WO1996028882A1— Zero-point energy power plant

Zero-point energy power plant

Abstract

An energy generator consists of functional units A, B and C. Unit A consists of coils wound around a hollow body (A 1) and through which flows a direct current. Unit B consists of a rod-shaped permanent magnet that protrudes through the inlet of unit A. Part C consists of coils contactlessly wound around unit B and in which an electric current is generated. Moved by coils A, zero-point energy flows through A, forms an energy whirlpool that creates an energy vacuum that causes a 'particle' flow through unit B that generates induction in unit C. The zero-point energy whirlpool generates induction in unit C by resonance with unit B.

Classifications

H02N11/008 Alleged electric or magnetic perpetua mobilia

WO1996028882A1

WIPO (PCT)

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Inventor
Uwe Jarck

Worldwide applications
1995 AU WO

Application PCT/IB1995/000151 events

1995-03-09
Application filed by Uwe Jarck
1995-03-09
Priority to PCT/IB1995/000151
1996-09-19
Publication of WO1996028882A1

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Description

Aether energy - power plant Technical area So far, electricity (electric current) has always been -. since an at least somewhat larger portion of mechanical energy usually has to be exerted by the effect of pressure by heat). so that magnetic fields can be brought into rotation and their braking effect can then be overcome. This creates a slightly smaller amount of electrical energy. This process does not do without mechanics (rotation).

You can already see. that the primary energy used is consumed in this process.

It is common belief. that electric current can only be obtained if another energy. mostly the effect of pressure.

is used. It is believed that the energy used is transformed into electrical energy. However, it is always overlooked that the exact origin of the electrical energy is still unknown.

As little as you can convert water into heat, heat into air etc. (at most you can heat water and air), just as little is it possible to generate electricity by conversion from other, lower vibrating energies.

Electricity is an energy that has its origin in the energy field of the atomic nucleus.

The atom is home to the 3 elementary energies that belong together, electricity, magnetism and gravitation.

Cravitation is related to the high frequency field of the atomic shell and magnetism to both.

All other energies come about through the action of these 3 elementary energies and through the atom.

It follows from the above that electrical energy can only be obtained with great effort to date.

This fact has led to our current way of generating and distributing electricity (electric current), with all the well-known disadvantages: high investment costs, high electricity prices, extreme damage to the environment (combustion residues, radioactivity, electrosmog, highest risk from nuclear power plants. And finally Almost all of humanity is dependent on the relatively few electricity suppliers.

State of the art Power plants in which electrical energy is generated (you cannot produce energy, you can only make it flow, from one potential to another in which an energy gradient is created) consist of the part that contains mechanical energy (Primary energy) provides (hydropower, wind power tidal power, nuclear power, water vapor, explosion engines), a mechanical device to implement this power (turbine) and an electricity effecting machine (generator).

Water vapor is most often used as the drive medium for the generator turbines.

Hydropower plants, wind power plants, tidal power plants, solar power plants use an energy which is immediately available in nature and on site to

effect the rotation in the turbines and then in the generators; whereby the solar power plants need the detour via water vapor.

If the primary energy is used up (dry period, no wind) or the sun is not shining, the operation comes to a standstill.

Today's power plants (electricity plants) are always large companies that take up a significant amount of space and are therefore location-specific.

In order to function, they must be constantly supplied with large amounts of energy-containing substances (heating oil, coal) or placed directly at the source of the primary energy.

Today's power plants are therefore without exception immobile large companies. As a result, the electric current must be transported over long distances by overhead lines.

Large energy losses on the transport route are inevitable.

By transforming approx. 300,000 V down to the useful voltage (mostly 380 V) in several stages, some of the electrical energy is used up.

Finally, consumers only receive a fraction of the energy equivalent of the primary energy used.

The major disadvantages of this method are clearly evident once again.

Since electrical energy is almost exclusively available via cable, all mobile potential consumers are excluded from it.

(Vehicles, agricultural machinery, shipping, aviation, space travel, remote and or sparsely populated areas, etc.) Because the provision of electrical energy is expensive, grid-connected and causes significant environmental problems as a result of the above, it is obvious that many projects , Enterprises and processes, for precisely these reasons, are either uneconomical or simply unworkable, or lead to very high product costs.

Examples: Supply in the Arctic and Antarctic, in the deserts, in the jungle in the mountains, on islands, in developing countries, with aluminum smelting. desalination, irrigation and drainage, automotive and transportation, shipping, aviation, space, etc.

This also results in an enormous disability and even limitation of human scientific research and technical development.

Statement of the invention Before word: The ether medium is an energy potential that permeates the entire universe. It permeates all matter, all atoms and also the subatomic "particles".

This energy potential is the basis of all matter and all energies occurring in the material world, without exception.

It now depends, if you want to make this energy flow, that an energy gradient is created.

All attempts to achieve such an endeavor with material means must fail. Only with the help of energy can you proceed successfully.

This energy is the magnetic field effect.

Functional description: Contrary to the previous practice of obtaining electrical energy, the functional and effective principle of this invention is.

A device, without moving parts, consisting of the functional units part A, part B and part C, creates an artificial magnetic field inside part A, by means of coils through which direct current flows and which are wound around a hollow body (preferably cylindrical-conical) strong magnetic flux. This creates an energetic vacuum in the inner cavity of this magnetic field. The ether medium (zero point energy) flows off in the direction of the artificially created magnetic field flux by forming an energy vortex (similar to a water vortex). Due to the flowing magnetic field, which causes the ether energy vortex, and due to vortex compression, the extremely high vibration of the ether medium slows down, until it is converted into an appropriate take-off system (parts B and C) by resonance and becomes direct current.

Part B consists of a preferably cylindrical, solid permanent magnet which is inserted slightly into the exit opening of part A without touching the coils here.

Part C consists of coils in which the electrical current is caused by the functional principle of Part A + B. The coils of part C are wound around the permanent magnet (part B) without contact and arranged side by side.

The first 3 coils (part C 1,2 + 3), which are closest to part A, have a width of 20 mm each. All other coils of part C are of any width, preferably between 8 cm + 12 cm. The number of winding rounds determines the voltage of the current that arises in the coils (part C).

The energy that is not used in the minus line (return line coming from the consumer) (compressed ether medium) is fed into the inner cavity of part A via many thin wires that correspond to the cross section of the minus line so that it is close to the inside of the energy Strudel ends. Due to the energy vacuum in the whirlpool of part A, this already compressed ether medium is attracted and reused.

The energy vortex in part A together with the magnet in part B also cause a huge amount of tachyons and soft electrons to be moved through the coils of part C; these give their energy to the coils by induction.

The ether energy (zero-point energy) is the basic energy of the subatomic "particles", this enormous and very high-vibrating energy is compressed by down-transformation, received in a very small space and converted into a correspondingly large electrical power.

The technical and material effort involved is extremely simple, space-saving and therefore inexpensive.

Example: An ether energy power plant with an output of over 200 KW has the dimensions 0.35 m x 0.35 m x 0.50 m.

Since the reservoir of ether energy (zero point energy) is absolutely inexhaustible, this invention makes electrical energy available at any location, vehicle etc. on land, water, in the air and in space! available in large quantities for free at all times.

The ether energy power plant supplies an electrical direct current which differs significantly from previously known electrical direct current by the following properties: in the following, this electrical current is called free electricity or free electrical direct current.

The difference in vibration of the ether energy medium at the end of the energy vortex, which arises in part A, is 1 trillion Hz to 2 million Hz in the bar magnet (part B). The already considerably compressed energy of the ether medium is now transformed down again in a ratio of 500,000: 1 and thus further compressed.

As a result, this new free electrical direct current has an energy density of 25: 1 in the downstream power coils (part C) of the magnetic bar (part B) and an energy density of 88 in the first three coils, each 20 mm wide: 1 in coil 1, 61: 1 in coil 2 and 54: 1 in coil 3.

The energy density ratio means that 1 ampere of the free electrical direct current from coil 1 is equal to or equal to 88 amperes of the conventional current. The same applies to the other density ratios.

This means that an electric motor with a nominal output of 1000 watts, if it were operated with the free electrical direct current from the downstream coils of part C, can produce an output of 25,000 watts (25: 1). The same applies to the three other current qualities of the upstream coils of part C 1,2 + 3.

Through an electrical line with a capacity of 1 A, this free electrical direct current flows at 25 A with the same resistance.

If the free electrical direct current from coil 1 of part C would flow through the same line, 88 A would now flow, with the same resistance.

If an accumulator is charged with the free electrical direct current from the first coil of part C, its charging capacity increases by 88 times. The same applies to coils 2, 3 and the subordinate coils of part C.

Dry batteries can be recharged with this new free electrical direct current. Here, the recharging capacity is approximately 60 ei of what has been said for batteries.

It is emphasized that the charging time is considerably reduced when using the free electrical direct current.

The electricity charge can also be removed in a significantly shorter time.

The quality of the energy field (magnetic field), which is caused by the free electrical current, differs significantly from that of the previous electrical current. It is much more energetic, so more intense. However, it also presumably has other qualities that have not yet been interpreted.

Best way to carry out the invention Part A A shaping body, as designated in the drawing with A, is wrapped in several layers with thin copper enamelled wire clockwise (seen from its larger opening).

The coils 1 have their beginning at the larger opening edge and their end on the opposite side. The coils can also be composed of several individual coils.

() over these coils placed on the surface of the shaping body, so many spiral coils 2 are now wound in the same direction until the entire surface is covered.

These coils are wound with a copper wire, which consists of several wires that have been twisted so that the wire itself forms a spiral (so-called planetary mass / energy). Here, too, the beginnings are at the larger opening and the ends on the opposite side.

Insulation is applied between the coils 1 and the coils 2.

(e.g. epoxy resin and glass tile) The shaping body is now removed.

All coil starts and ends are led outside.

The coils are now in the shape of a chalice. The coil starts at the edge of the chalice and the coil ends at the base of the chalice.

At the end of the calyx part A, a disc-shaped coil 3 is attached. Their coil start is on the smaller diameter and their end on the larger diameter. In the middle it has an opening the size of the outer diameter of the calyx. This coil fits exactly on the end of the calyx foot and so that its direction of rotation runs like all other coils.

All coils are connected in parallel. They can also be connected so that coil A 2 is in series with coils A 1 and A 3 connected in parallel. Coil A 2 forms the beginning.

Part B A bar magnet (permanent magnet) is slightly pushed with its south pole into the opening of the chalice foot (part A), without touching its coils. The bar magnet is cylindrical and solid and electrically insulated on its non-polar periphery. On its south pole side it is pointed.

Part C The bar magnet (part B) carries coils (part C) that are wound around it without contact (clockwise, seen from the south pole).

Nearest to part A are three coils (C 1,2 + 3), each 20 mm wide. Any number of coils of different or the same width can then be arranged, depending on the desired power output.

141le coils have their beginnings at the smaller and their ends at the larger diameter. So you are wrapped inside out.

The negative lead is, as described in the disclosure of the invention, in the cup opening of part A, on the side of the coil starts.

introduced.

It is now important to fix these wires so that the bare wire ends are on the inside of the energy swirl and as close as possible to it. The best point is about 15% of the length of part A, on the inside. (see drawing) Parts A, B

and C can now be installed in a suitable housing. The wire ends of Part A and Part C are routed outwards separately from each other.

Explanation of the functional sequence: The coils (A 1) form the continuous vessel (energetically speaking) that isolates / separates the ether medium and that causes the energy vortex.

The spiral coils (A 2) amplify the energy vortex, accelerate its vortex and bring about the high compression of the ether medium and transform its high vibration 10 to 19 to 10 to 23 down to a vibration of 1 trillion hearts. They also cause the high speed of the "" particle "flow.

The "particle" current, consisting of tachyons, soft electrons and protons, (the protons arise in the inner vacuum of the bulge of part A) are attracted, accelerated and compressed by part A and passed on by part B for induction in part C. The Particles are negatively polar and are therefore attracted to the south pole of the magnet.

The above-mentioned processes excite the copper atoms in the coils of part C. As a result, they emit part of the energy (electrical energy) contained in their cores, which accumulates freely in the copper wire and builds up, creating voltage.

In addition, the copper atoms secrete electrons that form the electron current in the copper wire of the coils (part C). The free electrical energy and the electron current move in opposite directions.

The soft electrons decay on contact with the copper atoms of the part C coils and release 4 to 5 hard electrons; these fit into the vacant orbits of the copper atoms.

The energy of the soft electrons is absorbed inductively by the coils (part C).

The electrons move through the coils (part C) at about 15% the speed of light.

The tachyons move past the coils of part C at around 60% of the speed of light. enter their polar energy inductively into these coils and leave part C and part B as positive ions.

The neutrons also decay when they come into contact with the copper atoms of the coils of part C and give their energy into them.

Soft electrons occur in the so-called animate matter and hard electrons form the atoms of the so-called inanimate atoms.

The energy vortex itself, which vibrates with 1 trillion hearts at its end (near the exit side of part A), resonates with the south pole of the permanent magnet. since both south poles face each other. The field of the permanent magnet then begins to oscillate in the direction of its polar axis with a vibration of 2 million hearts.

Through this process, the ether energy previously compressed in part A and transformed down to 1 trillion cardiac vibrations is transmitted through resonance to the force field of the permanent magnet. In this process, the ether energy is once again slowed down in the ratio of 500,000: 1 and compressed in the same ratio.

The energy field of the permanent magnet (part B), which oscillates back and forth in the direction of its polar axis, causes the induction of its energy into the coils of part C.

The ether energy coming from part A is now equal to the energy deficit in the copper atoms, which is caused by their initial excitation.

out. The hard electrons liberated from the soft electrons take up the liberated orbits in the copper atoms of the coils of part C.

The copper atoms can again secrete electrons and release free electrical energy etc.

To start up the Aetherergie power plant, all that is required is a one-time surge in the coils of Part A.

Since the electron current of the free electrical direct current oscillates at 88 million Hz, but the electron current of the conventional direct current only at 730,000 Hz, there is an incompatibility between the two types of electrical energy. It is impossible for both to swing in unison. 88 million cannot be divided by 730,000.

For this reason, the coils of part A are carried out twice. so that there is one set of coils for the starting energy (conventional direct current) and one set for the free electrical direct current from the first coil of part C.

If the first coil of part C (C 1) begins to supply free electrical direct current due to the effect of the starting current, this flows through part A and here in its own coils, separately from the coils of the starting process. The start process is finished and can be switched off. Thereafter, the free electrical direct current can flow through these coils, which results in an amplification of the active principle and its performance. The system is now autonomous.

Here, the current from the 1 coil of part C is preferably used.

Cooling is not necessary because the free direct electrical current from this coil has 88 times less resistance in lines compared to conventional direct current. Resistors or similar current flow limiters determine the desired current flow <current quantity / ampere.

The Aetherergie power station can also be easily controlled via the power supply of Part A if control is desired at all.

Such a control is not necessary, because only part of the current flows in the coils of part C as much as is caused by the consumer. Part A is of course a consumer. if only a very small one. Otherwise there is only tension.

Industrial and General Applicability The list of many areas in which the invention will find application. has already been done indirectly under the heading "State of the art".

It is extremely difficult to find any area of human activity in which this invention would not matter; we are all, everyone, surrounded by electrical devices that do not work without electrical energy.

To assume. There could be a commercial area where free electric power, directly on the spot, would be meaningless, meaning back to the 1S. Century and before.

It is obvious that this invention. unless some power succeeds in suppressing it at the last moment, it will solve most, if not all, of the problems of our time.

I am content with the list of z. Currently the most obvious areas in which the invention will be used.

The use of the invention will always be on site (decentralized table). Because of its small size and its reliability (no moving parts and therefore durability), it is becoming more and more all. replace drives based on explosion, combustion-based.

The subject: All areas of industry, trade and craft. All vehicles, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, railways, railways, motor transport, land transport, shipping, airplanes, space travel, sea water desalination, water production, irrigation, drainage, glass culture, especially in northern areas, camping, supply of detached houses, villages, Settlements, office buildings, administration buildings, apartment buildings, hotels, holiday resorts. public institutions, islands, undeveloped areas, etc.

Since the ether medium from which the invention derives the free electrical current cannot have an owner, except perhaps the creator of the entire universe, the free electrical current thus obtained must not become a commodity. especially since its creation is not associated with any costs, with the exception of the acquisition costs of the ether energy power plant.

The Nu 1 1 puk t Eerg i e The zero point energy or ether energy has been accepted as a reality by the international scientific and research elite for about 15 years and has thus become the basis of more recent scientific research.

Nikola Tesla, the famous inventor. who was always ahead of his time spoke of the zero-point energy - he only called it different - he mostly used it in his inventions.

Darwin's devastating theories may have largely led to this.

that the science of the past 100 years has been based on the false belief that matter has produced the mind.

Such a view makes matter the cause and the spirit its product the effect! In reality, as everyone can easily check, it is the other way around. The spirit or the energetic creates all matter and is therefore contained in it.

Electrons, neutrons, protons and therefore atoms have no substance, they are vibrational images of the so-called zero point energy after it has slowed down and compacted in its oscillation frequency. However, they have an energetic charge.

Only if you detach yourself from the Darwinian way of thinking and acknowledge that the universal miracle must be based on a spiritual creative principle, that the idea always comes first, then the plan and then the construction, the artwork, etc., only then is the zero point -Energy an imperative and requires no explanation! It is of a spiritual nature. It fills the entire universe.

It is the basis of existence of all atoms and thus the "material" of which matter is made.

Just as we cannot hold / prove a thought with a material measuring instrument, nor can we measure the zero-point energy directly.

The inspiration for the origin of the energy source, which has led to the invention of the energy source from the universal mind, can now easily be used to prove the existence of the zero-point energy.

Electricity in abundance is proof!

Claims

Hide Dependent

Due to the description of the description of the invention and the best way to carry out the invention, protection claim is made for:
1. A device for obtaining energy, consisting of parts A, B and C, characterized in that coils are wound around a hollow body A 1. Plus is on the open side and minus on the opposite open side. The coils are connected in parallel or in series and flowed through by direct electrical current. Part B consists of a permanent magnet that fits into the exit side (minus side) of Part A without contact. Part C Consists of coils that are wound around Part B without contact and in which electrical direct current is generated by induction from the effect of Part A and Part B.
2. Device according to claim 1, part A 1, 2 + 3 alone.
3. Device according to claim 1, part A 1 in the shape of a goblet as the best such shape, as denoted by A 1 in the drawing.
k. In addition to the device according to claim 1, the spiral coils A 2. Coils are wound around the coil body of A 1 after an insulating layer has been applied, so that the individual coils cover the entire body. The coils are made of enamelled copper wire or other insulated wire.
5. Alternative to claim according to k. , The spiral coils of Part A 2, using isolated
Copper wire that has been twisted from several veins (planetary energy)
6. Addition to device according to claim 1, the minus 1 e i t ung.
As many fine copper wires protrude into part A of its entry opening as the cross-section of the total negative lead of all coils. The wires are bare, as far as they submit in part A hi. They are arranged in such a way that they reach about 15% of the length of part A into it and run on the inside of the energy vortex that forms there, as in FIG
Drawing shown in part A.
7. Addition to device according to claim 1. All coils of part A are provided twice and each connected separately, in parallel or in series. The extra set of coils is connected to one of the first coils of part C, so that two separate circuits are created. (S tar t er 1 e i ch t er ung, self-supply)
8. Addition to device according to claim 1. The coil 3 of part A, which shields it against interference fields and energy swirls. A disc-shaped coil wound from the inside to the outside with an internal opening the size of the outside diameter from the output side of part A A, which closes the latter. It is connected to coil 1 or coil 1 and 2 in parallel
9. The free electrical direct current caused by the invention and only by it in its k different qualities. It is a completely new electrical direct current, as described in the disclosure of the invention.

Patent Citations (2)

Publication number Priority date Publication date Assignee Title
FR917930A * 1945-11-23 1947-01-24 Method and installation for the transport of loads from static electricity
FR2710470A1 * 1993-09-21 1995-03-31 Jarck Uwe Generator for natural direct current
Family To Family Citations
* Cited by examiner, † Cited by third party

Non-Patent Citations (3)

Title

KING M B: "TAPPING THE ZERO-POINT ENERGY AS AN ENERGY SOURCE", PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERSOCIETY ENERGY CONVERSION ENGINEERING CONFERENCE (IECEC), BOSTON, AUG. 4 - 9, 1991, vol. 4, 4 August 1991 (1991-08-04), INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, pages 364 - 369, XP000312832 *
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Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
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Family To Family Citations
* Cited by examiner, † Cited by third party, ‡ Family to family citation

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Priority And Related Applications

Priority Applications (1)

Application Priority date Filing date Title
PCT/IB1995/000151 1995-03-09 1995-03-09 Zero-point energy power plant

Applications Claiming Priority (2)

Application Filing date Title
PCT/IB1995/000151 1995-03-09 Zero-point energy power plant
AU18210/95A 1995-03-09 Zero-point energy power plant

Legal Events

Date Code Title Description
1996-09-19 AK Designated states

Kind code of ref document: A1

Designated state(s): AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TT UA US UZ VN

1996-09-19 AL Designated countries for regional patents

Kind code of ref document: A1

Designated state(s): KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

1996-10-17 DFPE Request for preliminary examination filed prior to expiration of 19th month from priority date (pct application filed before 20040101)
1996-12-11 121 Ep: the epo has been informed by wipo that ep was designated in this application
1998-04-09 REG Reference to national code

Ref country code: DE

Ref legal event code: 8642

1998-07-15 122 Ep: pct application non-entry in european phase

Concepts

machine-extracted
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zero point energy title,abstract,description 12 0.000
inductive effects claims,abstract,description 6 0.000
copper claims,description 15 0.000
effects claims,description 8 0.000
copper claims,description 7 0.000
copper claims,description 7 0.000
layers claims,description 2 0.000
Veins claims 1 0.000
tars claims 1 0.000
particles abstract,description 6 0.000
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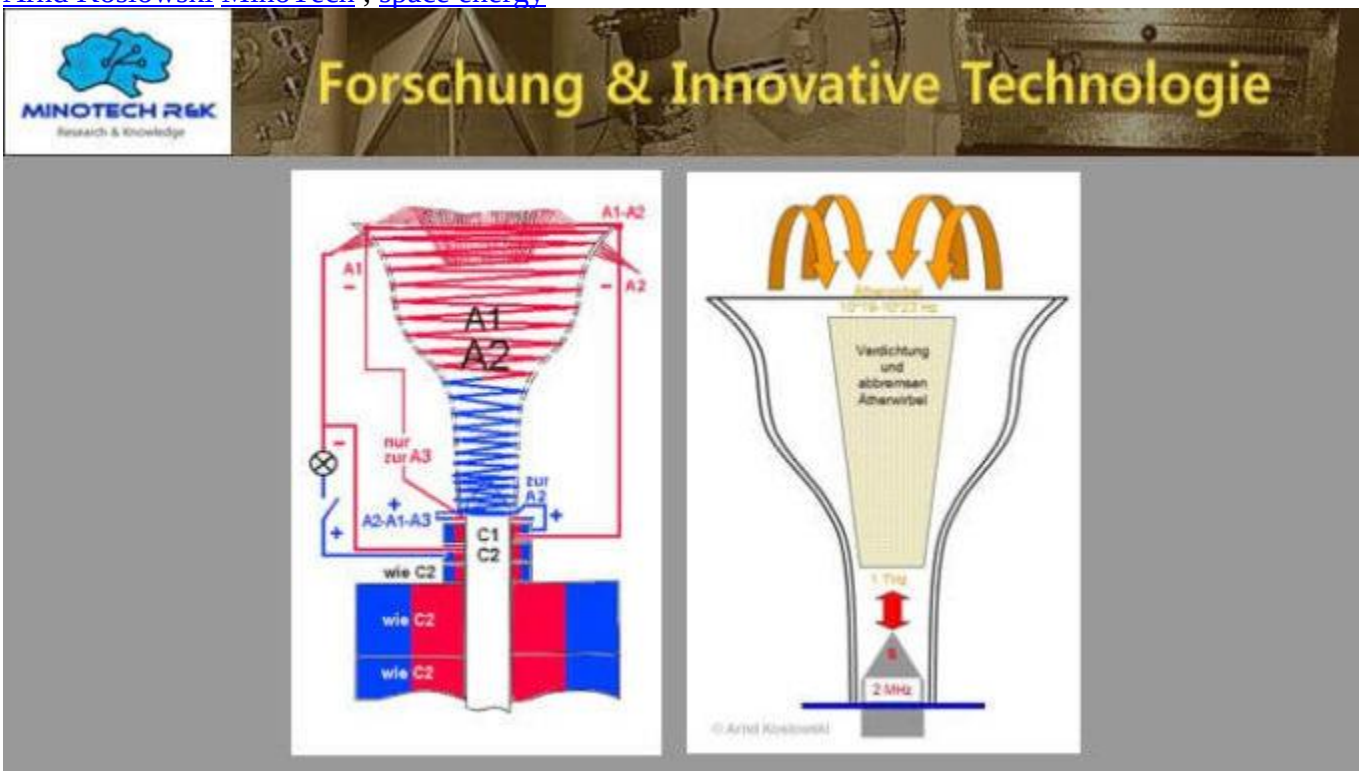
This German site has a lot of info on this device:

https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=de&u=https://gehtanders.de/jarck-device/&prev=search&pto=aue

Jarck Device

Arnd Koslowski MinoTech , space energy



content

Author: Arnd Koslowski

1. Basics

In 1995 Uwe Jarck published a patent for a room energy converter without moving parts. With a size of only 0.35 x 0.35 x 0.5 m, it should bring an excess power of 200 kW. The current applied to the consumer is called free direct current and should have a density of up to 88: 1. That would mean that an engine with 1 kW of energy consumption can simultaneously deliver up to 88 kW of energy without burning out.

Some values of the Jarck device result directly from the following disclosures of the patent specifications.

Uwe Jarck (WO001996028882A1) - Aether energy power plant

and with further information

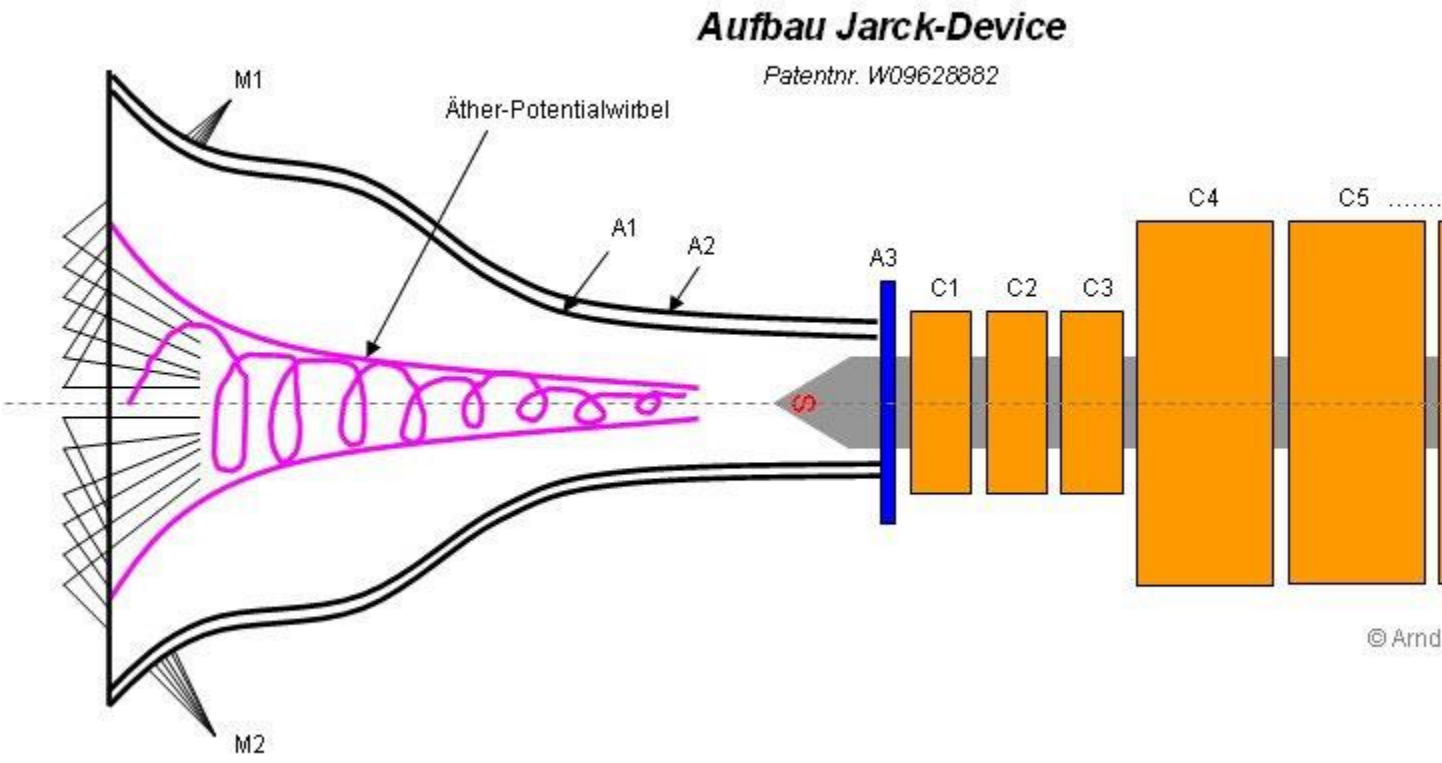
Uwe Jarck (FR000002710470A1) - Aether energy power plant

The Jarck device and all of its components must be matched to the correct response. This means that the funnel coils (A1 + A2), the flat coil (A3), the excitation coils (C1-C3) and the rare earth magnet must be matched to one another. According to my information, Uwe Jarck invested a lot of money in materials and technicians before his Jarck device delivered the aforementioned energy surplus.

Since the special rare earth magnet costs a few thousand euros to manufacture, and the construction of the funnel allows many variants, I have not yet known anyone who was able to produce a functioning replica based on the information available.

A few years ago, many researchers in the Overunityforum tried to find out how a Jarck Devide could be dimensioned so that it "maybe" works. You will find all of this compiled component information processed below. As mentioned above, there is no guarantee that you will have a working Jarck device if you use the following information to set it up. A summary of what has to be considered in a replica, as well as possible dangers, can be found in Chapters 6 and 7.

1.1 Structure of the Jarck device



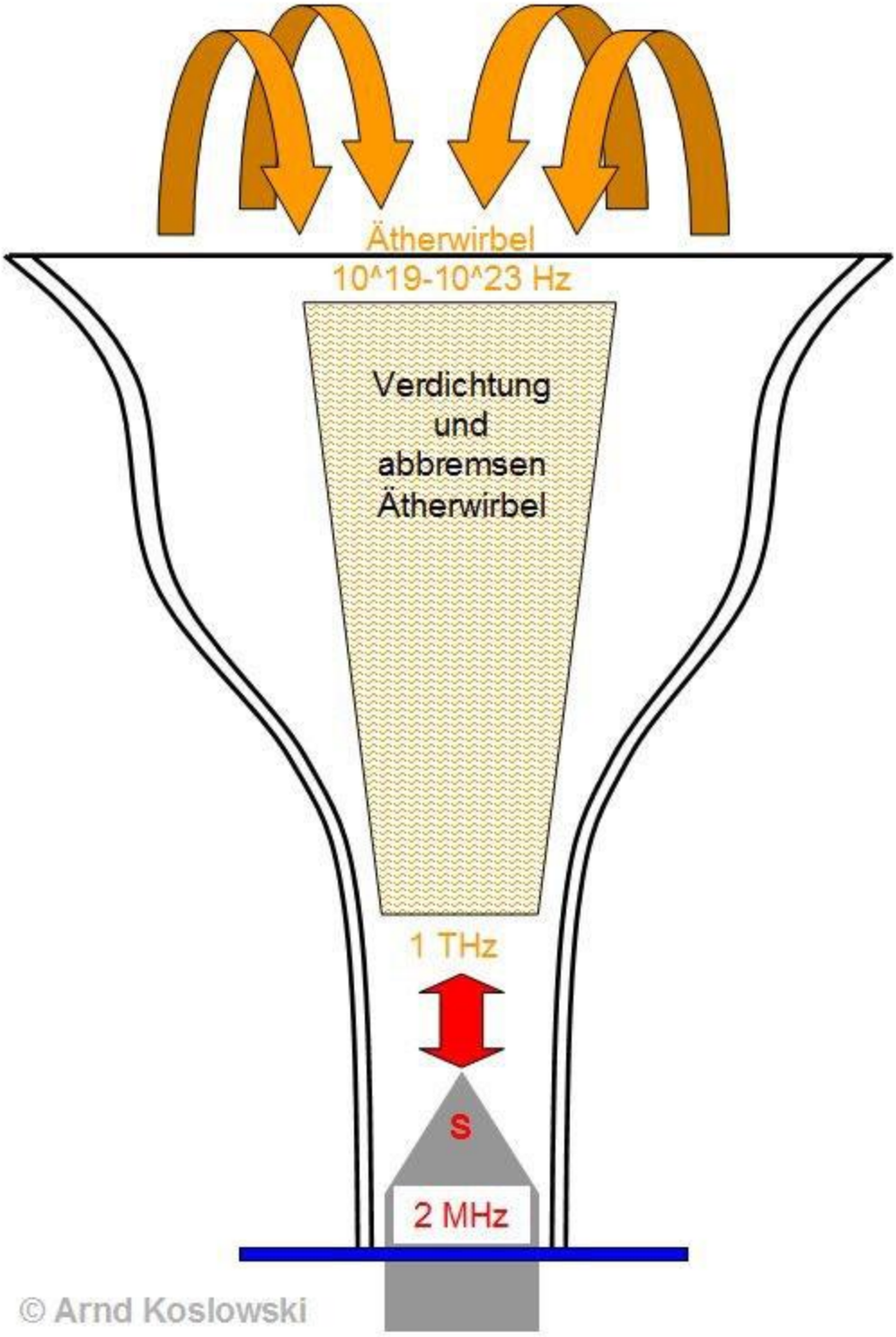
1.1.1 Component names in the picture

A1-2 = cup coils
A3 = flat coil
C1-3 = excitation coils
C4-Cx = decoupling
coils M1-2 = negative connections of the later consumers

In the middle right you can see the permanent magnet with the south pole towards the funnel. Shown in purple, the aether vortex that is compressed in the funnel.

1.2 Function

DC voltage flows through the funnel coils “A”. Since the coils are designed in the shape of a cup, a strong swirling magnetic field is generated inside



This vortex creates an energetic vacuum, comparable to a water vortex in a sink or a tornado. The vacuum at the funnel inlet will later draw in further room energy during continuous operation.

In the first step, the vortex formation transforms the high-frequency room energy (10 ^ 19-10 ^ 23 Hz) down in the funnel. At the end of the vortex the frequency is 1 Thz. The magnet should oscillate at 2 Mhz. Therefore, in the next step, and through interaction with the bar magnet, there is another transformation of the ether frequency by a factor of 500,000: 1 to 2 MHz.

1.3 Forms of Energy

The Jarck device uses several forms of energy that are converted into electricity.

1.3.1 Soft electrons

Uwe Jarck differentiates between “hard” and “soft” electrons. He uses soft electrons to refer to another type of electron that is more energetic (“living” matter) than the electrons in a copper line. The distinction between hard and soft electrons is also made by Joseph H. Cater in his book “The Ultimate Reality” Volume 1 (available here as a PDF file).

The patent page 9, line 5 mentions that the soft electrons in the coils C1-Cx release hard electrons. He indicates the relationship to each other as follows:

1 soft electro = 4-5 hard electrons.

1.3.2 Hard electrons

Uwe Jarck uses hard electrons to describe electrons from dead matter, such as the electrons in a copper cable.

1.3.3 Energy from the copper atom

Uwe Jarck describes that the induction of the magnet makes the copper atoms highly energized and this energy is also transferred to the conductor.

This could mean raising the electron orbits to the next higher orbitals.

1.3.4 Tachyons

Tachyons are hypothetical particles faster than light. These are throttled in the aether vortex to 60% of the speed of light and flow past the inside of the coils C1-Cx, giving their energy to the magnetic flux or the coils. At the north pole of the magnet, the tachyons should emerge again as an ion wind.

1.3.5 Proton-Neutrons

In the patent it is said that “protons” are created in the funnel in the compressed aether vortex. It is mentioned later that “neutrons” penetrate the coils and also react with the copper atoms, releasing their energy in the process. Hence, this point is somewhat unclear.

One explanation would be that atoms from the Jarck device are broken down. The protons remain trapped in the vortex or leave the funnel due to their positive charge in the direction of the large opening, while the neutrons move in the other direction, repelled by the magnet and thus through the coils.

1.4 Energy transfer by induction

It is mentioned several times that the 2 MHz with which the magnet oscillates serve to induce the energy in the coils.

In electrical engineering, induction is the transfer of (electro) magnetic energy via a magnetic field into a conductor. As the Jarck device is described, the energy density of the magnetic field seems to be much higher than with normal induction, such as e.g. B. a transformer.

The coils C1-Cx are electrically non-conductive insulated from the magnet. Therefore, the energy can only be transferred into the copper cable by magnetic fields and possibly other energy fields (tachyons), in which the insulation does not play a role. He describes the energy that arises in the Jarck device as free direct current.

1.5 Free direct current with different densities

In the funnel, by converting the space energy (protons / neutrons, tachyons and "soft" electrons), a free electrical direct current is generated at the coils C1 - Cx with different densities.

“Density” describes the amount of current that can be tapped with the same line resistance.

A direct current motor is mentioned as an example, which with an energy density of 10: 1, with an energy consumption of 1000 watts, could give off not only 1000 watts, but up to 25 kW of energy.

The density of the free direct current at the coils is:

C1 = 88: 1
C2 = 61: 1
C3 = 54: 1
C4-Cx = 25: 1

1.6 Functional analysis from the forum

The function of the Jarck device was discussed in the OU forum. A summary of these approaches is described below.

Used abbreviations:

Cu = copper
Co = cobalt

1. Assumption is:

The Cu is broken down and pulled into a giant Co-ether vortex, which continues to oscillate with the Co in the magnet and can be picked up there by the C-coil.

- A-coils are cathodes,
- C-coils are anode,
- Magnet B is an acceleration grid

2. Assumption is:

The Co is broken down, drawn into the Co-ether vortex, absorbed by the Cu in an orderly manner and passed on as a charge (atoms that have already decayed, different fragment sizes)

- A coils are heating
- Magnet B is cathode and accelerator
- C-coils are anode

3. Assumption is:

Cu and Co are broken down (+ the rest) because it is about primordial atoms.
Z = 27 = 3 ^ 3 controls the energy cascade through to the proton and perhaps further. Strictly scaled to 2 ^ N.

2. Frequencies

Before discussing the components, their specific frequencies need to be considered. As an example, you can think of a wine glass that only starts vibrating at a certain frequency. In the case of resonance, this oscillation can lead to the destruction of the glass.

The Jarck device has not only two, but at least 7 different components, all of which have to be coordinated and brought into resonance with one another.

Frithjof Müller's equations for elementary resonance were used for the calculations of the materials and frequencies . With these it is possible to use the atomic number to determine the specific resonance frequency of the material or with a certain frequency that the required material is determined.

2.1 Formula elementary resonance - Compton harmony

The formula for elementary resonance is:

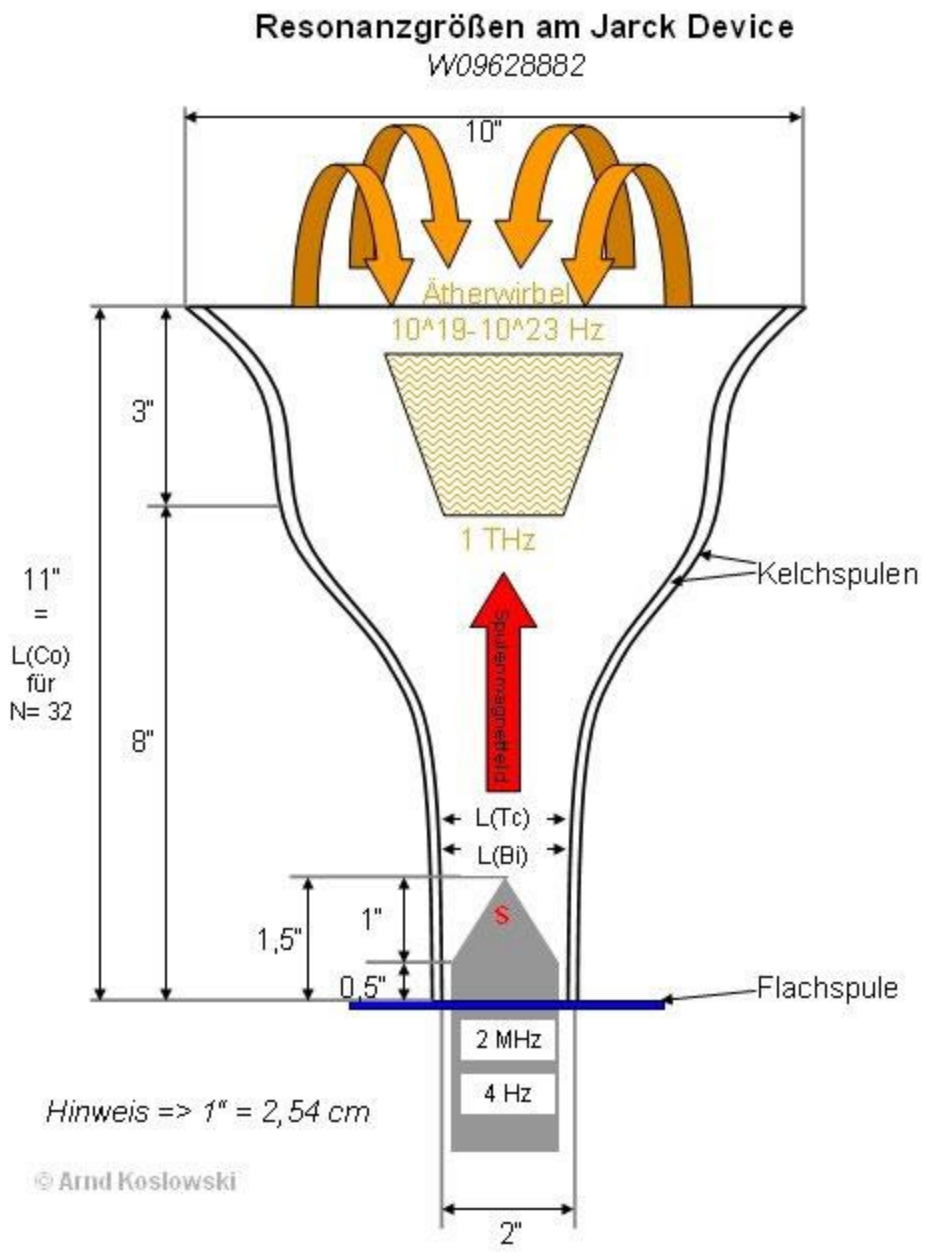
$$L = Z * Ce * 2 ^ N$$

Z =
atomic
number Ce = Compton wavelength for electrons N = whole number (accumulated at N = 33 + 13 * k / k = whole)

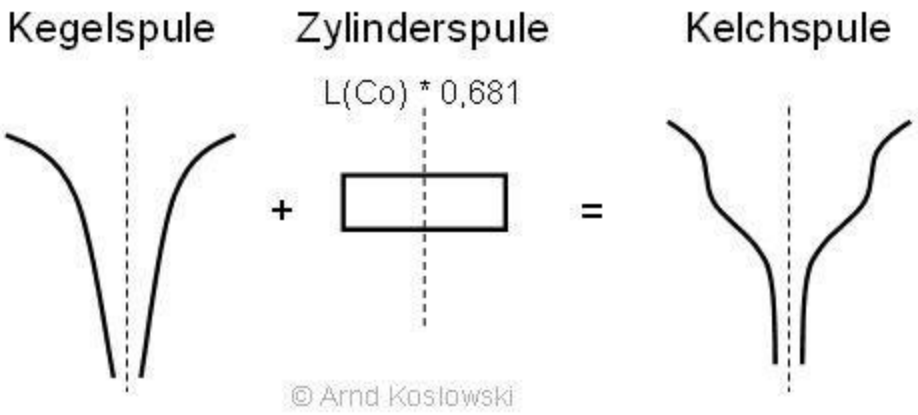
Ce = h / mc
h = Planck's quantum of action
m = electron mass
c = speed of light

2.2 Previous values for the structure

The following values result from the specifications in the patent and calculations for the Compton harmony:



The funnel structure is composed as follows:



In the forum, the following calculations were made on the possible frequency and materials of the permanent magnet. The calculations are based on:

- 1 THz according to patent (1st transformed freq.)
- 2 MHz (1 THz / 500,000)
- 4 Hz (2 MHz / 500,000; read patent page 5, line 20 carefully!)

2.3 Calculation for the magnet

1.016E + 12 Hz (1THz) = f (Cu) for N = 22 / 500,000 / 500,000 = **4 Hz** = f (Co) for N = 60

For calculation:
Z (Cu) = 29 / Cu = copper (coil material)
Z (Co) = 27 = 3 ^ 3 / Co = cobalt (magnet material)

The two frequencies 2MHz and 4Hz result in the material from which the magnet is probably composed: cobalt and perhaps samarium.

2.4 Calculations on the funnel

Some values were calculated in the forum using the formulas according to Frithjof Müller. I do not want to carry out an exact derivation here.

All important values are summarized below:

Lower cup opening = 5.08 cm (2 ")
Upper cup opening = 25.4 cm (10")
diameter with L (Co) = 17.27 cm (11 "* 0.618")
total length = 27.94 cm (11 ")
Upper length to middle L (Co) = 7.62 cm (3 ")
Lower length to middle (LCo) = 20.32 cm (8")

Magnet
tip = 2.54 cm (1 ") Inserted magnet length = 3.81 cm (1.5 ")

2.5 Frequencies - normal versus free direct current

The patent explains that a DC voltage must be applied to part A (A1, A2, A3) to start.

The frequency of direct current, such as from a battery, has a different frequency than the “free” direct current generated by the device.

The frequency of the “free” direct current is said to be 88MHz, while the frequency of the “normal” direct current is only 750kHz.

Since both direct currents should therefore be incompatible with one another, the starting current is sent through a first structure (A1-1, A2-1, A3-1), which is designed in parallel with the second structure (A1-2, A2-2, A3-2) is. This second part is connected directly to the excitation coil C1. You can find more about the interconnection of the components in Chap. 4th

3. Construction

The construction of the Jarckdevice consists of the following components:

- Several bobbins in goblet shape (A1 + A2)
- A flat coil (A3)
- Multiple excitation coils (C1-C3)
- Several decoupling coils (C4-Cx)
- Rare earth magnet with a tip

The components are described individually and in detail in the following chapters.

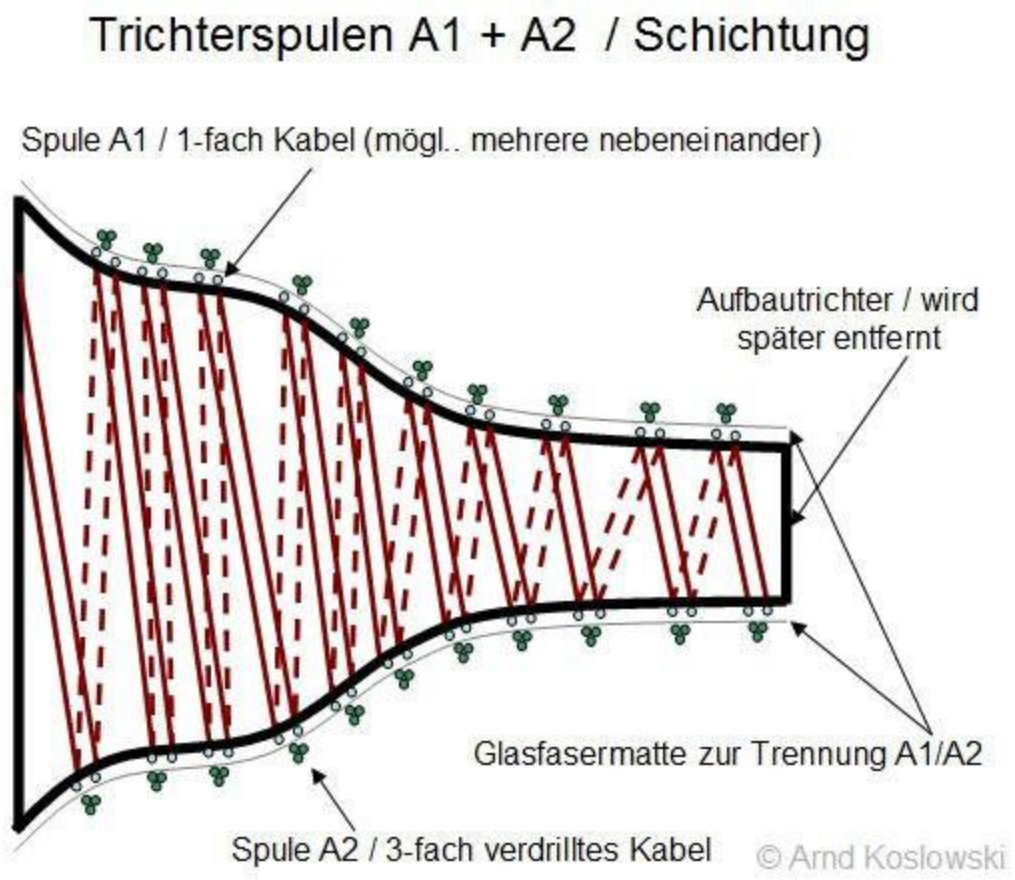
3.1 funnel

The funnel consists of a frame of self-supporting coils (A1 + A2)

The inner layer is formed by the funnel coils A1. A thin insulating layer of fiberglass material with epoxy resin is applied to this layer.

The outer layer is formed by the funnel coils A2. The following picture shows the structure of the funnel and the layering of the coils.

Since a separate winding of the coils must be available for the start (keyword normal <-> free direct current), I assume that 2 x A1 and 2 x A2 are required.

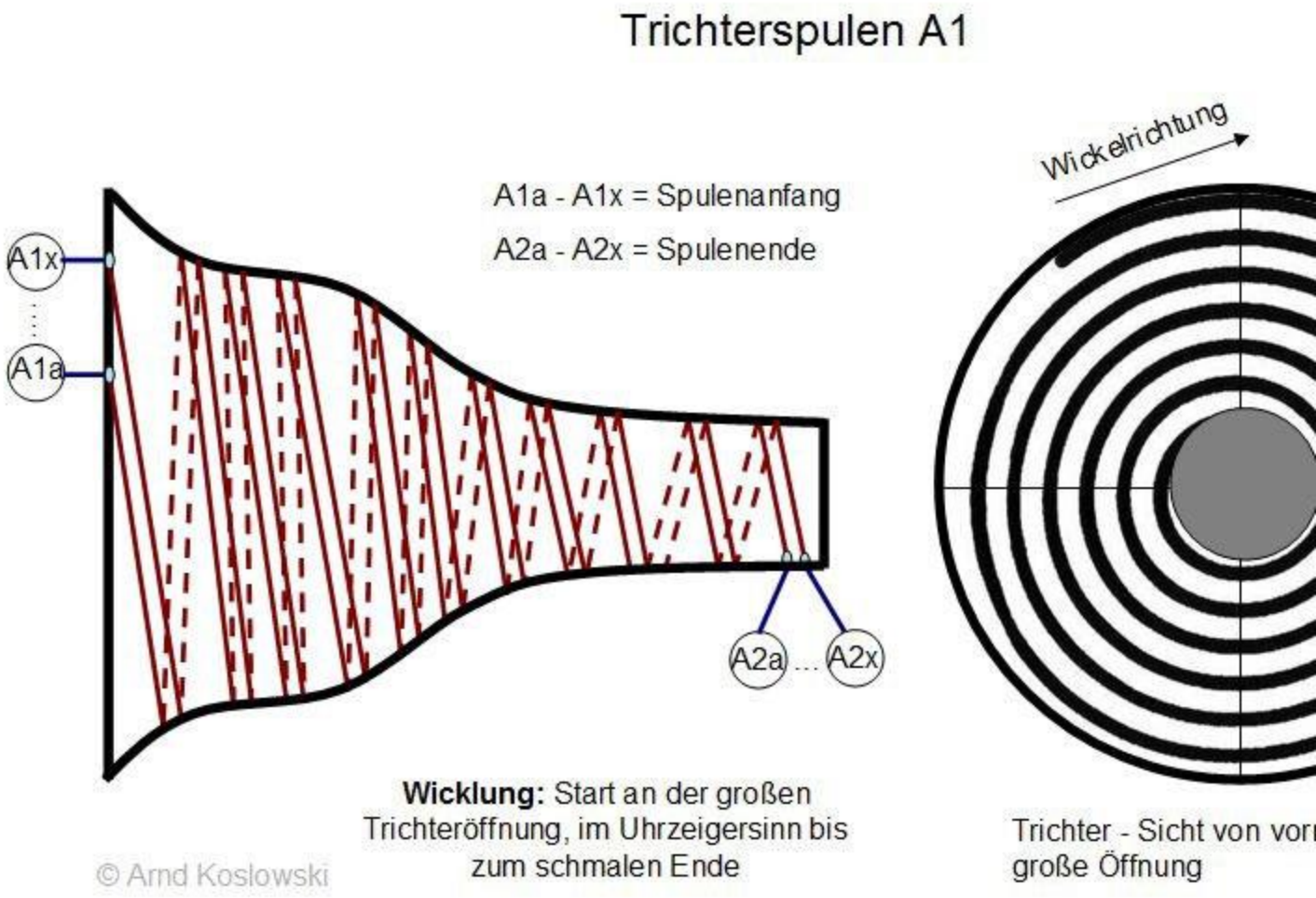


3.2 Hopper bobbins A1

The funnel coil A1 consists of several layers of single-core enameled copper wire (probably 0.3mm).

3.2.1 Picture of the coil structure A1

The following picture shows the possible structure of the funnel coils



The patent gives two references to the structure.

- A1 should be carried out in multiple layers.
- A1 consists of several coils next to each other, which can be connected in parallel.
- A1 must consist of at least 2 coils, as the current from a battery (750kHz) is NOT compatible with the free direct current (88MHz). For example, an A1 coil is to be used for the battery power at the start, and the excitation coil C1 is to be connected to a second A1 coil. For more see chap. 4)

The winding direction can be seen in the picture above. Viewed from the front (large funnel opening), all A-coils are wound clockwise towards the narrow exit of the funnel.

3.2.2 Coil details A1

Thickness : Twist 1x 0.3 mm enamelled copper wire together

Length : There are 2 variants for the length, I tend to use 2. because of the flow in the cable.

1. Assumption: Electron flow in vacuum: length = 41.55 m (per wrapped funnel) (see page 8 G * s values of electron flow in vacuum)

2. Assumption: Electron flow in the cable: length = 274 m (per funnel wound)

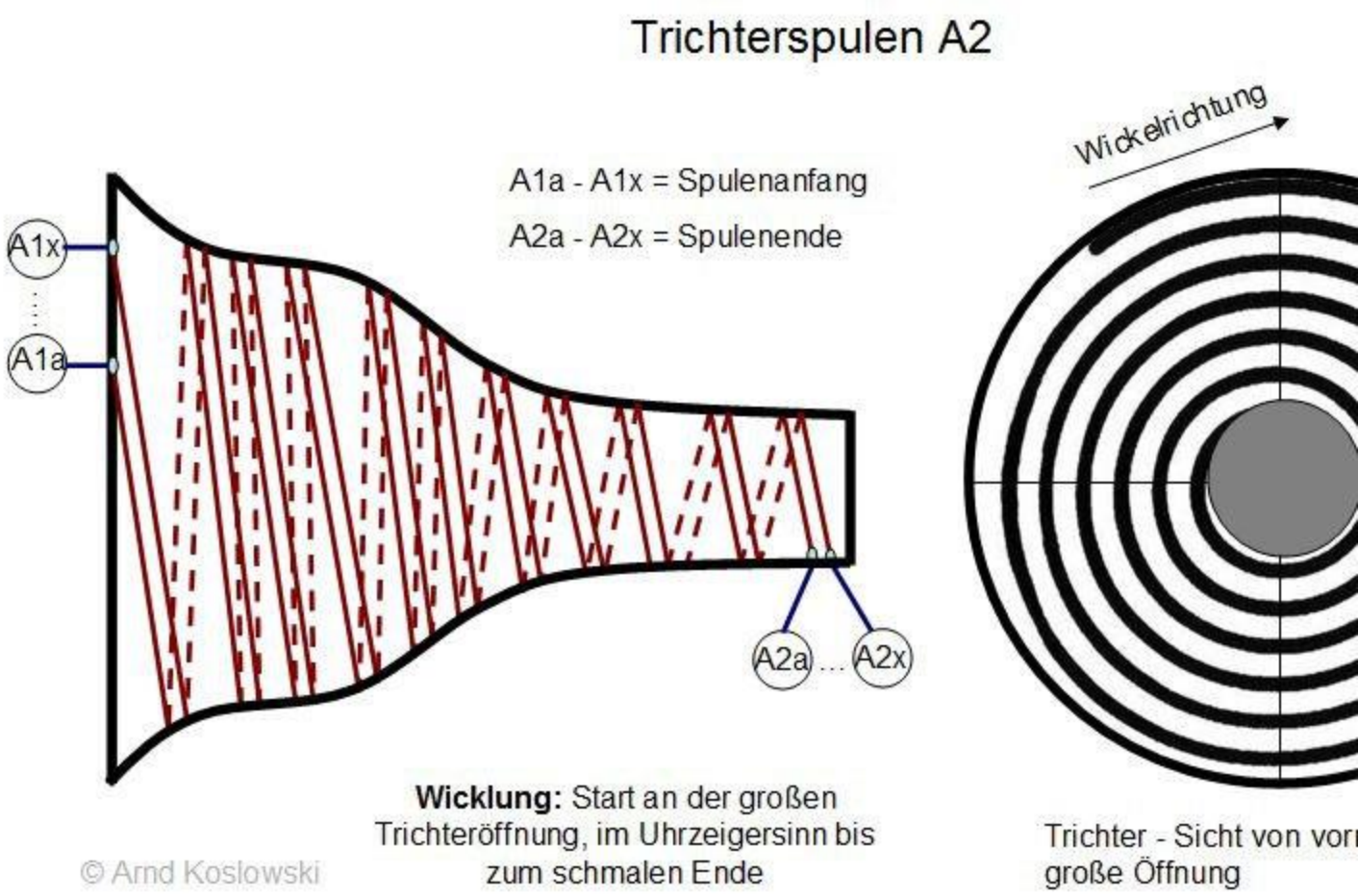
Wrapping direction: When the funnel with the wide opening is at the bottom and you start wrapping at the bottom, turn it to the left. I would wrap both turns on top of each other in the same direction.

3.3 Hopper bobbins A2

The funnel coil A2 consists of several layers of multi-core enamelled copper wire (probably 0.3 mm). This was discussed extensively in the forum. It's probably a three-wire twisted pair cable.

3.3.1 Image of the coil assembly A2

The following picture shows the possible structure of the funnel coils



The patent gives two references to the structure. The structure is basically similar to that of the coil A1

- A2 should be carried out in multiple layers.
- A2 may consist of several coils next to each other that can be connected in parallel.
- A2 must consist of at least 2 coils, as the current from a battery (750kHz) is NOT compatible with the free direct current (88MHz). For example, an A1 coil is to be used for the battery power at the start, and the excitation coil C1 is to be connected to a second A1 coil. For more see chap. 4)

The winding direction can be seen in the picture above. With all A-bobbins it is viewed from the large funnel opening clockwise towards the narrow exit of the funnel.

3.3.1 Coil details A2

Thickness : Twist 3x 0.3mm enamelled copper wire together [per layer]

Length : There are 2 variants for the length, tend to the 2nd due to the flow in the cable.

1. Assumption: Electron flow in vacuum: length = 41.55 m (per wrapped funnel) (see page 8 G * s values of electron flow in vacuum)

2. Assumption: Electron flow in the cable: length = 274m (per wrapped funnel)

Wrapping direction: When the funnel with the wide opening is at the bottom and you start wrapping at the bottom, turn it to the left.
I would wrap both turns on top of each other in the same direction.

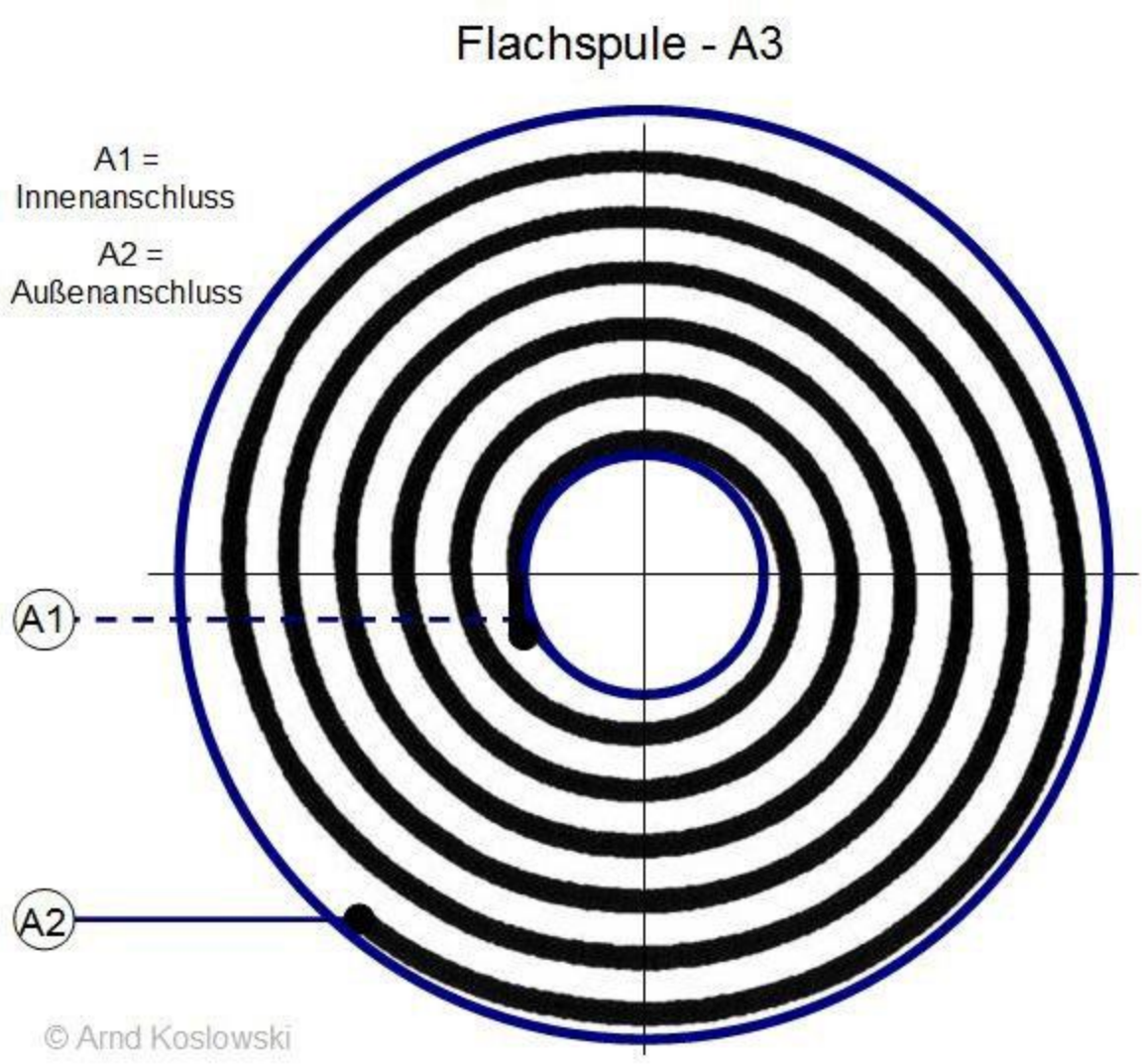
3.4 Flat coil A3

The flat coil A3 is part of the funnel. As a flat coil, it sits flush at the end of the funnel. Your inside diameter is exactly 2 ″

It may be that the flat coil A3 is also required twice because of the starting circuit mentioned in the patent.

3.4.1 Picture of the coil assembly A3

The following figure schematically shows the possible structure of the flat coil



3.4.2 Coil details A3

The following values for the flat coil A3 result from the patent and the dimensions of the funnel

Inner diameter: 5.08 cm (2 “)
Outer diameter: ?? cm (The patent could serve as a template here)
Width : Material thickness of the wire plus carrier material (glass fiber mat, board)
Number of turns: ??
Pitch of the spiral / coil: ?? (I would start with a flat coil with the wire wound flush)

Wire: enamelled copper wire, wire size variable. I would start with 0.3mm (like funnel coils) As an alternative, a coil could be etched directly onto a circuit board and then the coil connections soldered on.

If the coil has to be laid out twice, either two spirals can be arranged next to each other (double spiral) on a disc, or a second flat coil is placed behind the first.

Since the patent only speaks of several layers for coils A1 and A2, I would therefore build coil A3 with two turns on one level.

3.5 excitation coils C1-3

The excitation coils are used to feed the current flow in the funnel coils (A1, A2) and to keep the aether vortex upright.

As soon as the device has been started by an external energy source and the etheric vortex field is built up, current is induced in the excitation coil.

The current density (see Section 1.5) is:

C1 = 88: 1
C2 = 61: 1
C3 = 54: 1

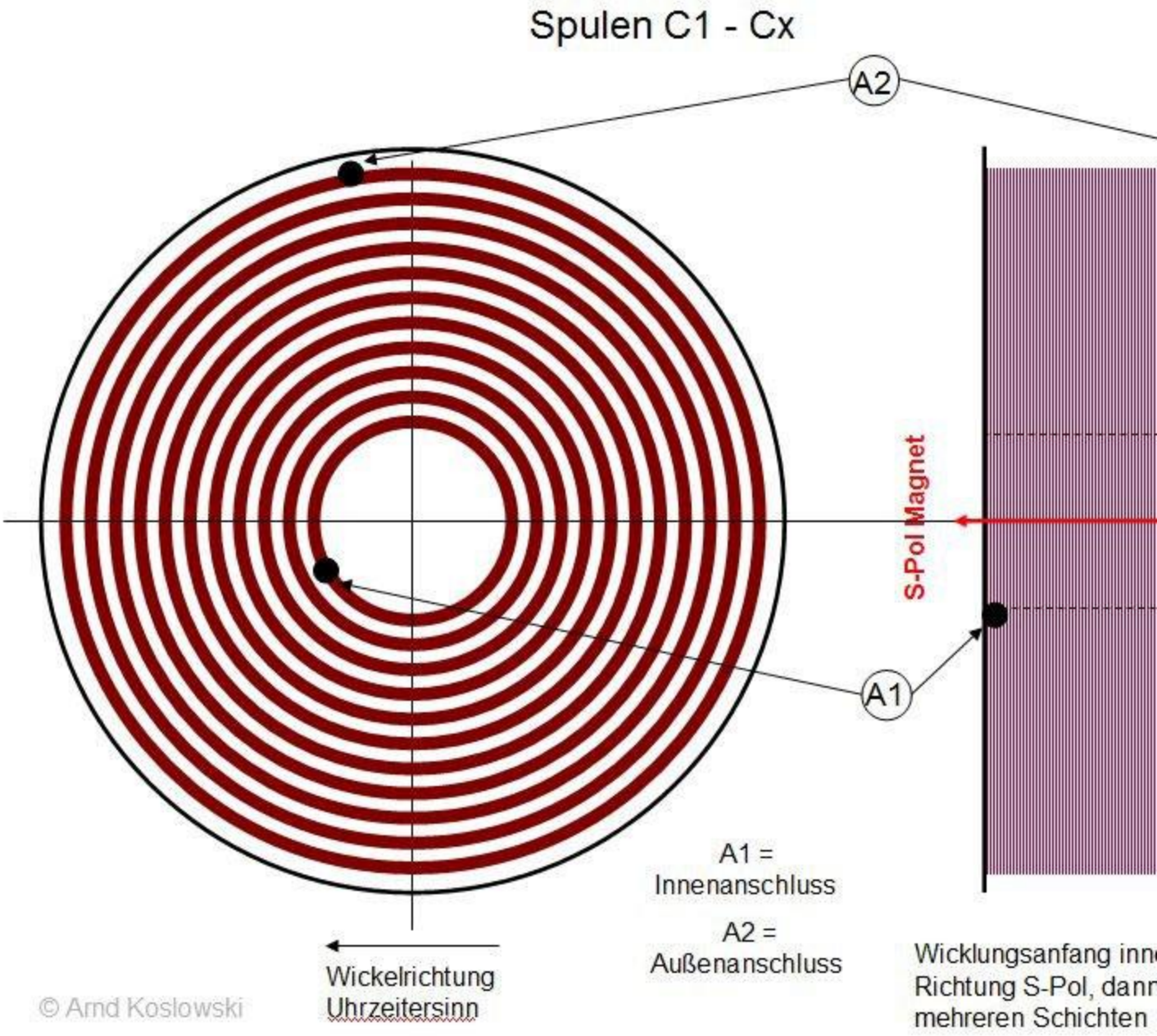
In the patent it is mentioned that mainly the coil C1 feeds the funnel field. Probably due to the high free direct current density of 88: 1.

 How the other coils C2 and C3 are connected must be found out experimentally.

The excitation coils C1-C3 are normally wound air-core coils.

3.5.1 Picture of the coil structure C1-3

The following figure schematically shows the possible structure of the excitation coil



3.5.2 Coil details C1-3

The following values for the coils C1-C3 result from the patent and the dimensions of the magnet (part B)

Inner diameter: 5.08 cm (2 “)
Outer diameter: ?? cm (depending on how many windings are required)
Width: 20mm (2 cm)
(see patent documents)

Wire: enamelled copper wire, wire size variable. I would start with 0.3mm (like funnel coils)

3.6 Decoupling coils C4-Cx

The decoupling coils are used to feed the consumers. They do not have to be connected to coils A1, A2, A3 and C1-C3.

It is only necessary to ensure that the cable cross-section of all decoupling coils together corresponds to the cable cross-section of the coupling ring (M1, M2). (See patent)

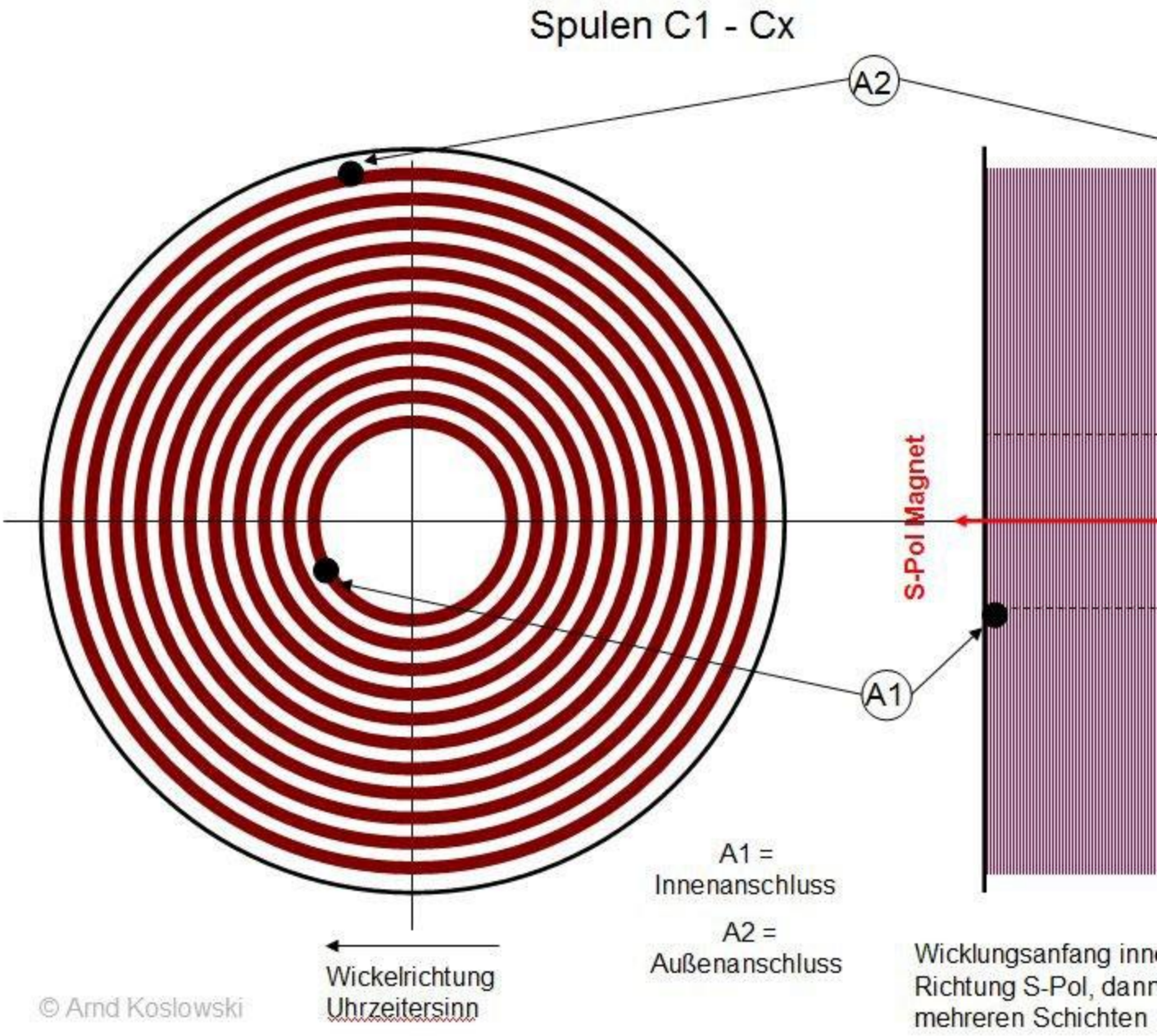
The current density (see Section 1.5) is:

C4-Cx = 25: 1

The decoupling coils C1-C3 are normally wound air-core coils.

3.6.1 Image of the coil structure C4-Cx

The following figure schematically shows the possible structure of the flat coil



3.6.2 Coil details C4-Cx

The following values for coils C4-Cx result from the patent and the dimensions of the magnet (part B)

Inner diameter: 5.08 cm (2 “)
Outer diameter: ?? cm (depending on how many windings are required)
Width: 20mm (2 cm)
(see patent documents)

Wire: enamelled copper wire, wire size variable. I would start with 0.3mm (like funnel coils)

3.7 Rare earth magnet

The transfer part B in the Jarck device is a strong permanent magnet. It is most likely made of rare earth materials like cobalt rather than neodymium. This was the result of calculations in the forum.

The frequency of 4 Hz (Section 2.3) is the resonance frequency of cobalt. I couldn't find any pure cobalt magnets from magnet manufacturers. However, SmCo (Samarium-Cobalt) magnets are on offer.

The frequency of 2 MHz results in a mathematical density of approx. 8.2 g / cm ^ 2

How exactly this value was calculated is unclear.

The shape of the magnet is important. It is shaped like a long cylinder with a point and consists of one piece. The tip serves as a focal point for the magnetic flux and as a link to the down-transformed ether vortex.

3.7.1 Calculations of volume and mass magnet

Assuming the frequencies and the required materials that were discussed in the forum, the following calculation can be carried out for the magnet

Variables: hz = height of cylinder; hk = height of the cone; r = radius
formulas: cone: $Vk = 1/3 * phi * r^2 * h$
cylinder: $Vz = K \cdot h = p \cdot r^2 \cdot h$
assumption: diam. = 4.82 cm (1.9 ", because the funnel has 2")
=> Radius = 2.41 cm (0.95 ")
=> hz = 2.41 cm (0.95", because the bevel = 90 °)
Mass = 2630.6 g (see Chapter 8)
Density = 8.3 g / cm3 (have it checked by a magnet dealer)

Calculation:

Vg = mass / density = 2630.6 g / 8.3 g = 316.94 cm3
Vg = Vk + Vz = 1/3 * p * r2 * hk + p * r2 * hz = 1.33 * p * r2 * h
= 0.33 * 3.1415927 * 6.45 * 2.41 + 3.1415927 * 6.45 * hz
= 16.12 + 20.26 * hz

=> 316.94 cm3 = 16.12 cm3 + 20.26 cm2 * hz
=> hz = (316.94 cm3 - 16.12 cm3) / 20.26 cm2 = 14.85 cm
=> hg = hz + hk = 14.85 cm + 2.41 cm = 17.26 cm

This results in the following values for the magnet:

Total height : 17.26 cm (6.8 ")
Cone height : 2.41 cm (0.95")
Diameter : 4.82 cm (1.9 ")
Weight : 2.63 kg
Density : 8.3 g / cm3

Magnetization : 1100 mT (assumption)

Resonance frequencies : 2 Mhz + 4 Hz

An inquiry to a magnet manufacturer revealed that such a magnet would cost at least € 5,000-6,000 to manufacture, as a special pressed body would have to be built for this. If you buy a larger amount, it will be cheaper because the mold is the expensive one.

3.8 Return mass in funnel M1-M2

The negative line of the consumer must be fed back into the funnel. Since the decoupling coils C1-Cx also have a negative connection, I suspect that these negative connections must also be fed back into the funnel.

The mass return into the funnel consists of many thin and bare individual strands. These should be fed back into the funnel side by side and in a ring. They need to be fixed there. The best distance to the edge of the funnel is approx. 15%, comparable to the illustration in the patent.

The cross-section of all negative lines together must correspond exactly to the cross-section of the supply lines (positive line). If z. For example, if the positive connections of all decoupling coils have a cross-section of 4 mm², the sum of the individual strands that are fed into the funnel must also be 4 mm².

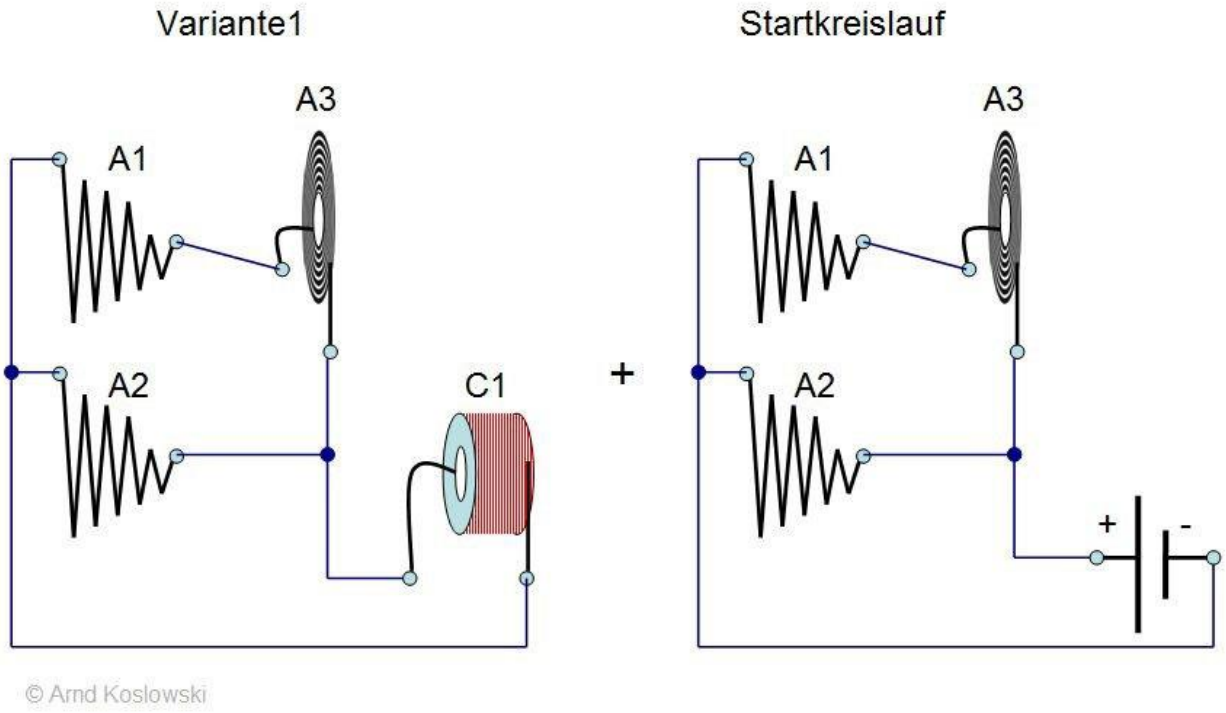
4. Interconnection of the components

The coils A1, A2, A3 and C1-C3 must be interconnected so that the device runs autonomously.

The patent mentions two variants of how the coils A1-A3 must be interconnected. These are described below

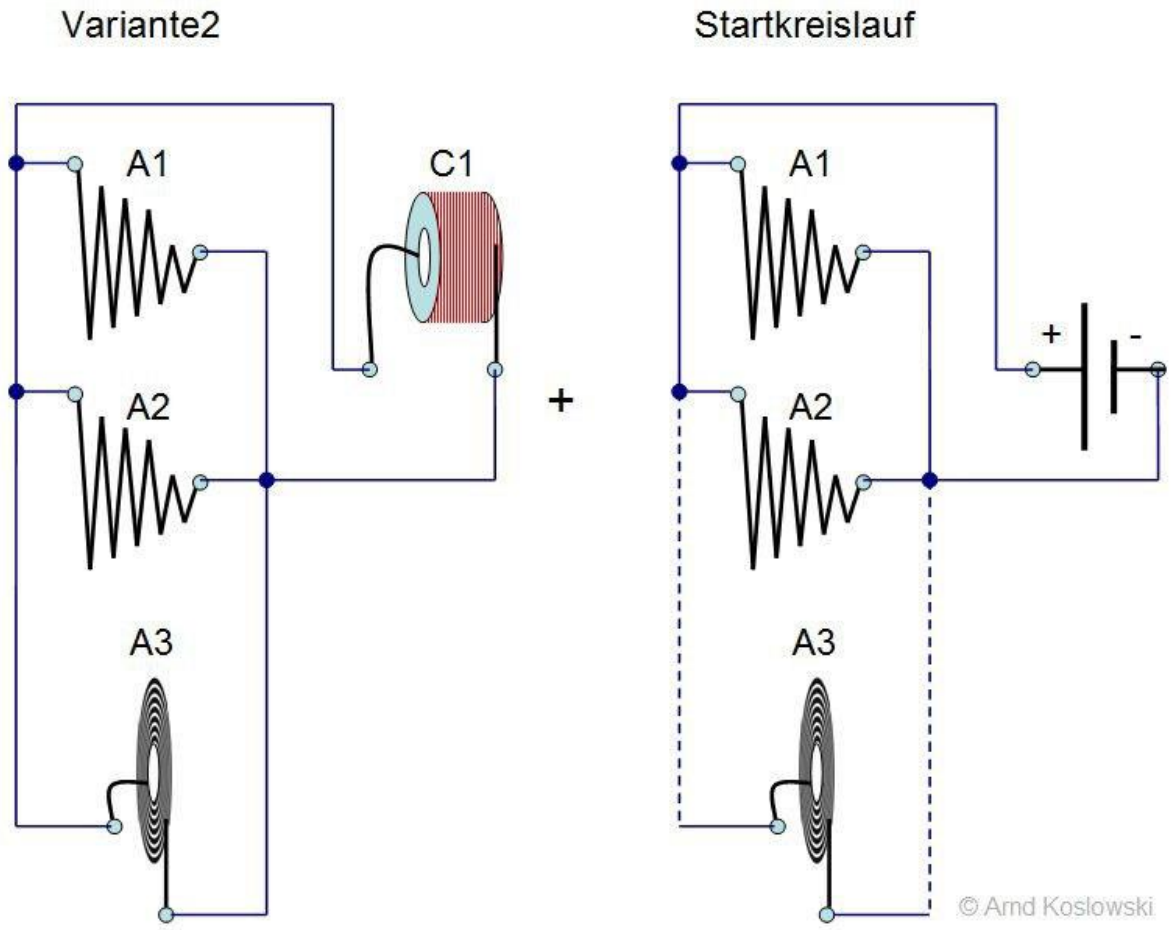
The circuit for the starting circuit (right) and the separate circuit for the free direct current (left) can be seen side by side.

4.1 Interconnection - variant 1



A1 is connected in series with A3 and these two coils in parallel with A1.

4.2 Interconnection - variant 2



A1, A2 and A3 are connected in parallel. The excitation current comes from C1 (-C3)

5. Start the Jarck device

A short voltage surge in the starter circuit should suffice for starting.

As soon as the excitation circuit produces enough electricity, the battery should be disconnected and the starting circuit should be able to be switched in parallel to the excitation circuit coils.

6. Summary

The Jarck device is one of the most powerful of the room energy converters I know.

The challenge would be to try out the many variables in the structure. It may be that the magnet is not only made of samarium and cobalt but also of other materials.

The structure of the funnel coils A1, A2 and their layering has not been definitively clarified, as is the structure of A3.

What are the excitation coils C2 and C3 really needed for, and how are they connected to the overall system?

From my point of view, the replica of a Jarck device is only possible if a lot of money, time and experts come together to build up all the factors and variants.

7. Potential Hazards

If there is a transmutation of material in the Jarck device and extremely high vibrating frequencies with high amplitudes are assumed, an effect on the human body cannot be foreseen.

The fields that are generated here are beyond normal technology. Therefore, this device should be approached with caution.

If the assumption is correct that living matter or energies are sucked in here, it could be that this device is a beacon in the 4th dimension and attracts energies that you don't necessarily want to have in your own house. This can be compared to a Reiki master who serves as an energy channel, like a beacon in the 4th dimension, and who has not protected himself enough beforehand.

Channeling has shown that a Jarck device can certainly be set up and operated if an additional energetic protection device is set up. It should be a kind of spiral behind the north pole of the magnet. I do not have any more detailed information on this.

8. Sources

OU forum - Jarck Device

Torkado - vortex theories

Zero-Point Energy Power Plant (Jarck Device) at Espacenet

Patent in detail

Sumobrain - Jarckdevice summary

Aladin24 - Compton Harmony and Elemental Resonance

9. Book recommendations in the shop:

More information:

https://patents.google.com/?inventor=Uwe+Jarck

Generator for the production of direct current.

FR FR2691025B1 Uwe Jarck Uwe Jarck

Priority 1992-05-05 • Filed 1992-05-05 • Granted 1994-07-01 • Published 1994-07-01

Generator for natural direct current.

https://worldwide.espacenet.com/patent/search/family/009429548/publication/FR2691025B1?q=FR2691025B1

The generator includes two non-metallic stator disks (1), lead-covered (10), on non-metallic supports (17,18), which are connected by 11 iron bars (5), lying between radiating lead plates (6). Outside of this assembly, two circular arrays of 11 three-section wound bobbins (4), one inside the other, are fixed between the disks. Most bobbin surfaces are lead-covered (11,12), but the inner surface of the inner array has copper sheeting (7), connected by multiple radial plates (8) and collector plates (9) to an exterior terminal. The other DC pole is connected to emitters on the disk faces. The rotor, belt and pulley (16) driven on ball-bearings (14), carries 10 permanent magnet assemblies (15) between plastic end-disks (13). USE/ADVANTAGE - Localised generation, eliminating need for distribution networks. Energy output exceeds input.

FR FR2710470B1 Uwe Jarck Uwe Jarck

Priority 1993-09-21 • Filed 1993-09-21 • Granted 1995-12-01 • Published 1995-12-01

Coils (2) wound concentrically in a chalice shape (1). Above are other coils (3) in a spiral shape. The windings (3) in spiral shape consist of copper wire, which consists of several wires wound together. Through the coils (2) (3) passes a direct current with a voltage of 1000 V up to 100,000 V maximum. A magnetised bar (4) carries windings (5) distributed in pairs and which have different winding turns. The negative line is connected to 3 emitters (6). The emitters (6) overshoot the whole of the chalice edge (1) without touching, and enter to a large extent with their fine points deeply into the chalice (1). The emitters (6) consist of fine copper wires and terminate in a point. The magnetised bar (4) is introduced with its negative pole without touching into the chalice foot (1). <IMAGE

Magnetic field storage for electric batteries especially for alternating …

WO AU DE WO1997025763A1 Uwe Jarck Uwe Jarck

Priority 1996-01-03 • Filed 1996-12-19 • Published 1997-07-17

The invention concerns a device for the storage of electrical energy, especially alternating current, consisting of chambers which are separated into north and south field areas by permanent magnet plates (1). The chambers are separated from one another by isolating plates (2). All the chambers …

Centrale electrique a energie etherique

WO AU WO1996028882A1 Uwe Jarck Uwe Jarck

Priority 1995-03-09 • Filed 1995-03-09 • Published 1996-09-19

Un appareil générateur d'énergie comprend les unités fonctionnelles A, B et C. L'unité A est constituée de bobines enroulées autour d'un corps creux (A 1) et traversées par un courant continu. L'unité B est constituée d'un aimant permanent allongé qui pénètre dans l'orifice de sortie de l'unité A. …