please help. **One ground or two separate grounds points ?** Also in schematic posted by a.king21 there are two grounds connections.*

TWO EARTHS REQUIRED FIG IS BELOW

Jan. 3, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **T-1000**.

It is incorrect, the 90 degrees contacts on rotor N. Tesla ment to be on coil shorting in right time for magnetic field kick helping another coil.

Please see [Ismael Aviso Tech Ambient extraction basic principles part 2 / 3 - YouTube](#) regarding coil shorting and what happens there.

Also not sure on Fig 2. because nobody really seen original Kapanadze circuit...

rememeber cold electricity is not affected by shorting! and does not load input.

ref **see latest video of kdkinen! as proof.**

[Don Smith Device Project Part 20a: Bell-shaped Wave-Form and Output Testing - YouTube](#)

the idea is either to use rotary switch to pulse the trafo like good old days power supply superseded by vibrator supplies did in invertors converting dc 12 volt to 120/230 volt and these days dual transistor power supply or 555 timer based invertors. producing the desired voltage and frequency.

KAPANADZE FIRST DEVICE WAS ROTARY producing desired voltage and frequency.

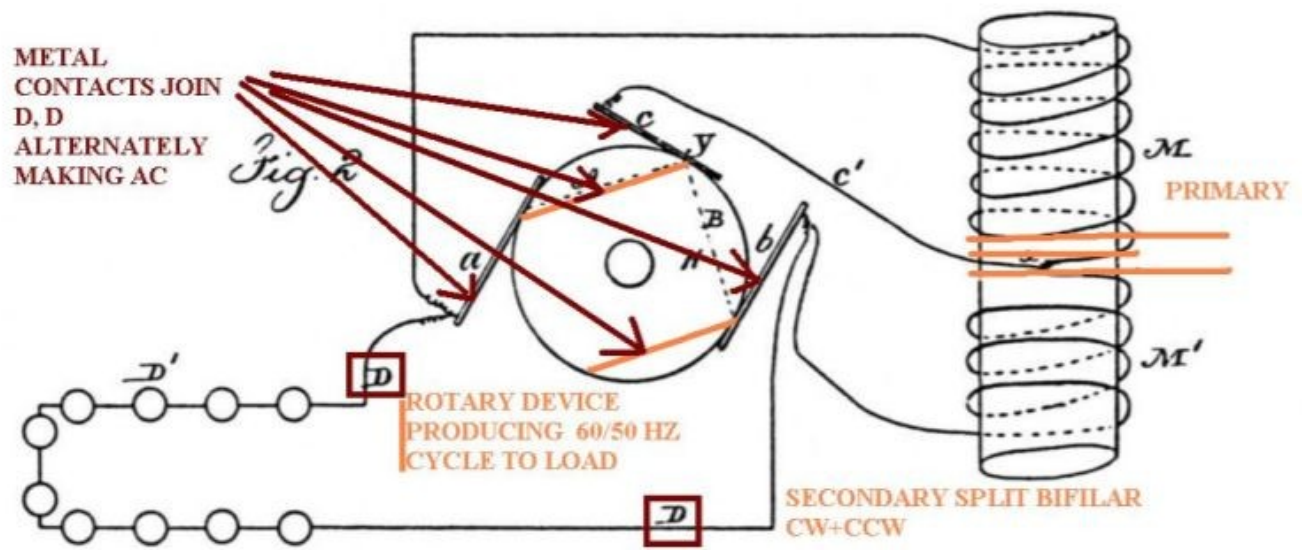
Jan. 3, 2012

T-1000

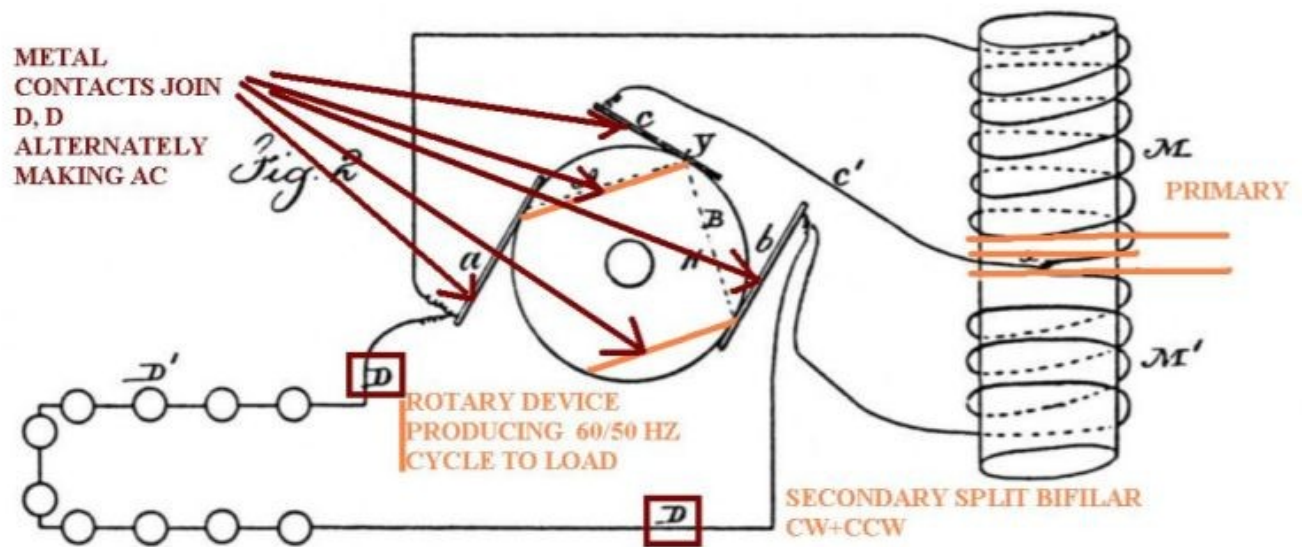
It is incorrect, the 90 degrees contacts on rotor N. Tesla ment to be on coil shorting in right time for magnetic field kick helping another coil.

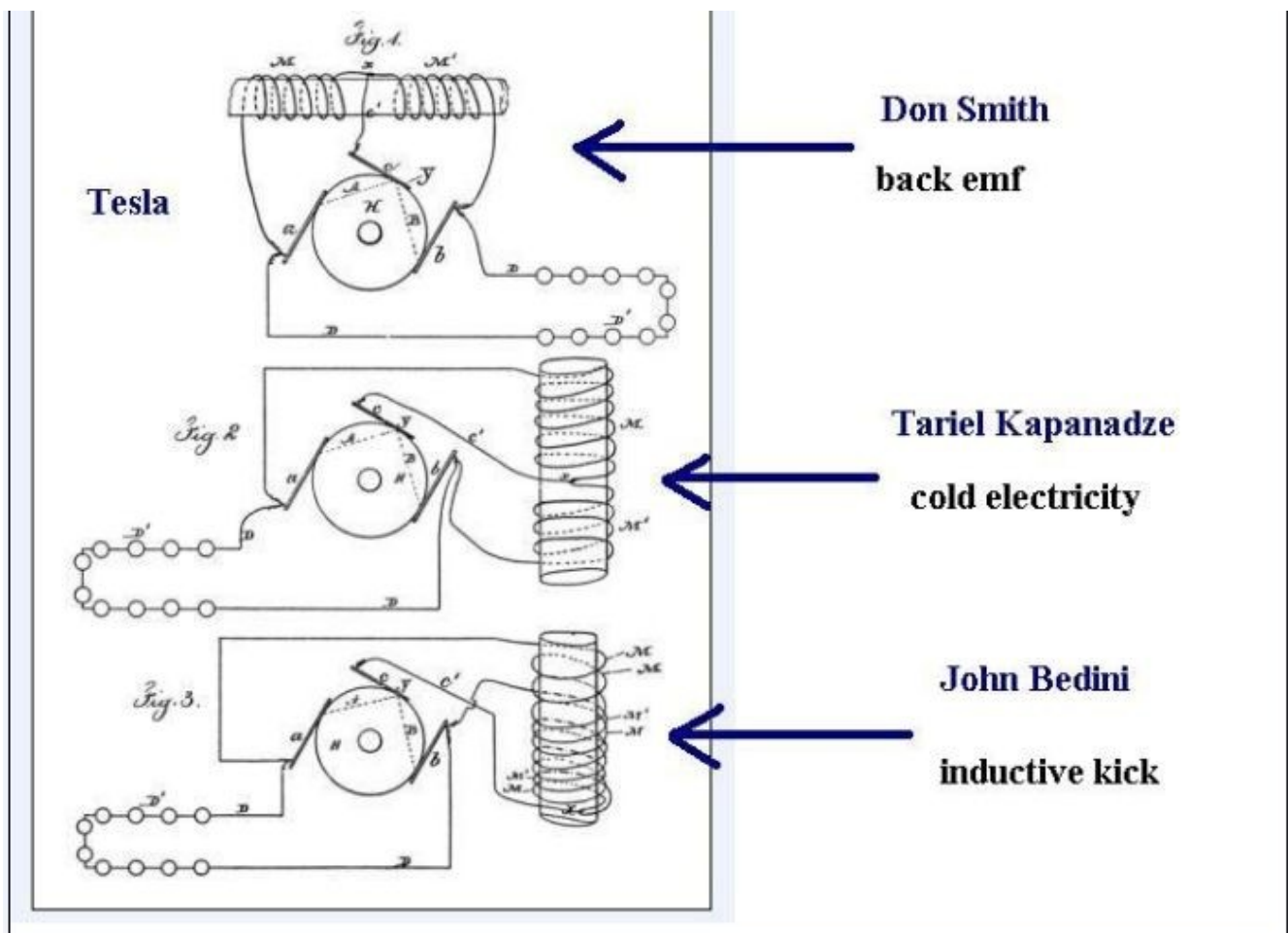
Please see [Ismael Aviso Tech Ambient extraction basic principles part 2 / 3 - YouTube](#) regarding coil shorting and what happens there.

Also not sure on Fig 2. because nobody really seen original Kapanadze circuit...



Jan. 3, 2012
 Zilano
 rotary kapanadze





Jan. 2, 2012
Deggers
Welding Rod

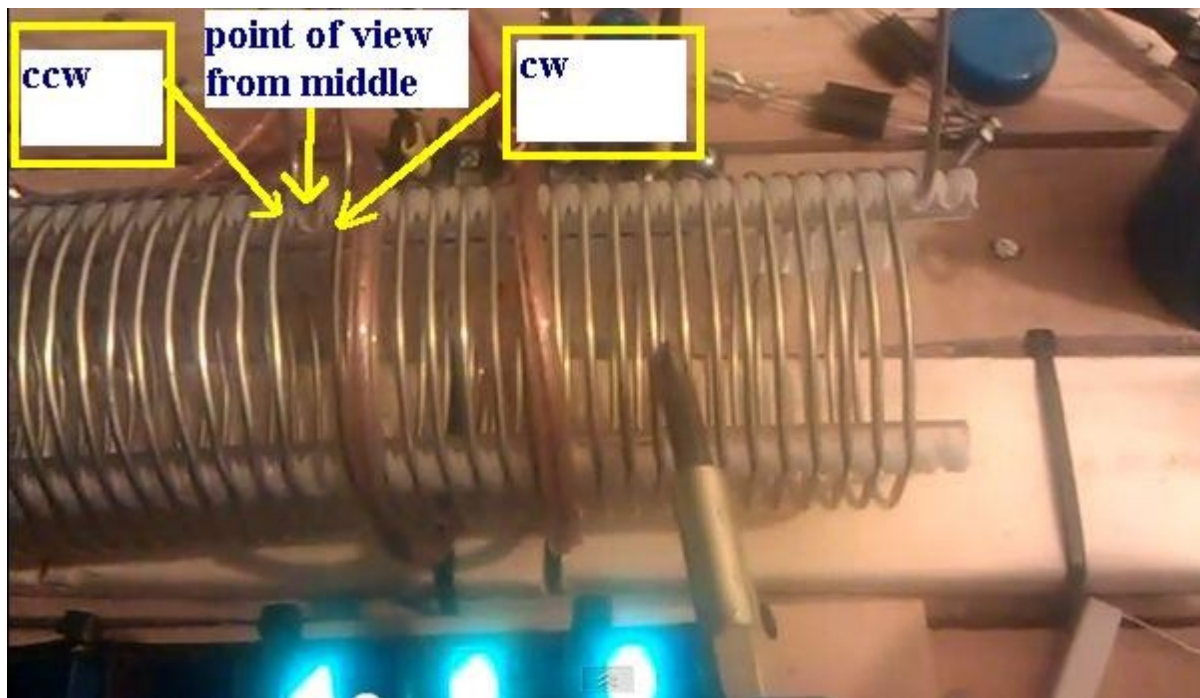
@ Boguslaw

I believe that Lincoln RG60 welding rod is the material that is preferred for John Bedini core material. I assume that it would work in this application also. Someone please correct me if I am wrong.

[R60 Mild Steel](#)

Jan. 2, 2012
Zilano
Critically Important

IMAGE BELOW IS CRITICALLY IMPORTANT AND IS A COURTESY OF KDKINEN. SPLIT HOT TO COLD INTO ITS INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT.



Jan. 1, 2012

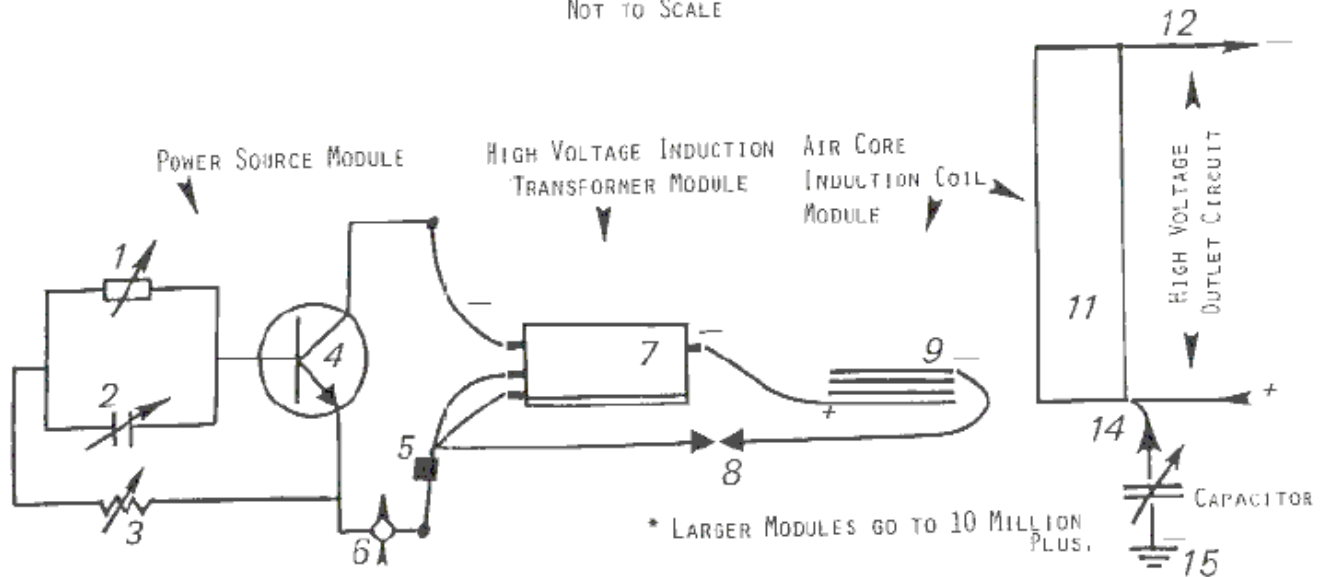
Deggers

Don's Reverse Tesla

Don had shown us his "Reverse Tesla Coil". It was just pretty easy to breeze over if you weren't paying attention. ;-)

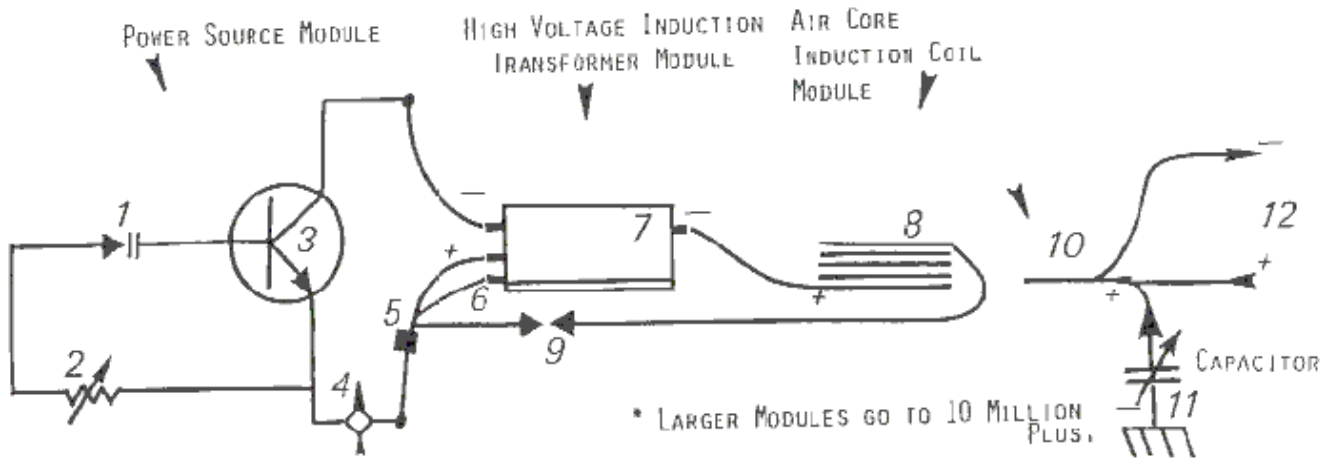
Check out the number of turns in the output coils in both diagrams (not shown very well).

EARTH ELECTRICAL SYSTEM II, DOMESTIC USE RANGE MODULE
 UP TO TWO MILLION VOLT-AMPERES-REACTIVE OUTPUT *
 PLAN "A", WITH VARIABLE CONTROLS
 NOT TO SCALE



- PARTS: 1. COIL, VARIABLE, 2. CAPACITOR, VARIABLE, 3. RESISTOR, VARIABLE, 4. TRANSISTOR, R.F., 5. BATTERY, RECHARGEABLE, 6. OFF-ON SWITCH, VARIABLE, 7. HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER, 8. FEED BACK WITH SPARK GAP, 9. REACTOR, INDUCTION COIL, 10. FEED BACK WITH SPARK GAP, 11. REACTANT COIL, 12. OUTPUT FOR # 11, 13. INPUT FOR ELEVEN, 14. GROUNDING FOR ELEVEN.

EARTH ELECTRICAL SYSTEM II, DOMESTIC USE RANGE MODULE
UP TO TWO MILLION VOLT-AMPERES-REACTIVE OUTPUT *
PLAN "B", ELECTRICAL AUTOMOBILE ENERGY SOURCE



PARTS: 1, VARACTOR, RADIO FREQUENCY, 2, RESISTOR, 3, TRANSISTOR, RADIO FREQUENCY, 4, OFF-ON SWITCH, MULTI-POSITION, 5, BATTERY, RECHARGEABLE, 6, TRANSFORMER GROUNDING, 7, HIGH VOLTAGE INDUCTION TRANSFORMER, 8, REACTOR, INDUCTION COIL, 9, FEED BACK WITH SPARK GAP, 10, REACTANT, INDUCTION COIL, 11, GROUNDING FOR # 10, OUT-PUT CIRCUIT, IN VOLT-AMPERES-REACTIVE.

Jan. 1, 2012

A.King21

Zilano Smith replication

Ramset, the full instructions are in the Free Enerfy pdf . Parts list, everything, including alternatives. You can wind your own coils. The power supply is not critical for resonance. If you have a 4,000 volt power supply, it should be sufficient. The critical component is the RESONANT output transformer. It can be fine tuned by the ferrite or copper coated "welding rods" core. You simply insert it gingerly and watch an output bulb which could initially be a neon, later an incandescent. The brighter the light, the nearer to resonance. After all it is basically 19th century technology. We thank Zilano for decoding the missing link in Don's Smith build, which in all fairness he said was always there. Don showed us how to build the output transformer in reverse and called it an input, in order to protect his legitimate business interests. He would smile and say the answer's looking straight at you!! The missing link has always been resonance, and what to resonate. The power is in resonance. If you look at my posts at ou.com under the Kapanadze thread, the reason this stuff works is clear as a bell. - A resonating bell! That's why I hope Zilano also joins in and helps us. I think Zilano should know that we are serious about this replication and it's not just a passing fad. We are very grateful for this informed input, which is why I'm calling it a Zilano-Smith replication. In any case it is all based on Tesla. You should look at Tesla's transformer patents and read up everything he says about resonance, and how to achieve it. The

secret in ou is in resonance. Nothing else. We essentially resonate time/space by re-gauging the fabric of time/space 35 thousand times per second. There's enough energy in a cubic centimeter of the stuff to power the world. Tesla found out how to do it a century ago.

Anyway, theory is just to give confidence. There are probably a dozen different ways to theorize. The important thing is to build. You have before you a clear design, and potentially the best minds possible. Time to go to work.

Jan. 1, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** .

Thanks buddy . yes this will be the year to change all years i believe, who knows for sure, but a lot points to it.

yeah, all this time ive wanted to come as close as possible to Dons board, and maybe im wrong and still dont know something, but his was all one direction, then a few windings taken out, but in all my experience, you gotta go that extra bit and re-wind it all so the fields dont contradict one another.

Ingener99 on youtube has some of the best vids showing induction, but are still mysterious despite his clear demonstrations, it takes advanced knowledge to understand, he doesnt speak much, but with experimenting we can find out.

The thing is i just feel we're running out of time before the info highway is shut down.

Anyway one in particular is this one

a fine ring down pattern, then other side of L2 added, and a killer whale wave form appears from the proximity of both L2's...

[opposite coils - YouTube](#)

should the gap between L2's be a certain distance? I always thought close as possible.

Can someone explain this?

yes a gap must be there but not too large or too small but enough width of the primary coil.so interaction between poles takes place.

about killer whale wave its coz of shorted coil with cap and is in resonance with primary. to harvest more we use one primary coil and another shorted coil and 3rd harvest coil that taps the resonance of primary and shorted(with cap of course) to act as reverberation resonance and harvested with third coil.

there r only two basic methods to harvest zero point energy.

one is back emf

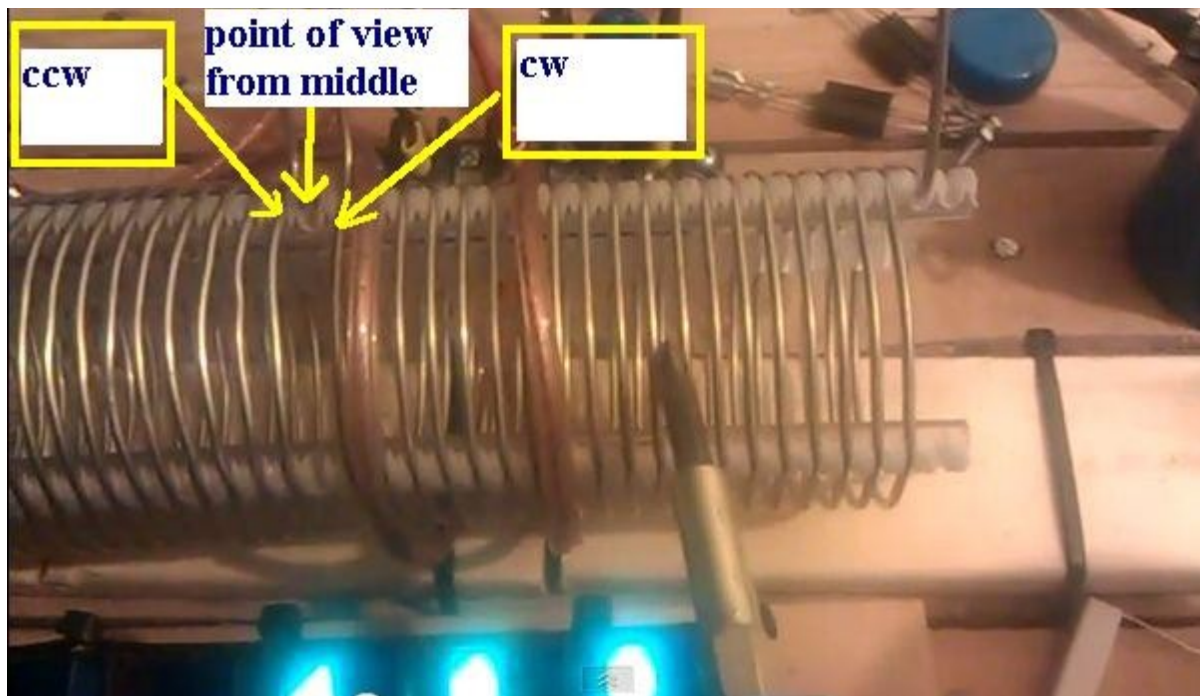
second is cold electricity

both have much similarities in operation.

every energy has two faces two factors or two forces that constitute it. one is positive and other is negative. they always try to neutralize and end an untimely death. if we separate each component so similar component gets added to each of the constituent and they make a whopping mass stored to be united again for use as and when we need it.

as singles mingle more with singles than couples mingle with couples in our social life or singles mingling with couples. so separate a couple to make em single so more singles join each single then make them a couple. and u have a large couple of energy. that can be used as an when required. --- dipole theory.

practical approach to cw and ccw coils courtesy kdkinen. **CRITICALLY IMPORTANT POINT FOR OU.**



Jan. 1, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **deggers** .

it was not easy man .

Had to pull out the wire from its lexan forms, then straightened it with pliers (very important) or else you'll lose length in a hurry, the tiny kinks ate up 3 inches on the one half of L2.

*Then with a 2" pvc inside to push against, i pressed them all back (into slots that worked) with the tip of my pliers .
Fingers are still painfull, but worth it, before even at best the output would be diminished because the direction of the cycling in the core was fighting itself. I never thought it mattered that much untill recently when reading about transformers.
Even winding the primary opposite from the secondary can do things like alter polarity.
So i may try a caduceus,
but anyway im thrilled that 4ft of wire for L1 is working, it must have been the frequency, i havent gotten results til now with a 1/4 primary .
Schematic to come...*

Hi Kdkinen!

yes u got the point atlast. hot to cold. **stretched bifilar(one leg cw and other is ccw)** is similar to cap and cap is cold. even caduceus is cap. the basis is primary can affect secondary but secondary must not affect primary. cold electricity is gold electricity. just store it in a vessel called cap and fire it to trafo to make it hot again.

great going! great work! happy new year to you! and all!

love. peace. health and harmony for everyone

the thief circuit works similar where 40 turns acts as primary oscillator and hv is made cold by passing through caps like tesla cold electricity. only cold electricity is not affected by load coz of it radiant nature.

Dec. 23, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **JohnStone** .
Thanks! zilano!. Can anybody read Russian? I'll try it at our secretary. She claims to have learned Russian while living in the former German "democratic" Republic. But she has no technical knowledge at all. Perhaps she can transfer it in normal text in order to crank it through google

translator.

My personal notion regarding schematic function (comments welcome):

A: Middle bottom of schematic

1. Transformer (Tp3) from obviously 50 Hz 220V to some lower voltage DC. Let's suppose somewhere between 12V and 24V.
2. Switch for start / stop in the DC power line

B: Left hand side

1. Higher frequency oscillator Meissner type (corresponds to JT)
2. Transistors work push/pull towards an artificial middle voltage C3/C4. This saves additional 2 Transistors in order to build a true H-Bridge. (BTW: Stepper motor drivers use cheap H-Bridges up to 40V/ 3.5 A i.e. [TB6560AHQ](#))
3. Meissner transformer 40/40 turns (Tp1) (Air core? / Ferrite?)

C: Middle of schematic (bridge between transformer Tp1 and Tp2 and Tp3)

1. On same core from above core: harvest coil with middle connector. 120 turn (1x 120 or 2x120?) (cw/ccw?)
2. Connected to harvest coils there is a normal 220V/50Hz transformer for low voltage (see A)
3. Transformer connected via 2 capacitors c5 c6
4. Power output after C5/C6 with 220 V switch
5. Output with earth connection (safety or essential?)

Discussion:

This normally should be a high frequency output. Don Smith prefers his (for me) not understandbale "frequency scale down" resistor. Russians seem to prefer a more understandbale version. They modulate the high frequency by another 50 Hz transformer (Tp3). I'm not completely clear about this. Comments welcome!

D: Right hand side

1. Another Oscillator of Meissner type. (50Hz?) adjustable
2. Transformer Tp3 / Transformer with (Iron core?)
3. Output coils with spark gap (seems to modulate high frequency)
4. Earth connection. (individual or same as 220V output? / safety?/functional?/ essential?)

Discussion: Not celar how this modulation works along with this spark gap.

@Zilano: I understand your words regarding cold and hot. But my heart is not open to understand. I need to learn alot! . And I understand that knowledge needs more than one way in order to be received.

rgds John

the coil is cw60 cw60 and middle is sparked.

the output is fed to two caps making cold electricity which is fed to ironcored trafo. of 12v which charges cap and is fed to the local oscillator40 turns providing 50 hz. the capacitor acts as buffer after fwbrd 12 v to feed the local oscillator and the hv flyback oscillator. here pure tesla config

used. no diodes used in hv circuit. yes earth is necessary. it gives 150 watt with heat and light and runs bulb continuously. the core is ferrite rings joined to form a tube. the cold electricity is converted to hot electricity by trafo(ironcored) most ou produce cold output with light so bright but no heat. here it produces normal electricity with heat and light when bulb is lighted. u only have to charge cap with 12 volt battery and then remove the battery and switch to turn on. the cap discharges triggering both local lv and hv oscillators and circuit runs endlessly until u break the cap circuit that is being charged.

Dec. 17, 2011

John Stone

Winding jig

Hi ALL,

1.

just finished winding jig. Might be motivation for you.

Two identical cordless drilling machines mounted on two small boards. Two clamps adjust length for core on the desk. Machines with 2 speed preferable because of lowest speed required. You get plenty of them at eBay with defect battery.

These are 18V each connected in series to 12V (computer PSU).

Only one of the speed controllers is used for foot operated accelerator. (An accelerator from a sewing machine / transformer / rectifier worked as well)

Centering and drive = funnels with threaded stud inserted (10mm) + nuts + washers / glue. Works fine because of the two side drive.

Above the funnel (hard to see) -> electro mechanic counter operated by reed contact.

Below in the pic the funnel with 10 mm threaded stud, nuts and washers monted. this is the counterpart form the right hand machine.

I can add bigger funnels on top of the small ones in order to wind up to 4" cores.

2.

If you intend to cut a core out of a pipe 90 degree:

- Wind a sheet of paper around
- match edges
- secure it with adhesive tape.
- cut along edges.

3.

If you inted to wind a coil with windings at certain distance:

- print a sheet of paper with lines in the intended distance
- wind the sheet of paper around the core & match edges.
- shift the paper one line distance aside
- secure with adhesive tape
- now you have a precise template for winding

If you intend to do it bifilar - shift the paper two lines distance before using adhesive tape.

4.

Regarding RLC-meter:

Be careful if you buy one. Most affordable ones use a frequency below 70 KHz. I own two of them (Voltcraft + CNN (Chinese No Name)) and both do not work at coils with low count windings as we use..

As we intend to know resonance frequency it will be better to measure and adjust this parameter directly. Some posts before there was a link on how easy it is to connect and measure.

Fortunately I own a signal generator. Alternatively you can take in account to buy a "apparatus" like [this](#)

If you have no scope use your DMM DC with peak detector inserted:

- Diode in series (i.e. 1N4148 or faster diode) anode to coil
- capacitor from kathode to GND
- 1Meg Resistor parallel to capacitor for discharge
- DMM connected to capacitor

You will see very clearly the max voltages if you wind up the frequency range.

If not understandable request schematic..

Sorry, I'm sitting just now not at my computer.

5.

Thanks for your sharing. Some items hard for me to understand. But I feel constant progress. .

rgds John

Dec. 18, 2011

T1000

OU 1st Time

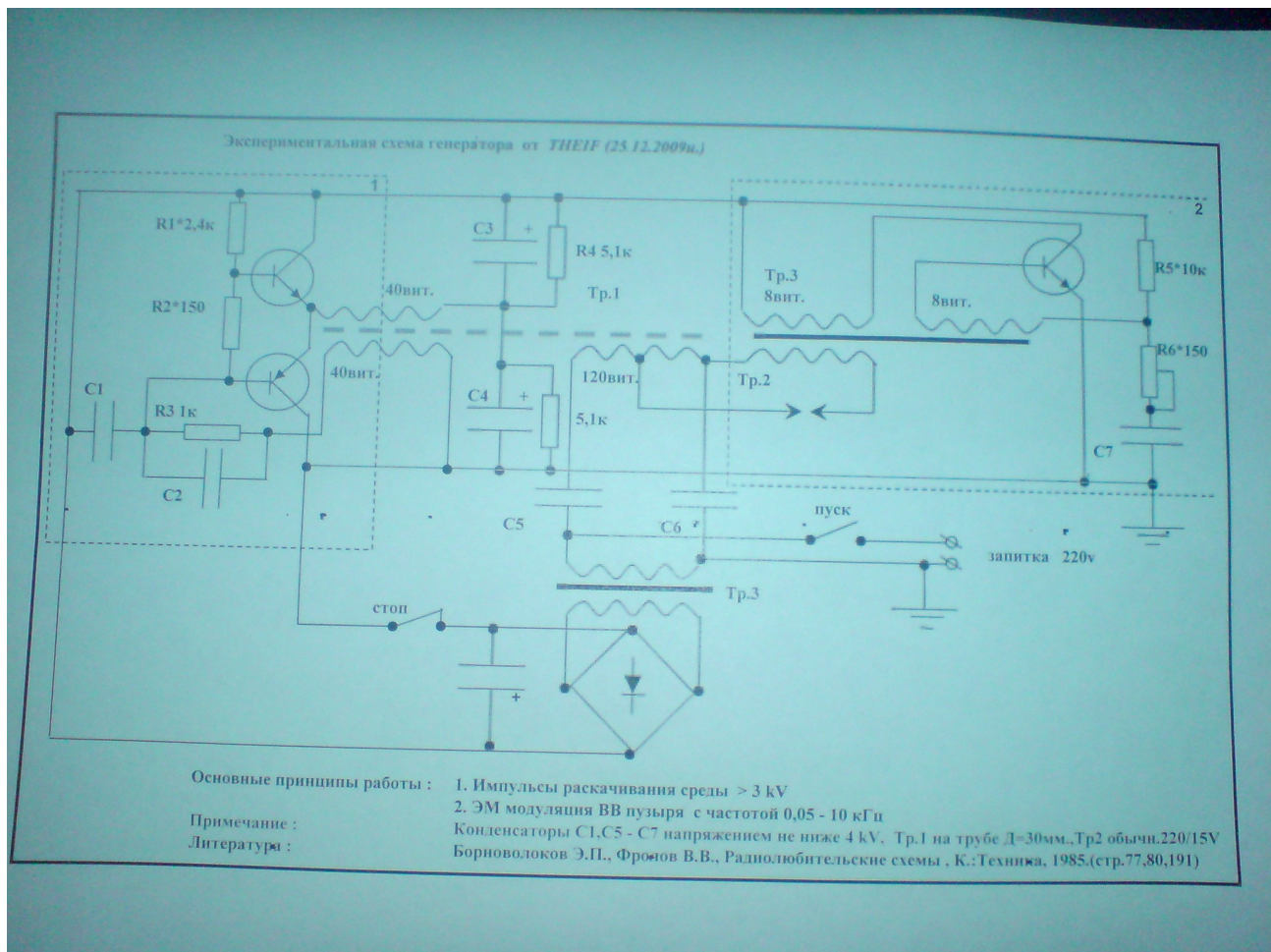
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nJBpNKSsdqw#t=9m00s>

Dec. 20, 2011

Zilano

thief the basis+resonance=ou

understand the circuit below. its not based on resonanace but gives ou. to harvest unlimited ou
resonance is added. sr tried thief got 150 watts. u can add resonance to get unlimited. its the basis. cold
to hot and hot to cold.



thats all.

Dec. 14, 2011

Zilana

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Guruji**.

4000uf 800v is not that easy to find even on Ebay and it's a bit expensive .

is it possible to use lesser uf instead this capacitor? maybe I would try to put caps in parallel to reach highest uf?.

Thanks

use

series and parallel combination of small caps like they use in tesla coils. see previous posts regarding tesla coils. where they use small caps in parallel combination to increase uf and series combination to increase voltage ratings. i have posted links b4 regarding [mmc\(multi miniature caps\)](#) but they must be ac types. or u can salvage caps from old tv pcb boards also.they contain hv ac caps.

rgds

zzzz

Dec. 13, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** .

Hei Mr. Clean,

good job ! Right, setup is very weird...

Zilano,

ok, lets keep rolling ! You've send 2 pictures recently as per att. There was discussion about connection of HV on bottom

picture. You said is connected to diode. Hmmm, I think if you connect it to diode (anode or catode) you always just short

HV wire to the ground, directly or through diode as pulse is AC. This setup does not make sense right ?

Top setup is much better. L1 is driving coil and L2/c forms serial resonator... I have four, short questions:

- 1. did you build, test and proove working this circuit ?*
- 2. Resonance on 50Hz ? There is not much gain right ?*
- 3. resonance capacitor is ordinary from the shelves or 'special' one ?*
- 4. what is setup of the coils ? simple cw or bifilars ?*

regards

Cinan

Hi cinan!

Mr. Kurt! aliasd mr. clean has good videos and his equipment is the best layed out(backdrop) so people can understand better. he is not like others who dont share circuits like in many u tube videos.

xenon tubes have variety some use shield and some dont. we use two diodes as latch which opens the flow when triggered.

yes the thing works. i never talk anything which dont work. yes its true u need to experiment and learn then use the diagrametic followup.

rgds

zzzz

Dec. 13, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **cinan**.

John:

you are right, I have few 'friends' with major math/physics/computers and more gud they are, more 'artificial' world they are living in. They have another reality, 'floating few meters above ground' and everybody around is 'stupid' ...

But in terms of what ? Matematics / physics / particles / equations. Well ok, but they have to accept that other people have another interests and hey basically looks 'stupid' on other peoples field. I asked one of my friend to bring good kari and briani stuff for party. He answered: What is it ? How heavy is it ? He didnt know thing which half of the uneducated world knows. But ok, once he learn it, he never forget it and that is difference between us and them. And they are sometimes social disasters too .)

Back to the topic. Zilano said thad aether is electric in nature. So scalar waves are generated along with magnetic and electric field in the solenoid coil, but are overrided by magnetic field. If coil is resonating by classical way, there are E / B vectors. Right ? So thats why there is cancelling setup to get rid of magnetic component and oscillate (simply put) only 'electrical / scalar' waves, or driving pulse must be quick enough, current in coil is not build, so no magnetic component has no time to build up. So you are actually resonating aether itself by this way ? Then in resonance extra electrons will enter the system from ambient and yes, they will rush down through our load or...

Now HV make sense and is actually biasing whole resonant system above/below ambiend (groung, system is grounded) level. And this can be done by polarising diodes in HV section to source + or - reffered to ground. Then you can actually 'suck' electrons from the groung, reverse whole flow and due to resonant transfer they enter harvest system ?

Brrr its very wild idea. Please correct me somebody. As people are reporting cooling effest if cold electricity takes place, is obvious that energy is taken from air to ground. But Tesla was able to heat or cool entire room so how ?

Cinan

magnetic lines of force are cool but they produce hot electricity. ether is neutral but consist of

plus minus(electric) and these align between plates of capacitor to transfer charge from one plate to other. magnetics and ether r two sources of energy which move at speed of light. magnetics produce hot electricity where as ether produce cold electricity. cold electricity can be used to make hot electricity either by pulsing (using diode or spark gap) to trafo and get electricity which produces not only light but heat also.

remember one thing dissimilar always produce more and similar produce less. dissimilar produce + and - similar produce either + or -

we use north pole and south pole to get ac if we use slip rings.(generator concept)

bedini type uses monopole so the output is just a pulse.

rgds
zzzz

Dec. 14, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Gedfire** .
Zilano,

Maybe I have answered my one of my own questions with this post by you.Low voltage, easier to replicate etc.I like it.

Just that I need to know it works before I get materials. Has anyone else built this yet?

Any extra hints comments suggestions are always welcome.

My Christmas wish is really to have a 10kw device nicely wrapped under my tree
Ged

mopozo and don smith and importance of earth grounding.

vdo



Don Smith Tuning (You-Tube)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?NR=1&feature=endscreen&v=fVj08I_A_KE

Dec. 14, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Guruji**.

Hi Zilano those caps that you've told me AC or electrolyte? ;cause today I went to buy 470uf 400v and the electrostore guy told me that AC caps of this kind a very big.

Did you mean electrolytic for that car coil circuit?

Thanks

well 470uf is electrolytic and 4000uf is ac type. but if u use ac type then u dont have to worry abt polarity. the 470uf is attached to base of transistor so polarity is to be looked after.

rgds

zzzz

Dec. 14, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Gedfire** .

I have seen the stuff on that website. To be frank, I don't fully understand the circuit posted by Zilano. So I would like to ask Zilano or any other members of the forum who can clearly explain that schematic giving details such as how to get the right value choke, whether or not bifilar or caduceus was used, power in and out. Fine tuning the device etc.

Ged

well in my case choke is 20mh. only simple coiling used. no caduceus and no bifilars. ferrite can be used aswell as aircore. its tuned by variable caps. the frequency of operation depends upon trigger generating hv of 50 hz so we get 50 hz frequency at output.

rgds

zzzz

Dec. 8, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **JohnStone** .

Hi Zilano,

thanks for posting.

@ ALL: See schematic attached.

[Attachment 9788](#)

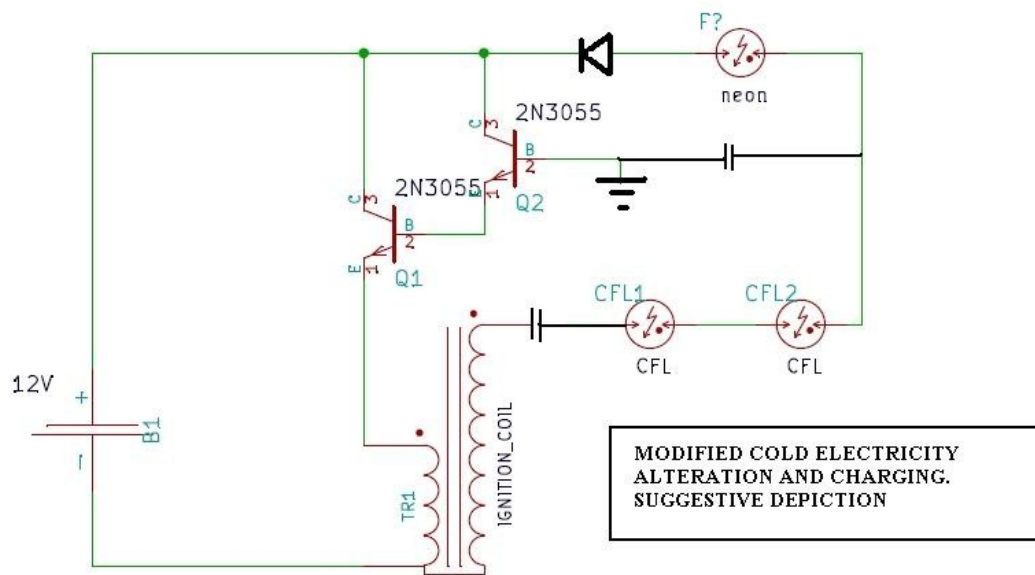
It is not amazing that the base gets current from GND. It is being drawn via the two chained coils (primary / secondary).

Nice idea.

Please note that modern coils are built with low primary inductance and are used directly to car power while starting in order to give a fine spark at low battery (there are cars where the voltage goes down to 6 V at starting !). At normal run they use a resistor in series in order to limit the max current.

So there is no surprise (see vid) that at 24 V the system is overloaded by excessive current. The current increases faster to this amount than the transistors can stop it.

rgds John



File: Imhotep Radiant CFL.sch

Sheet: /

Title: Imhotep Radiant CFL.sch

Size: A4 Date: 8 dec 2011

Rev: V1.0

KiCad E.D.A. eeschema (2011-07-08 BZR 3044)-stable

Id: 1/1

Dec. 8, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Guruji**.

What capacitance those caps? Can one use this circuit without CFL's and self charges too?

Thanks Zilano

cfl is just load to light brighter cfl we need to use 470mkfd 400 volts at base of transistor 2n3055 which is earthed. we can use 4000 mkfd 800 volt before cfl to lower voltage and get cold electricity to run cfl.

instead of cfl as load we can use it to supply don coil too. wont work without load coz load is in series with charging neon.

Dec. 9, 2011

Zilano

radiant event!

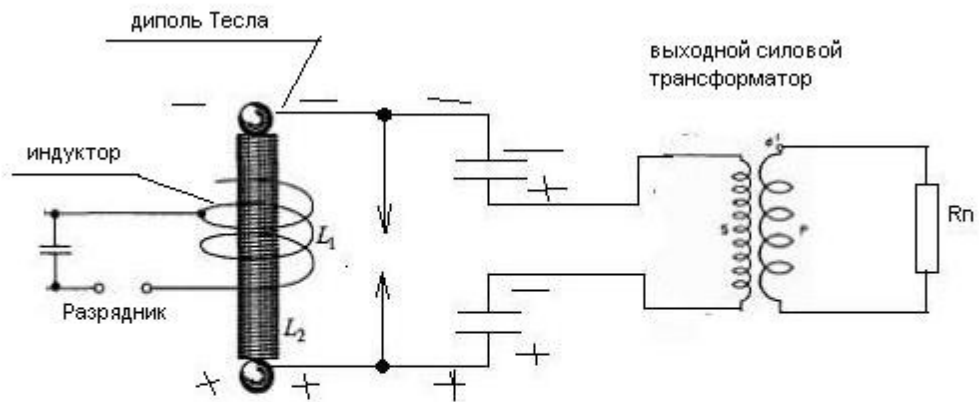
radiant event!

what is a radiant event ?

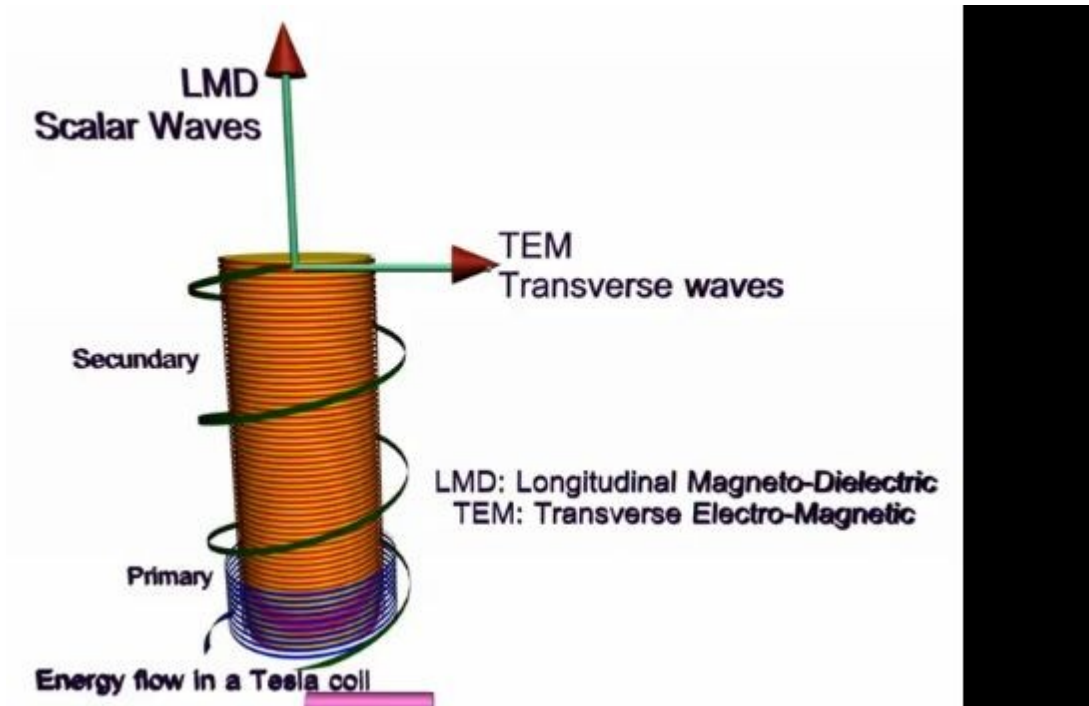
well the general conception about a radiant event for anyone who visualize it as something emitting radiant light and spark comes to ones mind. but this is not radiant event. a radiant event in tesla coil is lmd or scalar wave which makes one light a bulb using copper plate attached to the base of bulb. a radiant event in tesla is of two types one is scalar other is hertzian--- a normal tesla coil produces both. scalar is the only thing we need to have overunity. and scalar is just capacitor.

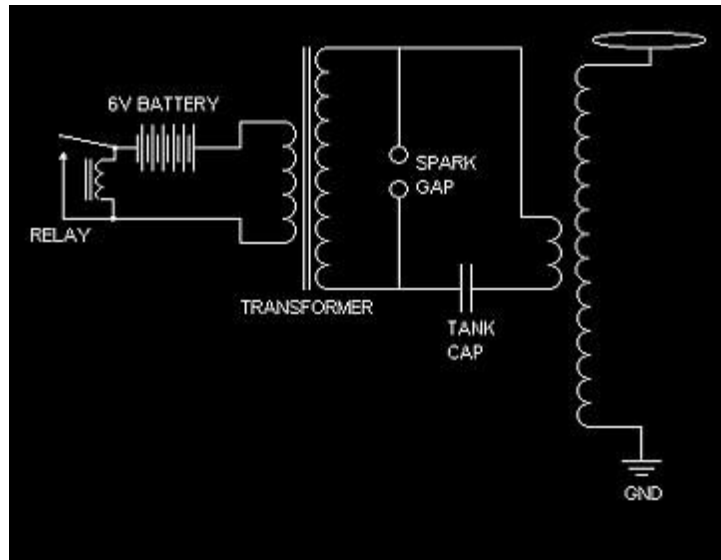


ABOVE RADIANT EVENT OR SCALAR PTENTIAL LIGHTING THE BULB WHOSE ONE END IS COPPER PLATE AND OTHER WIRE IS EITHER EARTHED OR HUNG LOOSELY



THE ABOVE IS TESLA COLD ELECTRICITY MODE OR SCALAR MODE





HERE RELAY IS IN SELF OSCILLATION MODE

RADIANT EVENT CHARGES BATTERY. HOW TO CHARGE IT?
TO SELF CHARGE BATTERY WOT DO WE NEED? JUST A COPPER PLATE ON BATTERY
TERMINALS.

Dec. 11, 2011

Zilano

ether and free energy!

ether!

its all pervading medium spread on every nook and corner of this earth.

consist of dipoles or particles finer than electrons , protons or neutrons.

speeding very fast at the speed of light.

when we stop or reduce ether speed we get overunity.

ether can be tamed by using higher and oscillating potential(cos of its dielectric property).

ether exists between coils(air core/dielectric) and capacitor(air core/dielectric core)

resonance helps to reduce input and still be able to alter ether.

to tap ether for our use we need two plates either coils or caps to store energy as compressed ether.

have u ever guessed how ac can pass thru capacitor? its becoz ether transfers charge across two plates of capacitor.

u have to have ac from pulsed dc to harvest ether.

ether is not magnetic its electric in nature!

cap is ether manipulator and harvester. but ether in itself dont do anything we have to convert it into magnetic (trafo) and trafo works on pulsed induction or ac, and use it.

unlimited ether exists we just need a pump to use it. and pump is a coil.

Dec. 12, 2011

Zilano

Naudin Not OU!!

Hi ged!

dont waste time on naudin's kapagen. its not ou. we use parallel resonance for low input and series resonance more output. never forget spark coz its the best of high voltage relay and no solid state device be it igbt can compete with spark gap.

follow don or kapanadze. break is important.

rgds

Dec. 2, 2011

Arne

OU?

Hi,

thanks for support!

Well, power input is $60\text{mA} \times 220\text{V} = 13,8\text{W}$ (ohms law not the right way here, I know..) and output

"light power" about 60W .

I will connect more F-tubes and see where it ends, for now I know that one or two F-tubes does not affect input (13,8W).

I used 3 ferrite cores, like putting hockey pucks on top of each other, primary coil in the middle. Windings are outside of rings only, each winding not touching the other. I will draw some pic later .

Kind rgds D

Quote:

Originally Posted by **a.king21** .

Hi I'm interested in your setup. Does it output more than input? There are several ways to harvest power. One way is the Bedini way where he treats batteries as a capacitor, but they need charging with cold electricity and conditioning to get the effect. You could pulse DC them, but watch out for arcing. Then you would get a grid tie inverter and output to grid. This has the effect of legally turning your meter backwards, so the grid acts as a perfect storage medium for your generated power. It is vital to know if you are OU or there is no point to the exercise.

Additionally you could close the loop using a capacitor bank to drive your nst. If it's OU why not clone it and use more than one for different uses. We really need more details than a schematic to comment properly.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **JohnStone** .

well this is just a simple oscillator. instead of using variable cap in primary. the variable cap is in secondary(fins for electrolyser create variable capacity) and thus frequency changes. its a variable frequency oscillator. the good part is u dont have to tune it by varying variable capacitor. the plates of the electrolyser acts as cap. its just a feedback oscillator like u use in flyback using 2n3055.it uses power 12 volt constantly for circuit to work.

where as in resonance. the load is balanced accordingly and automatically. the more the load the more power produced by resonance. and power is not limited. but limited by handling capability of final trafo.

rgds

zzzz

Dec. 8, 2011

Zilano

SELF CHARGING RADIANT IMHOTEP OSCILLATOR MODIFIED CIRCUIT OF DODOSHLODO AND SELF CHARGING BATTERY ANY SCOOTER COIL OR CAR CAR COIL CAN BE USED OR EVEN WITHOUT DIODES TV FLYBACK.

SIMPLE DESIGN SEE CIRCUIT IT USES TWO 2N3055 TRANSISTORS

GREAT WORK OF KDKINEN AND DODO SHLODO AND NOT FORGET IMHOTEP WHO INSPIRED!

<http://www.youtube.com/user/kdkinen/videos>

Dec. 8, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **LutherG** .
Hello everyone,

This video was posted on youtube but has been removed:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aJ47GMvGzEc>

Is this going to be put back up on youtube or is there anywhere else to get a copy?

best regards,

Luther

the easiest way to save youtube videos is to copy and paste link of the you tube video in web page called savevid.com

[Download Online Videos Save Direct Easily - Savevid.com](#)

you have to install java applet just one time and after that u can click and paste link of any video and click download. it shows different formats and quality and mb usage of video download that suits u. savevid download videos to ur computer. easy way.

Nov. 30, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Haan**.

Hi,

please explain your usage of the terms hot and cold, and why they are important to this concept/device.

hot means magnetic field. cold means no magnetic field. hot and cold mixed make oscillations and when harvesting cold separates hot always. we cannot tap energy without loading unless we separate cold with hot. cold can create hot and hot can create cold. if output is hot we use cold to tap it and when output is cold we use hot to make electricity not cold electricity but normal electricity.

rgds

zzzz

Nov. 30, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **T-1000**.

For those who are interested in our working device:

[Device #1 - Mixed Languages\(Uncut\).mpg - YouTube](#)

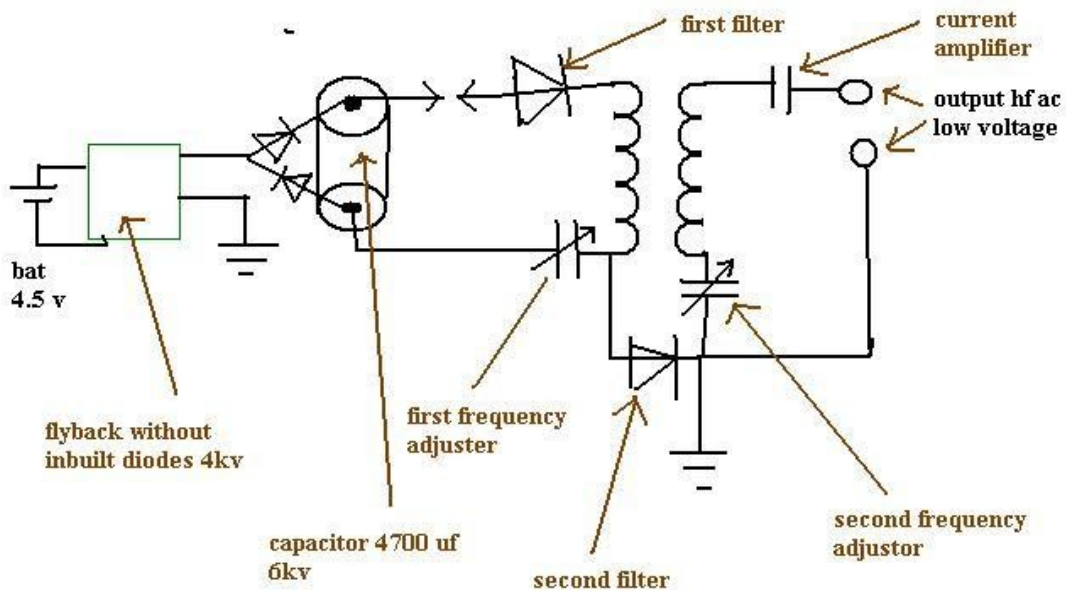
[Lithuania OU Experiment #4 Wesley's Theory + schematic+ explanation+step by step instruction - YouTube](#)

P.S. Zilano, your circuits showing flyback secondary directly connected to Tesla primary coil actually are killing dipole. The AV (Avramenko) diode plug to single wire of flyback secondary and Tesla primary over spark gap is the only way to get open circuit..

its in auto transformer mode! and resonance can be achieved

ref : kapanadze secret! see image!

Image on Next Page!!



Nov. 30, 2011

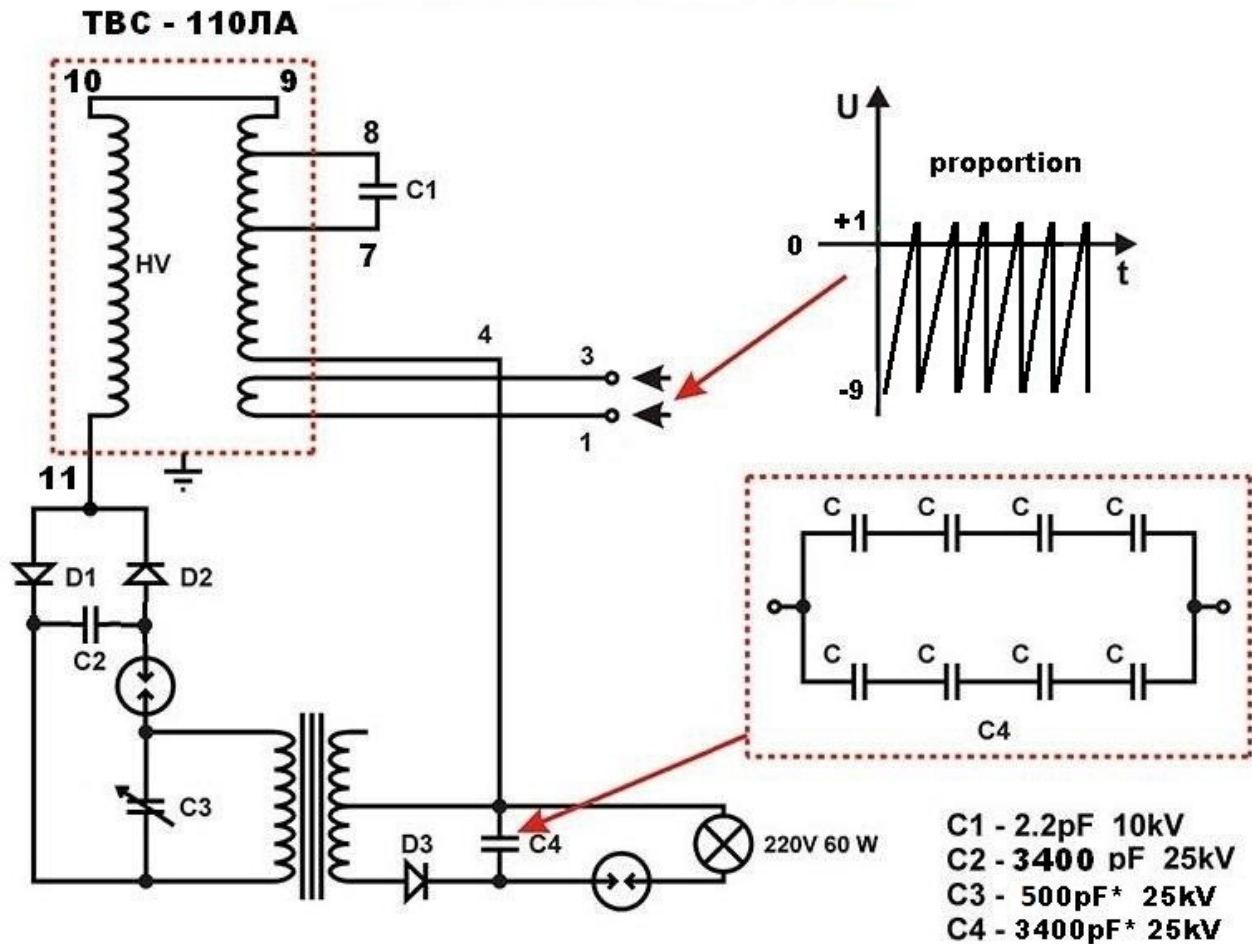
T1000

This is exactly what I said. The load directly affects source while having closed circuit!

Compare flyback connection to this:

Diagram Added on Next Page!!

Aidas / LITHUANIA , Arunas / LITHUANIA , Antanas / LITHUANIA ,
Stivep / Wesley NY / USA .



This is exactly what I said. The load directly affects source while having closed circuit!

Compare flyback connection to this:

Nov. 30, 2011

Zilano

ur approach is little different than actual kapanadze. the use of avramenko in my setup is to provide hvdc source. resonance takes place between two coils back n forth and xcess is harvested.

in ur case u r oscillating avramenko and flyback and tap one end of bifilar other oscillates in resonance.

well there r many ways. the aim is to have ou. one can even use leedskalnin electromagnet as free energy oscillator too. and thats wot hendershot did! if one uses this in kapandze setup then u dont

even have to use any input power supply.
and its total free energy with no input required.

either u use serial spark gap or parallel spark gap the aim is to short lc circuit so when spark is off it oscillates. oscillation need to happen. do it either way. even if we short avramenko it doesnt have any effect on the input. avramenko is cold electricity.

rgds
zzzz

Nov. 30, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

My RLC meter allows me to take L readings at different frequencies. i.e. 100Hz, 1khz, 10khz. The L values are radically different depending on the frequency. Therefore the required capacitance is hard to calculate.

John,

I wondered about the frequency issues when measuring L. My LCR meter only does 2 frequencies. Now the spectrum is very wide and like you I was concerned about accuracy in calculating caps from L. Hence I wanted to explore using variable capacitors of a wide enough range to tune properly. Small scale experimentors like myself are limited by equipment but I am still taking notes.

Ged

well this is just a simple oscillator. instead of using variable cap in primary. the variable cap is in secondary (fins for electrolyser create variable capacity) and thus frequency changes. its a variable frequency oscillator. the good part is u dont have to tune it by varying variable capacitor. the plates of the electrolyser acts as cap. its just a feedback oscillator like u use in flyback using 2n3055. it uses power 12 volt constantly for circuit to work.

where as in resonance. the load is balanced accordingly and automatically. the more the load the more power produced by resonance. and power is not limited. but limited by handling capability of final trafo.

rgds
zzzz

Nov. 30, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **T-1000** .

The self power is last step after you rebuild device. But it is primary target for those who do not want this technology in the wild...

You did not get a point how our setup works...

The flyback transformer see another transformer as capacitor. Not transformer, but capacitor! .

Let's assume it as Tesla Coil.

The AV plug does the job for transformer action in Tesla Coil primary(or D.Smith/Kapanadze/other - does not matter, they're on same principle).

How AV plug works - because of capacitance loop action between 2 open ends of flyback secondary coil... And this is main rule for open circuit.

In the end of the process you get induction in secondary of Tesla Coil what does not affect source what powers flyback transformer!

Hopefully that explain some hard bits. .

thanks for the info. wot i mean to make people understand here. separate means use cap. it also does same thing. wot u did.

hint:

1.cold electricity is not affected by load.

2. wot makes cold electricity?

answer is capacitor.

one more thing kapanadze uses caduceus as secondary coil and primary is just simple coil. tesla basics. he uses it as harvest coil(caduceus) and the wounding of coil is not done like smith(of caduceus fame like the way ur team has done) but the way i posted in one of my posts. with 25kv ur gonna have mega watts of power.

but ur team has done a great work keep it up. dont take my words as dimnishing ur spirits but am giving u hint to get megawatts from 25kv.

rgds

zzzz

Nov. 30, 2011

Arne

My setup

Hi,

experimenting with resonance my lights finally have 100% brightness .

Does anyone have some idea to harvest useful power from this setup? I would like to charge 24V battery bank .

All suggestions welcome .

Kind rgds D

Nov. 27, 2011

Garsony

New in this forum

Hi Zilano!

I'm new in this forum. I read all of your posts and very impressed of what you do for other people. I found one of your diagram (see attached picture) and I have few questions to you if you don't mind.

1) In my understanding the 50hz (bulb) modulator feed between CCW and NST is a replacement of magic R in parallel with 50hz isolation transformer in Don setup. So, that means the parallel LC circuit and huge, expensive 50HZ/230V/60AMP isolation transformer is no longer needed, we just simply replace it using extra tesla coil and 50hz bulb modulator and it's also totally adapted for using any kind of electrical devices (but, I don't understand how it's filtering high frequency from 50HZ load). Is it correct? If I got it wrong then my question is...

how to avoid using iron core 20kwt isolation transformer replacing it with any type of coils to minimize the unit size and costs?

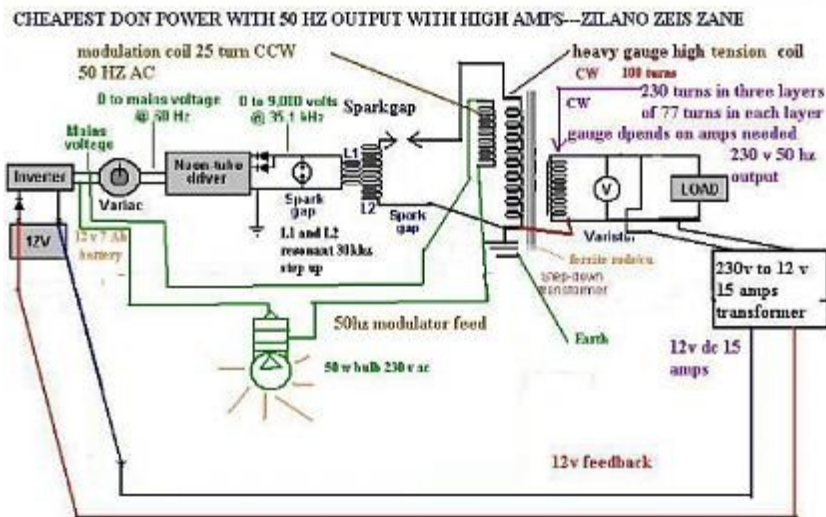
2) Why the secondary CW output coil winded in three layers by 77 turns each instead of one layer? Does it make any difference?

3) L2 coil in this diagram just is a CW coil, not a combination of centre grounded CW/CCW coils, there is no diode and capacitors bank, just a spark gap between L2 and second CW coil. Is it correct?

4) L1/L2 air core and CCW/CW/CW ferrite core, therefor they are winded on separate bases. Is it correct or they are winded on the same ferrite core, or it doesn't make any difference?

Thank you in advance.

Diagram on Next Page!!



Nov. 27, 2011

Blue Serge

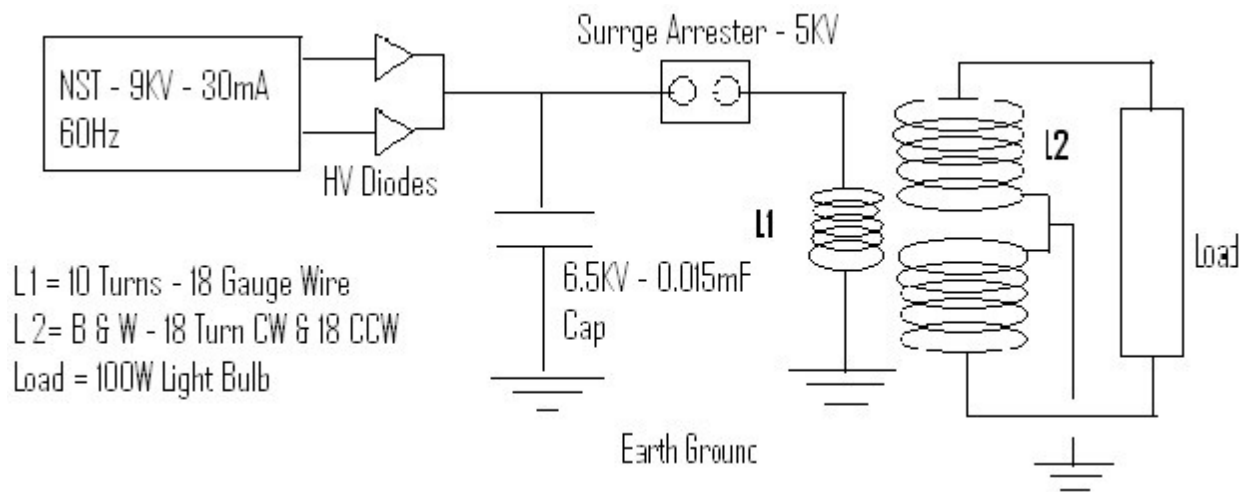
@JohnStone

Here is the circuit I used and demonstrated in the video.

@T-1000

Thanks for the suggestion. I'll work towards getting a ringing up wave pattern.

If you are asking what the input power and out power on my system, the system input is 240W and output I don't yet. I use for now a 100W bulb to see if there is work being done.



Nov. 28, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Blue_Serge**.

@JohnStone

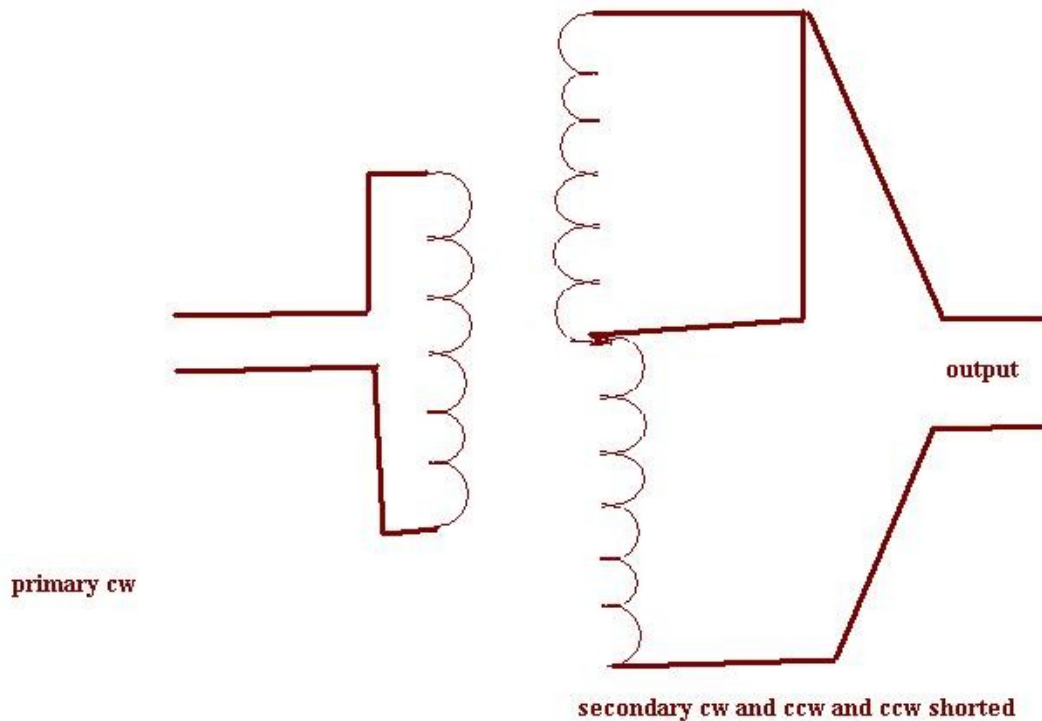
Here is the circuit I used and demonstrated in the video.

@T-1000

Thanks for the suggestion. I'll work towards getting a ringing up wave pattern.

If you are asking what the input power and out power on my system, the system input is 240W and output I don't yet. I use for now a 100W bulb to see if there is work being done.

use this in ur current version if u dont intend to use third coil. short/shunt the ccw coil in secondary.



Nov. 28, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **JohnStone**.

Hi all,

studying a bunch of very differnt schematics I am often confused by the method of the spark generation - mostly not explained. There is a big range out there from brute force energy waste to very smooth high frequency sparks. Sad to see a lot of vids with unfortunate spark generation. I vote the spark type to be essential and therefore I'd like to share my first notions. Please consult the attachment:

[Attachment 9704](#)

Tests were performed with a simple L1 coil (100mm air core / 55 turns).

Direct self triggerd sparks (schematics A1-A5)

These are self triggering sparks generated directly from the half or full wave rectified signal.

Mains frequency (sine / schematic A1-A3):

These sparks do not like to occure regularly. Especially if the output is sine from mains (A1-A3). The best behavior was when the voltage was reduced to minimum while the sparks still trigger. As the spark ends at zero crossing the duration is quite long and surprisingly the L1 coil does not oscillate. It oscillates if sparks are of short duration only. At longer timed sparks there is one cycle only and no L1 oscillation. Tesla coilers state that this is because the energy is being reflected back and at just that time the spark stops.

At fw rectifier and brute force spark sometimes the spark burns continuously like a welder. This is because the short time of zero crossing is too short in order the plasma to discharge. Such a spark does make no sense apart from fun for pyrotechnic hobbyists.

Medium frequency NST (ca. 40 KHz/ schematic A4,A5)

I had no NST of this type available but tested different CCFL PSU. The behavior is better but still no regular triggering.

Spark from preloaded capacitor (schematic B1)

- Small capacitor added at previous schematics. Before this action the sparks started with a tired glow discharge and there is no pep in it. With added (small) capacitor it discharges instantly and without that glow before and this is what we expect it to do.

Needless to mention that not every coiled capacitor is able to discharge abruptly - but this is essential. (low ESR required)

- At A type schematics above the output from the HV PSU was unloaded (high impedance) before every spark and I assume that the high impedance causes undefined voltage spikes and this causes very unregular sparks. The capacitor C is now a defined load and any spike will be absorbed by the capacitor prior the trigger time.

- The capacitor needs to be tuned thoroughly. Too small values do not overcome the glow discharge while too big capacitors do not charge fast enough. If they discharge - there is often this "one cycle behavior" referred above. It is sufficient if the capacitor charges during one single pulse up to the spark event.

- I got nice oscillations with 100pF and 2 KV. At Mains frequency the repetition is too rarely. With 40 KHz the next pulse occurs before the oscillation stopped. I got similar oscillation like Blue_Serge some posts ago.

Sparks triggered externally (schematics C1,2)

I admit that I did test this yet with mains only.

The basic idea is to have a smooth DC HV voltage and trigger the spark (usually a flash tube) at predefined time.

- If the HV source is of low (like foto flash light) power the flash discharges the capacitor, stops and the sequence can start after recharge and trigger again.

- If the HV source is of sufficient power the spark (flash tube) does not stop and we have a welder. (see above). In this case a series resistor or coil is inserted and a second capacitor (C2) to GND (see schematic C1). The capacitor C2 determines the flash energy and the Resistor (coil) prevents a too high current in order the spark can stop.

- Please regard the C2 schematic - Zilano style. This is what I will test next in order to understand its behavior. This is a mix between B1 and C1. The inductance replaces the resistor from C1.

Spark triggered by resonance (D)

This is still a secret to me. (therefore no schematic). The basic idea is that at every single oscillation amplitude a corresponding spark adds additional energy (increasing oscillations). These sparks need to be tuned well and brute force is a no go.

No idea how some sparks of mains frequency can do this requested behavior. Same at 40 KHz like blue serge. Maybe I'm wrong.

Anyway - from the Utkin paper I learned that there are some different "mechanics" producing OU and the OU behavior can be introduced at different points in the schematic - and they can be combined as well. I urge you to study Utkin and discuss & share. I feel it to be essential to discern the different

"mechanics" and address them clearly in the schematics.

Further studies planned

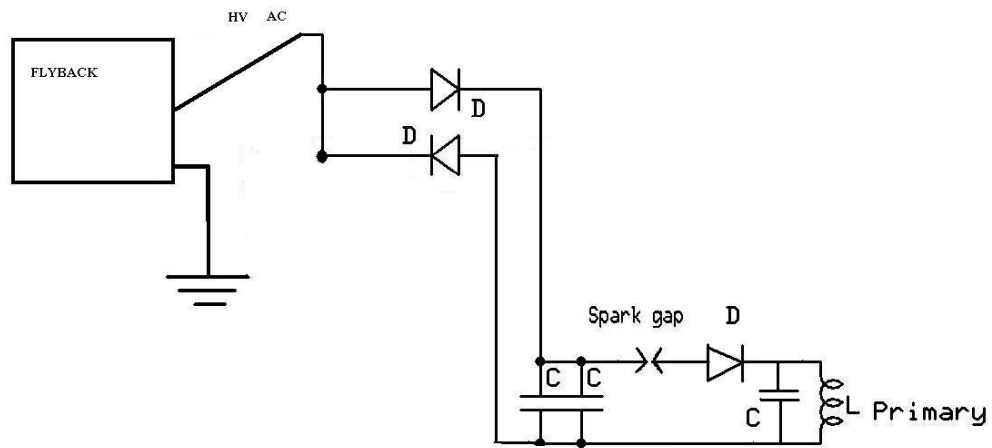
- Zilano style spark (see C2)

- Manufacturing of some coils (somehow standardized similar to LEGOkits - cw, ccw, bifilar ...) proposed by Zilano and Utkin and study and test of their behavior and interaction.

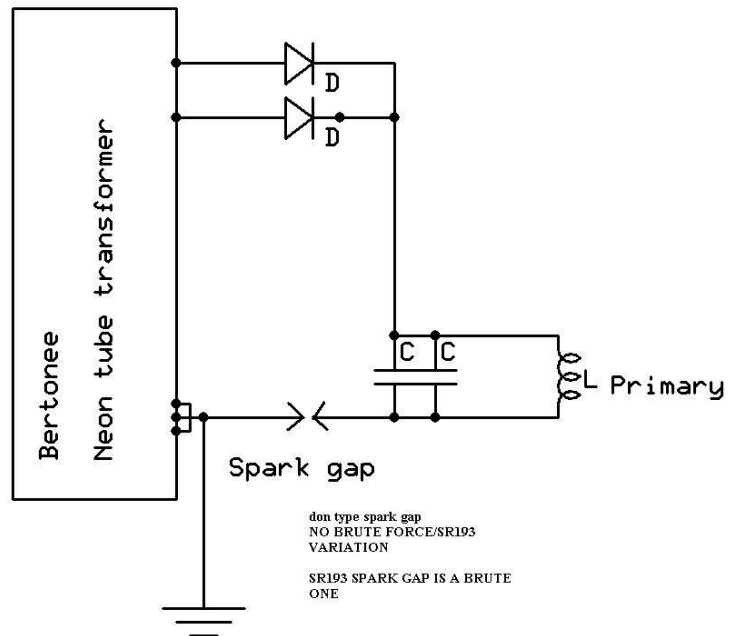
rgds John

remember spark is ac and we need hv dc to trigger coil+cap. in sr we use 3rd diode to provide hvdc. in don we provide hv dc to coil+cap so we don't use 3rd diode in don case.

a coil is triggered into self oscillation when a pulse of hv dc is fed instantaneously and only a spark can do that. the hv dc thus injected makes it oscillate. even a coil without cap can be oscillated coz it has parasitic capacitor between its turns. so actually a simple coil is an lc circuit. parasitic capacitance can be increased by winding turns apart and normally the pvc insulation does that. in don case the coils are naked so we have to wind them spaced apart. resonance can be achieved in don case by sliding primary within secondary with secondary middle point earthed.

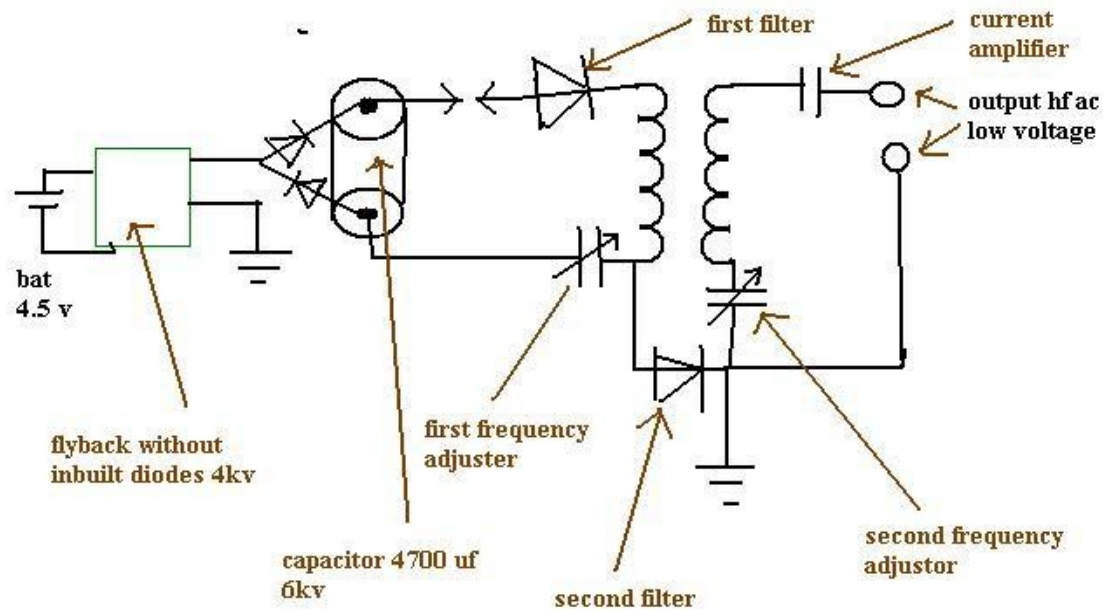


SR193 SPARK GAP IS A BRUTE
ONE



Nov. 30, 2011

Zilano



Nov. 30, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** .

remember spark is ac and we need hv dc to trigger coil+cap. in sr we use 3rd diode to provide hvdc. in don we provide hv dc to coil+cap so we dont use 3rd diode in don case.

a coil is triggerred into self oscillation when a pulse of hv dc is fed instantaneously and only a spark can do that. the hv dc thus injected make it oscillate. even a coil without cap can be oscillated coz it has parasitic capacitor between its turns. so actually a simple coil is an lc circuit. parasitic capacitance can be increased by winding turns apart and normally the pvc insulation does that. in don case the coils r naked so we have to wind them spaced apart. resonance can be achieved in don case by sliding primary within secondary with secondary middle point earthed.

Hi Zilano,
thanks for the hints.

Z: "a coil is triggered into self oscillation when a pulse of hv dc is fed instantaneously and only a spark can do that."

Yes I understand. some of my tests produced AC spark!

Z: "the hv dc thus injected make it oscillate. even a coil without cap can be oscillated coz it has

parasitic capacitor between its turns. so actually a simple coil is an lc circuit. parasitic capacitance can be increased by winding turns apart and normally the pvc insulation does that. in don case the coils r naked so we have to wind them spaced apart. "

Yes, I saw that. My test coil is about 50 turns 4 times wire diameter apart and I measured about 3 MHz of natural self resonance. I will try speaker twin cable (thin one - not the jumbo one)

Question to the SR-circuit: Is the GND at PSU really the only one? Is it Avramenko type?
rgds John

we r just charging cap in avramenko style but its not being in resonance charging. one can even use a battery to charge it but it slows charging hv and hf ac charges faster. the aim is to charge cpapcitor and to discharge it into an oscillating circuit. we r creating a radiating event. and its a must. without spark we cannot have ou in resonant tesla type ou setups.

Rgds

Nov. 26, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Peculian** .

Hi all.

Guys & gals, I`am sure ZZ has not tested all of these circuits for she/he would need an enormous bank account for all the circuits parts and of course a lot of time .

But, she/he has been doing a good job with hints and tips on how every researcher in this forum could take as map points on "where to go" and "how to go". .

*ZZZZ keep us triggered with these schematics.
Hopefully some people here will gather the critical points or working principles. .*

Thanks and best Regards.

well, am rich. and have tested all. the simple thing is cap makes cold and coil makes hot. cold to hot and hot to cold. break continuity of hot with cold.
break of continuity is vital. else mr LENZ WITH LAWS comes in greeting as uninvited guest for free meal! and drinks!

rgds

zzzz

Nov. 26, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **bbem** .

@Zilano

Very kind of you, appreciate it .

This is with usage of the striking shield I see.

Nice!

ps. Need to buy some sunglasses before I start testing .

@Zilano:

Should we keep triggering the Xenon lamp, or only at startup?

continuous triggering with hv.

Nov. 26, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **boguslaw** .

Zilano

This lv/hv module is custom made like flyback with transistor ? do you have frequency and coil+cap resonant circuit matched somehow ?

custom made. with signal generator.

rgds

zzzz

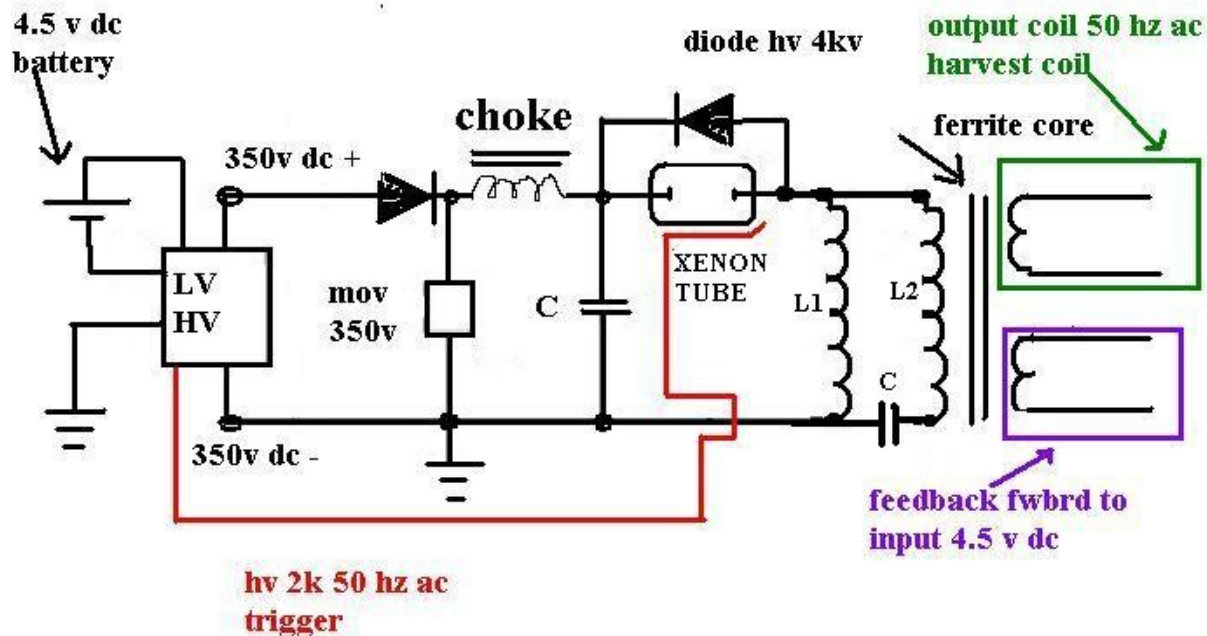
Nov. 26, 2011

John Stone

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** .

RESONANCE HAPPENING IN L1 AND L2 and is harvested by harvest coil.



Nov. 27, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Blue_Serge**.
Hello,

Here is a short video (Link: [Test 1.mp4 - YouTube](#)) of my actual setup and the same circuit I posted earlier. The first part of the video I show you the system and in the second part I show you the signal picked up on a probe left just beside the L2 coil.

You can also hear the loud discharge that occurs over the surge arrester closer to the end of the video. This happens after couple of minutes of powering the system. Probably due to massive amount of heat generated inside the surge arrester.

I used a screw driver to test for resonance on the L2 coil. If I placed the screw driver near the center of the coil I get lots of sparks. If I placed the screw driver away from center I get very little sparks. I saw this method on another video, which I forget at the moment. Once I tune the system into resonance I expect more sparks even at the ends of the coil from center on L2.

Also the whole system was grounded to the wall outlet ground. When I removed the ground lead you will notice that the light turns off and there is no sparks on the primary coil side.

If anyone has a better idea for the spark gap I would appreciate it. Something that is quiet and will

not spark over its casing.

Thanks.

great work. try to use reverse polarity of diodes. you need third coil to harvest output. maintain resonance. try to use avramenko type input. that i have posted. resonance when maintained can be harvested by third coil(can be simple or bifilar) experiment and learn.

hints!

a capacitor is cold coz it has no magnetic field. a coil is hot coz it has magnetic field. to have overunity we need to have a break between cold and hot either in primary or in secondary. that means we need a serial cap also.

rgds
zzzz

Nov. 27, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **JohnStone** .

Hi Zilano,

thanks for this proposal. Question reagarding L1 / L2: are they identical but cw/ccw?

rgds John

simple coils cw only. i didnt use ccw. the idea is to isolate hot(coil) with cold(cap). breaking continuity. in my circuit parallel cap across coil is oscillator and 2nd coil is attached to first coil but isolated with another cap(breaking continuity) two coils resonate and their output is harvested with harvest coil.

rgds
zzzz

Nov. 27, 2011

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Peculian** .

wow.. lucky you.

unfortunately not all here are like you to afford these experiments.

I for myself, have not yet made a serious 'jump' to free energy research because of (great) financial difficulties.

Sad isn't it ? Sure not only for me.

*Too bad that you've disabled pm on your account,
I need to take your opinion for some info I have collected over the years
around internet places regarding free energy research.*

This before I put big economical efforts which I cannot repeat anymore.

Anyway.

*I believe ,from what I've seeing your posts here, that you have better info available than most of us
here have collected (.)*

You can always drop me a pm if something indeed is alike.(my pm is on)

Anyhow,thank you the info released till now.

well first keep learning the basics from the posts here. when u understand the circuits and the basis of ou then jump the bandwagon. one need to understand a lot before jumping else failures greet a lot. coz there r many ways to achieve ou. but basic is we must not join cold with hot without a break. and break is cap.

pms r off coz am not biased to anyone and am equal with everybody on here so that everyone gets benefit on here not just few pmmed members. fair play i believe in.

like sound resonance when it happens we need an ear to harvest the amplified sound to hear the output (ear is like third coil). so the resonance is not disturbed and its amplified output is harvested without loading the resonance apparatus.

rgds

zzzz

Nov. 27, 2011

Zilano

for general info

related to don setup and in relation to third coil harvest

in this video primary is simple coil xciting bifilar secondary or bipolar tesla coil. the third coil is away from tesla coil and is harvest coil tapping radiant energy and tuned by a variable cap.

setup is similar to don multi tower. multiple harvest dont dimnish or load the transmitter.

ps: watch all videos of this user old scientist and learn!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lxdbiNHfLv0&feature=related>

rgds

zzzz

Nov. 27, 2011

Zilano

basic

<http://www.rexresearch.com/leedskal/leedskal.htm>