DETECTOR OF REGIONS OF REDUCED BINDING FORCE

This device is meant to detect circular regions above the ground where physics laws are supposedly abnormal. See the following email messages for a bit more info.

BILL B'S DEVICE:

30 inch white PVC pipe, 2-3/8 inches O.D.

1/4 in. dia. plastic rods are inserted crosswise through 5/16" holes drilled in the pipe, positioned near the ends of the pipe. One rod is used as a windlass: it is cut to a length 1/2" longer than the pipe diameter, and has a piece of 1/16" welding rod pressed through a hole drilled sideways near its end to form a crude crank.

NYLON FISHING LINE: 2 Lb. Berkely Trilene XL leader (found to break at 4lbs. tension, with a 'knee' in the strain graph at 2lbs.)

STEEL SPRING: a South Bend fishing weight-scale, 9 lbs (4KG) max, in a yellow plastic housing.

INDICATOR: 1/16 in. welding rod, inserted through a pair of slightly- oversized holes drilled in the PVC pipe. The nylon line is wrapped once around it before being put under tension. The metal rod is cut long, then the excess is bent at 90deg and the tip is filed to a point to form an indicating pointer. A plastic disk is glued over the hole in the PVC pipe, and is marked off in 16 equal divisions. Small changes in the length of the nylon line will cause the rod to rotate and the indicator to move around the dial.

ATTACHMENTS: The nylon fishing line will easily snap if knots are used to attach it. Therefor I supplied the weight-scale device with a small wire bracket and a 1 in. segment of 1/4" dia. plastic rod. The nylon line is tied to the wire bracket, then wrapped many times around the plastic rod. This distributes the stress over a long length of the nylon line, preventing breakage. (Actually, the line always breaks where it passes around the 1/16 in. indicator shaft.)

To attach the nylon line to the "windlass" rod, I drill a small hole through the rod, pass the line through the hole and tie it, then wrap the line many times around the rod before cranking it up to maximum tension. This works well in preventing the nylon line from breaking at the knot. Instead, it breaks at the spot where it is wrapped around the 1/16" indicator rod.

"Vortex" websites

- Bill B.'s Time-flow Distortion Detector
- Naudin's TSD
- Book:Gravitational Mystery Spots
- The Oregon Vortex

- Roadside America: Mystery Spots
- The Mystery Spot, Santa Cruz CA

Date: Wed, 10 Feb 1999 19:08:19 +0000
From: Stefan L.
Subject: InstruMental?
Hi -> All <-

I have found a description of a detector of "force fields" that I now suspect is really a "torsion field detector".

It's about an obscure instrument described in the book "Fakta om Flygande Tefat och deras drivmetoder" (Facts about Flying Saucers and their Methods of Propulsion) by Wilbert B. Smith, published by Parthenon; Haelsingborg, Sweden, 1967. There is also the following information included: "This book contains a series of selected speeches by Wilhelm B. Smith. They were published 1963 by "The Ottawa New Science Club" in their magazine Topside."

-> the obscure instrument <- I now believe is a working principle and a simple approach for a sensitive torsion field detector. *If* this principle is applicable, it might perhaps reflect what people call "alien technology"; -> the author claims to have learned this from his ET contacts (and that's possibly why the instrument is characterized as "obscure" by me) Here I will translate the relevant part back to English (s 28-29 with figure in between):

> (The discussion before is about regions in the air/space with reduced durability/tensile strength of matter, which could be hazardous to jet airplanes and UFOs alike. My commentary: This theme is also discussed in the Vymaanika Shaastra).
>
> They then gave us the principle for a "force field detector" and left it to us to develop a detailed technical drawing. The principle is very simple. Matter is kept together by a combination of the three primary force fields in Nature: The thermal, the electrical and the magnetic. This combination is characteristic for what we call molecular structure, and the interactions between the fields are not mono-dimensional. Since the interaction between the fields equals the sum of influences from close and distant fields, the interaction of these fields can be utilized to detect variations in the "background" fields, just because they are not mono-dimensional.
>
> "The Force Field Detector" is constructed of a nylon mono-fiber line which is stretched to it's breaking point, connected to a steel spiral spring, also stretched out. The nylon line is wound a few turns around the spindle of a moving needle, so that every movement of the line is transferred to the needle, which moves over a meter.<

Mr. Wilhelm B. Smith constructed his implementation of this principle with a mechanical needle detector in an aluminum tube (which might not be the best choice for a torsion field detector...) and a fishing nylon line stretched to 75% of claimed top load. His experiences were:

a change of temperature of 40 degrees C only gave a meter indication of 1/2 degree of twelve (at the scale of his meter).

no visible indications for change of relative humidity or air pressure.

there were certain regions on the surface of the Earth where this "force field indicator" gave indications "of several degrees".

>These regions seem to be about circular with a diameter of about 300 m and stretch fairly high up in the air.< Where did you hear this before?

My suggestion is to look into this principle for a torsion field detector. The mechanical read out should of course be replaced with an electronic, say for example, a nylon line stretched over a piezo electric x-tal by help of, for example a lever. It also seems important that the spring is not left out, since this part is essential for establishing different tension levels in the system. Someone of you -> All <- might have a better suggestion for improvements.

The subject I'm raising boils down to, that the resilience of a stretched nylon fiber could very reasonably vary with induced torsion fields. This principle of detection might even be very sensitive and because of the high tension in the nylon fiber, it should also "reset". Another appealing aspect is that this (possible) detector is easily portable, thus suitable for field surveys.

Date: Wed, 10 Feb 1999 11:44:42 -0800 (PST)
From: William Beaty <billb@amasci.com>
Subject: Re: InstruMental?

On Wed, 10 Feb 1999, Stefan L. wrote:

> "The Force Field Detector" is constructed of a nylon
> mono-fiber line which is stretched to it's breaking
> point, connected to a steel spiral spring, also stretched
> out. The nylon line is wound a few turns around the
> spindle of a moving needle, so that every movement of
> the line is transferred to the needle, which moves over a
> meter.<

Yes, the "binding force detector". It appeared in an old copy of the Borderlands journal. I hoped to use this to scan for "local vortices" in the Seattle region. It relies on nonlinear behavior of Nylon plastic fishing line which has been placed at a certain spot on its graph of stress vs. length.

I have built 90% of this, but discovered that my indicator was on the wrong end, requiring serious changes not yet made. :)

The failed prototype was not so sensitive, since the indicator needle and the small-diameter rotating axle was under tension, and would perform "stick and slip" motions when the nylon fiber was moved manually. Real bearings are required, rather than placing a metal rod through holes drilled through ABS sewer pipe as I have done. (Note that a small-diameter axle gives higher sensitivity, although it leads to breakage of the nylon fiber.)

To calibrate this as well as provide smooth regulation of tension, I

included a small (3 inches) spring-scale commonly used by fishermen, with 0-9 lbs readout. The lbs. of tension is read through a slot in the pipe. The fiber's tension can be adjusted to just below the breaking threshold.

At first I used "fishermen's knots" to fasten the fiber. The fiber would always break right at the knot, but long before the tension approached the desired strength. Reinforcement with cyanoacrylate glue did not improve this. For attachment of the fiber, I settled upon use of horizontal 1cm diameter plastic rods, wrapping the fiber multiple turns around the rod, then tying the fiber to the rod by passing it through a drilled hole. When put under excess tension, the fiber breaks at a random spot. The rod at one end of the device supports the spring-scale, the other rod acts as an axle which can be rotated in order to vary the tension of the fiber.

Then I look at the finished product and notice that the indicator needle does not rotate as I alter the tension upon the fiber. The needle and the axle is at the wrong end of the device! Arrrrrrrrg!

:)

> >These regions seems to be about circular with a
> diameter of about 300 m and stretch fairly high up in
> the air.< Where did you hear this before?

...but note that they claim that these regions MOVE. Do earth-energy vorticies normally crawl around on the earth's surface?

If the length of the stretched metal spring can be detected electronically, then we can attach this device to a battery-powered digital data logger, then simply drive around the countryside. Then look for "humps" in the recorded graph of nylon-stretch versus time. Or perhaps use a simple threshold detector (a switch), and form the device into a "vortex alarm" which announces the presence of altered binding force regions.

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