My interpretation of how a TPU is constructed based on the comments below:

A ring of bifilar coils layed out in a toroidal ring pattern, say 6 of them. The iron delay is wrapped with the bifilar.

Each bifilar coil is fed squarewave pulses and DC, and each coil is either triggered sequentially or they are each delayed to get a sequenced effect. The coil feeding the DC is wrapped over each one and connected to each one in parallel. This is the bias that the pulses are switched over, but only a few windings, so not enough for a stable magnetic field.

Per SM's own words, the collector is horizontal and under the other coils, and is visible in the cut-apart TPU. Notice that the magnetic field is parallel with the collector. This contradicts the statement about thousands of vertical wires made below. Some experimentation will show wether one or both arrangements will work.

Another coil was wrapped over the whole toroid to provide the magnetic field that allowed the iron wires to be wrapped with the coils, and provided the magnetic field for the pulses to interact with.

Comments pertaining to SM TPU construction:

To resonate with the ether a specific pattern is required. The spherical propogation of waves means that spherical packing dictates the precise location of electromagnet coils for optimum control. Review the files at the start of this posting. Hexagonal spherical packing (HSP) is where you need to focus. Many of you are unwittingly using face centered cubic (FCC) arrangement of coils. You will have limited success if your coils are placed according to FCC arrangements.

If you set up according to hexagonal packing all coils are equidistant from each other and pointing towards a common center. You need only supply correctly phased DC offset square waves of approximately 300V (levels of 0V and 300V not -150V to 150V) to succeed in creating a rotation magnetic field which in reality is vortexing ether.

The frequency should be a harmonic of the NMR of iron. Do not use iron anywhere in your device this will only cause huge eddy current problems. Iron is magnetic because of the geometry and spacing of its atoms (stationary waves remember) which interact with the ether flow in a resonant fashion despite what you may already believe! The NMR is directly linked to this geometric spacing and hence to the resonant frequency of the ether. If you pulse iron wire at iron's NMR you'll get a minor resonance effect even if the coil is not tuned to that frequency. **Steven Mark was utilizing this effect along with the timing delay action of iron wire to generate a rotating magnetic field of the correct frequency**. The requirement for coil A to pulse in time with the other coils was not understood by SM who unwittingly incorporated its effect via interaction of several coils. A testament of observation over empirical understanding!

Firstly although this has been mooted I am not Jack. All I will say is the interview says more about the character of Jack than it does Steven Mark. I will also add that the SM device uses rotation. I say this without doubt and Jack is wrong in saying rotation is not necessary.

The SM designs all work on the same set of principles. A pulse into a coil generates an expanding magnetic field. The magnetic field comes into being by an underlying patterning of the ether. It is a **cascade action** on the part of the ether that causes the EFFECT of an expanding magnetic field. If you then cause a second magnetic field to expand through the same space as the already expanding magnetic field, a specific cascading action, <u>a pattern is setup in the ether which is the EQUIVALENT of a magnetic field and has many of the characteristics of a magnetic field.</u> By this I mean it will interact with metals, and cause the EFFECT of a current, IF the field is moving across the metal. I will refer to this field as a COMP field from now on. <u>But please be clear this COMP field is in addition to the expected magnetic field. This COMP field, a patterning in the ether, is dampened and effectively nulled by magnetic metals.</u> This is why if you are using an iron **core** in the coils named **control** coils you will never get a working TPU.

As part of experiments, associated with what would become his 3D spacial control patents, he was using these delay elements with custom made bifilar wound voice coils (i.e. air coils) and unexpectedly detected an anomolous signal on his spectrum analyser.

Steven Mark created his own delay elements using iron wire after several years of intermittent experimentation. The technique was to carefully wrap a bifilar air-coil using copper wire. <u>The longer the length of copper the better but using identical lengths.</u> The two coils were connected to the SAME pulse waveforms in parallel so that the magnetic field is additive NOT cancelling. The delay element was added in series to only one of the coils that made up the bifilar coil. The delay coil was made from insulated iron wire wound into an air coil. An oscilloscope was connected to both COPPER coils. The setup would be pulsed with a dc offset square wave (i.e. 0 to 20V not -10 to 10V) at the resonant frequency of the bifilar coils. The tuning consisted of cutting the iron wire down in length until an unexpected pulse/signal appeared. <u>This pulse is the kick.</u> I will refer to these tuned bifilar coils as kick coils.

You are privy to the information that the COMP field is nulled by iron. Those who so wish may like to take some time to fully comprehend the frustrations of closely packing the delay and bifilar coils together only to find the unexpected pulse was no longer appearing!!! This is what SM had to contend. And Jack says SM was not technical. Bunkum!!

From traditional electrical engineering view point the kick coils for a particular quantity of energy now put out the expected magnetic field but also put out the COMP field which has effects like a magnetic field. In a world that excludes the ether, these coils are overunity. If the world took into account the ether, then the coils would not be thought of as overunity.

The magnetic field is now larger than expected. All that needs to be done is to rotate this field in a circle and intercept the field with an output coil. The captured energy is greater than the input energy because of the energy apparently created by the COMP field. If you arrange all N poles of the kicker coils so that they point towards the center and pulse each coil in turn you will get a rotating magnetic field. There are many ways to create a rotating magnetic field. A secondary effect of a rotating field is the entrainment of the COMP field so that the pattern in the ether is partially additive. **A big problem was the iron in the delay coils. It was found that a large solenoid fed with a DC current to produce a static magnetic field around all of the kicker coils allowed the kicker coils to be tuned with the iron delay coils in close proximity.**
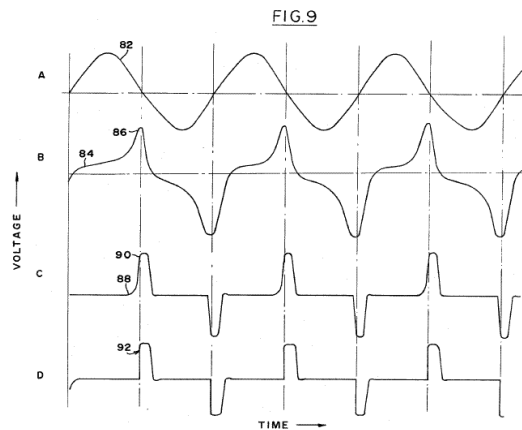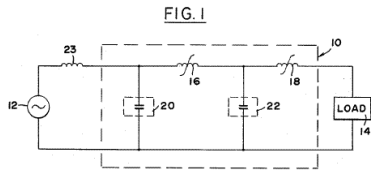
Intercepting only N poles of the kicker coils means you get a DC output along with a smaller induced ripple from pulsing the kicker coils.

Feedback of the output into the input was achieved using toroidal saturable inductor switches. I've copied the picture from other messages of the inductor switches. Refer to the patent for an example to see how these switches are used. Early designs used a small magnet to bias the saturable inductors.

All SM devices had small batteries to power the LC oscillators. The LC oscillators were used as control pulse currents to the saturable inductors. To start the process high voltage capacitors were step charged, this is why the coils took time to start-up! The first few pulses came from these pre-charged capacitors being switched via saturable inductors. Part of the DC output was feedback to keep the capacitors fully charged.

Quote from: EMdevices on March 25, 2008, 03:58:46 PM

FIG. I

FIG. 9

Above goes to diagram.

Yes, this is what I described. Thanks for the diagram.

This diagram shows you what is needed to get a kick, and view a kick on an oscilloscope.

No iron as a core. Wind on a stiff poly pipe. Use copper wire for the windings.
Keep the delay coil 2+ feet away from the bifilar coil.
Keep the bifilar as far away as possible from your oscilloscope and permanent magnets.
Pulse with a square wave.
Tune as per previous post.

Someone mentioned about connecting the oscilloscope.
Use two channels and connect two probes, one probe to each coil.
Not one probe across the two coils.

@whoever said this

Someone mentioned the Alberto Molina-Martinez device as being the same. It would appear at a casual glancing at the patent to be chock full to the brim with iron/steel and other magnetic materials which I have said ad nausium is a no-no. Also the 3 phase *pickup* coils use the same coil structure and location as the 3 phase *generating* coils. As soon as the pickup coils are induced they will reflect a pattern in the ether back on the generating coils and any advantage will be lost. There are also no pulses timed to cause an *overlap* of ether waves in the proximity of the pickup coil nor is there any directional biasing.

With the bifilar coils the two bifilar coils need to be *identical*.
Take a look at this site to see how precise speaker voice coils are wound, *as an example*, of precise bifilar winding.

http://www.audiostar.com.cn/asp-bin/EN/?page=8&id=57
See item D.

In an ideal world you'd feed each coil from a separate source capable of producing square pulses over 150V and then control the pulse timings. If the coils are identical then the pulses will be identically timed e.g. the pulse width is the same but the start and end are offet, phased if you like, by anything from a few nanoseconds to microsecond. If your coils are not identical then you'd need to adjust the pulse width so that the difference in turn-on time is not the same as the turn-off time. Although the turn-on difference is important the turn-off difference is more important to control because at the time of turn-off you already have energy in the system. The repetition rate is important and must be consistent; the frequency must not drift. You also get a much better effect if the whole coil is also wrapped with another coil and a pure DC current applied. However if you do this the whole set of coils needs to be bonded together to stop relative movement between the bifilar coil and the static field coil. See posting below that explains why to use DC field - VERY IMPORTANT.

This shows you that ether energy can be accessed but the energy is not in an easily useful form.

In the example I gave where the iron delay coil was used obviously the resistance of the iron coil needs to be negligeable compared to the resistance of the bifilar coils and you need higher volts because you are substituting brute force for finesse. Indeed *different* voltage pulses can be helpful but not if one pulse is 150V and the other is 30V. 500V and 300V would be OK. 300V and 150V would be OK. 1200V and 900V would be even better. The information from Mannix concentrated on the generation of this kick so I thought I'd let people know what the underlying principle of what SM was doing. It's a poor way of getting a delay and hard to get right.

Jason, your experiment with the round permanent magnet on its side oscillating violently at particular frequencies is an example of this. The solenoid you used to oscillate will have needed two components. A DC component that sets up a stable magnetic field, the essential stable ether pattern. On top of this you will have applied the oscillation. The oscillation will have manipulated this stable ether pattern to expose the comp field. At particular frequencies this comp field will have been largest. Of course the comp field is only a model of the effects of the patterning that is happening in the ether. You were right in thinking the schumann resonance was involved. The schumann resonance also sets up ever changing patterns in the ether. You set up the stable ether pattern, this interacts with the ever changing pattern caused by the schumann resonance in a predictable and repeatable way. On top of this pattern you applied another oscillating ether pattern. At certain frequencies these patterns stabilise into an oscillation of the ether that has an effect similar to a large magnetic field.

If you try to use a permanent magnet to give you the stable ether field you have to contend with the physical oscillation of the magnet relative to other coils and physical oscillation within the material of the magnet; this makes things unrepeatable. Use an air core coil that surrounds your experiements to create within the coil a repeatable stable ether pattern. The air core coil should be wound using copper and not iron if that is not obvious. Feed that coil from a stable DC source. A battery is ideal. Do not use common batteries to supply this coil and other coils of your experiment. Have a dedicated battery/source for this coil.

Steven Mark did not use permanent magnets for anything other than to bias the inductor switches to the knee of the inductor switch cores.

WARNING. Be aware that your stable ether pattern coil, let's call this a SEP coil, has the potential to hold vast amounts of energy within the ether patterns that you set up within it. These patterns can be stable, rotating, resonating and so on. Think of the resonant build of energy within a tesla coil. Disconnect your SEP coil abruptly and you force the ether patterns to responding in an equally abrupt fashion. The responce is infinitely variable and its effects on matter equally so. Have some mechanism to turn the current on the SEP coil down slowly over several seconds.

============

No iron as a core. Wind on a stiff poly pipe. Use copper wire for the windings.
Keep the delay coil 2+ feet away from the bifilar coil.
Keep the bifilar as far away as possible from your oscilloscope and permanent magnets.

============

With the sine wave you can get away with the offset from 0V to be less than 50V. But it absolutely cannot go -ve on a regular basis even for a fraction of the wavelength. The odd glitch is OK.
With the square waves it's more crucial to be over 50V preferably much, much higher into the 400-500V and the corresponding high of the square wave moved that much higher.
Choose to use either pulses or sine wave not both. The pulses are into the input coil described in the last message. IT IS NOT BIFILAR.

By DC offsetting the waveform you don't need to use a bifilar but you do need a sep coil that goes around all your coils.

The bifilar is what SM was using. Because he didn't have the equivalent of a SEP coil powered from the start, the initial output from his output coil was small. He then fed part of this back into the TPU (VERY BAD IDEA) and had it wrapped around every input coil. This puts a SEP coil around the bifilar. The combined effect of the bifilar and SEP around the coils gives the same effect as you'll get from applying the waveform in the diagrams to one input coil. He also had the equivalent of a main SEP coil but with only 4 turns around the toroid. He

connected an input coil then wrapped right round past the input coil and connected to the next input.

Your SEP coil wants to be a constant DC voltage and current that never varies via feedback. You set the level manually. This sets the TOP level of possible power you can extract. Even with non drifting pulse rate there are factors that can move you into an unexpected higher level of energy in an instant. If you're feeding back you won't catch it in time before more energy goes into your SEP coil and you move up another energy band. This is the runaway event.

Steven's devices had iron in them for delay timing purposes into bifilars. The iron had eddy current problems. It would heat up and tuning would go out.

There are no constraints. He had no all encompassing SEP so relied on the natural underlying pattern of the ether (not the earth magnetic field).
When you flip it over the natural ether pattern stays the same but by definition a clockwise spin is anticlockwise when you flip it over, which totally destroys the ongoing patterns. The small magnets he placed on some devices were very weak magnets to trigger hall sensors to turn the charging circuit on. These weak magnets were not strong enough to create a reference SEP.
Later devices used a main SEP but he then used feedback into the main SEP which caused positive feedback nightmares with ensuing meltdowns.

Resistance of your delay coil compared to resistance of the bifilars needs to be negliable. As always bifilars need to be v. long, thin wires. Pulse with as high a volts as possible, in the hundreds, pref. over 1KV. Resonate a flyback and half rectify for the pulses.

In the example I gave where the iron delay coil was used obviously the resistance of the iron coil needs to be negligeable compared to the resistance of the bifilar coils and you need higher volts because you are substituting brute force for finesse. Indeed different voltage pulses can be helpful but not if one pulse is 150V and the other is 30V. 500V and 300V would be OK. 300V and 150V would be OK. 1200V and 900V would be even better.
The information from Mannix concentrated on the generation of this kick so I thought I'd let people know what the underlying principle of what SM was doing. It's a poor way of getting a delay and hard to get right.

Reply:
I don't use litz wire in the input coils. It could be used in the output. Many wires in parallel refers to the output coil in his flat TPU.

In a flat situation like SM TPU you will get it to work with 4 coils + 1 SEP coil. With 3 or 6 coils + SEP coil you'll be better able to control the output. Tetrahedral requires the 4 equidistant coils.

Reply:
It depends on how fast you are spinning your field, how high a voltage you are using, mass of input copper, and how large the SEP field is, if you are using one. If you use lower gauge (AWG) wire in the output coil you get higher current. The volts depends on how accurately you can place the ether field within the toroid, otherwise you get a cancelling effect. With an SM TPU you don't have to use a toroid but thousands of vertical wires, joined series or parallel depending on whether you want voltage or current to dominate. e.g. 600V @ 1.5A or 100V@9A.

Steven used feedback because he was convinced this was the way to convince investors.

Size does not determine danger, SEP coil power determines danger, and speed of rotation. At smaller sizes under 1 foot diameter, the volume of wire becomes too large to fit, and still get the resistance. At detriment to output efficiency the lower voltage can be dropped to 50V.
Alternatively a seperate SEP coil can be wrapped around the coil in higher gauge wire and powered by DC separately.
This would mean your square wave could be 5V to 1200V with the equivalent of the 850V field provided by the separate SEP coil. I hope you realise the DC offset level is the equivalent of a SEP coil around the input coils ?