

Steven Mark's TPU – Important phrases

1. The technology is not magic and is in fact uses simple electronic concepts to achieve the demonstrated results.
2. I kept thinking about the possibility of many frequencies combining at one moment in time to produce an entirely different effect then intended by the designers. [\(he's talking about the exploding tv set in Chicago\)](#)
3. Or more appropriately, the power converter technology, because that is what it does you know.
4. In one of the RCA engineering manuals I read that it has been measured in a wire that there exists a slight increase in current when first electrons are caused to flow in it.
This was explained because the earth's magnetic field exerted some influence on the wire and the electron flow inside it. Or rather the electrons on the surface of the wire.
5. The inrush of current through the filament interacts with the earth's magnetic field to produce a small kick. [\(Morgan Jones book, valve amplifiers. 3rd edition, page 262\)](#)
6. It PROVES that there is an interaction between the magnetic field of the earth and simple electrons running through wires
7. They say that you cannot get more out of something then you put into it. Then I think about that wire with the small kick when first turned on...
There in lies the secret my friend.
8. So the meter displays that there is OBVIUOSLY a LARGE magnetic field inside the coil!!!!
9. So, it aint batteries and it aint radio waves, but it is electron flow of a high order creating a large magnetic field. Or vice versa? Ha,Ha!!!
10. About the flame like discharge.
Yes it does cause RF burns.
I was going to tell about that, but I decided to wait and see how long it would take one of you to realize this on your own. Bravo!

11. Yes, toroidal transformers have some very weird factors. Study the strange factors.

12. Your interest in harmonic resonance is also steppin

22. You see, one little kick amounts to nothing.
However imagine if you had hundreds of thousands of little kicks combining into one big current kick . . .
23. I originally got the idea from electron circuits which use vacuum rectifiers like the 5U4 GB or 5AR4 etc. except when the two transformers get slightly out of phase with each other, or when they are connected in reverse of one another. What I measured during this process was very interesting. All these frequencies occasionally met at the same time with a much larger kick at the output.
24. When I began to study the effects of multiple frequencies combined together I found out that when you deliberately strive to create the worst case scenario of frequencies you start to get some very measurable kicks. In themselves they are not much. But if you make enough of them fast sendoff, you get a collectible power spike that is more than the power available to begin with.
25. The destructive heating caused by eddy currents, become the problem we face when we make a really large powerful coil. Now you understand more about the heating problem and why a fan doesn't work.
26. Please remind me to tell you why Nicola Tesla used vacuum tubes in his most powerful demonstrations of his power conversion technologies.
27. The point I wish to make here is that also along with the 500 volt DC is, yes, you guessed it, the 5 volts three amp AC current!
They are both completely independent of each other except for some very interesting thing I will mention to you some other time.....
28. In that book ("[Lightning in his hand](#)" by [Nicola Tesla](#)) it is related that Tesla states that you can have all kinds of electrons flowing through a wire travelling in different directions relating only to their potential power source.
He even said that you could have different electron flows through a single wire completely separate from each other. I tried it and he is right.
29. He ([Tesla](#)) noticed that most of the time the magnetometers stayed relatively steady and around the same level. They would fluctuate just slightly. However one day he noticed that the meters jumped quite unpredictably.
It attracted his attention and he began to find that the meters were reacting to a thunderstorm many hundreds of miles away. Interesting isn't it?
30. He acquired better magneto meters and his research found that you could tune the magneto meters to certain specific frequencies and tap directly into large magnetic waves. When I say large, I am referring to huge. That was usable power.

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

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

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

If we put it into perspective of power per inch, it may be easier to understand. If you have a small magnetic field moving across a wire 12 inches long, it can generate an electron flow equal to let's say 1 millivolt per inch.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suppose you have 1000 pieces of wire 12 inches long and you run the same weak magnetic field over them all at the same time..... You get the same flow of electrons.

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

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

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

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

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

34. My units behave exactly like common radios in one way.

U tune your radio to the station you desire and the closer you tune to the ideal frequency, the stronger the amplification of the signal will be, and the better the radio will collect and amplify the signals.

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

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

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

36. In the case of my power unit, you create several frequencies within a space of the collects coils circumference.

Frequencies are directly related to the circumference of the collector coil.

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

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

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

38. Remember that it is like a furnace which feeds itself.

The hotter it gets the more fuel it gives itself to burn, that is why the control units are so very important.

39.

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

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

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

Anyone can actually connect it and measure.

See for yourself the kick. No coil no transformers, just a kick.

44. I had only this to go on when I started and little by little I figured out how to make many several thousands of kicks per second..... and you know what, it isn't difficult at all.

45. To further our discussion, the reason you cannot use small transformers within or in close at close proximity to your unit is because of the leakage fields of magnetic flux.

46. tao

47. Carl is absolutely correct about most everything in his letter. There are exact points of interest 9 and 13.

Yes we are definitely spinning the field at an unbelievable high rate.

9: Now to the question of the little pieces of wire and the magnet. I don't remember anyone answering this to your or Mr.Mark's satisfaction.

Let me have a go.

When you move a magnet across a wire you generate a current in that wire.

However, what was not iterated is that the strength of the magnet, but rather the SPEED and distance at which the magnet is moved across the wire.

Thus when we speak of moving the magnet a small piece of wire at the speed of a gunshot, you generate a very sudden, high voltage spike in that little piece of wire. Conversely, if you could move that wire crossways through even a weak magnetic field with few flux lines, you could generate a voltage spike.

In essence Mark is doing this in his toroid.

He states he is running at about 5kHz.

For four coils (like the one that is open on the cardboard box in his garage with two lamps), he may be banging two opposed coils simultaneously with spikes,, with the magnet forcing one direction, for the sequentially.

For the sequential version, that would mean the "magnetic flux North" (for the lack of a better way to describe it) passes one spot in the toroid 1250 times per second.

The RPM of the flux would therefore be AT LEAST 75,000RPM.

Can you imagine the kind of power you might generate from Neo magnets in an armature near windings if you COULD rev that puppy up to 75,000RPM?

Only this toroid has no back EMF when a load is put on the wires.

13: When we look at the earth's magnetic field, there are some weird things to look at.

Does a high-speed rotational flux field draw or lense or concentrate flux lines into a Mark device?

Maybe that is exactly what it does.

This simply ADDS more density to the field.

However, something else strikes me more simply.

Mark has set up his terrific sequential pulsed magnetic field with a small battery (who cares if there is a battery – that point is moot when you look at the power out) which rotates nearly twice as fast as the bullet from a high powered rifle.

It creates enormous numbers of flux lines crossing wires per second.

That is the key and it takes very little power.

Once power is established, one could take a tiny amount from the output and run the circuit, so again the battery is moot.

The main thing is the device's strange reaction to physical movement.

I attribute this to the ENORMOUS impact of the speed at which the magnetic flux moves.

48. Has anyone ever done any research on what happens when we create a magnetic field and revolve it faster and faster.

What changes and at what speed or frequency of the pulsed field do things suddenly change?

49. Also, #17, YES

17: The imploding television story is very interesting.

Could Mark's device be close to tapping into or creating such a powerful magnetic vortex?

Has he seen any evidence of magnetic attraction of any objects in or near the toroids?

50. I am pleased that you can clearly see the turbine....

The interesting thing is how with the right combination of frequencies, you can actually create a revolving with inertia!

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

There is no such thing as a small lightning strike.

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

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

53. About the collector:

It is three separate coils of multi strand copper wire laid one on top of the other, not interleaved. Three is important.

You can do many things with three coils.

You can run them in parallel, you can run two in series and one in parallel etc.

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

The control wiring is vertically wound in several segments around each of the horizontal collector coils.

Other control wires are wound around all of the horizontal collector coils together.

54. However, you must have an emergency KILL switch.

..... A heat sensor buried within the collector coil.

Also the kill switch should also be connected to cut off whenever it measures over voltage.

55. You know, it is very similar to the idea of a long garden hose.

Picture a hose with water in it.

If you pick up one end and move along the length of the hose you will move the water constantly along in the direction you are moving.

You could also squeeze the hose in the direction to move the water along as well.

and you could do both to control the movement of the water more precisely.

You can think of the movement of water as the movement of electrons through the collector coils.

56. [Talking about the exploding tv set again:](#)

I was trying to show among other things that there HAS to BE power from somewhere!!!

And this power has to be available all the time, everywhere.

I mean we believed very strongly that the power we converted came from the earth's magnetic field. We believed that mainly because it is the obvious choice.

However please consider that we had no way of confirming exactly where the power comes from.

57. Has anyone an explanation for the Oregon vortex?

58. After rereading my letters to you I became aware that in fact I have already sent you enough information to supplicate my power units.

59. By the way we found that ordinary multi strand lamp cable worked very well for use as a collector.
First the heavy gauge wire isn't as efficient as the multi strand copper and also there is safety advantage in using the multi strand lamp cable.
60. If the unit goes too far on frequency it may begin to convert too much current and try to dissipate way too much voltage.
61. Some of the units in the demo videos did in fact have one or two 9v batteries to provide a separate controllable DC source for the solid state control circuit.
62. Listen, you need to make three coils or so one on top of the other.
But the important thing is to wrap the control coils perpendicularly around the collector coils.
There need to be three of them all the way around.
Start them up one at a time each.
First frequency then second harmonic component into the second, then the third.
63. When you eventually strike the cord look out.
You will know what has happened at that point.
In the mean time you can measure a slight output even if you do not strike the exact cord.
64. In many of our designs we use three coils as the collector.
They can be run parallel to give higher current lower voltage output at excitation.
They can be run in series to create high voltage, lower current when reaching the point of excitation.
We have used other multiples of run of wire as well in various units construction.
65. Most of the successful units we made had control wiring run or wrapped vertically over the horizontal collector wires.
They were run perpendicular to the travel of the collector wires.
They were run in multiple segments.
Each segment could be fed a different frequency individually and or from a collector section to help perpetuate the oscillation and control.
66. Please remember that I told you from the beginning that electron tube circuits work much more precisely then solid state units. Especially when first experimenting.
Solid state circuits are very dirty and imprecise.

67. He went on to discuss my technology in detail and reminded me of the destructive capability when the devices reach harmonic perfection.
68. #1. PC boards made out of different materials change the operating conditions of SS devices.
#2. Soldering the components at least ½ inch above the board itself is essential to making a good SS control out of discrete devices.
#3. As you know, Large amounts of FEEDBACK is essential to frequency and control when using SS devices for everything in the electronics world, HOWEVER, it is the enemy of generators!
69. Why do you think we HAD to place our control devices in the middle of the operating coil?
Listen: when these units get going they F**K with the control units, changing the signals they put out and receive. They have no choice but to get off frequency and shut down.
In most cases they will not even start up.
70. TUBES are NOT as sensitive as SS control devices and DO NOT require the massive amounts of feed back to operate.
71. I mentioned at the beginning that, it was much easier to make one of these things work if you use tubes as a control system rather than SS devices.
72. BUT, I guarantee you that their SS control devices are all sitting right beside the collector.....aren't they?
They will probably never start the coil and get to catalyst.
I'm not saying it is impossible, but it will be damn difficult for these guys to get more than a big bang once in a while.
73. It should be a lot easier to use tubes to strike the right cord and develop the right sound to make the best sound.
74. If the unit generates more heat than power you are safe because it will destroy itself long before it blows up.
We worked on that theory for a long time at UEC.
75. Lamp wire is what I use to connect my speakers to my amplifier.
76. I am using 6BQ7-A tubes for the input and phase inverter because they are VHF amplifier triodes designed to operate in Color TV at very high frequencies.....

77. I have a three channel system I listen to. Sometimes the three channels combine together to create the most magnificent sound you could imagine.
78. Gosh, the reason I just hate transistors is because they are so slow and generate so much distortion!!!
79. Did you know that electron transit times in some tubes approach the speed of light ?
80. I have designed some amps using MOSFET, etc. which sound very much like tube amps.
However when I want to design a new amp I always start with tubes and when I get them perfected I move on the MOSFETS...
81. I made an amp and had really difficult time with a 35k resonance. I had so much trouble with it that I finally left the resonance there.
I last measured it at 35.705K at a really high level.
It is a good thing I can't hear that high.
But it does prove that my output transformer is capable of going up to 245 KHz. Which I measured.
82. HEY, did you know that the frequency is proportional to the speaker's circumference?
It appears that the frequency should change with the circumference of the speaker.
83. I use 15" speakers myself. They are 15" from the dead center of the outside flange to the other side flange.
84. I want you to start and think of the generator principles the exact same way that passing the sound barrier was accomplished.
Read how engineers in this country finally developed the proper wing design to accomplish supersonic speed in aircraft. I hope it will give you a picture of what going on inside the generator and especially the collector
85. Imagine that you have a cannon which fires a projectile at a velocity of 1000 miles an hour.
The amount of energy held in the moving projectile until converted is let's say a figure of ten.
It will never become more than our figure of ten.
The energy will slowly dissipate until the projectile slows and begins to fall to the ground and It's final dissipation will occur when it strikes the earth or the object it was aimed at.
Now, we have been told that there will never be more energy available from the projectile other than what was given to it when first fired into the sky,

EXCEPT for the following example:

Now, there can be a further dissipation of energy if the projectile was carrying a charge of dynamite to explode on impact as well.

Do you see how different things all relate here?

Let me expand your mind for a moment.....

Suppose that the projectile which you fired was another cannon? Now you have another canon travelling at 1000 miles an hour....

Now, if you could fire the second cannon, the projectile coming from it would be traveling

at a velocity of 1000 miles an hour after being fired. However, since the canon is already traveling at a speed of 1000 miles an hour when you fire it, the speed of the second fired projectile is essentially now 2000 miles per hour and the energy available to convert from the second projectile, is now twice the ten available from the first projectile!

You now have energy availability of twenty to convert from the second projectile.

Now, what if the projectile fired from the second cannon were another cannon and you fired it.

Since the second cannon is traveling at 2000 miles per hour then the projectile you fire from it would make 3000 miles per hour, and so on and so on...

The energy released from the speed of multiple projectiles increases the energy available to be dissipated upon impact many fold! The faster the speed of ANYTHING the more energy will be available for conversion.

86. A long time ago, I said, if you take a bullet and throw it at the side of an automobile it will bounce off. However, if you place the bullet into a gun and fire it at the automobile it, with sufficient velocity, go through the metal door and through the other side because of the inertia energy available for conversion.

87. Speed is energy if you can convert the mass into energy quickly enough!
Anything no matter how small can store enough energy to convert into huge amounts of energy.
Even electrons.....

88. Now, electrons can travel only so fast along the surface of the wire because of the magnetic flux.
What if you disable the effect of the flux? My unit operates on these principles.
Now the electrons float freely without anything holding them back.
Electrons at the speed of light are now a possibility!

89. How much energy can be converted from a stream of electrons traveling close to the speed of light?

90. Think about all those frequencies traveling inside the collector coil and how they interact.....

91. They also have no concept of how important the control frequencies are in order to make power from the collector.