

*from Energetic Forum Don Smith Thread
Assembled by David Fine / Slovenia*

*Special Thanks To:
Gigi, Mrock, DilJalaay, African, & Others
for sharing their backup files!!!*

Zilano Posts

Recent Compendium
(Recent Deleted Posts to Present)
May 11, 2012 Update

Assembled Starting With Most Recent Posts

May 11
Zilano

Static Electricity vs. Dynamic Electricity

Static Electricity vs. Dynamic Electricity

Electrostatic energy is omnipresent in nature. One lightning bolt contains millions of volts enough energy to power a major city for a year.

Why then, don't we harness and use this green, clean, infinitely renewable source of energy?

We were led to believe that the difficulty lies in converting static electricity to dynamic electricity, or moving current.

For "Atmospheric Energy", read "Static Electricity". They are the same thing. In other words, electrostatic energy.

spark is a device which can convert static electricity to usable electric current. A spark-gap oscillator turns a static charge into dynamic energy. The transformer in this device steps down the vibrating high voltage to practical levels of power for heating, lighting, motors & etc.

May 11
Zilano

well to get free energy is not the way Dynatron is doing. free source is not battery it comes from somewhere else and not very big equipment is required only ferrite rings and special coil to harvest it. the setup can run even from 1.5 volt battery and the unit can be housed in 12"x12" box not that big as dynatron shows. Dynatron no doubt done so much work on ou but thats not the way to go.

kapanadze used just a coil small enuff to power 5kw. so larger equipment not needed. a unit for 500 watt comes in ur palm.

people dont realize size dont matter much. its the method that is important. and even Dynatron dont know the method with Don Smith Device. Its different!

May 10
Slow-N-EASY
Quote:

Originally Posted by [zilano](#) 

it works cos your coil acts as tesla coil and it radiates field(electric) and the cfl lamp contains a gas which ionizes and due to fluoroscent mercury coating inside cfl it lights up. and when u connect ground ions start moving to ground and lamp extinguishes.

rgds

zzzz

HEY ZILANO

THAT HELPS ME EXPLAIN IT.

THANKS

May 10
Ged

ZZZZ explanations ROCKS!

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

cap decides the power of ur system. it will keep supplying spark power to self run a machine like don smith which further pumps more power from environment air. bifilar is the key. load doesnt effect input.

use bigger cap and harvest more.

rgds

zzzz

Hello All,

I am still feeling goose pimple aftershocks.I know of someone else who have a similar set (more or less, you be the judge) .On this forum and at overunity.They posted a non coil version without the better stuff Zelina has created .

Again, in the last few days I did manipulate the C value aka caps in the
 $\text{joule} = 0.5 \times C \times V^2 \times F$ squared.

And much to my amazement, I was getting more power.

That was my limited el cheapo way of testing/simulating stuff.My other experiment was when I added a second and a third cap in parallel to a diode bridge I was using with a static rod electricity generator,I got more power.Small scale but intensely satisfying for me.

Finally, as I type this, that radiant burst of goosebumps again....here is a link to the person who did very similar stuff like Zilanos but which he seem not to have followed it up.Please read it, you will understand how I feel at this point in time.

[Selfrunning Free Energy devices up to 5 KW from Taniel Kapanadze](#)

Scroll down to Core's Proof of Concept. baroutologos,the initiator of this thread was there too.

there you have it folks.

and Zilano Zelina Zane, many thanks for putting the spark and resonance (pun intended) back into this forum.AWESOME JOB 🙌👍

Ged

May 9
Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **SLOW-N-EASY** 

Here Is A Device Anybody Should Be Able To Replicate. I Originally Got The Schem From Mr. Clean.

I Just Didn't Use All The Parts But It Works Below Is A Picture And Schematic. If You Can

Not Replicate This You Should Find Another Output For Your Efforts.

Yes, There Is Not Any Capacitors Or Diodes And It Works Fine I Paln To Add Them Later

And See How It Effects The Device. It Also Does Not Have A Ground To The Florescent Light

The Light Does Not Work Without The Lead From The Device But Add A Ground And It Go Out.

Go Figure. I Can't Explain It But Its There Look At The Pictures Of The Burning Light And Ground Un Connected On The Plug.

Regards

it works cos your coil acts as tesla coil and it radiates field(electric) and the cfl lamp contains a gas which ionizes and due to fluoroscent mercury coating inside cfl it lights up. and when u connect ground ions start moving to ground and lamp extinguishes.

May 9
Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Gedfire** 

Hello Zilano,

I like this low voltage proof of concept set up.I have been playing with the joule= $0.5 \times C \times V^2 \times F^2$ in Microsoft Excel.

My question is ,with this schematic, what if I pulse the 9 volts at ,say, 1 MHz shouldn't I get a massive yield energy? In this case more amps?

Just need some confirmation.

*Kind regards,
Ged*

well energy comes from air or earth. high frequency is just a bait to catch big fish. the big fish aquarium is cap. all capacity depends on storage cap.

diodes acts as pump. install many pumps and many aquarium and u will catch big fish all the time.

this catch of big fish is converted to hot electricity by utilizing sparkgap to produce hot electricity (rf) converted to dc and inverted to 120/220/230 50/60 hz.

cap decides the power of ur system. it will keep supplying spark power to self run a machine like don smith which further pumps more power from environment air. bifilar is the key. load doesnt effect input.

use bigger cap and harvest more. i used 4700mfd 10 volt. u can use 4700mfd 800 volts but beware spark is much stronger if u short cap it sounds like small crackers bursting. utilize this spark and oscillate a coil (Lc combination) and lower voltage across secondary and rectify and invert it. u will have power for free.

high frequency is key to charge cap faster.

the device is not don device yes its mini for those who wanna play at low voltages. its a tool to learn bifilar cw and ccw and cap charging from ground. and its a source for everyone to think how to use this cap power(cold) but voltage only to hot usable power.

rgds
zzzz

May 9
Zilano

Quote:

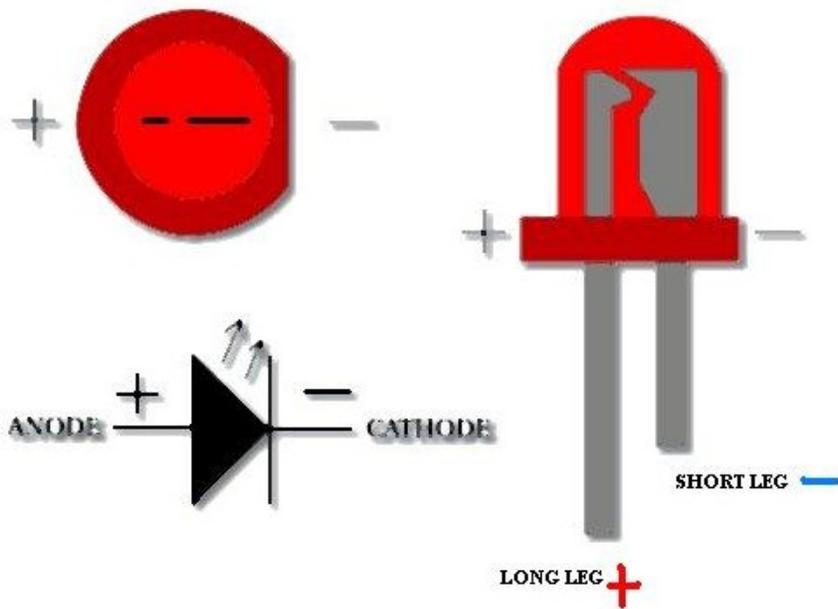
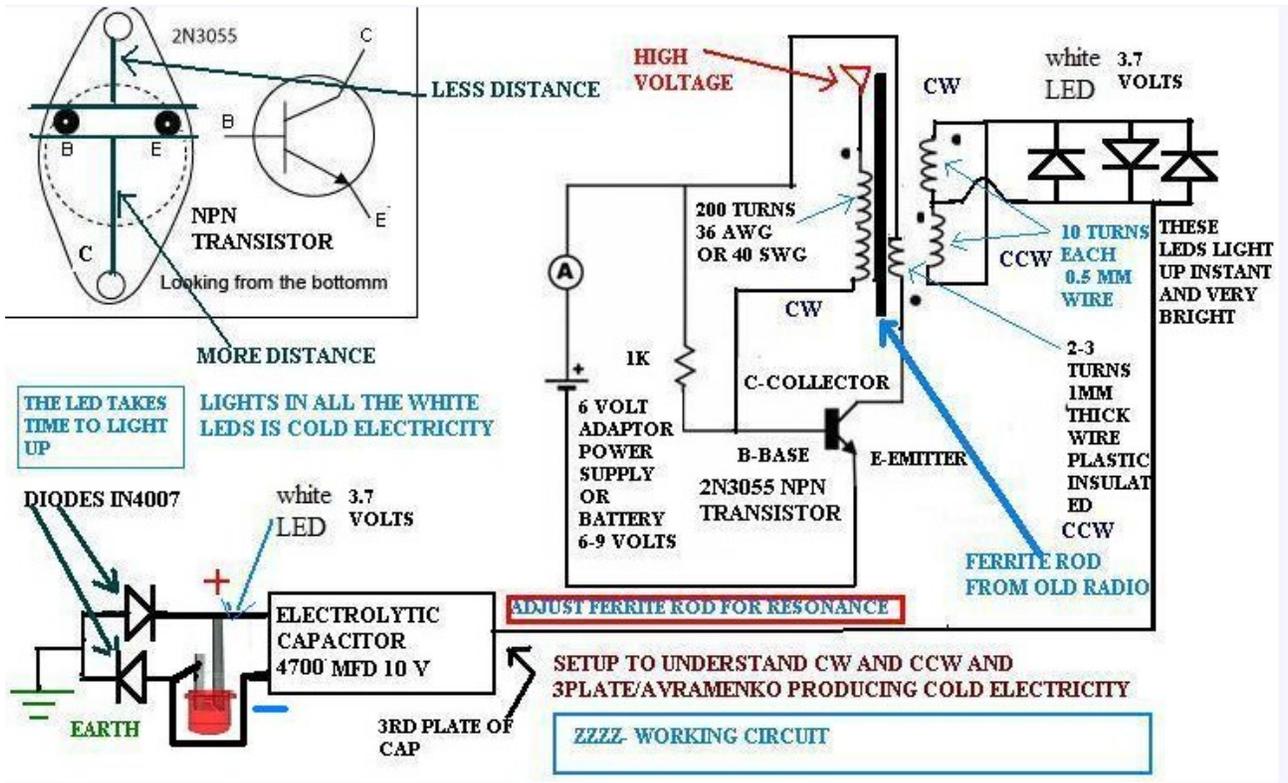
Originally Posted by **c_henriques** 

Yes but in your drawing the cap led is inversed, the Avamenkro's plug charge the capacitor right? so the charge stored in the led lighth the led righth?

but your led is inverses

the led on this schem is in right position but in your scheme is inversed

YES THANKS ERROR IS CORRECTED.



ADD ANY NUMBER OF DIODES ACROSS CAP UNTIL VOLTAGE CAPACITY OF 10 VOLTS REACHED IT DOESNT AFFECT AMPMETER A IN THE CIRCUIT.

May 9

Zilano

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simple- connect short leg of led to -ve of cap leg and longer leg of led to +ve of cap leg

May 9

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **c_henriques** [▶](#)
I don't understand how a reversed LED can glows but ok, I will try this setup

with ac polarity dont matter. with dc or caps polarity matter for connecting leds.

May 9

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **c_henriques** [▶](#)
hi Zilano,
very thanks, if the led really glows, it is a very strage effect

First - when a electrolytic capacitor is charged in inverse poles there are the risk of explosion, if the

white led is inversed and glows can the capacitor explode?

second - If the capacitor is charged with cold, after disconnected it will charge by yourself over and over?

*regards
henriques*

the capacitor will not blow up as its constantly lighting led so it wont charge more than its capacity.the poles are not inverse +of cap is connected to + of diode and -ve of cap is connected -ve of diode. and 3rd plate(envelope of cap) is used as bait to fill cap from charges moving up from ground through diodes to charge + and - of cap individually thus acting as cold battery which has voltage to light up leds but no current.

polarity of led has to be connected to + and - legs of capacitor. if wrong polarity is connected to the led the led wont light up. so connect + of led to + and - of led to - of cap legs.

where as across the bifilar u can connect led in anyway coz it has ac potential so + and - of led dont matter. it will light connected anyway

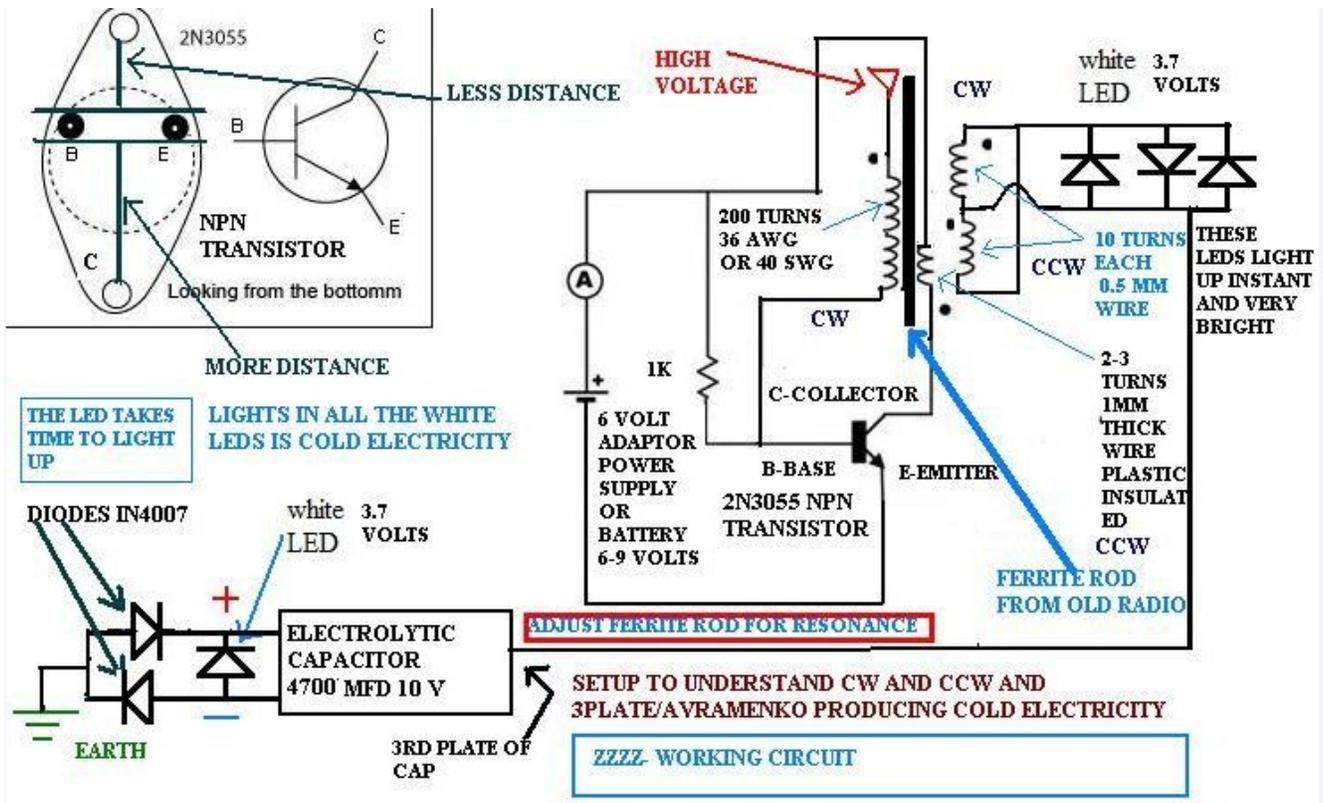
May 9

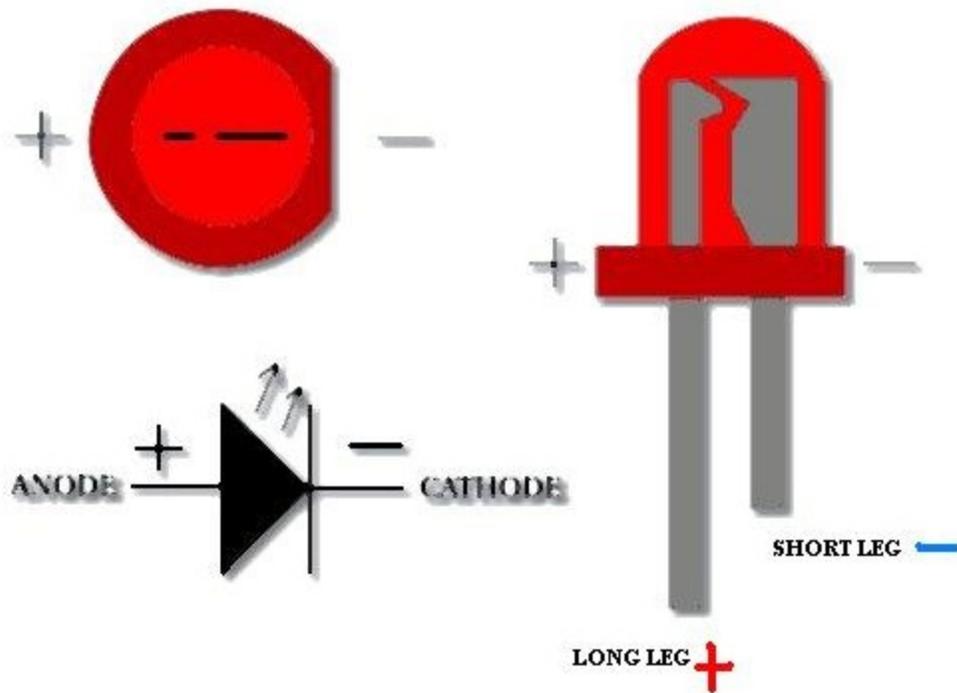
Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **kajunkreations** 
One of the AV plug diodes are backwards

DRAWING ERROR CORRECTED THANKS FOR MENTIONING.





May 9
Zilano

Small Practical Setup For Learning Cold Electricity And Cap Charging

You Can Measure Voltage Across Leds But It Has No Current.

If U Dont See Any Lights In White Leds Across Bifilar Then Adjust Ferrite Rod In Or Out And When It Lights Up Keep Rod At That Position.

HEAT SINK REQUIRED FOR 2N3055 IF U FIND IT HEATING TOO MUCH OTHERWISE NOT

BOBBIN DIAMETER FOR COILING IS 1-2 INCHES. PLASTIC TUBE CAN BE USED. DO NOT USED NAKED WIRE FOR COILING. FOR MUCH MORE EFFECT U CAN INCREASE TURNS FROM 200-300. (SINGLE LAYER).insulate ferrite rod it may shock you.

May 9
Zilano

@ David Fine and Vidbid

Hi ! Vidbid and David Fine!

there wont be any deletions from my side. i held the decision as per your request. I wont burden **David Fine** for salvaging more deleted posts of mine coz its a herculean task and indeed is very time intensive and takes a lot of effort.

I wish **David fine** good luck and happy recovery. Thank you for salvaging my posts for the benefit of members. i wont burden u with the work of doing the salvaging work. i will not del my posts further.

cold electricity vdo

[RADIANT ENERGY/COLD ELECTRICITY RESISTANCE TEST 1 & 2 - YouTube](#)

May 9
Zilano

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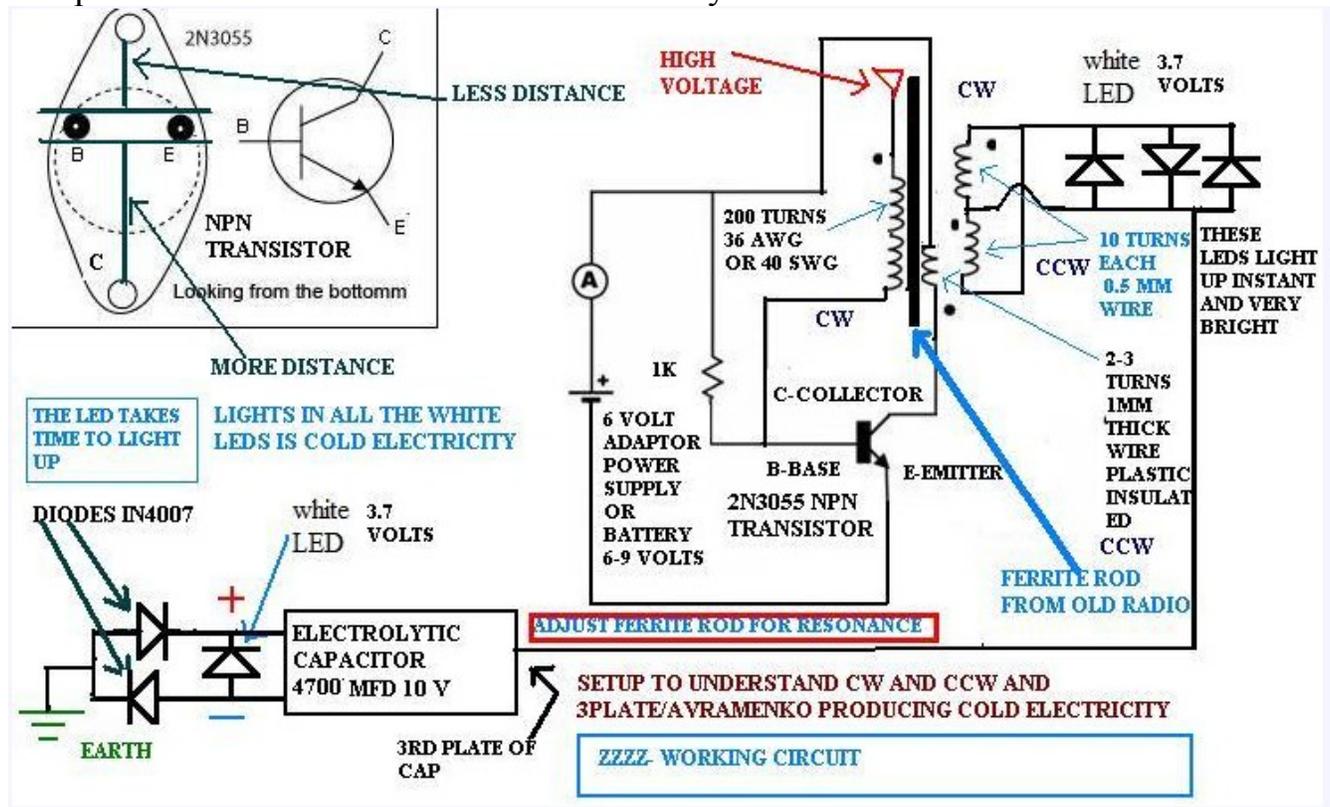
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U CAN INCREASE TURNS FROM 200-300. (SINGLE LAYER). **insulate ferrite rod**
it may shock you.

Setup to Understand & Produce Cold Electricity



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 Zilano

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May 9
Zilano

Formal Apology by Zilano!!

Quote:

Originally Posted by **editor** .
*Zilano, why don't you comment the video. The device was build like in the sheme, but thare is no output.
I realy don't understand way you offer to help and answare the qustions and when the device is build you ignore it!
I really hope you will provide a little more info. Seams like thare is only 3-5 people on this thread actually building devices the rest of them is just waiting for more details or plug and pray device, or don't have the time/money. I hope you will help thelast and uncourage other like me to continue building.

have a nice one*

Dear/Sir

with due respect to all members and the guests i extrememly apologise for the circuit i posted which our thread memeber Mr Prompt tried to experiment. with regret and remorse i declare that the circuit was not proper and it will not work. i feel sorry and i take all the blame. am sorry for the inconvenience caused and anguish and anger that have felt by our member Mr. prompt and others.

i hereby declare that please dont try my circuits there can be error unless its rectified no one try the circuits posted by me.

i am deleting all my drawings and will post only after correcting the errors so they are correct in technical terms and can be experimented without wasting money and time.

once again really sorry.

thanks and regards

May 9

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **vidbid** .
*Very interesting post, Zilano.

Thanks for posting it.*

not my post i just did the translation of the link posted by Ganzha.

i always said bifilar but nobody listened to me. hope this thing clears up minds of the people.

anyways this is it.

thankx to Ganzha posting it.

May 8

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

Hi, Ganzha!

Nice!

This is right direction.

First I tried to discuss it with zilano.

Suddenly she refused to continue.

Could you please give me the link to the source of this information.

I see it's russians again.

I find it a very interesting.

How the collectors looks like?

Just balls?

Do you have the original Tesla patent?

Best regards,

Sergey.

i never refused you to continue discussing. i posted the schematic to convert cold electricity to hot electricity. the method is same capacitor is cold and coil is hot. the same method is used to convert.

cold electricity contains single poles of each +++ and each --- where as dipoles in batteries and generators contains +++- and ---+ only majority of larger sign density rules the charge. wot we call + is actually +++- and similarly what we call negative

is ---+.

May 8

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **thelast** .
Here is a corrected link

[DON SMITH Zelinka CAP.wmv - YouTube](#)

Why then Zilano confused people over and over again and Don S. too ?

it didnt work coz user didnt follow the schematic. use a diode hv after tesla terminal and use another diode after the second spark gap. and read don document again.

May 7

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .
Hi, Ganzha!

*This is the converter the same as zilano offered.
Now I am thinking about it.*

But there is other topic in the your previos picture.

Here is an article about Tesla dipole.

[Д'Д, Д; Д^{3/4}Д»Ñ€ Д€ДµÑ'Д»Д° : Д\[D^{3/4}Д²Д°Ñ÷Ñ, ДµД^{3/4}Ñ€Д, Ñ÷- CyberEnergy.ru - Д°Д»Ñ€Ñ, ДµÑ€Д^{1/2}Д°Ñ, Д, Д²Д^{1/2}Д°Ñ Ñ\[D^{1/2}ДµÑ€Д³ДµÑ, Д, Д°Д°](#)

*Try to understand the meaning of it (it is in russian)
Sergey.*

If you take an ordinary coil wound on a cylindrical frame and inflate it, for example, unipolar pulses of constant voltage, the pattern of distribution poles in such a coil will be obvious, that is, we have the symmetry of the poles at the edges of the coil, NS poles, depending on the polarity of the pump.

This symmetry is due to the fact that if we pump, for example, not transistors, and the Tesla oscillator, then there is a spark and a capacitor.

When a charged capacitor is discharged through a spark gap in the inductor, the secondary circuit by a powerful burst of magnetic field coil, we obtain a traveling wave, this wave propagates along the winding of the secondary circuit reaches the end of the coil and the secondary winding is reflected and returns to the place of the wave form peaks and minima of the field, thus creating a symmetrical pattern of distribution poles, NS.

There is not any difference as the secondary coil is wound with respect to the inductor in a clockwise or counterclockwise, traveling wave will be distributed to the direction of winding the secondary coil.

Such a reel rightly be called a dipole, but the dipole in terms of distribution poles, if you do not take into account other important fundamental aspects.

Next, we take one first coil similar in all parameters (length of wire, the diameter of the frame, the length of the winding, and so on) and place a second coil on the same axis with the first, we analyze the field distribution and movement of the traveling wave, given that we will only pump up the first coil, the second simply connect to the first, the direction of winding the second coil is similar to the first, for example to produce a clockwise winding as the first and second, look what happened!

We got a lengthening of the poles, the poles were the same as in the first embodiment, only changed, in fact, the length of the winding (inductance and capacitance and the coil itself), we got all the same dipole.

Now we change the direction of the second additional winding coils will be pumped as well as in the first and second embodiment, the pumps have only one arm and the second arm just connect to the first.

Since the second coil (more on the text plecho2), wound clockwise

In this embodiment, the winding direction of the connection plays an important role. During the time t_1 , a traveling wave propagates along plechu1 then reflected, and also applies to plechu2 and is also reflected in the end we get a double maximum of the field, we obtain an asymmetrical system, at time t_2 , when the traveling wave is reflected from plecha2 not reached the minimum point on the plecha1 the opposite end of the counter for the inclusion of the two arms is a slowing of the pulse traveling wave, which leads to the emergence of new traveling wave at time t_2 , which leads to the appearance of 0 in the center of the connection of the two shoulders, and more specifically the reflected wave is extinguished new traveling wave which propagates at time t_2 .

How are the fields in such a system, or rather not be distributed, and redistributed. There is a shift of the poles and consequently the change of maxima and minima of the field coil. if you remove plecho2 in the general scheme of the poles on the pleche1 will be distributed with respect to the polarity of the inductor pump that is left of N, S right, etc. We connect to plecho2 plechu1 in the center, we obtain a zero point (zero point is formed as described above, what its benefits and purpose will be described below.), followed by the logic of the field plecha2 should be distributed as follows: left of N, the right of S, but since the time t_2 , we get the counter-traveling wave, which absorbs the reflected, as a result,

we obtain 0, then the center will be a minimum field rather it is not there at all, because there the point 0. And since there are no poles of the system changes the last pole to the opposite pole plecha2 plecha1, part of the wave reflected from the plecha1 added to the traveling wave and the time t2 is the sum of the waves and the faces of the reflected wave received from the traveling wave at time t1, the result is a dipole Tesla, a dipole with a redistribution of the poles! (with a forced redistribution).

For what is the dipole Tesla?, But because the dipole is not a simple Tesla coil which initially has two opposite poles, and that the coil which receives two opposite poles, resulting in redistribution of the poles relying on the redistribution of air and works directly with ether.

Под словом диполь

By the word of the dipole Tesla coil you need to understand complicated with two poles and a coil that receives these two different poles of the same name as a result of changes in the opposite poles of the inclusion of two identical coils.

The electrical circuit of the dipole Tesla:

It is in this inclusion, we obtain the order of movement of a traveling wave which is described above.

With regard to the point of zero point zero is the point in which under any circumstances, will always remain off condition of energy, that is a point of low energy conditions of such a point can be taken as a constant, all the energy which is stored and circulated in the dipole will be circulated on this point, but by a simple negative or land, it is easier to say the point runoff, or simply zero!

The interaction of the dipole Tesla with ether (medium)!

How to influence the air or how to interact with the ether, in order to interact with the ether is necessary to observe some of the factors, ie, when blocking the electric and magnetic fields to a certain extent, when a sudden change in the parameters of these fields and more specifically their sharp extinction, is a forced response of the medium but by the simple response of the medium-the ether.

In the dipole Tesla, the conditions under which a limited amount in a short period of time dramatically changed the characteristics of magnetic and electric field strength at which an abrupt disappearance of the fields in a very short time, at this moment, the energy of the ether (the medium) is fed into the coil initiating the necessary conditions for drainage, as well as the conditions are met with which it periodically broadcast the stream to the coil can be arranged continuously or at a specified frequency, the frequency will be tied to the frequency of the pumping system.

Циркуляция тока в диполе Тесла

The circulation of current in the dipole Tesla

The current in the dipole moves from point A to point B, and specifically circulated with respect to 0, with respect to runoff.

AB.

Since due to redistribution of the poles, we obtain the standard picture of the poles N and S, then the coil even though the counter but works like a normal coil with one shoulder, plus a component of the energy component of the air enters the system, hence the process of execution of any work to overcome the resistance of the load in the chain AB .

May 7
Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .
Hi, Ganzha!

Nice!

This is right direction.

First I tried to discuss it with zilano.

Suddenly she refused to continue.

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I see it's russians again.

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May 7

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .

can i use electrolytic capacitor, what type of capacitor is better? still hard to believe that it will charged that fast to handle 25kwa load.

its always better not to use electrolytic caps as a charging cap. use motor type run capacitor.

May 6

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .

It's all understandable. Looks like you are not clear about my question. i asked about wave form, no matter if it is 60hz or 60khz. i don't have a right capacitors for iron core transformer. right now i can test it on ferrite core in 150 - 200khz range.

its sine wave. all rf is sine whether FM/Am/Lw/Mw/Sw. only microchips use square waves or digital invertors used to. and dsp=digital signal processing is

square wave.

use faster diodes for fwbr. adjust gap of spark gap so it fires continuously. choose a cap with higher capacity in mfd and in voltage. if u use slayer type xciter then voltage may range from 800- 3000 volts and if u use tesla type then add a high resistor before attaching it to envelope of cap. if u dont have high voltage caps even a 120-360 uf 600-1500-2000 volt will do but always use resistor if ur tesla terminal is beyond this range. else capacitor will warm up.

capacitors hold charge if not shorted beware! beware!

use run capacitor not start capacitor(they r leaky)

May 6

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .

this is tesla design. so, we can use iron core 8000v to 240 to get the pure sine wave on output?

well for rf the iron core wont work. unless the frequency is 50/60 hz. yes u can choose L of trafo and C in such ways that This LC combination can produce 50/60 hz then it can be used. if u choose randomly L and C the frequency will be always Rf.

iron core saturates at RF frequencies so the result would be either ur trafo will burn and become hot or wont even show output. u can try ferrite core single or multiple rod combinations to test. the circuit its working or not. try it on small scale first use slayer xciter type circuit and follow bigger.

May 6

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .

i want it oscillate on 60hz of course to hookup standard transformer then if needed. that's why i asked about wave form

the wave form will be high frequency rf and its frequency depending on L and C1 and c2 coz $c1=c2$ so it will be $Lc1=f1=Lc2=f2$. first measure L with lcr meter and

then choose C1 or C2 for 50/60 hz.

May 6
Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **vidbid** .

Thanks for posting.

The second diagram would seem to be an enhancement.

THIS IS ACTUAL CIRCUIT FOR COLD TO HOT OR STATIC TO DYNAMIC ELECTRICITY.

May 6
Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .

i don't want to use DC inverter. What kind of wave form we will get from this transformer?

U WILL GET A.C. RADIO FREQUENCY THAT HAS TO BE RECTIFIED FOR ANY GENERAL USE. be careful with high voltages they r dangerous. and if u know how to read nomographs then u can use L of trafo and select c1 and c2 u have to use $c1=c2$ according to 50/60 hz

USE LCR METER AND SELECT UR CAP FOR 50/60 HZ

Diagram needs to be added!! DF

May 6
Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .

Hi Zilano, tank you for reply.

As I was saying, I am using Don Smith's setup (Diagram is attached). If you need more information you are always welcome.

I use a custom-made flyback transformer with ZVS driver with about 4000v at output. I can also replace the ZVS flyback driver with an adjustable frequency and pulse driver.

The natural frequency of my Tesla Coil is about 39MHz, the LC frequency is about 660Khz with air core and 440KHz with a ferrite rings inside. The L2 coil is wound to the same direction clockwise. I do not stick with this configuration and frequency; I am flexible to change the coil combination in any minute. I have tried all the combinations and all of them are functional well, including your coil with copper tubes (the picture is attached).

In my possessions, I have a standard 25KWA 630-240V transformer, and also I have two UU shaped ferrite cores with 1Kwa each(see attached specs) it could be 2kwa combine. The induction of the primary coil of the iron coil transformer is about 400mh. To make it isolate on 60Hz frequency, I need about 15mkf/660V capacitor, which I do not have in my possessions. Due to this, I played around with ferrite core because I am not sticking with the transformer parameters and I can make any primary LC (and voltage) combinations I want. Only after this will work, it will be simpler to hook up the 25Kwa iron core transformer instead of the ferrite core transformer. I was wondering if you could explain me in detail, how could I do this without the loss of energy on the amplifier? I don't need the theories, I've read all your posts from the very first to very last just like Denatron's or Utkin's. I need a practical advice of the troubleshooter or a successful replicator. In my understandings, the first thing I need to do is step down the voltage from 18kv (on outer ends of L2) to 630v for the isolation transformer. This can be done by a voltage divider or a reverse Tesla coil. I don't want to use the additional step-down Tesla coil since it will be harder to hold the resonance in the step up and step down coils. Another possible way is to wind extra coil on top of L2.

Let's consider the principle of crystal radio schematics that Don mentions. In my understandings, using the crystal radio principal, 60hz modulation will be required. Otherwise the isolation transformer will be in standby mode or you can get few volts on output because of the background noise or interference of the scheme. In my opinion, this is the most effective and reliable solution. The only thing is needed the modulation and voltage divider to match the voltage with the primary of isolation transformer. Due to this, Don used a variac with 60hz/120v NST that did the function of the modulator as well. As I understand, we can modulate the flyback driver or the tesla coil but I'm not sure how the spark will affect the Flyback modulation quality. In the modulation of the tesla coil, more power will be used.

In the green schematics, I am not sure if the modulation is needed. I don't see any point in using a standard DC inverter since they have low output power or, we need to make a custom inverter that can work on 600VDC and up instead of 12VDC. At this moment I only know the conversion methods written above and I'm asking if you can explain in detail how any of these solutions can be made to work with my Don device or give a different functional method. If any other details are needed in my setups, you are more than welcome to ask.

Best regards..

just charge the cap anyway u do either 3 plate or just don standard way u must have a charged capacitor. i have posted convertor for it follow that. modulation not needed.

[Diagram needs to be added!! DF](#)

May 6
Zilano

charged capacitor convertor

warning: warning: high voltages r dangerous. keep safe. the diagram below is for info purpose only. use it at your own risk. i wont be responsible for any damages occuring if u choose to use it. it will be at your own risk.

[Diagrams need to be added!! DF](#)

May 6
Zilano
Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .
I have working Don Smith device with quite high amount of cold power at the output (my measurement probably wrong, but it's shows 19 amp at about 18-20kva). That's the same circuit as attached. I have 25kva (630V/240V) Iron core transformer and 1kva U shape ferrite core transformer as well. What for I need a triple plate capacitor here? I'm trying to use Don isolation transformer method (also attached). What am I doing wrong?

post your actual schematic. u can go about 3 plate or don avramenko way.

May 5
Zilano
Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .
It's just the theory, but practically no one was able convert it to the useful energy yet. Can you give more practical, detailed advice how to convert it using iron core or ferrite core transformers or any other useful methods? I'm talking about Don device.

Well Mr. Dragon has already showed u all the practicality of 3 plate cap. avramenko u all know. I have specified the coil structure and precedure to charge cap using avramenko in don device. i have also specified the method with ferrite rings to convert hf to usable dc. making dc is easy and best coz u can attach

inverter to it.

remember charges move from ground towards hv/hf put ur circuit between ground and plate of capacitor to hf/hv. where as in don case one can use avramenko/3plate cap. try to understand 3 plate cap. do some experiment. and when u know how it works everything will become clear to u. once u know how circuit working it become so easy u can juggle any in anyway u want. either its moray, don, kapanadze they will all be very clear to u.

make a small device. start on small scale and when u understand how energy travels in circuit u can go for the bigger. experiments can even be done using 1.5 volt to 12 volts. try to catch energy from ground. and feed back this energy to input . if u able to do it by understanding well then no problem will come in ur way. u can ask more questions regarding 3 plate cap either with Mr. Dragon or me. or even Mr. Woopy. first understand principle where this energy coming from?

ask questions and get answers.

May 5

Zilano

pump it up not drain it down.

the free energy is everywhere in air and in ground.

to pump either we have to use ground or air. ground much better.

people go window shopping why?

of course to see things encased in glass they attract ur attention and u stop to observe and get hooked.

to attract charges we need minimal input (resonance) resonance vibrate electrons superfast in whirlwind they create hv and hf. frequency is number of cycles and voltage is just pressure. like Gold smith we have to hammer many times to get the sweet free energy not like ironsmith one hammer blow.

the high potential and high frequency acts as windowshop to attract charges and each

cycle attracts each charge. one cycle means one up and one down. that one positive and one negative. to attract both positive and -ve charge one each we need one cycle. to attract thousands we need thousand cycles(frequency). its like potential is window shop material and cycles are like attracting frequency that it catches your attention. avramenko with capacitor(D.C.) OR capacitor (A.C)only are required things.

when u have either dc or ac the choice is yours how to use it. rectify or not.

May 4

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **woopy** .
Hi Dragon

Thanks for your great input

Concerning my last video [Power from excited ferrite torroid 1.wmv - YouTube](#)

i have got some comment about what you say , that is, this system is a 1 to 1 transformer, as per your pix you posted.

And as per Stephan Hartman (Hartiberlin from OU), he proposes that there is a "high frequency resistor " effect , which creates (so far i have understood) a potential difference between the beginning and the end of the torroid core .

So per today i simply inserted a longer brass copper tubing (totally uninsulated) in the brass copper tube, accross the ferrite rings, so there is full contact between the 2 brass tubing , so i can say there are only constituing a single brass core, and the system works very well.

So i have some problem to understand the 1 to 1 transformer operation.

I mean normally in a transformer the 2 windings (primary and secondary) are separated (insulated of each other) and are working together by induction .

So my question, how is it possible to get an induction effect when the primary and secondary winding are in " the same wire ?

Youp !!! a lot to think these days, i like it but need some sleeping.

and thank's to all for sharing.

Good night at all

Laurent

Hi woopy!

try inserting iron nail, aluminium wire, and understand its effects. the more thicker u insert has an effect.

May 4

Vidbid

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano**.

@ *kdkinen*

moray used leadplate Pb++

silver plate Ag++

and a wire Cu++(those were not days of Alluminium Al++)

dissimilar metals

experimenters use ferrite counter part of Fe++

copper Cu++

wire Cu++

two similar one different

if u look at closely all are ++

why?

this is the catch. think why.

zzzz

Interesting. I know that for a while, electricians used to wire houses in the US with aluminum, in fact, they may still do, but aluminum wire only has 61% of the conductivity of copper.(1)

May 4
Zilano

Quote:

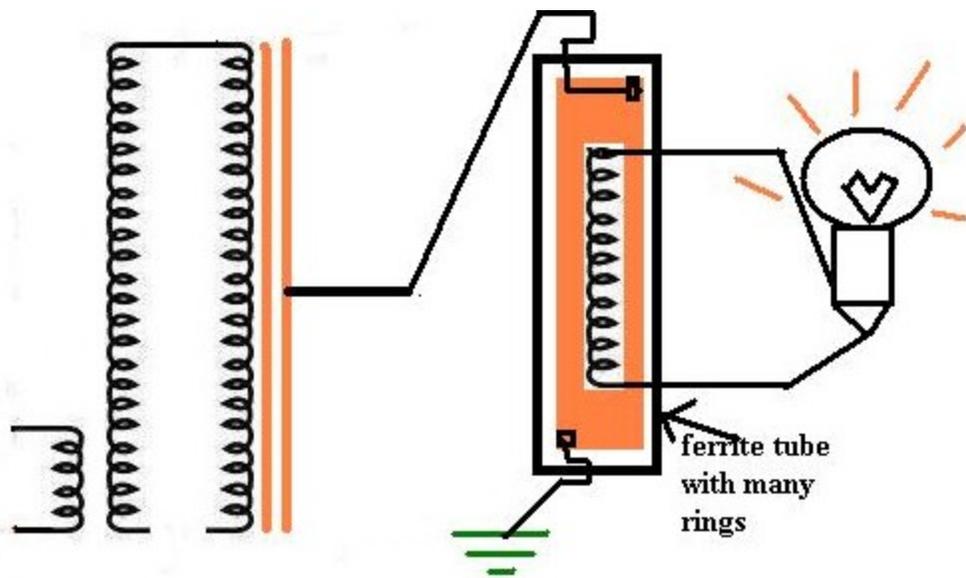
Originally Posted by **vidbid** .
Interesting. I know that for a while, electricians used to wire houses in the US with aluminum, in fact, they may still do, but aluminum wire only has 61% of the conductivity of copper.([L](#))

coz its current amplifier device and a convertor for rf/hf for usable electricity.

moray tapped fine hf vibrations that cudnt drive the secondary of trafo. so this energy has to be amplified by some device. moray used copper wire running between lead plate and silver plate.

amazing **Capindres' Device** do the same it uses fe and cu and cu all ++ **we must not call it a resistor coz its not.**

May 4
Zilano



Radiant harvesting without diodes hf hv unpolarized

May 4
Zilano

moray ferrite and copper silver lead

@ kdkinen

moray used leadplate Pb^{++}
 silver plate Ag^{++}
 and a wire Cu^{++} (those were not days of Aluminium Al^{++})
 dissimilar metals

experimenters use ferrite counter part of Fe^{++}
 copper Cu^{++}
 wire Cu^{++}

two similar one different

if u look closely all are ++

why?

this is the catch. think why.

May 3

Mr.Clean

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano**.

Hi Kurt!

if u follow Don smith then u must understand avramenko/3 plate cap

and if u follow kapanadze u must understand inverted "U" that is somewhat like τ (hope u get. its up then down) ur circuit of car coils is same as τ in the middle. and must understand split copper tube inside ferrite rings.

hope u got wot i mean.

zzzz

i totally get the AV Plug, and i can follow the 3 plate cap, and from Capindres AmazingJouleThief, i think i know the Kapanadze secret of the "ferrite tube resistor".

but im still learning about what is going on, on both sides of the core there is something special happening, but what? a straight rod (single turn) having such differences in potential from one side to the other that it gives seemingly unlimited current?? WOW

Clues are in Capindres video of Larsko's amazing LCR circuit, using a copper tube with ferrite rings, and a couple transistors in a relaxation-type resonant circuit, he lit 150 LEDs with a 1.2volt AA battery, with only 200mAh, it should have died in seconds, the ferrites were necessary and when they dimmed, he ran anther transformer from the original, and lit up 150 LEDs from the same 1.2volt battery....

WHAT IF YOU USED 12V, INSTEAD OF 1.2V ???

HEHE on a bigger scale, would 12v light 150 12v lights??? without dimming???

If 12v worked better... what if we used a couple THOUSAND VOLTS... like KAPANADZE, and ran a successful 100KW unit (alongside a 3rd party in Turkey 2007)

(i dont think hes putting in 100kw)

But it takes getting everything for the build to try it, so with finishing the Don Smith in mind, what would the next step be?

going on so many different theories that i litterally have to try it to see, but KAPANADZE is for real, so im open to any info right now

May 2

MrClean

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** .

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with ferrite rings, and a couple transistors in a relaxation-type resonant circuit, he lit 150 LEDs with a 1.2volt AA battery, with only 200mAh, it should have died in seconds, the ferrites were necessary and when they dimmed, he ran another transformer from the original, and lit up 150 LEDs from the same 1.2volt battery....

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going on so many different theories that i litterally have to try it to see, but KAPANADZE is for real, so im open to any info right now

May 2
Vidbid

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** .
individually both are hot but combined this way they become cold meaning radiant.

and this radiant is capacitered with split copper tube inside ferrite rings and inverted with usual iron cored trafo and we get hot electricity. radiant is captured by one plate of cap shaped in C and there is another c within this big C which is fed to the ferrite rings and we get dc that can be inverted. cold electricity is polarized form and there are otherways too to convert it. Leedskalnin was so right in his concept of helical resonating magnetic currents they are always two. we get hot electricity when they r two and running against each other giving hot electricity. the ferrite make it provide the lacking helical in cold electricity. anyways thats it. we can see individual poles cant do any work we need both. destroying the dipole gives us energy we call it as hot electricity. and thats what we need. yes for generation the dipole must be saved but separated as polarized to reconvert it back again.

i need to be travelling again got to rush to the airport. cya later another time!

Thank you for expounding on that.

May 2
Vidbid

Quote:

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@Zilano

Thank you for that information.

May 2
Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **vidbid**.

Thanks for that information.

Can you tell me does the up output cold and down output hot?

individually both are hot but combined this way they become cold meaning radiant.

and this radiant is capacitered with split copper tube inside ferrite rings and inverted with usual iron cored trafo and we get hot electricity. radiant is captured by one plate of cap shaped in C and there is another c within this big C which is fed to the ferrite rings and we get dc that can be inverted. cold electricity is polarized form and there are otherways too to convert it. Leedskalnin was so right in his concept of helical resonating magnetic currents they are always two. we get hot electricity when they r two and running against each other giving hot electricity. the ferrite make it provide the lacking helical in cold electricity. anyways thats it. we can see individual poles cant do any work we need both. destroying the dipole gives us energy we call it as hot electricity. and thats what we need. yes for generation the dipole must be saved but separated as polarized to reconvert it back again.

i need to be travelling again got to rush to the airport. cya later another time!

May 2

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **vidbid** .

@Zilano,

Please elaborate on the inverted U or τ

Hi vidbid!

its one tesla up and one tesla down. coiling is done that way on single bobbin.
meaning two tesla on one bobbin.

May 2

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **mr.clean** .

i gotta try the copper tube thing, that would be awesome

Thanks Z

Hi Kurt!

if u follow Don smith then u must understand avramenko/3 plate cap

and if u follow kapanadze u must understand inverted "U" that is somewhat like τ
(hope u get. its up then down) ur circuit of car coils is same as τ in the middle. and
must understand split copper tube inside ferrite rings.

hope u got wot i mean.

May 2

MrClean

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano**.
radiant is free and can be harvested easily.

radiant is cold yet high frequency

convert by

- 1. avramenko/3 plate cap*
- 2. split copper tube with ferrite rod inside /split copper tube inside the ferrite rings to convert radiant to dc and invertor it.*

split copper tube substitute is a coil also

then u have power in ur hands!

abundant and continuous and endless!

zzzz

alien devices unlimited

i gotta try the copper tube thing, that would be awesome
Thanks Z

May 2

Zilano

go for radiant energy/cold electricity

radiant is free and can be harvested easily.

radiant is cold yet high frequency

convert by

1. avramenko/3 plate cap
2. split copper tube with ferrite rod inside /split copper tube inside the ferrite rings to convert radiant to dc and inverter it.

split copper tube substitute is a coil also

then u have power in ur hands!

abundant and continuous and endless!

ZZZZ

alien devices unlimited

May 2

MrClean

JACKPOT

Quote:

Originally Posted by **SkyWatcher** .

Hi folks, Hi mr clean, thanks for sharing your setup, i watched the videos.

Have you tried anything other than car coils?

I was thinking maybe regular transformers rewired for higher voltage might work also, as I have plenty of those laying around i could rewire to test this out.

Thanks.

Also, does anyone know the watt hours equivalent of the 12 volt 1 farad capacitor bank that mr clean showed in one his videos, thanks.

Anyone have any ideas why mr cleans setup seems to be so efficient.

peace love light

tyson

AWESOME idea man, do it! the ignition coils were just convenient as they are contained and such... but a better core able to go up toward 100Mhz and withstand 24, or higher voltage input would ONLY be better in every way.

NoMorePetro on youtube kindly wrote this...

1F x .5 x 12 V squared divided by 3 Watts gives you 24 seconds
and it went for 208 seconds!!
The issue is that the bulbs go forever, so i did a 1 minute run time, and checked
brightness at end of 1 minute running on a 1 farad cap....

Guess what the results were....

May 2

darlington pair- current gain

Darlington pair

This is two transistors connected together so that the amplified current from the first is amplified further by the second transistor. This gives the Darlington pair a very high current gain such as 10000. Darlington pairs are sold as complete packages containing the two transistors. They have three leads (**B**, **C** and **E**) which are equivalent to the leads of a standard individual transistor.

You can make up your own Darlington pair from two transistors.
For example:

- For TR1 use BC548B with $hFE1 = 220$.
- For TR2 use BC639 with $hFE2 = 40$.

The overall gain of this pair is $hFE1 \times hFE2 = 220 \times 40 = 8800$.
The pair's maximum collector current $I_C(\max)$ is the same as TR2.

one can use two 2n3055 to make darlington pair as MR. clean/Kdkenen has
don in his two car coil radiant circuit

May 2

Quote:

Originally Posted by usu . <i>Hi,zilano!</i> <i>Nice to see(read) you again.</i> <i>Can we go back to our discussion?</i>

Did you see my video and scheme?

By the way.

Is there any other forum where you place your posts?

if you want you can answer me privately.

Best regards,

Sergey.

Hi Sergey!

i will surely discuss with you when i come back. sorry to make u wait. i have something important to attend to right now.

May2

Quote:

Originally Posted by **mr.clean** .

hi everyone, i have prob missed so much good info, but ive been busy working on the Smith on a mini scale to prove some things out...

at the end i show how this relates directly to Don Smith Project... as that was my model

PS, this works and IS the Don Smith system, low voltage 0 hz, then step up volts and freq, then step down and use .

there is a gain present, and on the second last vid, a guy calculated that it shouldve run for 24 seconds, and it ran for 208 seconds

From the start, Don's claim was that it makes more than it takes, and this is as close as ive come so far, YES it needs a source, so what, there is more light than 12 v at 0 Amps .

12volts going to 12 watts of DC lights, should demand 1 AMP, AM I RIGHT? here there is no noticeable current on a 0-5amp scale..and yes i prove my meter works.

[Radiant Oscillator Circuit Part 5: 0 Amps X 12 volts =12 Watts ?.](#)

[Part 5/ - YouTube](#)

Hi Kdkinen!

i was about to catch flight but just peeked in and saw your vdo.

great vdo and great approach! really admire your work and insight.

suggestions: if you may want to try

1. add 1F cap (variable the better) across + and - of the output coil to fine tune the resonance.

2. insulate the outerbody of output car coil and wrap with an alluminium foil around it and attach a wire to it and lead it to two diodes charging cap avramenko plug with 2F/12 volt and attach the + and minus of this avramenko plug to battery. and try to charge battery and see if it self runs without battery. the touch and run device i mean.

we all appreciate your valuable input and admire your work. the zeal and admiration u have for Don and his device is much appreciated. many people feel that Don device dont work but they all are wrong.

i admire your every vdo and like your ideas as most people on here do.

thanks for posting and keep rolling !

thanks for being active member of this forum and inputting amazing ideas and videos.

much appreciation for your work !

May 2

Ewizard

A very very smart person I know personally who has seen Don's work in person up close and personal does not think Don's work is fake. He is very astute about spotting any fakery and has been an alternate energy researcher much of his adult life. Sorry Farmhand but I'm not accepting your opinion on this for a minute.

I think what Smokey (also a long time energy researcher/builder) has to say from the Crystal Radio thread (seems like it would be more appropriate here but that's where it

ended up) here may be highly relevant to the Don Smith device (Smokey even states it relates to Don's stuff) and perhaps a point you missed in assessing his coil setup: "If you people are not going to listen to an oldtimer with a great deal of experience in OU research, then I will just disappear into the bush just like Eric has done.

One thing I should make note of is the direction of winding.

My Primary and Secondary are both CCW but for some unknown reason I stood on the wrong side whilst winding my first WORKING Extra and wound it CW - opposite.

The new Extra is also wound CCW but does not work or is difficult to get to work and my drawing shows why.

Eric (Dollard) states clearly to wind ALL Coils in the same direction but I may have accidentally stumbled across another discovery which I will prove out on my return.

Not going to sit here working out all the Math problems and for all of you to not understand and discredit.

If you are so blind that you cannot see what I am presenting then I will simply fade into the distance, again like Eric.

What you may not realise is that what is being presented before your very eyes is the entire secret to winding coils like Don Smith and Kapanadze use but nobody knows why they work and all their efforts were/are of an empirical nature.

What Kapanadze is currently using is a split Copper main core and this is his Primary as he is attempting to build as Eric has shown with all the Math that I am fully supporting as shown above and replicates a Tesla Magnifying Transformer (TMT).

What the Kapanadze device now needs is the Secondary and Extra Coils to be wound using the data that I have supplied and we should have our OU device.

The only outstanding question is the direction to wind the Extra Coil and I will clear that up when I return.

I am sorry to be working with people that cannot see the light when it has all been presented before you and very clearly at that with full reference to Eric's theory and in agreement.

Didn't you hear that my Extra Coil WORKED first time using Eric's Math but on the MULTIPLY side and NOT the DIVIDE side - what do you need to see the LIGHT!?

If I am beginning to sound like Eric then you may wake up and realise why, some day.

The information passed on from this 'discovery' even shows clearly that Tesla may have made a mistake with his operating frequency and he chose the wrong side of his 96 Khz base frequency and used the 60 Khz side instead of the 149 Khz side. This may be why he had tuning problems as his work was of an empirical nature without a solid working Math base which we now have thanks to Eric and some accidental discoveries. Tesla may also have had technical equipment problems at the higher frequency and why he chose the lower.

WAKE UP!

Smokey

May 1

Request!

Dear Folks!

i wont be posting on here for a while coz i have some work urgent to cater to.

i would Humbly request our seniour and respected member [Mr. Dragon](#). Sorry i I dont know his name to guide u further in [D.S. device](#) and aswell as [Kacher device](#). We both following similar track. As all roads lead to Rome.

I Kindly request [Mr. Dragon](#) to advice and elate morals of the replicators and guide them with his profound knowledge and expertise.

I also kindly request [Mr. Vidbid](#) with his expertise in drawing and deciphering the circuit for the benefit of members. and share his knowledge and act as God father to this thread.

and [Mr. Woopy](#) with amazing experiments to share his experiences and knowledge and videos that are admired from everone in here and around.

Mr. Woopy u r good replicator i admire that quality of yours.

I hope the people i have requested will guide this thread to success!

May 1

Quote:

Originally Posted by **boguslaw** .
*I understand zilano . I have just problems with electronics - how they change current path.
You posted important schematic ! He he ...it's nice how simple things are the most powerful.
Every inverter can be made overunity , this is my interpretations of many sources ... not very above
unity but still (depending on switched voltage level and frequency). Please join my thread about
simple delamorto device which we could replicate to proof it.*

Thanks for the invite. and here is basic learning u can start with.

[Learning Circuits](#)

this is advance [All About Circuits : Video Lectures](#)

learn about transistors [Transistor Basics](#)

transistor circuits/breadboard applications etc [101 - 200 Transistor Circuits](#)

May 1

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .
I tried 600-230v iron core transformer by using this setup, it didn't work for me. Still thinking why.

coz u tried iron cored for rf. try ferrite core or toroid. if u had rectified and then used dc then u can use iron cored trafo.

May 1

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .
So, the primary of iron core trafo must be center tap (bifilar) like kajun kreations said. is it correct?

not necessary. but if u use inverter circuit then 3 tap winding is required.

May 1

Quote:

Originally Posted by **boguslaw** .
That's what bother me all the time. I'm still not good in electronic and don't know where to place capacitors in such inverter schematic . I know they should be here parallel to primary coils and they should be turned on/off sequentially because that is how this circuit works I think (push-pull ?).

try to learn more about induction coils. u will see how pulsed dc is used to induce ac in secondary coil.

2nd thing is when pulsed dc is fed in parallel Lc combination it oscillates at its Lc frequency. understand below

May 2

Zilano

Quote:

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Ewizard

A very very smart person I know personally who has seen Don's work in person up close and personal does not think Don's work is fake. He is very astute about spotting any fakery and has been an alternate energy researcher much of his adult life. Sorry Farmhand but I'm not accepting your opinion on this for a minute.

I think what Smokey (also a long time energy researcher/builder) has to say from the Crystal Radio thread (seems like it would be more appropriate here but that's where it ended up) here may be highly relevant to the Don Smith device (Smokey even states it relates to Don's stuff) and perhaps a point you missed in assessing his coil setup: "If you people are not going to listen to an oldtimer with a great deal of experience in OU research, then I will just disappear into the bush just like Eric has done.

One thing I should make note of is the direction of winding.

My Primary and Secondary are both CCW but for some unknown reason I stood on the wrong side whilst winding my first WORKING Extra and wound it CW - opposite.

The new Extra is also wound CCW but does not work or is difficult to get to work and my drawing shows why.

Eric (Dollard) states clearly to wind ALL Coils in the same direction but I may have accidentally stumbled across another discovery which I will prove out on my return.

Not going to sit here working out all the Math problems and for all of you to not understand and discredit.

If you are so blind that you cannot see what I am presenting then I will simply fade into the distance, again like Eric.

What you may not realise is that what is being presented before your very eyes is the entire secret to winding coils like Don Smith and Kapanadze use but nobody knows why they work and all their efforts were/are of an empirical nature.

What Kapanadze is currently using is a split Copper main core and this is his Primary as he is attempting to build as Eric has shown with all the Math that I am fully supporting as shown above and replicates a Tesla Magnifying Transformer (TMT).

What the Kapanadze device now needs is the Secondary and Extra Coils to be wound using the data that I have supplied and we should have our OU device.

The only outstanding question is the direction to wind the Extra Coil and I will clear that up when I return.

I am sorry to be working with people that cannot see the light when it has all been presented before you and very clearly at that with full reference to Eric's theory and in agreement.

Didn't you hear that my Extra Coil WORKED first time using Eric's Math but on the MULTIPLY side and NOT the DIVIDE side - what do you need to see the LIGHT!?

If I am beginning to sound like Eric then you may wake up and realise why, some day.

The information passed on from this 'discovery' even shows clearly that Tesla may have made a mistake with his operating fequency and he chose the wrong side of his 96 Khz base frequency and used the 60 Khz side instead of the 149 Khz side.

This may be why he had tuning problems as his work was of an empirical nature without a solid working Math base which we now have thanks to Eric and some accidental discoveries.

Tesla may also have had technical equipment problems at the higher frequency and why he chose the lower.

WAKE UP!

May 1

Zilano

Request!

Dear Folks!

i wont be posting on here for a while coz i have some work urgent to cater to.

i would Humbly request our seniour and respected member [Mr. Dragon](#). Sorry i I dont know his name to guide u further in [D.S. device](#) and aswell as [Kacher device](#). We both following similar track. As all roads lead to Rome.

I Kindly request [Mr. Dragon](#) to advice and elate morals of the replicators and guide them with his profound knowledge and expertise.

I also kindly request [Mr. Vidbid](#) with his expertise in drawing and deciphering the circuit for the benefit of members. and share his knowledge and act as God father to this thread.

and [Mr. Woopy](#) with amazing experiments to share his experiences and knowledge and videos that are admired from everone in here and around.

Mr. Woopy u r good replicator i admire that quality of yours.

I hope the people i have requested will guide this thread to success!

May 1

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .

I tried 600-230v iron core transformer by using this setup, it didn't work for me. Still thinking why.

coz u tried iron cored for rf. try ferrite core or toroid. if u had rectified and then used dc then u can use iron cored trafo.

May 1

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .

So, the primary of iron core trafo must be center tap (bifilar) like kajun kreations said. is it correct?

not necessary. but if u use inverter circuit then 3 tap winding is required.

May 1

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **boguslaw** .

That's what bother me all the time. I'm still not good in electronic and don't know where to place capacitors in such inverter schematic . I know they should be here parallel to primary coils and they should be turned on/off sequentially because that is how this circuit works I think (push-pull ?).

try to learn more about induction coils. u will see how pulsed dc is used to induce ac in secondary coil.

2nd thing is when pulsed dc is fed in parallel Lc combination it oscillates at its Lc frequency. understand below

May 1

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .
*May be I don't understand something here.... ???
In this method we are pulsing primary of iron core trafo with 50/60 Hz, the same way as tesla air core coil. This is the resonant transformer.
By using this method we have to match frequency of secondary coil with primary and we will get 50/60 HZ cold electricity at output of iron core transformer again.*

resonance happens when two coils have same frequency or harmonic. the output trafo primary resonates 50/60 hz but output secondary doesn't. it just gets same frequency induced by induction and it's not air core.

when pulsed dc is used to feed primary the secondary gets induced ac of same frequency.

May 1

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .
*Hi Zilano,
Can you express your understanding of hot to cold conversion method, using iron or ferrite core transformer (without inverter)? Thank you.*

well the system you quoted is also working system but for that we have to choose the right capacitor to work with frequency of 50/60 hz without needing inverter. this setup is for those who understand frequency nomographs and how to calculate frequency and capacitance etc.

for novices and new learners the easiest path is the right way. the simplest and easy circuit with two transistors for 50 hz/60 hz is below.

you can find various circuits for inverter making according to your country grid voltage like 120 v/60 hz 230v/50 hz etc or the rather best option is to use readymade inverter.

always measure output voltage before attaching inverter. the voltage must be 12/24 volt. usually it's 12 volt for 800va that is somewhat 720-760 watts. 24 volts is for 1500 va. voltage is critical. if voltage fed is not proper for the rated inverter /inverting circuit it can fry ur inverter or inverting circuit.

May 1

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Ganzha** .

Hi! I am sorry - I am new here, but plug Avramenko in this case should be double!

this will work also and single also as there is resonance between primary and bifilar(bucking secondary) and earth ground. all 3 are in resonance.

May 1

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Haan** .

Hi Zilano,

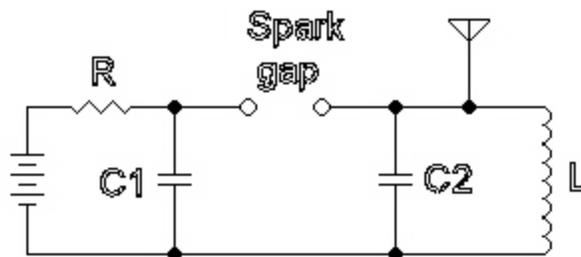
please provide a diagram showing the secondary coil and diode arrangement you suggest.

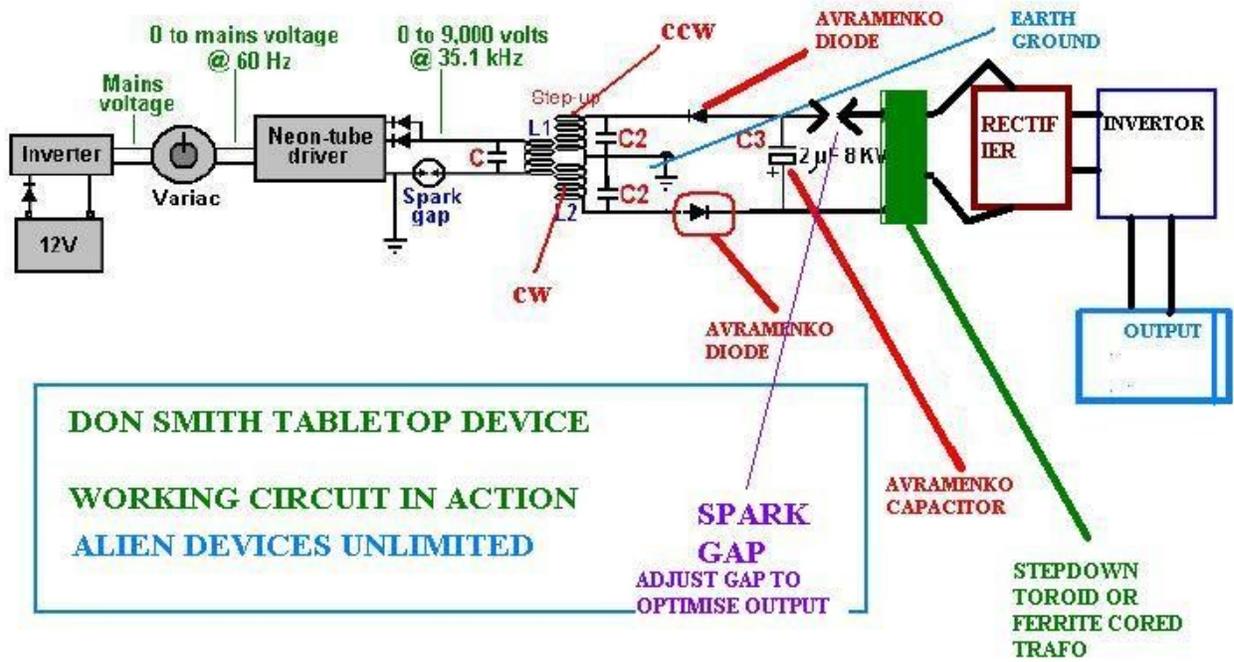
Also, what is "avramenko"?

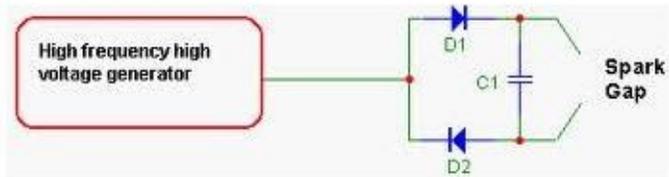
warning: copper antenna rod must be insulated not to touch any coils. one has to use a high inductor(variable) between copper antenna and the feed to avramenko plug to charge battery.(not shown in the above pic)
if one finds that battery is not charging optimally then one can add more 4700mfd/12 v caps in parallel or vary the inductance acting as resistance for hv+hf ac.whichever suits best.

May 1

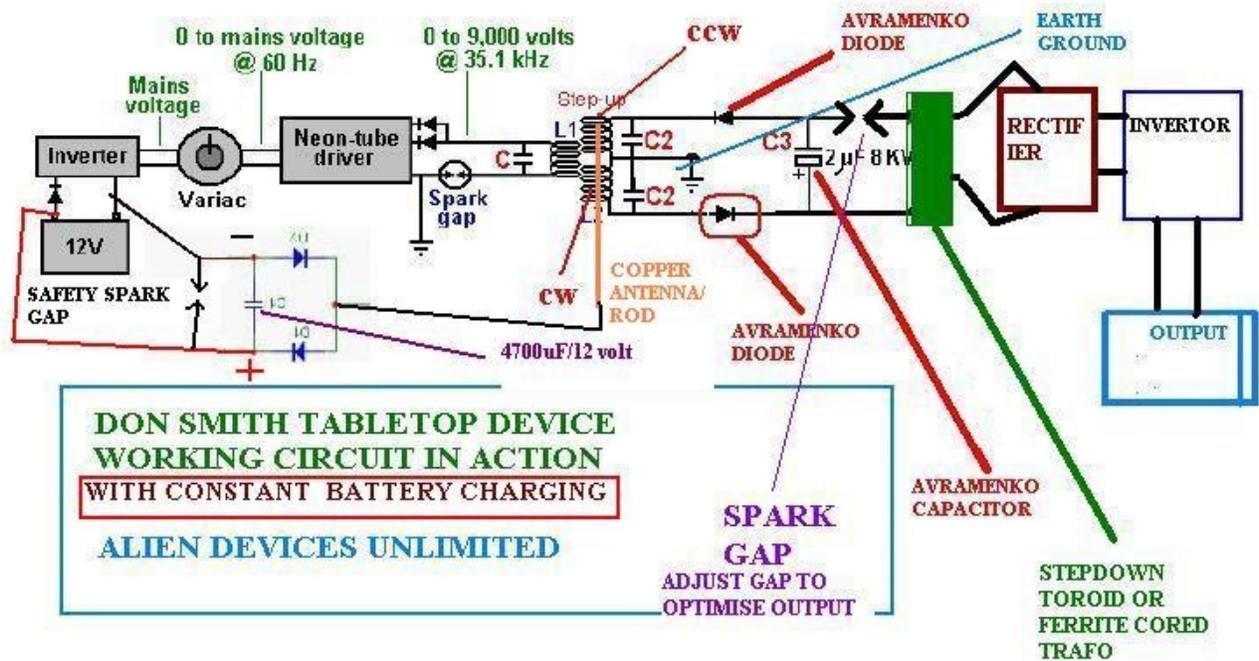
Zilano

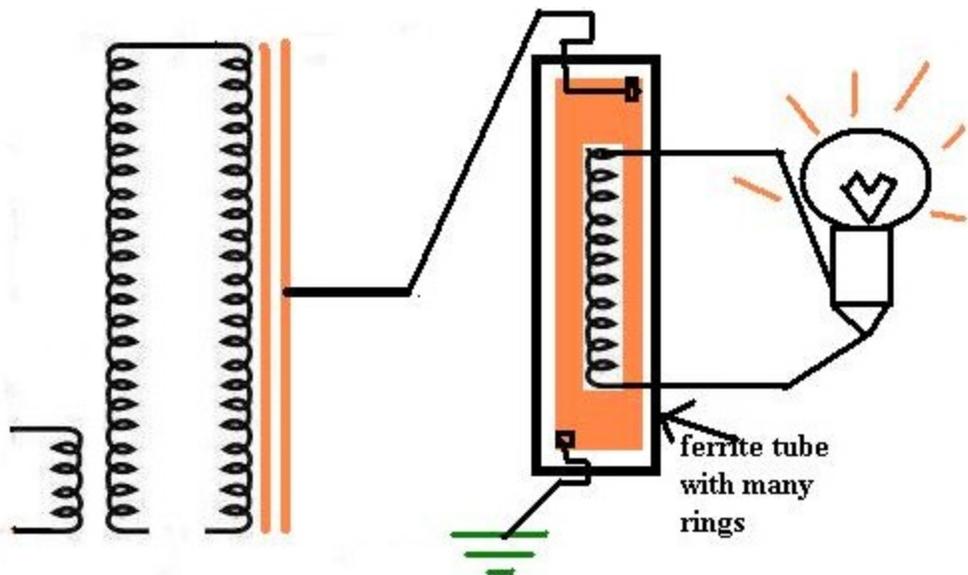
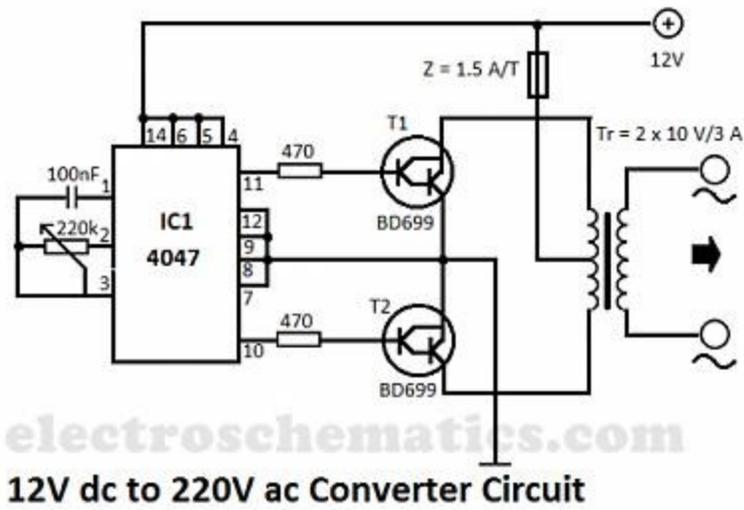






avramenko plug to convert high frequency+high voltage either to produce spark or spark can be replaced with voltage divider to get usable voltage to use the power like lighting incadescent bulb.





Radiant harvesting without diodes hf hv unpolarized

I have a couple of 3KV 3-pole HV Caps which might prove useful for this purpose. .

yes it will work.

April 30

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Beamgate** .

@Zilano --

Does this mean the tube (somehow) BECOMES the HV Capacitor?

tube doesnt become capacitor. but one can make a tube capacitor by rolling aluminium foil but heavily insulated. the best is to just slide a cap inside the tube. and attach diodes to the two terminals.

as ht spark hits the copper tube the alternating hv hf pulls the -ve and positive charges from ground and cap gets charged. remember the cap provides hv dc so be careful while handling high voltages. if one doesnt have copper tube one can use aluminium tube also. the tube lining and capacitor lining must be separated by insulator material. thus making open loop. ground like air have abundant charges. to avoid the antenna of tesla and morey ground is used here.

April 30

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **dragon** .

3 plate cap charging and discharge...

[SMOV0006_MPEG_.mpg - YouTube](#)

[kacher cap charge.wmv - YouTube](#)

use tesla coil and higher mfd cap and downgrade voltage of cap by voltage divider and make it 12 volt use 2n3055 inverting transistors and use a 12 v to 120/ 230 volt trafo iron cored and congrats in advance! you will have real power. use a safety

valve spark discharge across so if cap overshoot the charge it gets in level always. use fast diodes with higher amperage handling. if u get 200 ns diodes ur cap will act as continuous battery. since frequency of ur tesla coil is higher try to use every cycle of it to charge cap. higher frequency faster charging. capacity of ur cap-battery limits the power so calculate how much power in joules u want and select cap accordingly. 1 watt= 1joule/sec

Capacitor Charge / Energy Calculator

Electronics 2000 | Capacitor Charge / Energy Calculator

Calculate the energy released (in joules) from a 12V battery with a current of 350A and a time of 7.5s?

answer:

power is $EI = 12 \times 350$ watts

energy is $\text{power}/\text{time} = 12 \times 350 / 7.5$ Joules

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 350 \times \\ \hline 4,200 = \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.5 \div \\ \hline 560 = \text{joules} \end{array}$$

April 30
Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **RAD-HHO** .

Sorry Zilano, but charging a cap from hot to ground is essentially the same as hot to neutral. Neutral and ground are tied together at the breaker panel. You will be charged for it.

since we attach live to encapsulation or outer covering of cap. we r not directly connecting it to live wire. so its like open circuit. capacitance **between encapsulation to any terminal of cap can be in pf or lesser and is almost negligible as pf capacitance is used for bypassing rf frequencies and here we r dealing with 50/60 hz. the voltage potential is still there. and is alternating(frequency).**

the live wire acts as bait for the charges to syphon from earth ground through diodes to charge cap. so nothing is drawn as load from live wire. load is on earth ground.

in case of connecting the encapsulation of cap to neutral wire. the neutral wire recieves the frequency of live wire due to parallel induction and is not metered. it has only frequency and potential is zero volt.

the idea is to know why frequency and voltage are both required to harvest more. we can only use frequency only to charge cap but its slow process but it is there. with potential and frequency we can charge faster in less time frame.

moreover its one wire connectivity. and u r not loading any load on single line.

April 30

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **dragon** .

Neutral and earth are the same thing basically. We have 2 hot lines coming in from the distribution transformer on the pole both being 120 volt lines, the final connection is to earth. Both earth and neutral wires basically go to the same earthing rod - kind of redundant for safety purposes I would imagine.

It would be difficult for the meter to sense that low of a power draw but what Z posted will work. Connect a bunch of them and it would be metered. Great for powering a couple night lights maybe.

neutral and earth are not same things as neutral has induced frequency of 50/60 hz due to live wire running parallel to it. and neutral can be used as bait to attract charges from earth ground using diodes. the third plate always needs either pure frequency(alternating) or frequency and voltage to attract charges from ground

using diodes to cap legs.

higher frequency and higher voltage results in syphoning more from ground or air. diodes play a vital role to dance to the tune of frequency and acts as slave and pull charges with each cycle. so fast acting diodes having 200 ns or more are required.

moray used germanium diodes they were very fast and since cosmic energy is fluctuating at higher than rf frequency band their cycles can be tapped to lure charges from ground.

proof of concept :try making a crystal radioset using in4001 or any silicon diode. u will fail. use germanium cat whisker diode like OA79 OR IN 34 U WILL SUCCEED. cat whisker germanium diodes are made to work with higher rf frequencies where as silicon diodes work for low frequencies except when ranges like 100 or 200ns used but cant work for radio frequencies as they require low current and low voltage operation. where as silicon diodes need higher voltage and higher current to operate.

April 30
Zilano

Stealing Is Bad But.... Is Fun !

@ woopy try this and have fun!

Dear folks!

sub: to learn effect of voltage and frequency charging:

low frequency low voltage slower charging higher frequency and higher voltage faster charging

when connecting to envelope of cap with **neutral or cold** of wall outlet ac socket. here voltage is zero and frequency is 50/60 **result charging is slow.**

when connecting to envelope of cap with **live or hot** of wall outlet ac socket. here voltage is high say 120/220/230 volts (country grid dependent) and frequency is 50/60 **result : charging is fast.**

final result : we need high voltage and high frequency to harvest.

final result can be verified using setup as under.

you can steal electricity from walloutlet AC power socket. and one can use earth or ground of the socket if u have wall outlet earth working in your wiring and if not then hammer an iron rod in ground and attach earth wire to it. those who r having cold gi(galvanised iron (water) pipes) they can be used as earth ground.

use incadescent bulb first as it is not affected easily with high voltage. take special care when using bunch of led's in parallel. use variable Resistance R and measure voltage using dc voltmeter if higher than 3 v adjust R and make it to provide 3v then attach led.

one can attach the third plate to N(neutral or cold) instead of L(live or hot) charging will be slow.

led's are very voltage sensitive and can be destroyed by over voltage above 3 volts.if attached led without making voltage 3 v led will fry and burn red. be careful as cap has high voltage.

April 30
Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

I don't know.

But the zilanos sheme is an usual solution. Unfortunately it doesnt work good enough .We have polarized electricity after the diodes but it is not hot electricity. It is radiant polarized energy .The problem is that transistors don't like it(radiant) and the invertor works very bad. So we have a lot of reflected energy which comes back and sprayed .So we have bad affectivity.

Sergey.

Well Sergey!

u can use the hv terminal of tesla coil to the outer enevelope of cap and charge cap with diodes from ground and then use use it to spark the trafo u can get hot

electricity.

polarization occurs using cap so use an inductor coil after the cap to make it unpolarized and then rectify it and use it to drive trafo.

April 30

Zilano

cold electricity

what is cold electricity?

ans: when we increase the voltage by any means like using thinner secondary as thin wire related to high voltage. this high voltage is high in voltage that is pressure but less amperes its called cold electricity.

to convert we use step down means we cant step down unless we pulse this hv to another thin wire coil and step down to thick wire coil. pulsing can be done using electronics or by mechanical means either by using sparkgap or by rotary slip ring convertor or by using LcR combination and earthing one end of it.

reverse the process hot to cold and cold to hot. **and avramenko at source or after. or to gain more whopping use avramenko at source and before step down. resonance is must in all cases before avramenko.**

April 30

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .
*It is strange for me.
Pretty woman has so boring hobby..
What about shopping ,traveling,fashion etc.
Do you like it?*

I'm just joking!

*Don't take it in you heart.
Also you use funny slang !*

Let us go back to our sheep(this is rus slang).

*Some guys in russia decided to replicate your recent project with a tube of copper. But they didn't get fit result .This project reminded me TPU project.
Could you please explaine me working principle.
Do you have working device?*

Sergey.

well thank you for reminding me fascinating things in life like shopping, movies and hang around with friends. i take ur good advice and venture out.

regarding tube experiments one has to have knowledge about coiling techniques. different effects of coiling on magnetic and scalar fields. and understanding of magnetics and magnetic drift in resonance and difference between scalar radiation and hertzian radiation. multiplying effect of scalar and and hertzian waves.

when we use hertzian as start we have to change to scalar coz scalar can amplify without affecting source. then we convert to hertzian still high frequency then change to lesser frequency.

coiling is important part. and one must know transformation changes from scalar to vector form of waves.

basket weave
8 numeral coil
caduceus
and bifilar(bucking)
mobius coil
rodin coil

produce these effects that can be self amplified and can be converted.

the mainpoint is scalar are very useful. we can make quasi scalar, pure scalar and intermix using mix of coils.

for start one can learn these effects using joule thief and making bucking bifilar with cap across and use same coil and cap combination as receptor.
play with frequency and place a copper plate between transmitter and receptor.

attach an led globe across receptor coil cap combination. when u r able to light the led globe across copper plate note that frequency which is pure scalar frequency one needs to use for the copper tube experiments. only then it will work. otherwise not.

April 30

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **woopy** .

Hi all

Thank's to all contributors

I find in all of your posting something positiv and so i can go on this fantastic experiment

[amazing difference in electricity1.wmv - YouTube](#)

good night at all.

laurent

thats pure scalar electricity. thats why needle didnt move. make it vector. and needle will move.

April 30

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

Did you noticed?

This is the topic that want to discuss with you. Isn't it?

Sergey.

ok i got ur point now. as i always said cap is cold and coil is hot and cap and coil make oscillations. when we use cap we make cold electricity and when we use coil we make hot

electricity. this is simple secret.

reverse engineer the process that started cold electricity and apply. u then get hot electricity.

April 30

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **woopy** .

Hi all

Thank's to all contributors

I find in all of your posting something positiv and so i can go on this fantastic experiment

[amazing difference in electricity1.wmv - YouTube](#)

good night at all.

laurent

Hi woopy!

you are close and very close to the free energy ! all u need is feedback to the input and you know how to do it. then u only need battery to touch to start the process. goodluck! and best wishes for success!

April 30

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **vidbid** .

She could be referring to this type of arrangement by Smith.

See page 5-11. That's page 5 dash 11, not pages 5 through 11.

<http://www.free-energy-info.com/VladimirUtkin.pdf>

Utkin says the diagram is rough and is lacking in detail and says the device won't perform correctly without some kind of back-electromagnetic force suppression.

cold electricity does not have back emf.

April 30

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Farmhand** .

I'm fairly sure that if I tried that the safety switch would trip. If you can allow your active wire in a wall socket to leak to ground it's dangerous. If that is the case maybe you should have a safety switch installed.

<http://www.esv.vic.gov.au/LinkClick....216 &mid=2137>

I think it is very irresponsible to be encouraging people to mess with the house wiring and bring live wires out of the socket to a circuit. If people mess with house wiring of their own volition then fair enough.

If you take energy from the active wire it will be metered anyway no matter if you take it inductively or not. If you don't want to pay for the power from the wall don't use it.

I can't believe it is acceptable for a person to encourage experimenters to mess with the grid currents. Are you trying to kill people ?

I don't like to be a party pooper but it is pointless and unnecessary as well as potentially dangerous.

A good shock from a 240 volt wall outlet even if it doesn't kill you could cause lifelong health problems. Be very careful.

Any current leaking from the active line to ground should cause the safety switch to trip I think.

Cheers

the man who played with tesla hv coils will be so afraid i never thought.
Farmhand use neutral wire instead of live wire as rad HHO forum member did.

have fun light led's for free

April 30

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

It is clear misunderstanding. I saw this video. This guy has low frequency generator on the table I (about 5 KHZ).But I asked about radiant(it is totally different)

Sergey.

RADIANT IS OF MANY TYPES

1. ELECTROMAGNETIC
2. RADIO FREQUENCY
3. HERTZIAN
4. SCALAR
5. ELECTRIC POTENTIAL
6. COSMIC

I THINK U R TALKING OF SCALAR RADIATION FOR THAT U HAVE TO USE A SCALAR RECEPTOR A COIL(BUCKING) WITH CAP.

TELL ME WHICH RADIANT ENERGY UR WANTING TO CONVERT.

April 30

Zilano

Originally Posted by **zilano** .

@ woopy try this and have fun!

CAUTION AND EXTREME WARNING: 120/115/220/230 VOLTS ARE DANGEROUS. THE CAP DISCHARGE FROM 600 VOLT IS EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. TRY IT AT YOUR OWN RISK. I DO NOT ENCOURAGE YOU TO PROCEED.

Dear folks!

sub: to learn effect of voltage and frequency charging:

low frequency low voltage slower charging higher frequency and higher voltage faster charging

*when connecting to envelope of cap with **neutral or cold** of wall outlet ac socket. here voltage is zero and frequency is 50/60 **result charging is slow.***

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use incadescent bulb first as it is not affected easily with high voltage. take special care when using bunch of led's in parallel. use variable Resistance R and measure voltage using dc voltmeter if higher than 3 v adjust R and make it to provide 3v then attach led.

one can attach the third plate to N(neutral or cold) instead of L(live or hot) charging will be slow.

led's are very voltage sensitive and can be destroyed by over voltage above 3 volts.if attached led without making voltage 3 v led will fry and burn red. be careful as cap has high voltage.

April 30

USU

I miss Zilano.

Hi,colleagues!

I should note one important thing.

Some part of members this forum always trying to impose the next statement:

"If you have a good idea, but you have not checked it in practice yet , never expressed this idea.

Because it may interfere other members to go in the right direction"

It is very strange for me. I have never met such an approach before.

It's funny. It's stupid. It's thoughtlessly . It isn't interesting . This is a road to nowhere.

This forum is a source of ideas but not ready devices.

If you have an ability to think just try to do it and just choose in the forum the most reliable idea from many variety of ideas.

If you want to get information about ready device you should go to Donald or Kapanadze or someone else.

This is my opinion.

The person who offended zilano must bring her apologize.

If my expression is totally wrong for this forum I am ready to left it and follow to zilano.

Sorry.

Best regards,

Sergey

April 30

Vidbid

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

Dear Folks!

*Thankx for the supporters and non supporters of don smith device.
and thank You All on this forum.*

every energy has 2 facets one is + and other is -ve. moray used -ve where as don used both.

just reverse one diode in don smith secondary and u have avramenko with middle of coil as earth and follow.you will replicate Don device.

no one see this thing in don device. don never showed the right direction of secondary coil and diode.

no one offended me and those who think they did can smile!

and if i wanted recognition and credit i would have not been posting on this forum. i would have contacted Pjk for getting in his free energy pdf.

i feel knowledge is to be shared thats all. and tried u get it all at one place. i did my best.

I leave the reins in ur own hands and with your own free will !

with regards to All and with no hard feelings towards anyone. I take your leave now.

regards and best wishes to all!

zelina



ps: special thankx to all supporters and senior members.

lol am junior now

April 30

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

Hi,AetherScientist!

I'm here again..

I will say a little about this russian video.

It was in 2009. It was little joke of one popular rus. person (sec. name Zacarapin).The person in video revealed this secret.

It was funny story...

Look more closely .He removes the capatitor from ring but the lamp doesn't stop lighting. This is a current transformer only.

By the way about radiant energy.

Zilano took it wrong way.

*I just want to convert cold electricity (radiant energy from tesla coil) into hot electricity .Do you know any one who did it except Kapanadze?
Also in my opinion device of Donald Smith produces the same cold electricity as a tesla coil and they use exactly the same principle.*

*Radiant energy comes from deep cosmos but not from sun.
And it looks like as extra-high frequency (about 10-15 GHZ)
and it has amazing properties.
I know that you know it better than me but I only try to delete misunderstanding.*

Sergey.

you r right. don and kapanadze have same treads. but no one tries to see the avramenko in don and kapanadze.

don uses coil cap avramenko where as kapanadze uses avramenko. cold electricity and avramenko are birds of a feather flock togarther.

when we use cw and ccw the coil becomes 2 plates of a cap.

learn to use avramenko and u have the power and don circuit and kapanadze circuit will unfold like a map in front of ur eyes.

April 29

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **dragon** .

I stand corrected...

Thanks John, that clears the fuzzyness in my mind and a few questions I had in this area -

Z - I didn't look at the combined wires only the connection to ground, but, any earth ground will experience stray frequencies when a load is in use. You can pretty much go anywhere, stick a nail in the ground and get 50/60hz readings as well as voltage variations.

We seem to be working in the same area with different approaches and theory.

the aim of showing stealing electricity was just to make forum members and guests to understand that we need high frequency in tandem with high voltage to harvest more power using silicon fast acting diodes. and do the practical also for those who havent made slayer xciter circuit or mini or standard tesla coil.

the experiment was basic step to understand frequency and voltage effects on charging cap.

yes we r on same track tesla moray don smith and kapanadze.

April 29

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **RAD-HHO** .

I've been an industrial electrician for twenty years. I have installed and work on this type of equipment every day. My point is the neutral and ground wires are the SAME at the breaker panel.
http://ecmweb.com/nec/code_qa/3-19-09CodeQ&Aweb.jpg

As far as inducing a voltage in the neutral wire from the hot wire, really? They are the same current path. What is flowing in one is flowing in the other.

That being said, I did try it and it does charge up a 2uF cap slowly.

now try connecting live wire to same cap outer covering and see how fast it charges! then short both legs of cap with screw driver and see sparks!

April 29

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **JohnStone** .

Hi Zilano,

thanks for your consecutive teaching! It refreshes the forum and oir minds again and again.

I agree using fast diodes, as fast we can afford. In this sense the component mentioned before seems to be quite desirable.

[15STH06FP](#)

DIODE, HYPERFAST, 600V, 15A, TO220 Diode Configuration: Dual Bridge

20ns @ 1A

£1.12

rgds John

knowledge must be free! the more we disperse the more we learn!

We all members admire ur judicious work and input to the forum.

April 29

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .
Should I give an explanation how it works ?

*You just mentioned Kapanadze. What do you think about his device?
I mean how he convert the radiant energy into usual electricity?
It is main target for me.*

Sergey.

well kapanadze used avramenko for initial start. the start device is triggered with diode free flyback trafo. the output of tesla coil is capacitored with one plate going to tesla hv and one to the rectifier ac point. the other ac point of rectifier was grounded. + and -ve then taken from bridge to drive inverting circuit. thats how kapanadze did it. u can do same way.

post a bigger picture so i can decipher ur circuit. more better.

the general circuit used to convert is below

April 29

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **vidbid** .
Hi Zilano,

Would you please explain what is a "diode free flyback trafo"?

the color tv flybacks/monitor flybacks these days have inbuilt diode before hv terminal(black terminal).

older tv flybacks that is early color models or black and white tv's have flybacks with no diodes attached before hv out. and these can be used for avramenko plug making. from ac hv terminal.

April 29

Vidbid

Inductor Coil After The Cap

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

Well Sergey!

u can use the hv terminal of tesla coil to the outer envelope of cap and charge cap with diodes from ground and then use use it to spark the trafo u can get hot electricity.

polarization occurs using cap so use an inductor coil after the cap to make it unpolarized and then rectify it and use it to drive trafo.

rgds

zzzz

April 29

USU

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

ok i got ur point now. as i always said cap is cold and coil is hot and cap and coil make oscillations. when we use cap we make cold electricity and when we use coil we make hot electricity. this is simple secret.

reverse engineer the process that started cold electricity and apply. u then get hot electricity.

rgds

zzzz

Hi!

Have you ever sleep?

ê!

We just got the topic that i wanted you to discuss.

Next about your standpoint.

Excuse me but I suspect you have an incorrect understanding.

My approval is if you can charge the capacitor from cool electricity it doesn't mean that you already got the source of DC.

This is just only polarised cool electricity. It is totally different types of electricity.

For example just try to plug this source (polarised cool el.) to some electronic device(that included transistors or chips) and watch.

This is a problem and for Donald device to. And this is a problem that we faced right now.

We have only one way to convert it correctly right now.

It is a converting through a magnetic field.

The cool electricity has a huge opportunities to do it.

This is my general goal.

By the way.

quote:

'you are close and very close to the free energy ! all u need is feedback to the input and you know how to do it. then u only need battery to touch to start the process.

goodluck!"

This is mistake!

It is not possible without solving the problem which I wrote above.

Sergey.

April 29

AetherScientist

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 
cold electricity does not have back emf.

April 29

Haan

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 
cold electricity does not have back emf.



I think this is a very important point you have made zilano.

April 29

Kajunkreations

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 
well said kajunkreations ! am withdrawing my crayons drawing and copy paste text and child like graphics with immediate effect. so people can concentrate well and succeed in their goals.

rgds

zzzz

Hey Z, First let me say that I do think you are very knowledgeable. I think you have a very profound knowledge of radiant energy theory, but you do contradict yourself quite often. Just about everything you post can be found somewhere else, but I do admire that take the time to present it to others, but all the jumping around from device to device and theory to theory really hurts the research others are trying to do. Im not trying to discredit you, if you really have answers, give them in a fashion that can be proven.

Thanks
Nolan

April 29

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **boguslaw** .
*How about that..... rub your sweater and touch earth grounded object like radiator from heating system. What I see is green or blue spark and it is not pleasant like mosquito bite...
Why does nobody see the power in this ? Imagine if we can repeat it million of times with a bulb between hand and ground. But wait ! It wouldn't work !*

*At frequency of 1Mhz we can't have response of incandescent bulb filament .
Now you explain me if Kapanadze spark is silent Is it silent ?*

yes u r right the bulb wont light at 1 mhz but its presumption. it will light as bright. the aim of high frequency is to pump charges thru diodes in the legs of cap with each cycle. one cycle contains two crests one is up+ve and other is down that is negative. when + happens the diode fills cap with negative and when its minus then +ve diode fills cap. so they pump both plate of caps once in one cycle.

Testatika is the same method using rubbing and producing electricity. but mechanized. you cant rub hands or sweater million times u will get tired. each time u do voltage builds up and is nutralized. thats why jars called leyden or caps r used and frequency is used to cycle the pump storage.

yes spark is silent when its dioded. and is like a blue stream.

April 29
Zilano

Hi Dragon!

i just read ur post and feel saddened by ur closing sentence. the decision of yours not posting is not a good one not in my opinion. most members look at you with hope specially the low voltage enthusiasts. have u ever thought how they would feel when their leader is backing out ? i feel really sad and hope u change ur decision and think twice before u decide to end posting. you set the ball rolling. with your building blocks circuits and people admire u for that including myself. when u started the foundation then stay to see the finished building.

i wud humbly request you to stick here. without your intellect and depth of knowledge and guidance the thread will loose life and die an untimely death.

anyways decision is yours but do think twice before u act in reverse gear.

well its said when success is an inch away hopelessness prevail but thats the moment we need to infuse hope and enthusiasm and get the last mile to victory!

i humbly request you to stay on behalf of all the members and guests.

i hope u change ur decision. its time to pay back as u have said earlier in your post.

wish u health and happiness!

regards

zelina

April 29

Zilano

2 plate to 3 plate cap conversion

April 29, 2012

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano**.

ok i got ur point now. as i always said cap is cold and coil is hot and cap and coil make oscillations. when we use cap we make cold electricity and when we use coil we make hot electricity. this is simple secret.

reverse engineer the process that started cold electricity and apply. u then get hot electricity.

April 28

Vidbid

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

RADIANT IS OF MANY TYPES

- 1. ELECTROMAGNETIC*
- 2. RADIO FREQUENCY*
- 3. HERTZIAN*
- 4. SCALAR*
- 5. ELECTRIC POTENTIAL*
- 6. COSMIC*

I THINK U R TALKING OF SCALAR RADIATION FOR THAT U HAVE TO USE A SCALAR RECEPTOR A COIL(BUCKING) WITH CAP.

TELL ME WHICH RADIANT ENERGY UR WANTING TO CONVERT.

April 28
slow-n-easy
Quote:

Originally Posted by [zilano](#) 
@ woopy try this and have fun!

CAUTION AND EXTREME WARNING: 120/115/220/230 VOLTS ARE DANGEROUS. THE CAP DISCHARGE FROM 600 VOLT IS EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. TRY IT AT YOUR OWN RISK. I DO NOT ENCOURAGE YOU TO PROCEED.

Dear folks!

sub: to learn effect of voltage and frequency charging:

low frequency low voltage slower charging higher frequency and higher voltage faster charging

*when connecting to envelope of cap with **neutral or cold** of wall outlet ac socket. here voltage is zero and frequency is 50/60 **result charging is slow.***

*when connecting to envelope of cap with **live or hot** of wall outlet ac socket. here voltage is high say 120/220/230 volts (country grid dependent) and frequency is 50/60 **result : charging is fast.***

final result : we need high voltage and high frequency to harvest.

final result can be verified using setup as under.

you can steal electricity from walloutlet AC power socket. and one can use earth or ground of the socket if u have wall outlet earth working in your wiring and if not then hammer an iron rod in ground and attach earth wire to it. those who r having cold gi(galvanised iron (water) pipes) they can be used as earth ground.

use incadescent bulb first as it is not affected easily with high voltage. take special care when using bunch of led's in parallel. use variable Resistance R and measure voltage using dc voltmeter if higher than 3 v adjust R and make it to provide 3v then attach led.

one can attach the third plate to N(neutral or cold) instead of L(live or hot) charging will be slow.

led's are very voltage sensitive and can be destroyed by over voltage above 3 volts.if attached led without making voltage 3 v led will fry and burn red. be careful as cap has high voltage.

April 28 Farmhand

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

*the man who played with tesla hv coils will be so afraid i never thought.
Farmhand use neutral wire instead of live wire as rad HHo forum member did.*

have fun light led's for free

rgds

April 28 Promt

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

*use tesla coil and higher mfd cap...
am not an inventor am just a user...
if u have it then post it for the benefit of mankind*

April 28

USU

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

well thank you for reminding me fascinating things in life like shopping, movies and hang around with friends. i take ur good advice and venture out.

regarding tube experiments one has to have knowledge about coiling techniques. different effects of coiling on magnetic and scalar fields. and understanding of magnetics and magnetic drift in resonance and difference between scalar radiation and hertzian radiation. multiplying effect of scalar and and hertzian waves.

when we use hertzian as start we have to change to scalar coz scalar can amplify without affecting source. then we convert to hertzian still high frequency then change to lesser frequency.

coiling is important part. and one must know transformation changes from scalar to vector form of waves.

*basket weave
8 numeral coil
caduceus
and bifilar(bucking)
mobius coil
rodin coil*

produce these effects that can be self amplified and can be converted.

the mainpoint is scalar are very useful. we can make quasi scalar, pure scalar and intermix using mix of coils.

for start one can learn these effects using joule thief and making bucking bifilar with cap across and use same coil and cap combination as receptor:

play with frequency and place a copper plate between transmitter and receptor. attach an led globe across receptor coil cap combination. when u r able to light the led globe across copper plate note that frequency which is pure scalar frequency one needs to use for the copper tube experiments. only then it will work. otherwise not.

rgds

zzzz

April 28

Vidbid

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

make it vector. and needle will move.

April 28

USU

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 
thats pure scalar electricity. thats why needle didnt move. make it vector. and needle will move.

rgds

zzzz

Did you noticed?

This is the topic that want to discuss with you. Isn't it?

April 27, 2012

Zilano

Stealing is bad but fun:

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low frequency low voltage slower charging higher frequency and higher voltage
faster charging

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use incadescent bulb first as it is not affected easily with high voltage. take special care when using bunch of led's in parallel. use variable Resistance R and measure voltage using dc voltmeter if higher than 3 v adjust R and make it to provide 3v then attach led.

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led's are very voltage sensitive and can be destroyed by over voltage above 3 volts.if attached led without making voltage 3 v led will fry and burn red. be careful as cap has high voltage.

April 27

Zilano

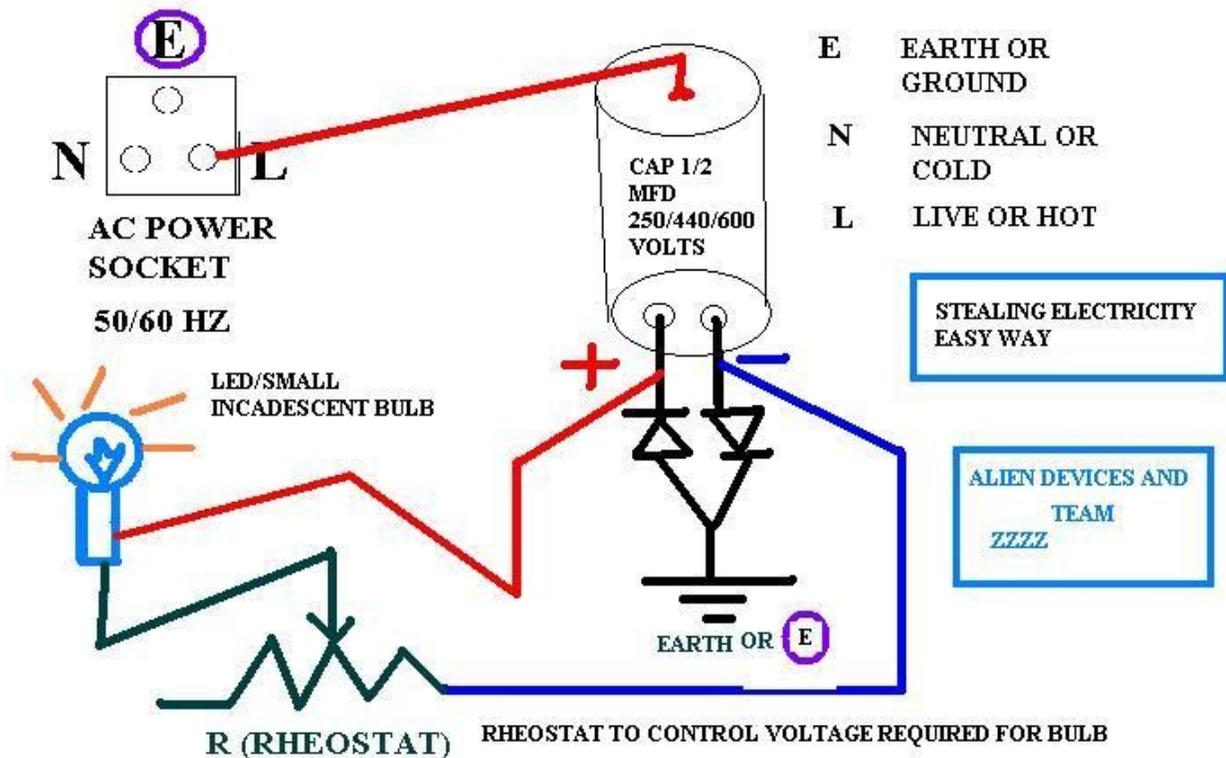
neutral and earth are not same things as neutral has induced frequency of 50/60 hz due to live wire running parallel to it. and neutral can be used as bait to attract charges from earth ground using diodes. the third plate always needs either pure frequency(alternating) or frequency and voltage to attract charges from ground using diodes to cap legs.

higher frequency and higher voltage results in syphoning more from ground or air. diodes play a vital role to dance to the tune of frequency and acts as slave and pull charges with each cycle. so fast acting diodes having 200 ns or more are required.

moray used germanium diodes they were very fast and since cosmic energy is fluctuating at higher than rf frequency band their cycles can be tapped to lure charges from ground.

proof of concept :try making a crystal radioset using in4001 or any silicon diode. u will fail. use germanium cat whisker diode like OA79 OR IN 34 U WILL SUCCEED. cat whisker germanium diodes are made to work with higher rf frequencies where as silicon diodes work for low frequencies except when ranges like 100 or 200ns used but cant work for radio frequencies as they require low current and low voltage operation. where as silicon diodes need higher voltage and higher current to operate.

rgds
zzzz



April 27, 2012

Quote:

Originally Posted by **RAD-HHO**.
Sorry Zilano, but charging a cap from hot to ground is essentially the same as hot to neutral. Neutral and ground are tied together at the breaker panel. You will be charged for it.

since we attach live to encapsulation or outer covering of cap. we r not directly connecting it to live wire. so its like open circuit. capacitance can be in pf or lesser. the voltage potential is still there. and is alternating.

in case of connecting the encapsulation of cap to neutral wire. the neutral wire recieves the frequency of live wire due to parallel induction and is not metered. it has only frequency and potential is zero volt.

the idea is to know why frequency and voltage are both required to harvest more. we can only use frequency only to charge cap but its slow process but it is there. with potential and frequency we can charge faster in less time frame.

moreover its one wire connectivity. and u r not loading any load on single line.

April 27, 2012

Quote:

Originally Posted by **dragon** .

Neutral and earth are the same thing basically. We have 2 hot lines coming in from the distribution transformer on the pole both being 120 volt lines, the final connection is to earth. Both earth and neutral wires basically go to the same earthing rod - kind of redundant for safety purposes I would imagine.

It would be difficult for the meter to sense that low of a power draw but what Z posted will work. Connect a bunch of them and it would be metered. Great for powering a couple night lights maybe.

neutral and earth are not same things as neutral has induced frequency of 50/60 hz due to live wire running parallel to it. and neutral can charge cap although it has zero voltage it just has induced frequency only.

[April 27, 2012](#)

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

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*I mean how he convert the radiant energy into usual electricity?
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April 27

Vidbid

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rgds

zzzz

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Would you please explain what is a "diode free flyback trafo"?

April 27

Vidbid

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

the color tv flybacks/monitor flybacks these days have inbuilt diode before hv

terminal(black terminal).

older tv flybacks that is early color models or black and white tv's have flybacks with no diodes attached before hv out. and these can be used for avramenko plug making. from ac hv terminal.

rgds

zzzz

Absolutely amazing. I had no idea. Thank you.

April 27

Farmhand

Quote:

Originally Posted by **zilano** 

@ woopy try this and have fun!

Dear folks!

sub: to learn effect of voltage and frequency charging:

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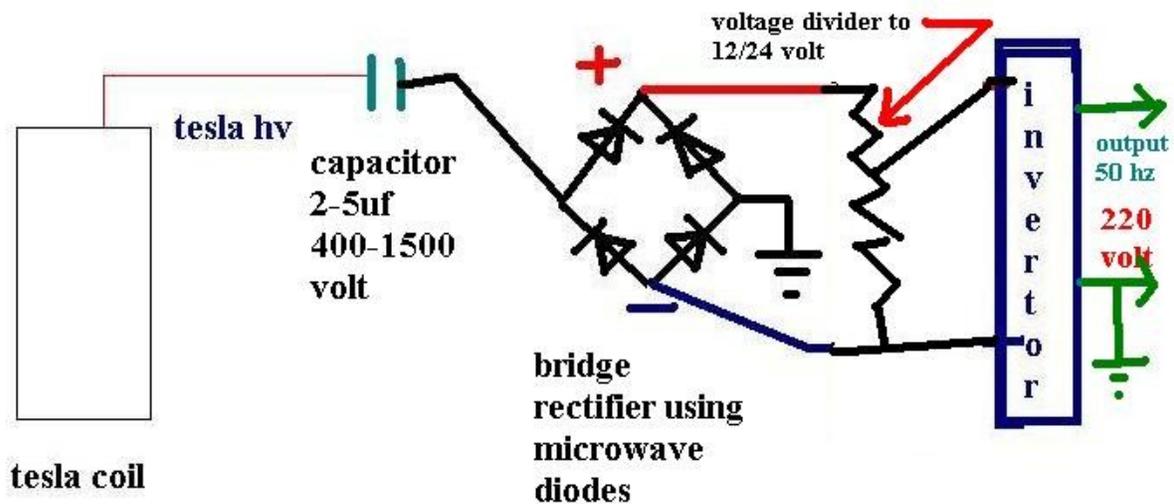
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April 25

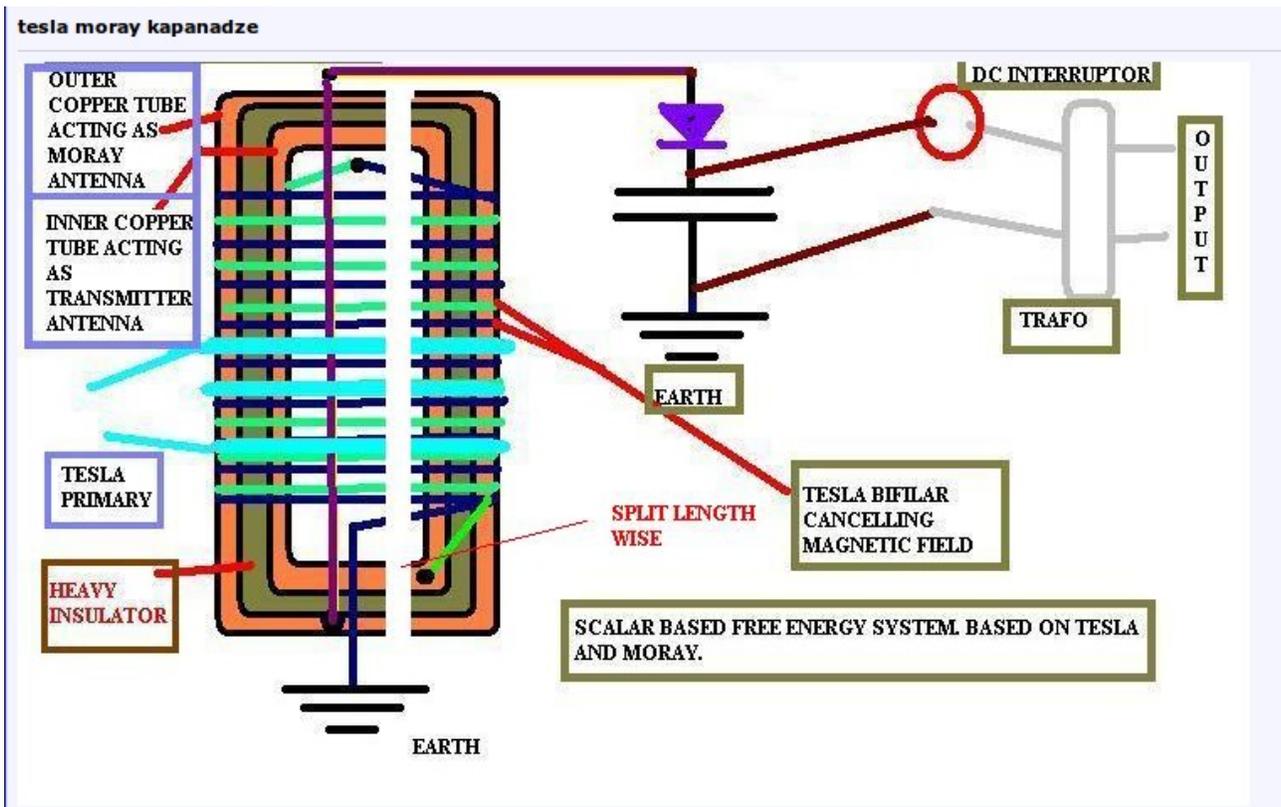
Zilano

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Radiant energy convertor

April 10
Zilano



Quote:

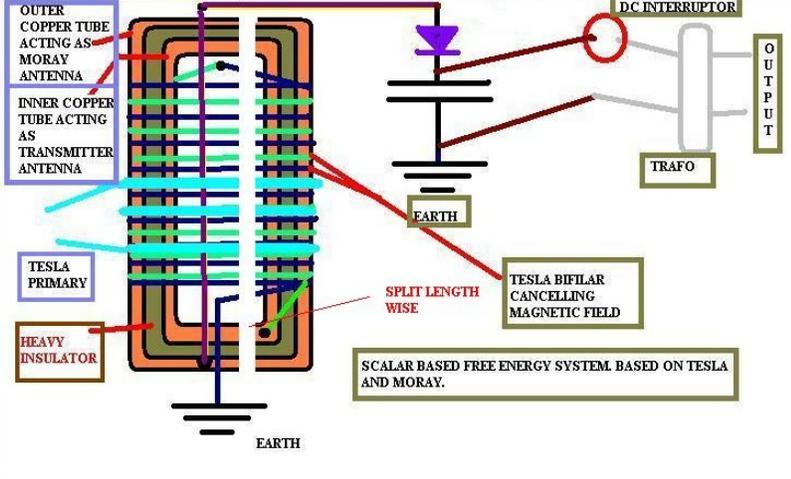
Originally Posted by **joefr**
Hi Zilano

Thanks for hints. Just one question ?

Should Copper tubes have **cut** across length of the tube or they should be complete without cut ?

JoeFR

yes split copper tubing. lengthwise split. like a C and a c inside a c so whole surface acts as capacitive antenna. REF. IMAGE AGAIN. ERROR OMMITED.



rgds
zzzz

Quote:

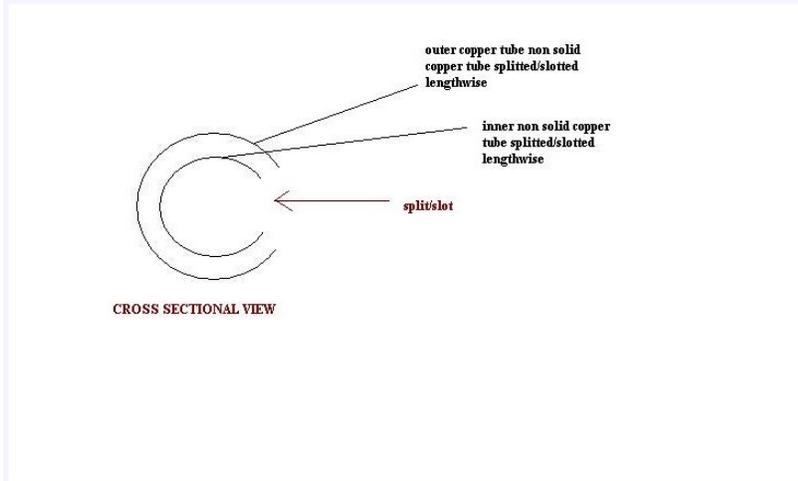
Originally Posted by **boguslaw**
Zilano

Please forgive me my ignorance but your last setup is one smaller copper tube insulated, then slipped into bigger diameter copper tube and then bend into C ?

Do copper tubes have any slot on them or are solid ?

Split copper tubes are in a shape of alhabet C. here two tubes are C(one tube splitted) within another C(splitted tube). see fig below.

IMPORTANT: THE SPLIT GAP MUST BE LARGE ENUFF TO OVERCOME EDDY CURRENTS FORMATION AND JUMPING OF SPARK ACROSS THE SPLIT.



rgds
zzzz

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Gedfire**

I find these recent posts very interesting. Could you please give us a description of how to operate this device (do we prime and tune like Moray). Please clarify how the connections are made. What kind of caps, diodes etc. Number of turns on L1 and L2 etc, diameter of copper pipes (if important). I like the concept.

Good stuff and Thanks!

Ged

the device uses resonance between primary and secondary. thus generating scalar/LMD waves which are like sound waves in nature with compression and rarefactions this energy is self amplifiable and gets stronger with time. and the inner copper tube acts as emitter antenna of scalar waves. which are received by open circuit capacitor called receptor the outer tube acting as moray antenna which is dioded to pulse one plate of capacitor which has changing but positive potential. this positive potential is to be neutralised by negative potential from earth or u can say environment to nullify the effect which created it thus capacitor is charged and is discharged either by load or it has to be converted to ac for use using dc interruptor interrupting hv primary to induce required hz in secondary (low voltage) for use. resonance is just used to produce scalar waves. moray harvested scalar waves using which are omni present but need germanium diodes custom made to harvest it. here we make artificial scalar waves and apply moray. so there happens a heterodyne action the omnipresent scalar waves and the scalar waves we r producing combine to produce a stronger scalar wave thus amplifying and giving unlimited power limited only with the capacity of capacitor.

the important point is normally ac is passed through cap where as pulsed dc is a special ac which cannot pass across two plates and the 2nd plate of cap copies it with opposite charge with the help of earth ground. thus cap gets charged.

rgds
zzzz

Quote:

Originally Posted by **thugugly**

Zilano,

How long are you making these copper antennae's, what are diameters, and are they open on the ends?

Thanks Thug

the tubes or the plates better use plates/sheet and roll them in shape of a C around any metal tube to form C shape.

**can be 1-2" inner split tube. and
3-4" outer split tube.**

a thick insulator of 1-1.5" depending on your voltage and the length of spark. tube diameters are decided so spark dont jump across the tube from one tube to another so insulation between them is important.

to check jump length of spark use a wooden drum stick whose one hand has metal clip and use the wooden handle to check spark jump and decide the insulator thickness which is always greater than the length of spark jump. cover the inner tube with insulator then decide the outer diameter of the outer tube.

you can use 1" tube and split it or make a plate rolled in shape of C. inner tube can be chosen smaller but outer has to be decided according to spark jump. so when both tubes are inside each other corona or spark jumps are avoided with the insulator. if people are using pvc coated wires as coiling material then most of the spark jump problem is solved and one can use 1/2" insulating material.

length of copper split tubes can be 1 feet. or 6" but coil turns must not exceed the length of copper tube.

yes open ended.

rgds

zzzz

[quote=JohnStone;187910]Hi Zilano!

Welcome back and  for sharing 😊

Sorry, some questions left:

1: Is there any preference regarding the insulating material?

If not can the following suggestion be applied? Use of polyester material used at laminating pouches (office use) in the following manner:

[Attachment 10664](#)

The material is coated with a film of hot glue and can easily be held in place permanently by heat. Polyester resists 580V per μm but take 25% of that because of reinforced fields at edges. Use multiple sheets.

Ans: you can use pvc tube with electrical tape but never use black pvc tube because it has carbon and corona can happen and can even shock the experimenter. or one can use hose pipe of flexible plastic.

2: The term "bifilar" is not clear in this forum:

- a) cw/ccw
- b) Tesla like second layer from beginning but same winding direction.
- c) The pic seems to show caduceus

What to use?

Ans: right cw and ccw. method is first wind cw leaving a gap of one turn with every wind of cw when moving left to right and when you reach the end wind back from right to left ccw filling the gaps you left before.

3: Are there two different earth connections or are both connected to the same earth connection?

Ans: two different earths.

4: Question because of my limitation - sorry! What stands LMD for?

Ans: LMD stands for Longitudinal Magneto dielectric term for scalar waves

ps: bifilar caduceus and cw ccw have same concept. material for understanding coming soon

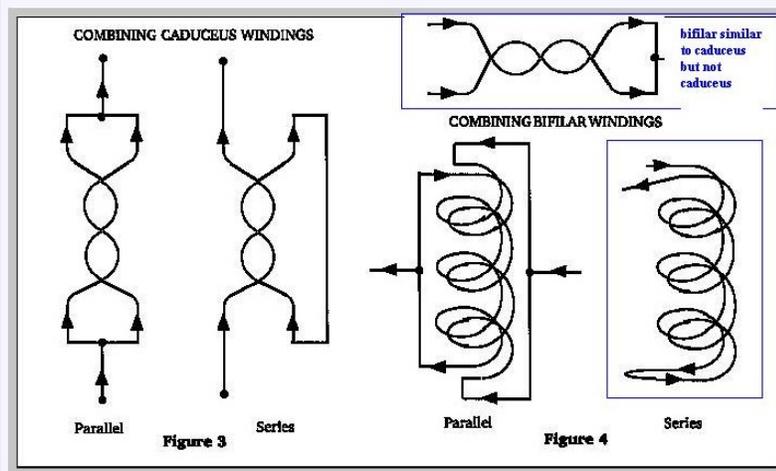
rgds

zzzz

@ John Stone

One can use any of these either caduceus-series or parallel or bifilar series or parallel. I used bifilar cw ccw that looks like caduceus but not caduceus. Its true caduceus has more advantage that is parallel caduceus.

The term bifilar means two wires wound parallel clockwise so one wire acts as cw and the other acts as ccw. but to take advantage to nullify or magnify magnetic fields we combine their ends to our motive creating series or parallel combination. changing direction of current and the respective field. the more per turn you cancel magnetic field (best example parallel caduceus) the more scalar energy you get.



Quote:

Originally Posted by [Beamgate](#)

@Zilano -- Nice to see you back! This looks to be a stellar experiment. 🙄
Can we assume that the standard L/4 Prim/Sec coil ratios apply in this implementation as well?

Could we equate these copper tubes as 'scalar cores'?

Also wondering what effect on copper 'weights' versus L will have while trying to achieve resonance at 1-4 Mhz? Thinner or Heaver gauges Increase Freq required?

well basically they are not cores they are antennas. but as they r inside the coil so they act as core for winding copper turns instead of pvc tube.
yes 1/4 to 4L applies here too.

tesla will always be tesla and moray will be moray. when we combine two we get kapanadze.

rgds

zzzz

April 9

Zilano



[zilano](#)
Senior Member

Join Date: May 2011
Posts: 230

Dear Folks!

only two methods are workable.

1. magnetic that is hertzian with a mix of scalar. like don smith device.

every tesla coil produce hertzian aswell as lmd or scalar component.

2. **Pure scalar** that is lmd or neutrinos based kapanadze device. (cold electricity)

hint: tesla tower! or caduceus or bifilar

aim is to produce lmd waves that are magnified by capacitor plate system for that one can use two cylindrical copper tubes to be fitted inside one another with an inch of gap separating so charge wont jump across two copper cylinders.

make tesla coil not just normal tesla coil (but scalar type ie caduceus or bifilar or tesla way single wire or wireless power transfer way. read tesla for that) connect inner cylinder of copper with ht terminal of tesla hv and now slide other copper cylinder (acting as antenna for reciever system and apply moray and there you go and u have kapanadze setup.

the two copper tube acts as an open system

one end of tesla scalar secondary must be earthed(important)

one can even use a single copper tube well insulated and wound with caduceus or bifilar or tesla pancake coil and around it is wound the tesla primary coil. here copper tube around which windings are done acts as moray antenna.

frequency is important read tesla for tower frequency(or scalar wave frequency)

if frequency is below threshold of scalar frequency u r left with hertzian+ little lmd or scalar phenomena and goals are not reached fully and near field phenomena is observed. so choose scalar frequency veryyyy important!

scalars penetrate metals and are not restricted by faraday cage. and have a tendency to strengthen and amplify themselves. they can travel far and wide faster than light and if u trap em at source u have abundant power.(scalars dont follow near field phenomena like lighting a cfl held in hand near a normal tesla coil. they can light cfl in hand many miles away too.

rgds

Quote:

Originally Posted by [Seeker2011](#)
*Nice to see you back.
What frequency are you talking about? The discussion here now is 4Mhz to 11Mhz. Is that right?
Thanks!*

well the frequency is in mhz and varies according to each setup. just test it by having transmitter and reciever system when transmitter is boxed and reciever recieves the signal thats the scalar frequency as scalar waves penetrate metal and reach the reciever. for that separate the copper tube that acts as antenna and keep the transmitter copper tube setup(tesla coil) in a metal box and vary frequency, and see if reciever recieves the power keep the frequency fixed and slide in the copper tube over or inside the first tube as the case may be. thats scalar frequency and its always in mhz.

rgds

zzzz

Quote:

Originally Posted by [Seeker2011](#)
Good info...thanks again.

one can use signal generator for testing and measuring scalar frequency and reciever can be attached with led's or low wattage and low voltage bulbs from 3v- 12 volt to see that transmitter recieves power through scalar/lmd waves. then one can measure L of primary and attach a suitable cap and fire with nst and sparkgap for final run.

one must always use signal generator before applying spark gap and high voltage input with suitable cap.

for low voltage enthusiasts one can see results with a 12 volt battery and a relay as an interrupter(spark gap replacement) with suitable 12 volt primary cap for tesla primary.

and for those having skills in electronics can easily use signal generators provided by scopes or signal injectors.

high voltage is just to harvest more. but results can be seen using low voltages also

rgds

zzzz

Zilano Posts

No Date

Old Page 132

Dear Folks!

only two methods are workable.

1. magnetic that is hertzian with a mix of scalar. like don smith device.

every tesla coil produce hertzian aswell as lmd or scalar component.

2. *Pure scalar* that is lmd or neutrinos based kapanadze device. (cold electricity)

hint: tesla tower! or caduceus or bifilar

aim is to produce lmd waves that are magnified by capacitor plate system for that one can use two cylindrical copper tubes to be fitted inside one another

with an inch of gap separating so charge wont jump across two copper cylinders.

make tesla coil not just normal tesla coil(but scalar type ie caduceus or bifilar or tesla way single wire or wireless power transfer way. read tesla for that)connect inner cylinder of copper with ht terminal of tesla hv and now slide other copper cylinder(acting as antenna for reciever system and apply moray and there you go and u have kapanadze setup.

the two copper tube acts as an open system

one end of tesla scalar secondary must be earthed(important)

one can even use a single copper tube well insulated and wounded with caduceus or bifilar or tesla pancake coil and around it is wounded the tesla primary coil. here copper tube around which windings are done acts as moray antenna.

frequency is important read tesla for tower frequency(or scalar wave frequency)

if frequency is below threshold of scalar frequency u r left with herztian+ little lmd or scalar phenomena and goals are not reached fully and near field phenomena is observed. so choose scalar frequency veryyyy important!

scalars penetrate metals and are not restricted by faraday cage.and have a tendency to strengthen and amplify themselves. they can travel far and wide faster than light and and if u trap em at source u have abundant power.(scalars dont follow near field phenomena like lighting a cfl held in hand near a normal tesla coil. they can light cfl in hand many miles away too.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Seeker2011** .

Nice to see you back.

What frequency are you talking about? The discussion here now is 4Mhz to 11Mhz. Is that right?

Thanks!

well the frequency is in mhz and varies according to each setup. just test it by having transmitter and reciever system when transmitter is boxed and reciever recieves the signal thats the scalar frequency as scalar waves penetrate metal and reach the reciever. for that separate the copper tube that acts as antenna and keep the transmitter copper tube setup(tesla coil) in a metal box and vary frequency. and see if reciever recieves the power keep the frequency fixed and slide in the

copper tube over or inside the first tube as the case may be. thats scalar frequency and its always in mhz.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Seeker2011** .
Good info...thanks again.

one can use signal generator for testing and measuring scalar frequency and reciever can be attached with led's or low wattage and low voltage bulbs from 3v- 12 volt to see that transmitter recieves power through scalar/lmd waves. then one can measure L of primary and attach a suitable cap and fire with nst and sparkgap for final run.

one must always use signal generator before applying spark gap and high voltage input with suitable cap.

for low voltage enthusiasts one can see results with a 12 volt battery and a relay as an interrupter(spark gap replacement) with suitable 12 volt primary cap for tesla primary.

and for those having skills in electronics can easily use signal generators provided by scopes or signal injectors.

high voltage is just to harvest more. but results can be seen using low voltages also

tesla moray kapanadze

BEFORE WINDING TESLA SCALAR COIL ON THE OUTER COPPER TUBE. THE OUTER COPPER TUBE MUST BE WELL INSULATED TO AVOID CORONA DICHARGE. INSULATION NOT DEPICTED IN THE FIGURE BUT HAS TO BE TAKEN IN CONSIDERATION. FERRITE CORE MUST NOT BE USED. THIS IS PURE COPPER CORE. RESONANCE MUST BE BETWEEN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY AND IS IMPORTANT.

Diagram not available

Quote:

Originally Posted by **joefr** .
Hi Zilano

Thanks for hints. Just one question ?

*Should Copper tubes have **cut** across length of the tube or they should be complete without cut ?*

JoeFR

yes split copper tubing. lengthwise split. like a C and a c inside a c so whole surface acts as capacitive antenna. REF. IMAGE AGAIN. ERROR OMMITED.

BEFORE WINDING TESLA SCALAR COIL ON THE OUTER COPPER TUBE THE OUTER COPPER TUBE MUST BE WELL INSULATED TO AVOID CORONA DICHARGE.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **boguslaw** .
Zilano

Please forgive me my ignorance but your last setup is one smaller copper tube insulated , then slipped into bigger diameter copper tube and then bend into C ?

Do copper tubes have any slot on them or are solid ?

Split copper tubes are in a shape of albhabet C. here two tubes are C(one tube splitted) within another C(splitted tube). see fig below.

IMPORTANT: THE SPLIT GAP MUST BE LARGE ENUFF TO OVERCOME EDDY CURRENTS FORMATION AND JUMPING OF SPARK ACROSS THE SPLIT.

Diagram not available

Zilano Posts

No Date

Old Page 133

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Gedfire** .

I find these recent posts very interesting. Could you please give us a description of how to operate this device (do we prime and tune like Moray). Please clarify how the connections are made. What kind of caps, diodes etc. Number of turns on L1 and L2 etc, diameter of copper pipes (if important). I like the concept.

Good stuff and Thanks!

Ged

the device uses resonance between primary and secondary. thus generating scalar/LMD waves which are like sound waves in nature with compression and rarefactions this energy is self amplifiable and gets stronger with time. and the inner copper tube acts as emitter antenna of scalar waves. which are recepted by open circuit capacitor called receptor the outer tube acting as

moray antenna which is dioded to pulse one plate of capacitor which has changing but positive potential. this positive potential is to be neutralised by negative potential from earth or u can say environment to nullify the effect which created it thus capacitor is charged and is discharged either by load or it has to be converted to ac for use using dc interruptor interrupting hv primary to induce required hz in secondary(low voltage) for use. resonance is just used to produce scalar waves. moray harvested scalar waves using which are omni present but need germanium diodes custom made to harvest it. here we make artificial scalar waves and apply moray. so there happens a heterodyne action the omnipresent scalar waves and the scalar waves we r producing combine to produce a stronger scalar wave thus amplifying and giving unlimited power limited only with the capacity of capacitor.

the important point is normally ac is passed through cap where as pulsed dc is an special ac which cannot pass across two plates and the 2nd plate of cap copies it with opposite charge with the help of earth ground. thus cap gets charged.

rgds
zzzz

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **thugugly** .

Zilano,

How long are you making these copper antennae's, what are diameters, and are they open on the ends?

Thanks Thug

the tubes or the plates better use plates/sheet and roll them in shape of a C around any metal tube to form C shape.

**can be 1-2" inner split tube. and
3-4" outer split tube.**

a thick insulator of 1-1.5" depending on your voltage and the length of spark. tube diameters are decided so spark dont jump across the tube from one tube to another so insulation between them is important.

to check jump length of spark use a wooden drum stick whose one hand has metal clip and use the wooden handle to check spark jump and decide the insulator thickness which is always greater than the length of spark jump. cover the inner tube with insulator then decide the outer diameter of the outer tube.

you can use 1" tube and split it or make a plate rolled in shape of C. inner tube can be chosen smaller but outer has to be decided according to spark jump. so when both tubes are inside each other corona or spark jumps are avoided with the insulator. if people are using pvc coated wires as coiling material then most of the spark jump problem is solved

and one can use 1/2" insulating material.

length of copper split tubes can be 1 feet. or 6" but coil turns must not exceed the length of copper tube.

yes open ended.

[quote=JohnStone;187910]Hi Zilano!

Welcome back and . for sharing .

Sorry, some questions left:

1: Is there any preference regarding the insulating material?

If not can the following suggestion be applied? Use of polyester material used at laminating punches (office use) in the following manner:

[Attachment 10664](#)

The material is coated with a film of hot glue and can easily held in place permanently by heat. Polyester resins 580V per μm but take 25% of that because of reinforced fields at edges. Use multiple sheets.

Ans: you can use pvc tube with electrical tape but never use black pvc tube coz it has carbon and corona can happen and can even shock the experimenter. or one can use hose pipe of flexible plastic.

2: The term "bifilar" is not clear in this forum:

a) cw/ccw

b) Tesla like second layer from beginning but same winding direction.

c) The pic seems to show caduceus

What to use?

Ans: right cw and ccw. method is first wind cw leaving a gap of one turn with every wind of cw when moving left to right and when you reach the end wind back from right to left ccw filling the gaps you left before.

3: Are there two different earth connections or are both connected to the same earth connection?

Ans: two different earths.

4: Question because of my limitation - sorry! What stands LMD for?

Ans: Lmd Stands for Longitudinal Magneto dielectric term for scalar waves

ps: bifilar caduceus and cw ccw have same concept. material for understanding coming soon

rgds

Zilano

@ John Stone

One can use any of these either caduceus-series or parallel or bifilar series or parallel. i used bifilar cw ccw that looks like caduceus but not caduceus. its true caduceus has more advantage that is parallel caduceus.

The term bifilar means two wires wound parallel clockwise so one wire acts as cw and othe acts as ccw. but to take advantage to nullify or magnify magnetic fields we combine their ends to our motive creating series or parallel combination. changing direction of current and the respective field. the more per turn u cancel magnetic field(best example parallel caduceus) the more scalar energy u get.

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Beamgate** .
*@Zilano -- Nice to see you back! This looks to be a stellar experiment. .
Can we assume that the standard L/4 Prim/Sec coil ratios apply in this implementation as well?

Could we equate these copper tubes as 'scalar cores'? .

Also wondering what effect on copper 'weights' versus L will have while trying to achieve resonance at 1-4 Mhz? Thinner or Heaver gauges increase Freq required?*

well basically they are not cores they are antennas. but as they r inside the coil so they act as core for winding copper turns instead of pvc tube.
yes 1/4 to 4L applies here too.

tesla will always be tesla and moray will be moray. when we combine two we get kapanadze.

Zilano

Quote:

Originally Posted by **ewizard** .
You know that split copper tube concept was dejavu for me as I remember a video a couple years ago

where a guy was doing some amazing things with a small split copper pipe. I wanted to try it some time but when I finally got the pipe and the time I couldn't locate the video any more to recall how it was done.

Good to see you back Zilano. The diagram you provided looks like the ends of both pipes are closed (capped). Is that correct or can they be open on the ends?

a tube means always open ended.

the experiment u were talking used ferrite rings and an iron nail covered with split copper tube which changes phase of the applied oscillating voltage and convert hf rf radiation to a usable amerage power. i dont have link as of yet now but am posting its circuit below.

Zilano

Scalar Source And Production-how To

DEAR FOLKS!

when scalar waves hit copper receptor antenna they create alternating currents of hf and high potential thus radiant scalar energy is is converted to electric current which as such is not usable and has to be stored in capacitor and a low frequency oscillating setup is to be used to tap this abundant power.

MORAY AND TESLA both knew of this radiant energy and they used it. we r not moray or tesla but we understand the concept behind radiant energy.

THIS IS THE RADIANT ENERGY THAT TESLA TALKED AND PEOPLE WONDER WHAT IT IS

SCALAR OR LMD IS THE NAME AND WE CAN PRODUCE IT LOCALLY TO TAP THE ABUNDANT RESOURCE THAT NEEDS TO BE TAPPED ANYWHERE AND EVERYWHERE.

POWER FROM AIR ! OR AMBIENT!

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .

Hi Zilano!

What brand of commercially available diode can be used here?

Thank you in advance.

in5408 power diodes in series of 6 diodes.

or any better. each diode can handle 3 amps

practical concept using neodymium magnets

here resonance concept not used. the result can be obtained. in traditional setup as depicted in previous post figure with resonance using tesla scalar coil and primary pulsed with hv dc the input is low and scalar waves emitted continuously providing plate receptor to provide positive charge. a diode ensures that only positive charges passes to one plate of capacitor. the diode not shown in fig below.

the two bucking neodymium magnets are to be bound with strong tape and takes a lot of hard work as poles strongly repell. after that the coil is wound and fed oscillatory voltage using a dc motor or relay interruptor. even high frequency half wave pulsed dc can be used with signal generator in series with a diode like in4001.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .

Thank you Zilano,

So, the germanium diode is not necessary.

The same question about the capacitor tank: Does it need to be FKP/MKP series for high frequency applications or even microwave oven capacitor can be used?

any high fast acting diodes which can handle amperage. one can use microwave diodes.

[quote=JohnStone;187991]Hi Zilano,
thanks for being active despite offence!

1. In the pic above the primary is wound around inner copper tube. Is that done intentionally? Did I miss something?

no. both secondary and primary wound on outer tube and both tubes are within secondary. but connections of secondary must attach to inner tube. there must be a gap between primary and secondary and must be held by spacers. and glued with varnish or laquar. or fast acting glue.

2. Are the diameters of the copper tubes related to the frequency of resonance? I ask this question because copper tubes are easily available from roofers as down-pipe.

diameters have nothing to do with frequency they r just antennas

3. Should the surfaces be polished and shiny inside / outside?

4. Is there any need or objection to have insulation inside the inner tube? I ask this question because it seems to me that we could build a solid resin block with the tubes inside and wind the windings outside. Any spark or corona effects will not occur.

insulation is just protection from coronas. yes u can use varnish as used by coil winders as an insulator. insulation can be applied to inner C tube if needed.

~o0o~

offence is just defence for the the ones who dont want to know the real secret held by the russians till now.

magnetics do provide ou but not much.
scalars are radiant they dont die heat death- cold electricity
scalars can be self amplified and not need any amplifiers.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .

Thank you Zilano,

So, the germanium diode is not necessary.

The same question about the capacitor tank: Does it need to be FKP/MKP series for high frequency applications or even microwave oven or electrolytic capacitor can be used to tap the power?

one can use microwave oven diodes. for low voltage experimenters electrolytics can be used but used with diode so + is always +ve. and negative is earthed.

Zilano Posts

No Date

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tesla scalar vs russian scalar Pov-point of view

@JohnStone and others

Diagram of some type

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .
Thanks a lot Zilano.

How to calculate the size of the transmitting/receiving rectangular antennas in the tube for example at 27 MHz?

ANTENNAS ARE JUST METAL CONDUCTOR. we have to take in consideration the size of antenna when we r dealing with hertzian waves where as regarding scalar waves the size depends upon the emitted area of waves here the emitted area is as long and as wide as the secondary coil so secondary length and wideness decides the size of copper tube antenna.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Garsony** .
Thank you for detailed explanation, it is clear to me now.

Looks to me the primary can be fed around 1000V by couple of MOSFET with pulse generator. So, the spark is not important here.

yes spark can be avoided but pulsed dc must be used. one can use square waves to feed half wave.

don smith and scalar waves free energy

one even can bypass all the diodes and not use them. the effect is still seen and the apparatus becomes a tesla radiant energy system. the surface area of cap limits the output. large cap large output. **always use dissimilar metals for cap plates**

that is silver and lead(Ag⁺⁺, Pb⁺⁺)

or alluminium and copper(Al⁺⁺, Cu⁺⁺)

or any other metals having valency⁺⁺

Diagram

Zilano Posts

No Date

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the usage of the diode after spark gap helps to stop current reversal.

kapanadze and sr 193 used diode after spark to stop current reversal.

tesla stopped current reversal by quenching spark with magnets and rotary spark and air blow quenching.

kapanadze used tesla technology and used telsa scalar emitter(tesla tower) and tesla radiant energy reciever combination. resonance just plays the role of creating less input and scalar radiation helps to harvest unlimited output. the key is scalar energy.

which finds resonance with the ambient scalar waves and producing more power than the power used to drive the local scalar generator.

if you closely watch kapanadze coil u will find brass/copper tubing inside coil. this is receptor antenna.

scalar waves contain neutrinos which are fast moving particles when they hit copper/brass they impart energy to electrons and electrons of the metal start moving out (knocked out) of the lattice of copper/brass producing positive charge on the copper/brass tube. this positive charge is fed to one plate of capacitor and is a pulsed one so cap other plate tries to neutralize this charge to maintain equilibrium. so capacitor acts as battery. and battery can be inverted to have power.

the real magic happens in capacitor.

one can even use silver and zink coz Ag^{++} and Zn^{++}

or alluminium Al^{++} and zink Zn^{++}

MOREY USED SILVER Ag^{++} and lead Pb^{++}

lead and silver are costly so we stick to copper and alluminum.

one can even use simple tesla coil to produce scalar event. but pulse duration is to be taken in consideration. using bifilar and caduceus coils the impulse duration dont matter coz these coils are made specially for scalar production. a coil formed like a numeral 8 is a counterpart of mobius coil which also produces scalar waves. i used not caduceus coil but the numeral 8 coil which is effective scalar producer so i dont have to pay attention to impulse duration fed to primary of tesla coil. secondary just ring and produce the scalar energy continuously. we do this production of scalar to avoid 100 feet antenna for radiant energy tapping.

Diagram not available

Quote:

Originally Posted by **JohnStone** .
@Zilano
Wow lots of explanations. Thanks!
You refer to capacitors made of dissimilar materials. To what capacitors does this relate?
1. Output capacitor (after diode)?
2. Enhancement to the two slotted cylinders?
2. Your post #4005 only
BTW: Is the diode for cold electricity open ended or connected? Not clear in grafics.
rgds John

the diodes before the output trafo are switchable and only one is connected at a time to see hot and cold effects.

the harvest capacitor is of dissimilar metals and they must have a valency of 2 meaning they r at room temperature devoid of 2 electrons. meaning each atom has two less electrons. scalars knock out more electrons from metal lattice(metal structure) so one plate aquires positive charge.

no this approach is based on donsmith effect. and the previous post tube within a tube is different approach. based on kapanadze tesla and don smith and morey.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **mr.clean** .

it really is great to see your posts Z!!

hey everyone, been away just working on stuff.

I have been playing with a 5" ferrite toroid using it as step down transformer. Using some lengths of 8 gauge i wrapped some crude turns onto it just to see what would happen when the output was shorted to it...

(i took six 12V 1Watt bulbs in PARALLEL, as voltage can easily light in series, parallel would be a much better indication of current...)

...the result...significantly brighter lights on the L2's compared to L1 !

Not only that, but the driver it loaded down when the primary is drawn from... Whereas the secondary PLUS the step down toroid... gave BRIGHTER light ?!?! (should be more losses... not brighter light . hehe

Vids are still loading, but i did one with the brighter lights L1 vs L2, AND another vid using a ONE turn secondary . VERY COOL

part 1: L1 vs L2... more output? [Don Smith Device Project Part 25 A: L1 vs L2 step down toroid DEFINITE Increase - YouTube](#)

part 2: Single turn step down secondary Sparks... [Don Smith Device Project Part 25 B: Single Turn Secondary Step Down . - YouTube](#)

Great going Kurt!

keep up the good work!

best wishes! from a

12 yr old

female

Zilano Posts

No Date

Old Page 136

Quote:

Originally Posted by **ewizard** .

You know that split copper tube concept was dejavu for me as I remember a video a couple years ago where a guy was doing some amazing things with a small split copper pipe. I wanted to try it some time but when I finally got the pipe and the time I couldn't locate the video any more to recall how it was done.

Good to see you back Zilano. The diagram you provided looks like the ends of both pipes are closed (capped). Is that correct or can they be open on the ends?

here is the link of vdo that u lost of amazing lcr circuit

[Resonant LCR Amazing Circuit 1. - YouTube](#)

this is the best way for converting hf (hertzian) radiation to use for practical purpose.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **dikpost** .

Respect, ZILANO! I am admired!

It is the worthy answer!

You speak as the Teacher, and I believe, that you speak true.

I am not in Dynatron's team, but we work in the same direction, and your thoughts help us very much. We have already got cop more than 1.

Forgive for my poor English, it is not my native lang.

I wish you luck, my young Lady!

Regards, dikpost@mail.ru

Hi Dikpost !

language is no barrier. the feelings and the desire to achieve is important. we all humans r a family and i believe in the spirit of unity. i wish u luck and good health and to everybody on here and all those who are not in this forum too.

[leedskalnin and free energy-courtesy- google docs](#)

<https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q...CDEF69uKXWyAyQ>

here one coilset wound cw and other coilset wound ccw. and the capacitor is of suitable capacity to the

gauge and current capacity of the gauge to have the harvest. the orientation is important. if the circuit dont work just swap the direction of diodes. to start this circuit initially battery power is applied as applied in PMH perpetual motion holder just for few seconds. once started its free energy unless the coil circuit is broken. the north end of coil is conncted to south end and vice versa. the jointed ends are applied power to start for few moments from battery.

use soft iron core. or one can even use ferrite rings or even PMH. THE BIGGER IS TOROID AND THICK IS THE COILING WIRE MORE AMPS AND MORE VOLTAGE CAN BE HARVESTED. THE CAPACITY DEPENDS ON THE CAPACITOR CAPACITY.

Diagram not available

power everywhere? yes! how to tap? answered below

as i said scalars are omni present. like magnets and magnetic field they r present but as we dont know a magnet lying on floor would stick to ur refrigerator door or an iron door. we dont know this phenomenon until we pick up the magnet and bring it near to iron door or a nail. the magnet attracts and sticks.

to tap power we have to attract it. we can attract it by magnets or by high fequency and voltage. as we know scalars are waves and have high frequency coz they travel faster than the speed of light. to tap either we have to use magnets as magnetic field is similar to fast moving particles or use high frequency and voltage to attract free charges.

to be continued: keep checking this post as it unfold the mysteries of free energy

Zilano Posts

No Date

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good luck

from alien devices and team!

Diagram not available

Quote:

Originally Posted by **dragon** .

Certainly looks like my work being redrawn... at the very least you should give credit where credit is due... Dr. Stiffler originally presented this idea several years back.

<http://www.energeticforum.com/attach...-capacitor.jpg>

well its just one of the ways to harvest free energy. thanks for supporting my drawing with yours and Dr. stiffler too. thanks for the supporting diagram. am not taking any credit. am not an inventor am just a user.

Zilano Posts

No Date

Old Page 138

Quote:

Originally Posted by **dragon** .

3 plate cap charging and discharge...

[SMOV0006_MPEG_.mpg - YouTube](#)

[kacher cap charge.wmv - YouTube](#)

use tesla coil and higher mfd cap and downgrade voltage of cap by voltage divider and make it 12 volt use 2n3055 inverting transistors and use a 12 v to 120/ 230 volt trafo iron cored and congrats in advance! you will have real power. use a safety valve spark discharge across so if cap overshoot the charge it gets in level always. use fast diodes with higher amperage handling. if u get 200 ns diodes ur cap will act as continuous battery. since frequency of ur tesla coil is higher try to use every cycle of it to charge cap. higher frequency faster charging. capacity of ur cap-battery limits the power so calculate how much power in joules u want and select cap accordingly. 1 watt= 1joule/sec

Capacitor Charge / Energy Calculator

Electronics 2000 | Capacitor Charge / Energy Calculator

Calculate the energy released (in joules) from a 12V battery with a current of 350A and a time of 7.5s?

answer:

power is $EI = 12 \times 350$ watts

energy is $\text{power}/\text{time} = 12 \times 350 / 7.5$ Joules

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 350 \times \\ \hline 4,200 = \\ \\ 7.5 \div \\ \hline 560 = \text{joules} \end{array}$$

Zilano Posts

No Date

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Stealing Is Bad But.... Is Fun !

@ woopy try this and have fun!

Dear folks!

sub: to learn effect of voltage and frequency charging:

low frequency low voltage slower charging higher frequency and higher voltage faster charging

when connecting to envelope of cap with neutral or cold of wall outlet ac socket. here voltage is zero and frequency is 50/60 result charging is slow.

when connecting to envelope of cap with live or hot of wall outlet ac socket. here voltage is high say 120/220/230 volts (country grid dependent) and frequency is 50/60 result : charging is fast.

final result : we need high voltage and high frequency to harvest.

final result can be verified using setup as under.

you can steal electricity from walloutlet AC power socket. and one can use earth or ground of the socket if u have wall outlet earth working in your wiring and if not then hammer an iron rod in ground and attach earth wire to it. those who r having cold gi(galvanised iron (water) pipes) they can be used as earth ground.

use incadescent bulb first as it is not affected easily with high voltage. take special care when using bunch of led's in parallel. use variable Resistance R and measure voltage using dc voltmeter if higher than 3 v adjust R and make it to provide 3v then attach led.

one can attach the third plate to N(neutral or cold) instead of L(live or hot) charging will be slow.

led's are very voltage sensitive and can be destroyed by over voltage above 3 volts.if attached led without making voltage 3 v led will fry and burn red. be careful as cap has high voltage.

Diagram not available

Quote:

Originally Posted by **RAD-HHO** .
Sorry Zilano, but charging a cap from hot to ground is essentially the same as hot to neutral. Neutral and ground are tied together at the breaker panel. You will be charged for it.

since we attach live to encapsulation or outer covering of cap. we r not directly connecting it to live wire. so its like open circuit. capacitance between encapsulation to any terminal of cap can be in pf or lesser and is almost negligible as pf capicitance is used for bypassing rf frequencies and here we r dealing with 50/60 hz. the voltage potential is still there. and is alternating(frequency).

the live wire acts as bait for the charges to syphon from earth ground through diodes to charge cap. so nothing is drawn as load from live wire. load is on earth ground.

in case of connecting the encapsulation of cap to neutral wire. the neutral wire recieves the

frequency of live wire due to parallel induction and is not metered. it has only frequency and potential is zero volt.

the idea is to know why frequency and voltage are both required to harvest more. we can only use frequency only to charge cap but its slow process but it is there. with potential and frequency we can charge faster in less time frame.

moreover its one wire connectivity. and u r not loading any load on single line.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **dragon** .

Neutral and earth are the same thing basically. We have 2 hot lines coming in from the distribution transformer on the pole both being 120 volt lines, the final connection is to earth. Both earth and neutral wires basically go to the same earthing rod - kind of redundant for safety purposes I would imagine.

It would be difficult for the meter to sense that low of a power draw but what Z posted will work. Connect a bunch of them and it would be metered. Great for powering a couple night lights maybe.

neutral and earth are not same things as neutral has induced frequency of 50/60 hz due to live wire running parallel to it. and neutral can be used as bait to attract charges from earth ground using diodes. the third plate always needs either pure frequency(alternating) or frequency and voltage to attract charges from ground using diodes to cap legs.

higher frequency and higher voltage results in syphoning more from ground or air. diodes play a vital role to dance to the tune of frequency and acts as slave and pull charges with each cycle. so fast acting diodes having 200 ns or more are required.

moray used germanium diodes they were very fast and since cosmic energy is fluctuating at higher than rf frequency band their cycles can be tapped to lure charges from ground.

proof of concept :try making a crystal radioset using in4001 or any silicon diode. u will fail. use germanium cat whisker diode like OA79 OR IN 34 U WILL SUCCEED. cat whisker germanium diodes are made to work with higher rf frequencies where as silicon diodes work for low frequencies except when ranges like 100 or 200ns used but cant work for radio frequencies as they require low current and low voltage operation. where as silicon diodes need higher voltage and higher current to operate.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

Hi, zilano!

Congratulations!

You are very popular in Russia.

Are you really woman?

*Don't take it wrong way.
But I don't believe it.
Excuse me.*

*By the way.
Do you want to see a russian variant of device for stealing electricity?*

Sergey

Hi Sergey!

yes surely 100% woman. my name is Zelina Zilano Zeiss Zane.

sure if u have it then post it for the benefit of mankind !

Zilano Posts

No Date

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Quote:

Originally Posted by **dragon** .
I stand corrected...

Thanks John, that clears the fuzzyness in my mind and a few questions I had in this area -

Z - I didn't look at the combined wires only the connection to ground, but, any earth ground will experience stray frequencies when a load is in use. You can pretty much go anywhere, stick a nail in the ground and get 50/60hz readings as well as voltage variations.

We seem to be working in the same area with different approaches and theory.

the aim of showing stealing electricity was just to make forum members and guests to understand that we need high frequency in tandem with high voltage to harvest more power using silicon fast acting diodes. and do the practical also for those who havent made slayer xciter circuit or mini or standard tesla coil.

the experiment was basic step to understand frequency and voltage effects on charging cap.

yes we r on same track tesla moray don smith and kapanadze.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **RAD-HHO** .

I've been an industrial electrician for twenty years. I have installed and work on this type of equipment every day. My point is the neutral and ground wires are the SAME at the breaker panel.
http://ecmweb.com/nec/code_qa/3-19-09CodeQ&Aweb.jpg

As far as inducing a voltage in the neutral wire from the hot wire, really? They are the same current path. What is flowing in one is flowing in the other.

That being said, I did try it and it does charge up a 2uF cap slowly.

now try connecting live wire to same cap outer covering and see how fast it charges! then short both legs of cap with screw driver and see sparks!

Quote:

Originally Posted by **JohnStone** .

Hi Zilano,

thanks for your consecutive teaching! It refreshes the forum and oir minds again and again.

I agree using fast diodes, as fast we can afford. In this sense the component mentioned before seems to be quite desirable.

[15STH06FP](#)

DIODE, HYPERFAST, 600V, 15A, TO220 Diode Configuration: Dual Bridge

20ns @ 1A

£1.12

rgds John

knowledge must be free! the more we disperse the more we learn!

We all members admire ur judicious work and input to the forum.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

Should I give an explanation how it works ?

You just mentioned Kapanadze. What do you think about his device?

I mean how he convert the radiant energy into usual electricity?

It is main target for me.

Sergey.

well kapanadze used avramenko for initial start. the start device is triggered with diode free flyback trafo. the output of tesla coil is capacitored with one plate going to tesla hv and one to the rectifier ac point. the other ac point of rectifier was grounded. + and -ve then taken from bridge

to drive inverting circuit. thats how kapanadze did it. u can do same way.

post a bigger picture so i can decipher ur circuit. more better.

the general circuit used to convert is below

Diagram not available

Quote:

Originally Posted by **vidbid** .

Hi Zilano,

Would you please explain what is a "diode free flyback trafo"?

the color tv flybacks/monitor flybacks these days have inbuilt diode before hv terminal(black terminal).

older tv flybacks that is early color models or black and white tv's have flybacks with no diodes attached before hv out. and these can be used for avramenko plug making. from ac hv terminal.

Diagram not available

Quote:

Originally Posted by **boguslaw** .

How about that..... rub your sweater and touch earth grounded object like radiator from heating system. What I see is green or blue spark and it is not pleasant like mosquito bite...

Why does nobody see the power in this ? Imagine if we can repeat it million of times with a bulb between hand and ground. But wait ! It wouldn't work !

At frequency of 1Mhz we can't have response of incandescent bulb filament .

Now you explain me if Kapanadze spark is silent Is it silent ?

yes u r right the bulb wont light at 1 mhz but its presumption. it will light as bright. the aim of high frequency is to pump charges thru diodes in the legs of cap with each cycle. one cycle contains two crests one is up+ve and other is down that is negative. when + happens the diode fills cap with negative and when its minus then +ve diode fills cap. so they pump both plate of caps once in one cycle.

Testatika is the same method using rubbing and producing electricity. but mechanized. you cant rub hands or sweater million times u will get tired. each time u do voltage builds up and is nutralized. thats why jars called leyden or caps r used and frequency is used to cycle the pump storage.

yes spark is silent when its dioded. and is like a blue stream.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

I don't know.

But the zilanos sheme is an usual solution. Unfortunately it doesnt work good enough .We have polarized electricity after the diodes but it is not hot electricity. It is radiant polarized energy .The problem is that transistors don't like it(radiant) and the invertor works very bad. So we have a lot of reflected energy which comes back and sprayed .So we have bad affectivity.

Sergey.

Well Sergey!

u can use the hv terminal of tesla coil to the outer enevelope of cap and charge cap with diodes from ground and then use use it to spark the trafo u can get hot electricity.

polarization occurs using cap so use an inductor coil after the cap to make it unpolarized and then rectify it and use it to drive trafo.

Zilano Posts

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Quote:

Originally Posted by **Farmhand** .

I'm fairly sure that if I tried that the safety switch would trip. If you can allow your active wire in a wall socket to leak to ground it's dangerous. If that is the case maybe you should have a safety switch installed.

<http://www.esv.vic.gov.au/LinkClick....216 &mid=2137>

I think it is very irresponsible to be encouraging people to mess with the house wiring and bring live wires out of the socket to a circuit. If people mess with house wiring of their own volition then fair enough.

If you take energy from the active wire it will be metered anyway no matter if you take it inductively or not. If you don't want to pay for the power from the wall don't use it.

I can't believe it is acceptable for a person to encourage experimenters to mess with the grid currents. Are you trying to kill people ?

I don't like to be a party pooper but it is pointless and unnecessary as well as potentially dangerous.

A good shock from a 240 volt wall outlet even if it doesn't kill you could cause lifelong health problems. Be very careful.

Any current leaking from the active line to ground should cause the safety switch to trip I think.

Cheers

the man who played with tesla hv coils will be so afraid i never thought.
Farmhand use neutral wire instead of live wire as rad HHo forum member did.

have fun light led's for free

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

It is clear misunderstanding. I saw this video. This guy has low frequency generator on the table I (about 5 KHZ).But I asked about radiant(it is totally different)

Sergey.

RADIANT IS OF MANY TYPES

1. ELECTROMAGNETIC
2. RADIO FREQUENCY
3. HERTZIAN
4. SCALAR
5. ELECTRIC POTENTIAL
6. COSMIC

I THINK U R TALKING OF SCALAR RADIATION FOR THAT U HAVE TO USE A SCALAR RECEPTOR A COIL(BUCKING) WITH CAP.

TELL ME WHICH RADIANT ENERGY UR WANTING TO CONVERT.

Zilano Posts

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Quote:

Originally Posted by **dragon** .

For those still playing with the circuits I presented - A battery in the same configuration will also charge just as a cap will. Keep in mind charging by induction. We don't have to force it to charge - such as using the driving circuit - we only need to create a condition that allows it to charge because of an imbalance.

If you have further questions you can PM me. I don't plan to post anything of great significance on this forum from here out.

Hi Dragon!

i just read ur post and feel saddened by ur closing sentence. the decision of yours not posting is not a good one not in my opinion. most members look at you with hope specially the low voltage enthusiasts. have u ever thought how they would feel when their leader is backing out ? i feel really sad and hope u change ur decision and think twice before u decide to end posting. you set the ball rolling. with your building blocks circuits and people admire u for that including myself. when u started the foundation then stay to see the finished building.

i wud humbly request you to stick here. without your intellect and depth of knowledge and guidance the thread will loose life and die an untimely death.

anyways decision is yours but do think twice before u act in reverse gear.

well its said when success is an inch away hopelessness prevail but thats the moment we need to infuse hope and enthusiasm and get the last mile to victory!

i humbly request you to stay on behalf of all the members and guests.

i hope u change ur decision. its time to pay back as u have said earlier in your post.

wish u health and happiness!

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

Hi, AetherScientist!

I'm here again..

I will say a little about this russian video.

It was in 2009. It was little joke of one popular rus. person (sec. name Zacarapin). The person in video revealed this secret.

It was funny story...

Look more closely .He removes the capacitor from ring but the lamp doesn't stop lighting. This is a current transformer only.

By the way about radiant energy.

Zilano took it wrong way.

I just want to convert cold electricity (radiant energy from tesla coil) into hot electricity .Do you know any one who did it except Kapanadze?

Also in my opinion device of Donald Smith produces the same cold electricity as a tesla coil and they use exactly the same principle.

Radiant energy comes from deep cosmos but not from sun.

And it looks like as extra-high frequency (about 10-15 GHZ) and it has amazing properties.

I know that you know it better than me but I only try to delete misunderstanding.

Sergey.

you r right. don and kapanadze have same treads. but no one tries to see the avramenko in don and kapanadze.

don uses coil cap avramenko where as kapanadze uses avramenko. cold electricity and avramenko are birds of a feather flock together.

when we use cw and ccw the coil becomes 2 plates of a cap.

learn to use avramenko and u have the power and don circuit and kapanadze circuit will unfold like a map in front of ur eyes.

cold electricity

what is cold electricity?

ans: when we increase the voltage by any means like using thinner secondary as thin wire related to high voltage. this high voltage is high in voltage that is pressure but less amperes its called cold electricity.

to convert we use step down means we cant step down unless we pulse this hv to another thin wire coil and step down to thick wire coil. pulsing can be done using electronics or by mechanical means either by using sparkgap or by rotary slip ring convertor or by using LcR combination and earthing one end of

it.

reverse the process hot to cold and cold to hot. **and avramenko at source or after.**
or to gain more whopping use avramenko at source and before step down. resonance is must in all cases before avramenko.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .
It is strange for me.
Pretty woman has so boring hobby...
What about shopping ,traveling,fashion etc.
Do you like it?

I'm just joking!
Don't take it in you heart.
Also you use funny slang !

Let us go back to our sheep(this is rus slang).

Some guys in russia decided to replicate your recent project with a tube of copper. But they didn't get fit result .This project reminded me TPU project.
Could you please explaine me working principle.
Do you have working device?

Sergey.

well thank you for reminding me fascinating things in life like shopping, movies and hang around with friends. i take ur good advice and venture out.

regarding tube experiments one has to have knowledge about coiling techniques. different effects of coiling on magnetic and scalar fields. and understanding of magnetics and magnetic drift in resonance and difference between scalar radiation and hertzian radiation. multiplying effect of scalar and and hertzian waves.

when we use hertzian as start we have to change to scalar coz scalar can amplify without affecting source. then we convert to hertzian still high frequency then change to lesser frequency.

coiling is important part. and one must know transformation changes from scalar to vector form of waves.

basket weave
8 numeral coil
caduceus
and bifilar(bucking)
mobius coil

rodin coil

produce these effects that can be self amplified and can be converted.

the mainpoint is scalar are very useful. we can make quasi scalar, pure scalar and intermix using mix of coils.

for start one can learn these effects using joule thief and making bucking bifilar with cap across and use same coil and cap combination as receptor.

play with frequency and place a copper plate between transmitter and receptor. attach an led globe across receptor coil cap combination. when u r able to light the led globe across copper plate note that frequency which is pure scalar frequency one needs to use for the copper tube experiments.

only then it will work. otherwise not.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **woopy** .

Hi all

Thank's to all contributors

I find in all of your posting something positiv and so i can go on this fantastic experiment

[amazing difference in electricity1.wmv - YouTube](#)

good night at all.

laurent

thats pure scalar electricity. thats why needle didnt move. make it vector. and needle will move.

Zilano Posts

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Quote:

Originally Posted by **usu** .

Did you noticed?

This is the topic that want to discuss with you. Isn't it?

Sergey.

ok i got ur point now. as i always said cap is cold and coil is hot and cap and coil make oscillations. when we use cap we make cold electricity and when we use coil we make hot electricity. this is simple secret.

reverse engineer the process that started cold electricity and apply. u then get hot electricity.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **woopy** .

Hi all

Thank's to all contributors

I find in all of your posting something positiv and so i can go on this fantastic experiment

[amazing difference in electricity1.wmv - YouTube](#)

good night at all.

laurent

Hi woopy!

you are close and very close to the free energy ! all u need is feedback to the input and you know how to do it. then u only need battery to touch to start the process.

goodluck! and

best wishes for success!

Quote:

Originally Posted by **vidbid** .

She could be referring to this type of arrangement by Smith.

See page 5-11. That's page 5 dash 11, not pages 5 through 11.

<http://www.free-energy-info.com/VladimirUtkin.pdf>

Utkin says the diagram is rough and is lacking in detail and says the device won't perform correctly without some kind of back-electromagnetic force suppression.

cold electricity does not have back emf.