

T P U Torroidal Power Unit

file:///C:/Steven%20Mark%20Tpu.txt

Everyone tells us that the earth's magnetic field is measured as being too insignificant to generate any useable power, that is not so. It has been a very long road from beginning to end. It took several years of experimentation to discover what frequencies and most importantly how to make small integrated circuits work to perform the control functions necessary to make the demonstrations you see on the video tapes available today. So in many ways we have early RCA color TV engineers to thank for my discovery of the power generator. I am sure they are all dead now but they did contribute. Perhaps a story which had impact on me at that time was told to me by my boss way back in 1970 I believe it was. He told me that around 1965 or 66 there was an explosion in an apartment in Chicago. The authorities had concluded that for some unknown reason, a General Electric color television receiver had been the source of an explosion that killed a young black child in the apartment. My boss went on to relate that he was involved in the investigation because he was in Chicago at the time and he was invaluable experienced with television circuits and etc. He told us that what they found was, the TV had exploded with some quick furry. The explosion did in fact kill the poor child who was sitting directly in front but spared his mother who was some distance away in the kitchen. The explosion was strange because of the absence of expected chemicals necessary to create the explosion. It appeared that the TV was the exact center of the explosion, however no one could find a reason for the explosion occurring. Also consider that there is not really much inside a TV to explode with enough force to kill people and destroy the living room a large apartment. Yes a CRT can explode and kill someone, however this was not the kind of explosion we are talking about. The most interesting part of the story is that according to our boss, metallic objects especially those containing large amounts of iron were dramatically displaced. He mentioned that some nails were actually removed from the walls and pulled toward the TV set. When they found them they were bent and shaped like cork screws! Everything in the room appeared to have moved or was moving toward the TV as it exploded, or imploded as the case may be. The child was apparently killed by way of these metallic objects traveling through his body on their way toward the center of the TV set. As far as my boss knew, there was never a good explanation for the occurrence. We found out that this was not the only unexplained explosion of TV sets worldwide. However, the fact that all the sets exploded while in operation may bear some light. Also most of the TV sets were made by the GE company or were TV sets made using GE circuits and of similar design. However, this man who had been my mentor for so many years had his own theory which he never told anyone as far as i know, except me. His theory was that the TV while in operation, somehow managed to become a receiver of more then just television waves and so for a millisecond in time became a receiver and the discharger of a huge amount of electrical and magnetic energy. This discharge of magnetic energy is vary similar to the discharge of magnetic energy during an atomic explosion. . . Now that is something I have thought about a great deal. My employer's words had great impact on me. Not that they meant anything really, but I kept thinking about the possibility of many frequencies combining at one moment in time to produce an entirely different effect then intended by the designers. And so it goes. Some of the reasons why I thought about things the way I did and perhaps why I set out to think along the lines I did when I discovered the power generator technology. Or more appropriately, the power converter technology, because that is actually what it does you know. I would like to carefully give the idea of the operating characteristics of my devices. Listen to what I say here..... I am going to state just characteristics. I

don't want people to get over excited and start arguing again too much. My units behave exactly like common radios in one way. With a radio you have many different stations broadcasting at different frequencies. Yes I know about the difference between Frequency Modulation and Amplitude Modulation, etc. That is not relevant for our conversation here. You tune your radio to the station you desire and the closer you tune to the ideal frequency the stronger the amplification of the signal will be and the better the radio will collect and amplify the signals for their entertainment value. If the radio signal is too strong the radio receiver might be overloaded and distortion or other bad effects will take place. By tuning slightly off frequency we can weaken the signal the radio is receiving and amplify and produce the sound for entertainment purposes. However, the music will not be of high quality. The music will be lacking in response and timbre, etc. OK let us compare this story of the common radio. Think of the power unit as a device similar to a radio receiver. No I do not want to hear feed back informing me that I am trying to convince the world my unit works on radio waves!!!. But it behaves very much like a simple radio receiver except for the fact that radio waves need to be amplified before they can be of any use to us. My units behave as though they are variable tuning devices, and we are tuning them to a frequency just like a radio. The closer you get to the center frequency the more power you permit the collector to dissipate into a load. the important difference here is that in the case of the radio, you tune into the frequency and amplify it for use. In the case of my power unit, you create several frequencies within a space of the collector coil's circumference. The frequencies are directly related to the circumference of the collector coil. You can begin to collect the current and dissipate it with no need for amplification because the signal source also becomes the feed for the power source and has the natural tendency to run with gain. It is important that you note that you can never tune too closely to the exact frequencies of power conversion because the power received by the collector will instantly destroy it. We instead must deliberately tune off the frequencies of conversion in order to make the thing properly work. Remember that it is like a furnace which feeds itself. The hotter it gets the more fuel it gives itself to burn. That is why the control units are so very important. Without the control unit constantly monitoring the frequencies of operation and making the necessary changes to keep the whole thing off exact conversion frequency, then the unit would very quickly destroy it's self.

By the way, have you seen the video of the compass turning violently in the center of the unit while in operation? Notice that when I first turn the unit on that the compass starts to spin very slowly. It speeds up faster and faster until it just stops. When it stops the unit is always operating at about it's design maximum. We never found out why any of this occurred. It tended to reinforce what I observed as the turbine effect. When the unit is shut off the compass starts to revolve again and slowly comes to a rest. By the way, the fire discharge everyone sees in the video is after the output of the device is switched through a large high value resister! I hope that will wake up a few of you to the danger potentials. Stefan is quite correct about the amount of power necessary to pull the nails out of the walls during the GE color television explosion in Chicago. Actually Dr. Schinzinger told me that it would have required much more power then that. We theorized that the TV set must have become for a split second, a power unit very similar in operation to one of my own making. Except for the fact that it wouldn't have been designed to collect and convert the available power in a useful way. Instead, the TV just stumbled for one millisecond on the correct combination of frequencies necessary to cause the phenomenon of magnetic collection. But unfortunately the TV set had no way to control the function and began to absorb and discharge both the electric and magnetic factors caused by the influence of the strong field. It was during this discussion with Dr. Schinzinger that he pointed out that during an atomic explosion aside from the gigantic blast wave and heat produced there is also an extremely large magnetic force which is so strong that it travels way out into space during the explosion. The magnetic wave is so strong that it will completely destroy any unprotected electronic circuits of solid state design. That is why solid state radios will be useless after an nuclear attack on your country. Let us ponder where the

huge magnetic field comes from when you explode an atomic bomb. It is just created? Is it converted? Is it part of the earth somehow?

Is it just a by product of the fabric of time and space being ripped into pieces in a fragment of a second? I am curious as to where this unbelievably huge magnetic force comes from during an atomic explosion... It is something else to think about. Perhaps in connection with my power technology. Dr. Schinzinger said that it is explained as being the result of the splitting of the atom. However, that is a very short explanation and not really a satisfactory explanation of what generates the force. He agreed with me and said it would also mean that in reality we know very little about magnetic fields and magnetic property. The multiple frequencies traveling around the coils are of too high a frequency to provide for any motive effort. They are only a means to achieve an end. The multiple frequencies begin to feed themselves and the multiple kicks become a combined big kick. I call it resonating. That is why if you notice in the video tapes that it takes just a few seconds for the coil to begin to function at maximum effort. You see, one little kick amounts to nothing. However imagine if you had hundreds of thousands of little kicks combining into one big current kick . . I originally got the idea from electron circuits which use vacuum rectifiers like the 5U4 GB or 5AR4 etc. The plate has a high voltage potential with lots of useable power available. You cant get to it or use it for anything without applying a heating voltage to the cathode or what is the cathode potential of the tube. So, you put in a small voltage of 5 volts AC 60 Hz which heats up the cathode and welcomes the electron stream from the plate. Or actually the other way around, but not important for this example of my thoughts. Now the high voltage power goes through the cathode and travels through the coils of the 5 volt transformer along with the 5 volt AC. If the plate voltage is not rectified then it is AC with a potential 60 Hz frequency. That combines with the 5 volt 60 Hz in the coil of the htr transformer and generally amounts to nothing. In fact the power of the 5 volt transformer amounts to nothing. It is an insignificant power supply except when the two transformers get slightly out of phase with each other, or when they are connected in reverse of one another. Then you can measure all kinds of things going on. You can generate all kinds of hash and multiple frequencies, and I do mean all kinds. What I measured during this process was very interesting. All these frequencies occasionally met at the same time with a much larger kick at the output. Anyway, I have taken a high voltage power supply as follows: 500 v-0-500 v 300 mV plate transformer run it through a full wave silicon circuit then run it through a 5U4 electron tube rectifier. Now you know that the 5U4 requires 5 volts AC at 3 amps for its heater to gather the electrons and complete the circuit. Well, I measured the output from the tube and the result is 500 volts DC at 250 mV. The loss is due to the high impedance of the tube and its limited ability to dissipate more than 250 mA.. The point I wish to make here is that also along with the 500 volt DC is, yes, you guessed it, the 5 volts three amp AC current! They are both completely independent of each other except for some very interesting things I will mention to you some other time.. First of all, obviously you can have several different output components in the power output signal. You can have DC and AC together without any problem.

I was working at a laboratory at the time with much more sophisticated equipment then is available to even most manufacturing companies. I was able to analyses everything coming out of this simple two transformer AC high voltage circuit. In most power supplies there is lots of hash coming out and designers use a .05 or so to short out as much as possible before it gets to the smoothing capacitors. This hash comes from the mains supply and especially from the transformers themselves. Then the smoothing capacitors take out the rest of the multiple frequency hash along with the gigantic 60 Hz ac left in the B+. I became interested in the interaction between the two AC transformers. The interaction can be very reveling, trust me. Also, there is another interesting analogy. We seem to overlook so many things in our society. They are right in our faces but we just look around them without interest at all. When I began to study the effects of multiple frequencies combined together I found out that when you

deliberately strive to create the worst case scenario of frequencies you start to get some very measurable kicks. In themselves they are not much. But if you make enough of them fast sendoff, you get a collectible power spike that is more than the power available to begin with. The destructive heating caused by the eddy currents become the problem we face when we make a really large powerful coil. Now you understand more about the heating problem and why using a fan does not work. You could describe the useable current output of my coil as DC but with some hash in it. It really doesn't have any convertible AC component which could provide a mechanical motive force as you suggested. "In one of the RCA engineering manuals I read that it has been measured in a wire that there exists a slight increase in current when first electrons are caused to flow in it. This was explained because the earth's magnetic field exerted some influence on the wire and the electron flow inside it. Or rather the electrons on the surface of the wire. Even today you can find examples of discussion of this fact even in non scientific journals. If you look in Morgan Jones book, Valve Amplifiers, 3rd edition, on page 262 he says, The inrush of current through the filament interacts with the earth's magnetic field to produce a small kick. SMALL KICK. Those words mean a great deal. It PROVES that there is an interaction between the magnetic field of the earth and simple electrons running through wires. It may be a small influence but it is actual OVER UNITY. I have spent several years of my life thinking about that."

Now about the DC output with AC signal. There is a book about Nicola Tesla "The Man who Had lightning in his hand". I suggest that you find a copy of that book and read it. In that book it is related that Tesla states that you can have all kinds of electrons flowing through a wire traveling in different directions relating only to their potential power source. He even said that you could have different electron flows through a single wire completely separate from each other. I tried it and he is right! On to another point. HE said that one day in his laboratory he was noticing that there were some reactions on his magnetometer for no reason he could understand. The next day he had many magnetometers brought into his laboratory and he began additional research. He found that the measurement of the earth's magnetic field was fairly straightforward. You have a device, which measures a very small magnetic force which comes from the generation of magnetic waves as the big iron ball we call the earth rotates. If you look at a scientific display of the earth you see that it resembles a big power generator. It has poles, a magnetic field, rotation, everything. Now I am you know that anytime you have a magnetic field moving past a wire you have electron flow in that wire or more precisely on the surface. So the earth is generating the most unbelievably huge amount of power all the time and we can't tap into it?! I don't believe it! Neither did Nicola Tesla. He found a way to tap into the earth's power potential and he demonstrated it often. Did you know that every single one of his patents was purchased by Edison and Westinghouse? He had a very large amount of patents and they purchased all of them but only utilized one for transmitting electric power via 60 cycle AC and step down transformers, which became the standard of power transmission throughout the earth to this day. Anyway, back to his research in the laboratory. He noticed that most of the time the magnetometers stayed relatively sedate and around the same level. They would fluctuate just slightly. However one day he noticed that the meters jumped quite unpredictably. It attracted his attention and he began to find that the meters were reacting to a thunderstorm many hundreds of miles away. Interesting isn't it? Then he continued his experiments and found that as a thunderstorm moved closer the magnetometers would register larger and larger fluctuations until they were off the scale and useless. He was fascinated and consumed by this. He acquired better magnetometers and his research found that you could tune the magnetometers to certain specific frequencies and tap directly into large magnetic waves. When I say large, I am referring to huge. That was useable power. However, you had to find a circuit potential in order for the electrons to flow. That was the difficulty which he overcame to produce his famous demonstrations of power from nowhere

Please let me make another point. Let us say that you have a magnetic field perhaps it is only a small permanent magnet. Now, you have a single copper wire twelve inches long. If you move the magnet across the surface of the wire from left to right at a certain speed you create an electron flow which is DC and it has a power potential based on how strong the field is and how fast the magnet is moved. So, if you increase the size of the magnet or the speed it moves you create a larger flow of electrons, larger as in higher voltage or more current. Let me give you something to think about... If you had a short wire and you moved a magnet across it you would always have limited potential because the length of wire was so short. OK now what if we increase the length of the wire to many miles in length even with a very weak magnetic field moving across the wire you still have a much greater potential flow of power available. If we put it into a perspective of power per inch it may be easier to understand. If you have a small magnetic field moving across a wire twelve inches long it can generate an electron flow equal to let's say one millivolt per inch. If you move the magnet twelve inches at the same speed you get 12 millivolts as you transgress the twelve inches of wire. Understand that I am trying to convey a principal that you can understand for use in the future. So, you have a wire twelve inches long and you can make 12 millivolts moving a magnet across it. If you have a wire 1000 feet long and you move the same small magnetic field across the length of it you can create much more voltage potential perhaps 12,000 millivolts let's say. So, you have managed to generate a significant amount of electric power with a weak magnetic force. OK, how does this help us? where am I going with this? Suppose you have 1,000 pieces of wire twelve inches long and you run the same weak magnetic field over them all at the same time..... you get the same flow of electrons. If the wires are run in series then you will get the 12,000 millivolts etc. If you connect the wires in parallel you will get higher current but lower voltage. However, the power potential is the same whether you run the wires in series or parallel. If you know how to find the circuit potential, you tune into the frequency and you have enough short pieces of wire you can convert as much power as you wish in a given space. you would be fascinated with the amount of renewable energy you can extract from a permanent magnet! why does everybody assume that magnetic fields are so single dimensional? Things are more complex than what I have told you but I am just trying to give you an idea of how the technology works. How it IS POSSIBLE to use what appears to be a weak magnetic force to generate large useable amounts of power. By the way, when I met with Dr. Schinzinger many years ago we discussed a point you may find invaluable in your thought processes. Did you know, that it is a scientific impossibility to play a vinyl record with a diamond needle?

Well it is. Science tells us that if you were to use a diamond, the hardest natural substance to play the soft grooves of a vinyl record you would destroy the record with just one playing, but, as you know that is not the case. They have made millions and millions of vinyl records and people used millions of turntables equipped with diamond needles to play them repeatedly over and over again. How could something that could not possibly survive one playing continually be played over and over again? Science can not explain this. I say that if you run a diamond across a plate of glass you will invariably make a serious scratch in it with very little force, but if you play a vinyl record there is no damage or at least very little discernable wear. Something to think about, isn't it? The reason the diamond needle phenomenon exists today is because of ignorance. You see when they started making grooved records back in the beginning of this last century they were using cactus needles to play the records. The cactus needles would wear down and need to be sharpened. So enterprising young men came up with steel needles. Unfortunately, they too would wear down and need to be sharpened. Eventually these enterprising men continued to use harder and harder materials eventually arriving at diamond to make their playing needles -- about the hardest thing they could come up with. They didn't know that according to science only one playing of the shellac disk would destroy it. They didn't know so they just kept on making and selling diamond needles for not only shellac disks but the new soft vinyl ones as well.. Trial and error is the best way to make new discoveries. If we rely completely on what we are told by scientists and engineers we will never make any relevant discoveries because we are told not to

try, that they are impossible. On to another point. Please keep in mind that these things are dangerous. Very dangerous. We are talking about several hundred volts at a potential of an amp or more. The average experimenter can not deal with anything like that. I do not want the average person actually coming across one of the correct frequency components and using both hands to measure the field frequency not realizing there is five hundred volts and zap, their heart is stopped. I tell you this from my experience. Personal experience involving others. The reason I will talk to you is because I feel certain that you have enough experience with high voltage and that you are not fool hearty enough to just barge right in without thinking about everything first. Also I can tell that you have the ability and mechanical reasoning to understand the significance of the concepts I convey. If someone is not familiar with high voltage vacuum tube rectifier circuits, than he or she should not under any circumstances attempt to duplicate any of my experiments. If something as elementary as an ETR circuit is not understood by the experimenter and if the experimenter has never had any experience with high voltages, especially voltages that can easily kill you, then he should get out and not attempt to recreate anything like my technology. During my experiments and even during my demonstrations, several people were badly hurt. Perhaps you read the report by a gentleman who was told NOT to touch the two leads coming out of the small coil because the same voltage was there as would be at the 120 volt mains wall socket. At some point he decided the only way for him to know for sure that my demonstration was real was to touch the two leads leading directly out of the small coil. He was badly burned and needed medical attention. However he became an instant believer

The very FIRST example I gave you was that; It is common scientific knowledge that if you have a piece of wire and first run electricity through it you will have a small kick when first energized. The kick is universally attributed to the earth's magnetic field. OK the point is; **YOU CAN GET SOME ENERGY OUT OF THE EARTH!** Next point; **YOU CAN DO SOMETHING VERY SIMPLE WITH A WIRE TO SHOW THIS.** Next point; **YOU CAN SEE THAT YOU CAN GET MORE OUT OF A PIECE OF WIRE THEN YOU PUT IN TO IT.** WE are not talking about a coil or a transformer or anything developing a primary to secondary flux. We are just talking about a straight piece of wire, some electrons and a method of measuring what comes out of it. Some people just sit back and say, well that isn't very much power, we want to make much more. In order to run you must walk first. I told you that the simplest form of over unity is a piece of wire and a voltage source. Anyone can actually connect it and measure. See for yourself the kick. NO coil no xmrs, just a kick. That should tell you learned gentleman that there exists a form of energy convertible and useable which is directly related to a simple piece of wire and instantaneous electron flow.. You know it is common knowledge in the electron tube world that aside from the fact that a cold filament conducts more electricity then when hot, one of the things that destroys the filament in electron tubes for that matter is this kick when you first turn on the juice. The kick is there wether the filament is hot or cold. The kick helps destroy the filament and cathodes integrity. So everyone knows about the kick and accepts that it somehow comes from the earth's magnetic field. So do something with this information! Not even Edison explained what this means! In his memoirs he said that it was a fact that we all had to contend with, but that he did not understand why it happened. If you call yourself experimenters then start to experiment. I had only this to go on when I started and little by little I figured out how to make many several thousands of kicks per second. . . **AND YOU KNOW WHAT, IT ISN'T DIFICULT AT ALL.**

Lets talk about the 'kick.' When the old Edison DC generators were turned on, back in the day, they released this 'kick' and killed many workers in the process. A man by the name of Tesla had seen this. He wondered how and why this 'kick' would occur. So he experimented with wire and disruptive discharges from capacitors. It was found by him that this kick could be made so powerful that it could explode wires instantly. This kick came out of the wires perpendicularly. He discharged capacitors into stout wire and through a spark gap. The key to the kick's strength and appearance was in how fast Tesla

discharged the capacitors into the spark gap AND how fast Tesla STOPPED the flow of current AT the spark gap. Tesla used all types of devices to stop this flow of current, magnets, a flame, counter-rotating engines. His goals were to get the time in which the discharge is STOPPED to be much quicker. As Tesla did this he found that the perpendicular radiations, the ones from the wires, caused electrical effects to appear in wires and other copper/metal materials near the STOPPED current/discharge. These electrical effects could be made to create electrons on other wires and copper around his STOPPED current/discharge wire. On to another point. There is an inertia. With the right combination of frequencies, you can actually create a revolving field with inertia! That is what I have referred to as , The inertia effect. There is a genuine gyroscopic effect when the units are on. Everybody has noticed that when held and in operation, the units have a definite vibration and have a gyroscopic effect. They seem to resist being moved through the air. When placed on a smooth surface it is very pronounced. Some of you should think about that. Rotation of field. . . How many people think about that. If you could have a field that you could think of as a big ball. And you could rotate it in two directions what would the ramifications be?

Listen, you need to make three coils or so one on top of the other. But the important thing is to wrap the control coils perpendicularly around the collector coils. There need to be three of them all the way around. Start them up one at a time each. First frequency then second harmonic component into the second, then the third. When you eventually strike the cord look out. you will know what has happened at that point. In the mean time you can measure a slight output even if you do not strike the exact cord. Larger collectors have a much greater ability to collect and dissipate more energy than the smaller ones. However, if they turn into a bomb it will not make much difference... There is no such thing as a small lightning strike. Perhaps a smaller one is safer because the only thing that will stop a red collector is the disintegration of the matter acting as a receiver. IE. the wires all burn up. We built many, many units with various combinations of collectors during our experimental days. My colleagues and I have a recollection of about three hundred being crushed up because they were not the best designs. Most of the most successful units we made had control wiring run or wrapped vertically over the horizontal collector wires. You can see them in the units in some of the videos under black plastic covering. They were run perpendicular to the travel of the collector wires. They were run in multiple segments. each segment could be fed a different frequency individually and or from a collector section to help perpetuate the oscillation and control. The control frequencies are important in order to make power from the collector. I assumed that anyone working on technology this sophisticated would have a superior knowledge of electronics and an understanding of PURE frequency output being a Necessity to control the reactions going on inside the collector. By starting the oscillation you cause the current to flow in the collector which causes the magnification of the process within the collector which will ultimately produce the greater voltage and power in usable amounts during operation. It is electron flow of a high order creating a large magnetic field. Or vice versa. Electron tube circuits work much more precisely than solid state units. Especially when first experimenting. You will be able to get some excitation with solid state units but we had to design with tubes first and then try to duplicate the functioning system with solid state circuits later. It was difficult. Solid state circuits are very dirty and imprecise

Vacuum tubes have EXTREMELY FAST TRANSIT TIMES. Solid state devices are like molasses! They also use about a million percent of feed-back to get a clean signal output. Vacuum tube devices are fast, accurate and only require a few db of feedback to achieve better result. Lets just look at simple power amplifier as an example: A 100 watt solid state amplifier will consist on average with a compliment of 30 or so transistors. lots of amplifying and control devices all based on high current low voltage. Low voltage means SLOW. Also, all those transistors in the amplifying stages slow down the signal process. Now look at a basic electron tube device. You have one stage of amplification, one stage

of signal phase splitting and driving and one stage of power output, all at high voltage low current. This means FAST! It also means that the feedback for frequency output correction is FAST also. Now you see why I have always said that tubes are much better for experimentation. Solid state devices are too slow to find the three major intersecting you know whats... I want you to start and think of the generator principles the exact same way that passing the sound barrier was accomplished. Read how the engineers finally developed the proper wing design to accomplish super sonic speed in aircraft. I hope it will give you a picture of what is going on inside the generator and especially the collector. The people who say that tubes are exactly the same as transistors are very, very naive. And now I will tell you something very important. You remember I mentioned fast electron transit time vs molasses? Let us examine a simple audio amplifier. When you design an amplifier you try to isolate noise, or hash from the mains power supply from getting into the B+ and contaminating the output signal, etc. You can measure all kinds of noise from the mains in your B+ not to mention all the noisy spikes from the solid state rectifiers giving the direct current to the power capacitors. All of this is easily measured, or seen on a scope of most solid state audio amplifiers. NOW design and make a good tube amplifier and you will immediately find a dramatic difference in the B+ supply measurements and what you can see on the scope. No more spikes from the solid state rectifiers, almost no hash from the mains power coming in !

REMEMBER, all of that noise and hash in your solid state amplifier is in the output signal ! Now tell me? What do you think is happening inside the extremely sensitive torrid generator when you use solid state devices to attempt to create the required precise control frequencies to make catalyst and produce power??? By the way, your Solid State amplifier generates so much noise that if you measure the mains wiring you can see noise from YOUR amplifier actually getting back through the transformer and into the mains input wiring!!! understand what perfect frequency is. Lamp cord is what I use to connect my speakers to my amplifier. You should hear my new amplifier I have made. I am using 6BQ7-A tubes for the input and phase inverter because they are VHF amplifier triodes designed to operate in Color TV at very high frequencies and so you can imagine how crystal clear my high frequencies are in my stereo amplifier. Yes, I know that they are hard to find so I have found that I can use any triode designed for color TV VHF use. That gives me many tube types to choose from. In fact I wouldn't recommend them because they are operated on a six point three volt heater so you could use another tube designed to use a 12.6 volt heater instead. I prefer using triodes because they generate less distortion. Any deviation from the original signal or addition to , Harmonic and intermodulation is not good for stereo enjoyment, you know... Stereo? I have a three channel system I listen to. Sometimes the three channels combine together to create the most magnificent sound you could imagine. A whole new sound stage opens up and suddenly you are transformed to someplace else. Gosh, the reason I just hate transistors is because they are so slow and generate so much distortion!!! I think that transistors are basically useless for listening to really good high fidelity. all those harmonics somehow get through to the music output and just ruin the music... I am sure that you know what I am referring to. Did you know that electron transit times in some tubes approach the speed of light? They are mini particle accelerators. Did you know that the best electron transit times of transistors is about like turning on a mechanical switch for a lamp? That is probably why they use so much negative feedback in transistor amps, to keep the output signal close to what the input signal was. But, if you need all that negative feedback to lower distortion doesn't that SLOW down the amplifier even more? Gee, why not just build a tube amp to begin with. Less distortion and little need for feedback overdose. Much faster all around. You know, it would be especially suited for high frequency reproduction. Why don't you tell all of the transistor devotees what the differences are. I have designed some amps using MOSFET , etc. which sound very much like tube amps. However when I want to design a new amp I always start with tubes and when I get them perfected I move on the MOSFETS...

I made an amp and had a really difficult time with a 35K resonance. I had so much trouble with it that I finally left the resonance there. I last measured it at 35.705K at a really high level. It is a good thing that I can't hear that high. But it does prove that my output transformer is capable of going up to 245K HZ. Which I measured. HEY, did you know that the frequency is proportional to the speaker's circumference? it appears that the frequency should change with the circumference of the speaker. That makes sense to you does it? No one I have talked to realizes that yet. I use 15" speakers myself. They are 15" from the dead center of the outside flange to the other sides flange. You know transistors just don't do well at those high frequencies. They try hard but they just make all sorts of harmonics all over the place. Dirty things transistors. MOSFETS are better you know if you wanted to make an amplifier that behaved as though it was a tube amp but in a smaller size. Please be very careful with your experiments and WATCH out! The Kill switch....remember the kill switch, I do not want this to scare the crap out of any body and have them telling mamma, balming satan, god, or any body else