

THE ADAMS PULSED MOTOR GENERATOR MANUAL

Released January 1993

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Reproduced by:-

Nexus New Times Magazine
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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

MY CLOSE COLLEAGUE AND FRIEND MR. BRUCE L. CATHIE OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, FORMER AIR NEW ZEALAND AIRLINE CAPTAIN AND AUTHOR OF A NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS. FOR HIS PART IN ASSISTING IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE "CATHIE MOTOR GENERATOR" WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE "CATHIE HARMONIC EQUATIONS". ALSO FOR HIS IN DEPTH EVALUATIONS AND HIS UNSWERVING INTEREST AND SUPPORT THROUGHOUT THE YEARS IN PROMOTING THE MACHINE AND IT'S ADVANCEMENT.

SIR GEOFFREY ROBERTS OF WELLSFORD, NEW ZEALAND, RETIRED CHAIRMAN OF AIR NEW ZEALAND. FOR HIS ENERGETIC AND ENTERPRISING INVOLVEMENT IN THE LATE 1970'S AND THE KEEN SUPPORT AND STERLING EFFORTS HE SUBSEQUENTLY MADE ON MY BEHALF IN PROMOTIONAL ASSISTANCE.

SIR THOMAS DAVIS, FORMER PREMIER OF THE COOK ISLANDS AND RETIRED NASA SCIENTIST USA. FOR HIS INTEREST AND PARTICIPATION IN THE INVENTION'S EVALUATION DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF IT'S DEVELOPMENT. ALSO FOR HIS ENDEAVOURS.

MR. JOHN D.A. MARTIN OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, RETIRED AIR NEW ZEALAND LICENSED AIRCRAFT ENGINEER, FOR HIS ENDEAVOURS IN ASSISTANCE WITH ALL TECHNICAL DRAWINGS, GRAPHS AND ILLUSTRATIONS; FOR HIS ASSISTANCE IN THE AREAS OF THE INTRICATE MACHINING REQUIRED FOR THE NUMEROUS PROTOTYPES AND THE GREAT DEAL OF TIME DEVOTED IN ASSISTING MYSELF WITH LONG AND ARDUOUS TESTING ANALYSES.

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Robert (Bob) Adams : Inventor, Researcher.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to the public one of New Zealand's foremost inventors. During the late 1970^s Robert Adams was in the formative stages in the development of the 'Adams Pulsed Electric Motor' and a small group of technical and engineering people started to take an interest in his work. Some of these people were personnel of Air New Zealand, of which, at that time, I was a flight Captain. I had interests along a similar line to that of Bob and believe that because of our lateral thinking and method of approach to technical problems, it was inevitable that some day we would meet.

Sure enough, probably encouraged by our mutual connections in the airline, he phoned me one day in 1981 to discuss my publications which set forth my technical theories regarding the UFO enigma. Unknown to me he had been following my work for a number of years and wished to delve deeper into the mathematical aspects of my research.

We had intermittent contact over the next few years and cautiously sounded out each others ideas. Bob's 'machine' slowly became a topic of discussion. He was pretty cagey at this stage and later became deeply involved with his invention and his own retail business and our contacts became few and far between.

During this time he was being constantly plagued and frustrated by certain contradictions originating from the scientific establishment of the day, in regards to his efforts to substantiate certain mathematical criteria pertaining to his machine's obviously outstanding performance. I was not aware of this but as I had travelled the same paths for years I was not surprised when I eventually heard of his difficulties.

Bob contacted me again in 1985 and we became reacquainted, this time on a more permanent basis and since 1987 we have been constantly involved in each others ventures and prime objectives.

Bob has great faith in himself and his ideas and once he sets a task for himself he attacks the problem with much energy and tenaciousness. He does not suffer fools, or those of pretense. He is one of the few completely honest men I have met and is not backward in calling a spade a spade, but this is softened most times by his devious sense of humour. He is an ardent music lover and a man of deep religious beliefs and cares for and trusts his fellow man (to his detriment at times) to the extreme. No matter how many times he gets slapped down he will bounce back with a smile on his face.

He loves the companionship of those who are dedicated and committed to a life of science and the progress of humankind and those who battle the injustices of this world.

At the tender age of nine years he took his first step into the world of technology when he delved into the phenomena of 'Radio' and set about to build his own crystal set. From this he progressed into building battery operated radios and power amplifiers.

At the age of fourteen he left school and took up an apprenticeship with a local wireless company in Hastings which took him through to the age of nineteen. He then left his home town to take a position in Auckland working for an electronics company at their assembly plant. At age 22 he was promoted to supervisor of factory production and at 27 became the factories design engineer.

After this he moved into the broadcasting field working in various stations and their control rooms. He designed much of the equipment used in the stations and became a co-founder of Radio I, New Zealand Ltd. Following this he designed and commissioned sound and television studio recording systems and became New Zealand's first consulting engineer in broadcasting. In 1968 he published a manual on broadcast engineering. He then worked in some of New Zealand's large power stations and designed and manufactured communications equipment for Air New Zealand.

- 1945 : General radio operators certificate (land and ship stations)
- 1947 : First class certificate in radio technology.
- 1947 : Registration board. Registration in radio and electronics.
- 1953 : Became a member of New Zealand Electronics Institute Inc.
- 1964 : Became a member of the Television and Electronic Technicians Institute of Australia.
- 1964 : Became an Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc. ; United States of America.
- 1968 : Transferred to full membership of the above.
- 1968 : Became a member of the Auckland Institute and Museum.
- 1969 : Made a Fellow of the New Zealand Electronics Institute.
- 1969 : Became the Chairman of the New Zealand section of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, United States of America (allowable term : two years).
- 1970 : Invented the 'Pulsed electric Motor Generator'.
- 1987 : Invented the 'Self Sustaining Motor Generator'.
- 1990 : Invented the 'Self Sustaining Orbital Motor Generator'.
- 1992 : Invented the 'Pulsed Scalar Wave Detector Amplifier Motor Generator'.

Bob has jumped for joy and wept in despair; suffered incredible treachery and the backs of society; desolation and ill-health.
But he still smiles.

There is still much work to be done - and still more advanced machines to build.
We need more men like Bob.

Captain Bruce L. Cathie
Air New Zealand (Retired)

THE STATE OF SCIENCE TODAY

IN THE FIELD OF QUANTUM PHYSICS TODAY, IT IS ACCEPTED THAT THE SUB-MICRO ATOM PARTICLES ARE IN PERPETUAL MOTION IN RELATION TO BOTH SPIN AND ORBITAL MOTIONS. HOWEVER, IF YOU DESIGN AND/OR INVENT A MACHINE OR DEVICE CAPABLE OF PERPETUAL MOTION AND IT IS DULY DEMONSTRATED TO MEMBERS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, THEIR STOCK-IN-TRADE REPLY IS INEVITABLY THAT IT CANNOT BE DONE AND WOULD NOT BE A COMMERCIAL VIABILITY.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT, EVEN IN THIS DAY, STILL TEND TO FROWN UPON ANYTHING WHICH TOUCHES UPON 'PERPETUAL MOTION'; THERE IS NEWS FOR THEM! PERPETUAL MOTION ROTARY AND SOLID STATE UNITS OPERATING BEYOND UNITY ARE HERE.

THE ENTIRE COSMOS AND ITS CONTENT, WHETHER IT BE A GRAIN OF SAND OR A PLANETARY BODY, IS IN PERPETUAL MOTION. LIFE ITSELF, AS WE KNOW IT, WHETHER COSMIC OR EARTHLY IS NO MORE OR LESS THAN A CONSTANT STATE OF GENERATION OR DECAY, OF CHANGE - OF PERPETUAL MOTION. THE MIND OF MAN IS CAUGHT UP IN THE SAME VOID AND SO NOW THE CLASSICAL TEACHINGS OF YESTERYEAR ARE BECOMING OUTMODED AND ON THEIR WAY OUT - GENERATION - AND DECAY.

THESE VARIOUS ROTARY AND SOLID STATE UNITS, MENTIONED ABOVE, ARE NOW IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND, WHEN EVENTUALLY PUT TO USE ON A LARGE SCALE, AS THEY WILL INDEED BE, WILL RENDER THE FOSSIL FUEL WORTHLESS.

OUR UNIVERSE IS A SEA OF ENERGY - FREE, CLEAN ENERGY. IT IS ALL OUT THERE WAITING FOR US TO SET SAIL UPON.

ROBERT ADAMS.

THE . MANUAL

TO WRITE A MANUAL COVERING ALL PARAMETERS OF THE ADAMS MOTOR GENERATOR STEP BY STEP WOULD BE A MONUMENTAL TASK BESIDES BEING EXCESSIVELY TIME CONSUMING. AT THIS PARTICULAR JUNCTURE IN TIME THE INVENTOR HAS NOT HAD THIS EXTRA TIME NEEDED TO COMPOSE, LET ALONE WRITE, SUCH A TREATISE AS HE IS CURRENTLY DEEPLY INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A FURTHER FOUR MACHINES, IN ADDITION TO THE TWELVE ALREADY BEEN BUILT.

WHEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESENT FOUR MACHINES HAS MET WITH THE INVENTOR'S REQUIREMENTS AN IMMEDIATE START WILL BE MADE ON AT LEAST TWO SOLID STATE ENERGY-FREE DEVICES: SO IT IS SEEN THE INVENTOR HAS DONE THE BEST POSSIBLE, IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES, TO PRODUCE A MANUAL ON HIS PULSED MOTOR GENERATOR INVENTION IN SUCH A WAY AS TO ENABLE THE AVERAGE NOVICE, ENGINEER, SCIENTIST, ETC., TO GRASP AND FOLLOW THE BASIC FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES WITHOUT MUCH DIFFICULTY.

THE INVENTOR WOULD POINT OUT HOWEVER, THAT AS CONSIDERABLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORK IS CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS IN RESPECT TO THE PRESENT MACHINE, AND OTHERS HE HAS INVENTED, IT IS INTENDED THAT THE NEW INFORMATION COMING TO HAND WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A REVISED EDITION OF THE MANUAL IN THE NOT TOO DISTANT FUTURE.

AS A MATTER OF INTEREST TO THOSE PEOPLE OF THE ENERGY-FREE FRATERNITY, THE INVENTOR'S COLLEAGUE, MR. BRUCE CATHIE, ALSO OF NEW ZEALAND, AND HIS HARMONIC EQUATIONS, ARE INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN OF CERTAIN OF THE MACHINES/DEVICES WE ARE CURRENTLY WORKING ON - UNDERSTANDABLY, THE SECRETS SURROUNDING SUCH MACHINES/DEVICES WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR DISCLOSURE FOR SOME TIME YET.

THE AUTHOR HAS ENDEAVOURED TO MAKE IT AS EASY AS POSSIBLE FOR THE AVERAGE KEEN SCIENTIFICALLY-MINDED PERSON TO UNDERSTAND THE GENERAL FORMAT AND PRESENTATION OF THIS MANUAL.

THE AUTHOR HOPES THIS DISCLOSURE OF THE ADAMS PULSED MOTOR GENERATOR AND THE COMPILLATION OF A MANUAL DESCRIBING IT'S CONSTRUCTION AND TEST PROCEDURES WILL GIVE IMPETUS AND SATISFACTION TO MANY WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY-FREE DEVICES. THE AUTHOR ALSO HOPES THAT SUCH INTERESTED PARTIES SHOULD FEEL FREE TO INITIATE AND MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH HIM, EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH THE PUBLISHERS OF 'NEXUS' MAGAZINE, AS HE HAS OTHER EXCITING BEYOND UNITY ENERGY INVENTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED.

A WORD OF ADVICE FOR EXPERIMENTERS - CONSIDERABLE PATIENCE IS REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS MACHINE AND PROCURING THE CORRECT MATERIALS, MACHINING, ASSEMBLY, ETC., ARE ALL TIME CONSUMING; A VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR IS "ACCURACY" WHICH IS, OF COURSE, ALSO VERY, VERY TIME CONSUMING PER SE.

SAFETY IS ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR TO PRACTICE FOR THOSE CONSIDERING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MACHINE OF HIGH SPEED AND/OR OUTPUT POWER. ATTENTION TO SAFETY PARTICULARLY APPLIES TO A MACHINE DESIGNED FOR A HIGH VOLTAGE OUTPUT. THERE IS THE DANGER OF ONE PLACING ONE'S HANDS IN TOO CLOSE A PROXIMITY TO THE ROTOR WHILST IT IS IN MOTION. AS DESCRIBED IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTION, A SPEED OF 2,500 RPM IS NO PROBLEM WITH ONLY TWO POLES 180° APART.

THE AUTHOR HAS TESTED VARIOUS MINIATURE IMPORTED PERMANENT MAGNETIC MOTORS, AND THESE MACHINES, IT WAS FOUND, ON AVERAGE, CONSUMED 900% MORE INPUT CURRENT THAN HIS MACHINES OF SIMILAR OUTPUT RATING, AND THEY, IN TURN, HAD SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER TORQUE AND, ON FULL LOAD, OVERHEATED IN LESS THAN TEN MINUTES.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THE PATENT OFFICE,

Wellington, C.I.

NEW ZEALAND

Your Ref. _____

R. G. Adams

P.O. Box 6801

Auckland

176958

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT No. _____

Applicant: ROBERT GEORGE ADAMS

Title of Invention: _____

Ferrite magnetic ALteracter

Date application filed: 10-3-75 Convention date(s) _____

RECEIVED the following:

Application L

Authorisation _____

Provisional Specification (and duplicate) _____

Complete Specification (and duplicate) _____

Drawings _____ sheets (and copies) _____

Convention Document _____

Declaration of Inventorship (Form No. 6) _____

Other documents; _____



60
for Commissioner of Patents



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THE PATENT OFFICE,

Wellington, C.I.

NEW ZEALAND

Your Ref. _____

To: R. G. Adams

P.O. Box 6801

Auckland

176959

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT No. _____

Applicant: ROBERT GEORGE ADAMS

Title of Invention: _____

FERRITE MAGNETIC MOTOR

Date application filed: 10-3-75 Convention date(s) _____

RECEIVED the following:

Application _____

Authorisation _____

Provisional Specification (and duplicate) _____

Complete Specification (and duplicate) _____

Drawings _____ sheets (and copies) _____

Convention Document _____

Declaration of Inventorship (Form No. 6) _____

Other documents; _____



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for Commissioner of Patents

FORM 4.

NEW ZEALAND

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APPN. No. 187752
DATE FILED: 30 JUNE 1978
J.D.H. & CO.
REFERENCE — P

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WHAKATANE, N.Z.

PATENTS ACT 1953

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Insert Title
of Invention.

ELECTRIC MOTOR

Insert full name,
full street address
and nationality of
(each) applicant.

I/ ROBERT GEORGE ADAMS, a New Zealand citizen
of 30 Wattle Street, Kelston, Auckland,
New Zealand

do hereby declare this invention to be described
in the following statement:-

Indicate if
following page is
numbered '1(a)'

- 1 -

1.4.77

This invention relates to a DC Electric Motor.

In the past direct current electric motors have operated on a continuous flow of electric current regardless of the phase of the motor. This has meant that some portions of the current flow have been less efficiently used than other portions of it.

The object of the present invention is to provide a direct current electric motor which makes efficient use of all of the electric current which is supplied to it.

In a first aspect the present invention broadly consists in an electric motor comprising a rotor and a stator, a first one of the rotor and stator comprising a plurality of radially aligned permanent magnets, the outer ends of the magnets all having the same polarity, the other one of the rotor and stator comprising a plurality of radially aligned coils, the magnets or coils of the stator being positioned about the rotor such that the centre of the radial alignment of the magnets or coils of the stator is substantially the same as the centre of the radial alignment of the coils or magnets respectively of the rotor, the centres lying on or near the axis of rotation of the rotor, the coils being arranged to have current delivered to them via a current controller, which current controller is adapted to allow current to flow to the coils only when there is a magnetic pole of said permanent magnet adjacent each said coil, that is, in use the current is permitted to flow only in impulses the timing of which is

controlled by the current controller according to

the relative positions of the coils being so arranged that when current is passed through the coils the magnetic polarities of their inner ends/are all the same

5

Preferably the current controller is so arranged that current is supplied to the coils only when the axes of the coils or magnets of the rotor are just past their position of alignment with the axes of the magnets or coils of the stator.

10

Preferably magnets are mounted on the rotor and the coils comprise the stator.

15

In a second aspect the present invention broadly consists in a method of operating a direct current electric motor, the motor comprising a rotor and a stator, one of the rotor and stator being provided with a plurality of permanent magnets arranged radially around the said one of the rotor and stator, the magnetic polarities of the outer ends of the magnets all being the same, the other of the said rotor and stator being provided with a plurality of coils arranged radially around the said other of the rotor and stator, the windings of the coils being such that when current is supplied to the said other of the rotor and stator, the magnetic polarities of the coils have the same radial sense, the method comprising the step of supplying current to the coils in discrete pulses such that current flows only when the ends of the coils are adjacent ends of the magnets.

20

25

30

Preferably the current is supplied to the

longitudinal axes of the coils and magnet have just passed the point of alignment with each other.

The above gives a broad description of the present invention, or
5 preferred form of which will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

10 Figures 1 to 4 show, in diagrammatic form, a motor according to the present invention, the rotor being at a different stage of its revolution in each of the various figures, and

15 Figures 1a to 4a show a representation of the current flow in each of the stages shown in Figures 1 to 4.

The drawings show a form of motor according to the invention which has a rotor 5 comprising four permanent magnets, 1 to 4, and a stator comprising two coil windings 6 & 7. The motor can be operated when the coil windings are connected to
20 an appropriate DC voltage source at 9.

The supply of current to the windings is controlled by a current controller 10 shown diagrammatically in the drawings as a switch. The current controller 10 is operated in synchro-
25 nism with the rotation of the rotor 5, so that current is supplied to the stator windings 6 & 7 only when the magnets 1 to 4 have just passed their central point of alignment with the stator windings.

to produce a north magnetic pole adjacent the ends of the rotor magnet, 1 & 3. As indicated in Figure 1a, this is the point at which the current is first permitted to pass through the windings. Thus there is a magnetic field

5 repulsion established between the stator and the rotor which causes the rotor to rotate in the direction indicated by the arrow 11. The magnetic repulsion is commenced when the rotor is at a small angle x degrees past the point of alignment with the stator windings.

10

Then, as shown in Figure 2, the current is maintained in the stator windings until the rotor has moved to an angle of y degrees past the point of alignment with the stator windings. Then at this point the current controller 10
15 cuts off the supply of current to the windings 6 & 7. The resulting collapsing magnetic field now reverses magnetic polarity attracting on coming rotor poles, thereby stator windings are pulsed again repeating the cycle.

20 Figure 3 shows the motor with the rotor 5 having just passed the position shown in Figure 2 and there is no supply electric current remaining in the stator windings 6 & 7. The rotor is continuing to rotate under its angular momentum. This continues until the position shown in Figure 4 is reached.

25 The pole 1 of the rotor is now at an angle of z degrees passed its point of alignment which is the stator windings 6 and the angle z is just less than 90 degrees more than x .

Thus the pole 4 of the rotor 5 has almost reached the position of the pole 1 in Figure 1. In other words, the current controller 10 is just about to allow current to flow through the stator windings once more.

5

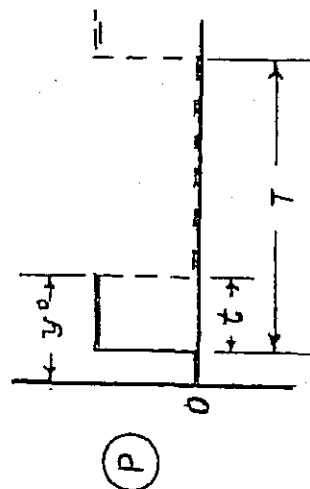
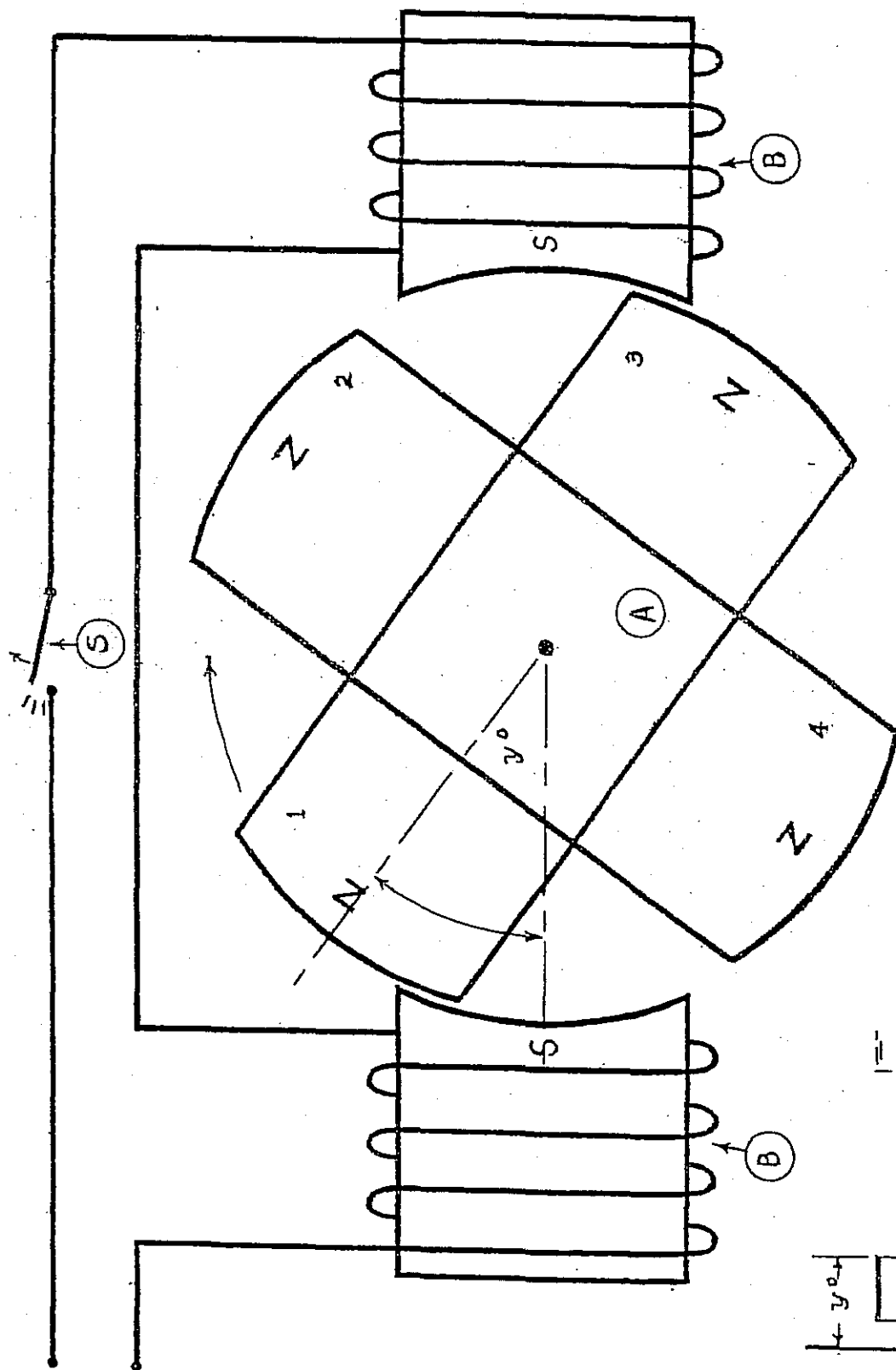
The cycle is then repeated, four times for each revolution of the rotor 5. Of course if the rotor has a different number of magnets or magnetic poles, then the number of times the cycle is repeated for each revolution of the rotor will vary accordingly, and so too stator windings may be of any desired number according to design requirement.

It is possible to arrange the motor so that the stators are permanent magnets and the rotors are in the form of coils although this could be a little more awkward to arrange since it would require slip rings or the like, to pass current into the moving rotor.

According to machine design requirements re speed torque etc, any number or combination of windings, series, parallel, compound etc may be used. The current controller 10 can take any one of a number of different forms. For instance, it could comprise a segmented slipping arrangement which passes current between two contacts only when the rotor is in specified angular positions, hall effect magnetic switching may also be utilised or photo interrupter, inductor pick-up etc.

Alternatively it could be an electronic circuit which emits pulses synchronised with the rotation of the rotor, or it could be a pulse generator which generates pulses at a frequency corresponding to the desired speed of the motor, and the motor will be caused to run at speed corresponding to the rate of receipt of pulses from the controller 10. In an alternative arrangement a motor according to the present invention can be arranged so that the coils when activated have poles which attract the poles of the permanent magnets. In this case, the current controller 10 would be operated so that the coils are activated only when the poles of the permanent magnets are approaching the coils rather than moving away from them as described above. Thus the magnetic fields are such that the rotor and stator poles are attracted to each other, thus drawing the rotor towards the stator. Then by the time the rotor and stator axes have reached their point of alignment the coil will have been switched off and the collapsing field reverses magnetic polarity thereby boosting momentum between pulses and the rotor continues to rotate under its own momentum. The operation is similar to that described above except that the current controller 10 is arranged to activate the coils at a slightly different phase of the rotation of the stator.

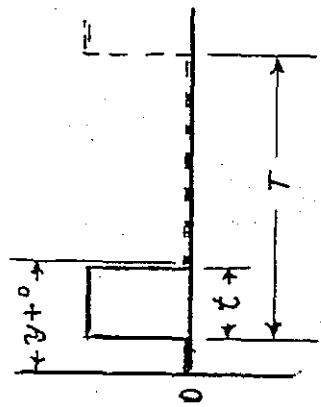
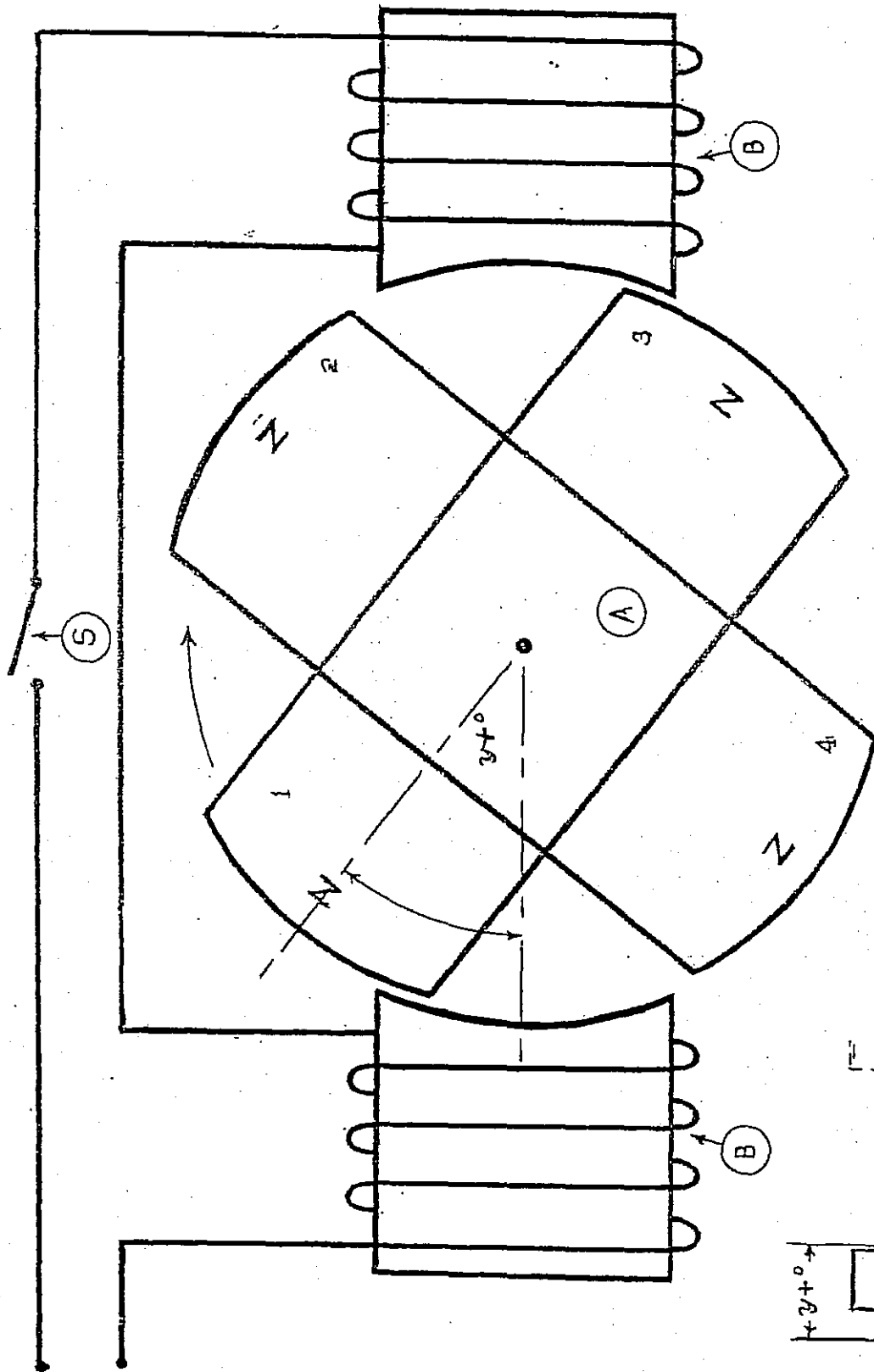
Thus a direct current electric motor is described which draws current only when the most effective use can be made of it, thus allowing the motor to run very efficiently.



ROBERT G. ADAMS

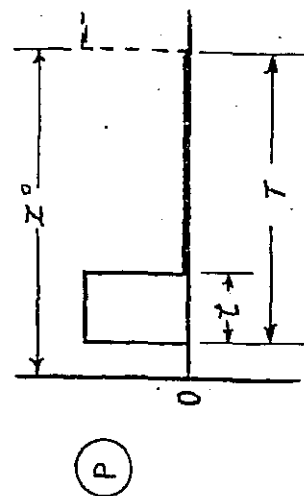
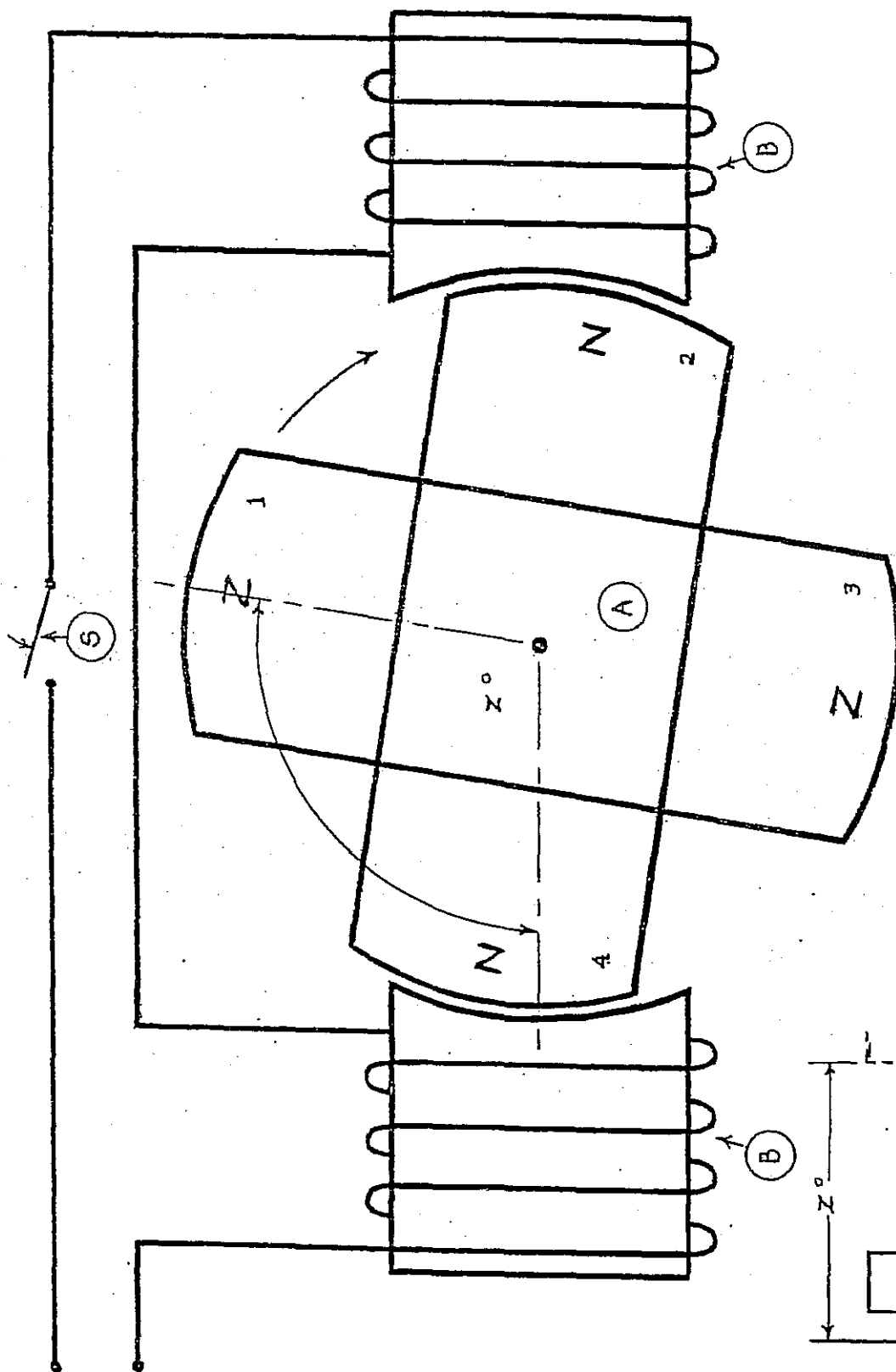
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DRG-3



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PERMANENT MAGNETIC ELECTRIC D.C. MOTOR GENERATOR

GENERALISED DESCRIPTION OF THE ADAMS ELECTRIC MOTOR GENERATOR:

IT IS ESSENTIALLY A D.C. MACHINE BUT MAY BE FED A.C. INPUT WITH THE USE OF A SOLID STATE CONVERTER.

PUT INTO EFFECT :-

ONE - THE ROTOR HAS A NUMBER OF SIMILAR POLARITY PERMANENT MAGNETIC POLES, I.E., ALL SOUTH-GOING OR ALL NORTH-GOING.

TWO - THE DRIVE STATOR WINDINGS ARE FED PREDETERMINED PULSES OF D.C. ENERGY.

THE RESULT IS THAT ONCE THE ROTOR IS MOVED FROM THE POSITION OF EQUILIBRIUM, EACH POLE IS ATTRACTED TO OR REPULSED BY THE STATOR POLES, BUT AT A PRECISE GEOMETRICAL POINT WITH RESPECT TO THE STATOR POLES THE INPUT CURRENT TO THE DRIVE COILS CEASES. AS A RESULT THE COLLAPSING FIELD CURRENT IS NOW IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF THE APPLIED FORCE, THUS REVERSING THE MAGNETIC POLARITY OF THE STATOR POLES. THIS FORCES THE ROTOR POLES AWAY (REACTION), WHICH IS THE INSTANTANEOUS RESPONSE OF A SYSTEM TO AN APPLIED FORCE AND IS MANIFESTED AS THE EXERTION OF A FORCE EQUAL IN MAGNITUDE, BUT OPPOSITE IN DIRECTION, TO THE APPLIED FORCE.

TO EXPLAIN IN FURTHER DETAIL THE MACHINES OPERATION AND RESULTANT REMARKABLE EFFICIENCY, SOME CLASSICAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING THEORY IS CONSIDERED IN ORDER. EFFICIENCY IS GREATER THE MORE NEARLY EQUAL THE BACK E.M.F. IS TO THE APPLIED VOLTAGE, I.E., THE LOWER THE INPUT CURRENT: THIS MUST PERTAIN IN PRACTICE BECAUSE IT IS SEEN THAT FOR EFFICIENT RUNNING THE BACK E.M.F. MUST BE NEARLY EQUAL TO THE APPLIED E.M.F. SO WE FIND IT JUSTIFIABLE, FROM LENZ'S LAW, THAT IN CONVENTIONAL MACHINES USING A NORTH-SOUTH MAGNETIC CONFIGURATION, REQUIRING A HIGH CONSTANT CURRENT INPUT, THE BACK E.M.F. IS NOT ONLY WASTED IN HEAT BUT ALSO, AS LENZ'S LAW STATES, THE INDUCED BACK E.M.F. WILL BE IN SUCH A DIRECTION AS TO OPPOSE THE ROTATION WHICH IS PRODUCING IT; THE ROTATION IS CAUSED BY THE EXTERNAL CURRENT SUPPLY TO THE INPUT WINDINGS. ATTENTION IS

DRAWN TO THE ACCOMPANYING GRAPH NO. 100 PROVING A MINIMUM 100% FEEDBACK TO SUPPLY SOURCE OF D.C., VIRTUALLY DEPICTING AN A.C. SINE WAVE.

TORQUE:

INPUT POWER VARIES AS THE DUTY CYCLE PULSE, I.E., THE LOWER THE DUTY CYCLE THE LOWER THE INPUT CURRENT, HENCE THE GREATER THE EFFICIENCY. THE LOWER THE SPEED THE GREATER THE TORQUE. AS IN A CLOSED CIRCUIT, CONSTANT CURRENT FLOWS THROUGH THE STATOR/ARMATURE WINDINGS AND SO THEY REPRESENT CURRENT CARRYING CONDUCTORS PLACED IN A MAGNETIC FIELD. THUS EACH CONDUCTOR IS BEING ACTED ON BY A FORCE WHICH, BY FLEMING'S LEFT-HAND RULE, IS SEEN TO BE IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION TO THE DIRECTION OF ROTATION. THIS ELECTRODYNAMIC TORQUE HAS TO BE OVERCOME IN THE CONVENTIONAL MACHINE AND, TO DO SO, ADDITIONAL POWER MUST BE SUPPLIED FOR THIS PURPOSE, BY THE INPUT SOURCE OF POWER, BE IT MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL. SO, TOO, FURTHER POWER IS LOST DUE TO THE RESULTANT REQUIREMENT OF A COOLING FAN.

ALL THE FOREGOING DISADVANTAGES OF CONVENTIONAL MACHINES IN THE WORLD TODAY HAVE BEEN OVERCOME WITH THIS INVENTION.

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL NOTES

CARE MUST BE EXERCISED WHEN ASSEMBLING AND WIRING DRIVE WINDINGS IN ORDER TO BE SURE THAT MAGNETIC POLARITIES MATCH ROTOR POLARITY.

COMMON EARTHING MUST BE AVOIDED TO PRECLUDE VOLTAGE AND/OR CURRENT LOOPS. IF A NUMBER OF DRIVE WINDING LEADS NEED TO BE COMMONED, USE VERY LOW RESISTANCE CONDUCTORS AND EMPLOY ONLY A TRANSMISSION TYPE EARTHING SYSTEM. THE FOREGOING FACTORS ARE IMPORTANT:-

DRIVE WINDINGS (STATORS) RESISTANCES ARE YOUR CHOICE: THE INVENTOR'S MACHINES WERE BUILT VARYING FROM 0.03125 TO 27 OHMS PER SET. TWO, FOUR AND EIGHT POLE MACHINES WERE BUILT. MOTOR GENERATORS OUTPUT CAN BE SINGLE, TWO OR THREE PHASE. GENERATOR WINDINGS - AGAIN YOUR CHOICE.

UNLIKE CONVENTIONAL SERIES D.C. MACHINES THIS MOTOR CAN BE OFF-LOADED, FIND ITS OWN SPEED AND REMAIN SO INDEFINITELY. NOT SO A CONVENTIONAL SERIES MACHINE - IT WILL RUN ITSELF TO DESTRUCTION ON OFF-LOADING. A FURTHER ADVANTAGE IS THAT THE ADAMS MOTOR CANNOT BE OVERLOADED. PROOF - THE MACHINE CAN BE SHORTED AND WILL STILL REVOLVE SLOWLY, BUT WON'T AND CANNOT OVERHEAT OR BURN OUT. NO OVERLOAD PROTECTION IS REQUIRED AND NO COOLING FAN WITH ITS ENERGY LOSS IS REQUIRED. ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE INVENTOR'S FINAL REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE NEW ZEALAND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, DISCLOSING AN INCREDIBLE DISCOVERY, WHICH THE INVENTOR ~~HAS~~ NOW DISCLOSED.

PEOPLE OF INTEGRITY AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE HAVE WITNESSED TESTS AS OUTLINED IN THAT REPORT, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL.

CONSTRUCTION

THERE SHOULD BE NO ATTEMPT TO BUILD A LARGE MACHINE INITIALLY. EXPERIENCE AND KNOW-HOW IS INVALUABLE IN A PROJECT OF THIS NATURE. THE INVENTOR RECOMMENDS, THEREFORE, THAT, FOR STARTERS, ONE SHOULD FIRST BUILD A SMALL MACHINE, PERFECT IT, AND THEN, AND ONLY THEN, PROCEED TO PLAN A LARGER ONE CAPABLE OF DELIVERING ENERGY OF SOME CONSIDERABLE SUBSTANCE.

THE INVENTOR WISHES TO POINT OUT THAT THERE IS ONE VITAL FACTOR WHICH IS THE RESULT OF THIS INVENTION, THAT BEING THE ABILITY OF THE MACHINE TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN SUCH A WAY THAT, WITH "FINE TUNING", THE MACHINE IS CAPABLE OF COMPLETELY OVERCOMING THE EFFECT OF "BACK EMF" AND, IN SO DOING, REACHES A STATE OF RESONANCE, IN TUNE WITH THE UNIVERSE, SO TO SPEAK, MAKING IT CAPABLE OF GREATER THINGS.

IT WAS WITH THE INVENTION OF THIS MACHINE THAT THE AUTHOR MADE STRIDES TOWARDS THE OTHER MORE ADVANCED UNITS HE IS AT PRESENT ENGAGED WITH.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND TESTING PROCEDURES
OF THE ADAMS MOTOR GENERATOR

AN IDEAL DRIVE WINDING POLE CAN BE VERY READILY AVAILABLE BY OBTAINING SOME B.P.O. 3000 TYPE RELAYS (EX TELECOM). SIMPLY REMOVE PRESENT WINDING, CUT CORE IN HALF, RE-THREAD, ASSEMBLE AND FILL WITH WINDING. THIS IS A QUICK AND CHEAP METHOD OF OBTAINING A VERY HIGH QUALITY NON-RETENTIVE STEEL CORE. AS AFOREMENTIONED, WINDING RESISTANCES USED BY THE INVENTOR VARIED BETWEEN 0.03125 TO 27 OHMS.

THE ABOVE WINDINGS DESCRIBED ARE AMPLE TO DRIVE PROTOTYPES EVEN IN A 180° APPLICATION. YOU WILL FIND SPEEDS UP TO 2500 RPM WITH ONLY TWO OF THESE WINDINGS 180° APART - NO PROBLEM.

FOR A.C. OUTPUT COIL WINDINGS AND CORE:

IDEAL CORES CAN BE BUILT CHEAPLY AND QUICKLY BY DISMANTLING A SPARE POWER OR AUDIO TRANSFORMER AND UTILIZING THE "I" SECTION LAMINATIONS, OBTAIN WINDING FORMER TO FIT SAME AND IT IS READY FOR WINDING. TURNS AND GAUGE WILL DEPEND ON WHAT VOLTAGE AND CURRENT YOU CHOOSE. REMEMBER, AT THIS STAGE, YOU SHOULD ONLY BE BUILDING A DEMONSTRATION MODEL, SO TO SPEAK.

AFTER A FEW CHANGES, CORRECTIONS AND/OR GENERAL MODIFICATIONS YOU WILL BE READY TO PUT A MECHANICAL AND/OR ELECTRICAL LOAD ON THE MACHINE. FOR AN ELECTRICAL LOAD IT IS SUGGESTED YOU FIRSTLY WIRE UP A BANK OF 6 - 12 LEDS. IF EVERYTHING IS GO, THEN SWITCH OVER TO TORCH LAMPS. LATER ON WITH A BIGGER MACHINE - CAR LAMPS, OR MAYBE HOUSEHOLD LAMPS AND A MECHANICAL LOAD SIMULTANEOUSLY.

FOR EFFICIENCY TESTING(FOLLOW DRAWING ILLUSTRATION)

MILLIAMPER METERS ARE USELESS FOR THIS MACHINE - DO NOT USE FOR TESTING. USE ONLY HIGH QUALITY DIGITAL TRUE RMS METERS..WITH INPUT POWER, FOR HIGH ACCURACY, USE ONLY A HIGH QUALITY ELECTRONIC WATTMETER: THESE INSTRUMENTS MEASURE EXTREMELY ACCURATELY ANY WAVE-SHAPE. A GOOD TWIN-BEAM OSCILLOSCOPE IS A MUST: SO TOO A HIGH QUALITY ELECTRONIC TEMPERATURE-MEASURING INSTRUMENT WITH APPROPRIATE PROBE.

DRILL DEAD CENTRE OF ONE OR BOTH CORES, AS PER DRAWING. PROBE MUST BE GOOD FIT. IF, AFTER ONE HOUR OF RUNNING ON LOAD AND TEMPERATURE IS AROUND 40°, THAT WILL INDICATE THINGS ARE MOST LIKELY WORKING CORRECTLY.

DON'T FORGET YOUR AMBIENT IN AUSTRALIA WILL BE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN OURS. READ THE INVENTOR'S ROTARY AND SOLID STATE EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENT DATA SHEET.

ROTOR-STATOR AIR GAP IS NOT CRITICAL, BUT THE CLOSER THE BETTER.

AS STATED ELSEWHERE, THE STATOR POLE FACES, IF DESIRED, MAY BE REDUCED TO 25% OF THE ROTOR POLE FACE AREA, HENCE LARGE DRIVE WINDINGS AND HIGH DRIVE CURRENT IS NOT REQUIRED.

WITH CARE TO DETAIL, CORRECT MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS AND HIGH QUALITY INSTRUMENTATION CORRECTLY UTILIZED, INCREDIBLE RESULTS CAN BE EXPECTED. STUDY DATA SUBMITTED SHOWS THOSE RESULTS HAVE BEEN ATTAINED ON SEVERAL MACHINES. TEMPERATURE OF CONVENTIONAL MACHINES INTERNALLY REACH BOILING POINT AFTER FIFTEEN MINUTES RUNNING. CHECK THE ADAMS MOTOR GENERATOR AFTER RUNNING ON FULL LOAD FOR 48 HOURS, OR AFTER FIFTEEN MINUTES IF YOU PREFER NOT TO WAIT THAT LONG. YOU WILL BE VERY PLEASANTLY SURPRISED - I REFER TO MAXIMUM LOADING CONDITIONS, NOT FREE RUNNING.

MECHANICAL LOADING TEST:

A HIGH QUALITY STRAIN MEASURING INSTRUMENT MUST BE USED IN THE UNIVERSAL "PONY BRAKE" METHOD OF MECHANICAL LOAD TESTING.

RPM TESTS MUST ALSO BE OBTAINED WITH A HIGH QUALITY TACHOMETER AND/OR OSCILLOSCOPE READING AND USE THE UNIVERSAL EQUATION TO CALCULATE MECHANICAL MACHINE EFFICIENCY.

NOTE: VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR:

AS YOU INCREASE DUTY CYCLE, CURRENT INPUT WILL INCREASE AND EFFICIENCY WILL DECREASE. FROM RANDOM TEST SHEET RESULTS I HAVE CHOSEN IT IS VERY CLEAR WHAT TO EXPECT UPON INCREASING DUTY CYCLE.

MECHANICAL SWITCHING

FOR MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY RESULTS MECHANICAL SWITCHING IS RECOMMENDED FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS :-

- 1) TO GAIN ADVANTAGE OF PARTIAL RECHARGING OF THE BATTERY, WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT AND CALCULABLE EFFICIENCY FACTOR.
- 2) TO PRECLUDE SOLID STATE SWITCHING DISSIPATION LOSS.
- 3) TO PRECLUDE COLLAPSING FIELD ENERGY LOSSES DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF THE SWITCHING DEVICE BEING IN SERIES WITH THE MACHINE DRIVE WINDINGS.

CONTACTOR DISC

ANOTHER UNIQUE FEATURE OF THE "ADAMS M/G" IS THE DESIGN OF THE CONTACTOR DISC. REFERRING TO THE SECTION ON DRAWINGS, IT WILL BE FOUND THAT THE DISC CONTACTOR STAR IS TAPERED. THIS DESIGN WAS CONCEIVED AS A MEANS TO GOVERN AND/OR ALTER THE DUTY CYCLE, WHICH ALSO GIVES THE MEANS OF VARYING SPEED, CURRENT AND TORQUE.

DUTY CYCLE

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT AS LOW AS POSSIBLE A DUTY CYCLE BE APPLIED, AS THE MACHINE EFFICIENCY CAN BE MADE TO VARY SUBSTANTIALLY BY THE POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE ADJUSTMENT OF SAME. AS POINTED OUT ELSEWHERE IN THE CHAPTER ON "GENERALISED DESCRIPTION OF THE ADAMS MOTOR GENERATOR", THE INPUT POWER AND CONSEQUENT EFFICIENCY VARIES AS DOES THE 'DUTY CYCLE PULSE', VIZ., THE LOWER THE DUTY CYCLE THE LOWER THE INPUT CURRENT, THE GREATER THE TORQUE AND THE GREATER THE EFFICIENCY.

EVERY ENDEAVOUR SHOULD BE MADE TO KEEP THE DUTY CYCLE FIGURE LOW, PREFERABLY BELOW .75; AROUND THE ORDER OF .25 IS IDEAL.

POINTS

IT WILL BE FOUND, UPON ADJUSTING THE POSITIONING OF THE POINTS ON THE STAR CONTACTOR DISC, THE AFOREMENTIONED PARAMETERS WILL ALL VARY, AS OUTLINED ABOVE, AND ADJUSTMENT SHOULD BE MADE FOR OPTIMUM OPERATIONAL RESULTS, BEARING IN MIND, AT ALL TIMES, THE DESIRABILITY OF A LOW DUTY CYCLE FIGURE.

IF THERE IS DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING A LOW DUTY CYCLE FIGURE, THEN YOUR STAR CONTACTOR DISC NEEDS RE-DESIGNING.

THE POINTS MUST, OF COURSE, BE CHOSEN TO CARRY THE REQUIRED AMOUNT OF CURRENT AND THE CORRECT PRESSURE MUST BE APPLIED. IF EXCESSIVE SPARKING OCCURS AT THE POINTS, THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG. TURN OFF YOUR MACHINE IMMEDIATELY, AS EXCESSIVE SPARKING WILL DAMAGE THE FACE OF THE CONTACTOR DISC AND THE POINTS THEMSELVES. THE MOST LIKELY CAUSE OF SPARKING WOULD BE THE MALADJUSTMENT OF THE POINTS IN RELATION TO THE CONTACTOR DISC AND/OR THE GEOMETRIC POSITIONS OF THE MAGNETS. THE SMALLER POINTS FOUND ON THE RELAYS ARE EXCELLENT FOR UP TO 0.1 AMP CONTINUOUS RATING; THOSE RELAYS WITH THE LARGER SPRING-SET POINTS ARE EXCELLENT FOR UP TO 2 AMP CONTINUOUS RATING.

INITIALLY, DON'T SPEND TIME IN PROVIDING A START WINDING. IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO GIVE THE SHAFT A QUICK TURN BY HAND AND SHE WILL START IMMEDIATELY.

DUTY CYCLE CALCULATION

IT IS FIRST NECESSARY TO REFER TO THE ILLUSTRATIONS 1 - 4 HEADED "HOW TO CALCULATE THE D.C. PULSE TIMING OF THE STATOR COILS ON THE MOTOR GENERATOR".

TO CALCULATE THE DUTY CYCLE YOU WILL, OF COURSE, REQUIRE THE USE OF AN OSCILLOSCOPE TO MEASURE THE MARK TO SPACE RATIO; THE FIGURE ASCERTAINED IS ALWAYS A DECIMAL.

THE ACTUAL DUTY CYCLE EQUATION IS DESCRIBED, TOGETHER WITH AN EXAMPLE, IN THE SECTION HEADED "INSTRUMENTATION AND TEST PROCEDURE - INPUT POWER EQUATION".

TEMPERATURE

THE ADAMS MOTOR GENERATOR RUNS VERY COOL COMPARED TO CONVENTIONAL MACHINES, AS MENTIONED ELSEWHERE. HOWEVER, A ROUGH ESTIMATE OF EFFICIENCY OF THE ADAMS MACHINE IS TO FEEL THE DRIVE WINDINGS BY HAND AFTER 15 MINUTES RUNNING. IF IT IS NOT HOT THEN IT'S EFFICIENCY WILL BE HIGH. REMEMBER, AS MENTIONED ELSEWHERE, WITH CONVENTIONAL MACHINES, AFTER 15 MINUTES RUNNING, THE WINDINGS ARE AT BOILING POINT.

BETTER IF YOU HAVE A DIGITAL THERMOMETER AND USE AS DESCRIBED IN THE SECTION ON ILLUSTRATIONS.

FOR THE PROCEDURE TO MEASURE TEMPERATURE, REFER TO THE SECTION HEADED "GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND TESTING PROCEDURES OF THE ADAMS MOTOR GENERATOR - FOR EFFICIENCY TESTING".

INSTRUMENTATION AND TEST PROCEDURES

CARE MUST BE EXERCISED IN MEASURING CURRENT INPUT IF USING DIGITAL MULTIMETERS; IT IS NECESSARY TO ASCERTAIN THE INTERNAL DISSIPATION LOSS - THIS CAN BE AS HIGH AS 20% AND MUST BE CALCULATED ACCURATELY AND THEN SUBTRACTED FROM CALCULATED INPUT CURRENT.

SOLID STATE SWITCHING

IF USING SOLID STATE SWITCHING AND YOU DESIRE AN EFFICIENCY CHECK; THE DISSIPATION LOSS IN THE SWITCHING DEVICE MUST BE CALCULATED AND SUBTRACTED FROM THE CALCULATED INPUT POWER TO OBTAIN TRUE MACHINE INPUT POWER.

BUILDING MOTOR GENERATOR

WHEN BUILDING THE MACHINE AS A MOTOR GENERATOR, ADVANTAGE IS TO BE TAKEN OF THE FACT THAT THE ADAMS MOTOR GENERATOR DESIGN IS SUCH THAT, UNLIKE A CONVENTIONAL MOTOR GENERATOR., (I.E., THE MOTOR AND GENERATOR ARE SEPERATE ENTITIES AND; ALTHOUGH ON A COMMON SHAFT, REMAIN NONETHELESS TWO SEPARATE MACHINES) IN THE ADAMS MOTOR GENERATOR THIS IS NOT SO. IN THE ADAMS MACHINE, THE SAME ROTOR THAT DRIVES THE MOTOR IS ALSO THE GENERATOR ROTOR.

SIMPLY MOUNT THE (OUTPUT) GENERATOR WINDINGS BETWEEN THE STATOR WINDINGS AND YOU HAVE A VERY SIMPLE COMPACT AND HIGHLY EFFICIENT MACHINE, WHICH LENDS ITSELF TO A VERY HIGH COST-EFFICIENT UNIT FOR MASS PRODUCTION, SURPASSING BY 100 YEARS UNITS LIKE NEWMAN'S, ECKLIN'S AND MANY OTHERS IN THE PIPELINE.

ROTOR

WHEN BUILDING YOUR ROTOR IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO "FILL" THE 90° GAPS BETWEEN THE 4 POLES; CUT THE TWO CLAMPING DISCS EXACTLY THE DIAMETER OF THE CROSSED MAGNETS. AFTER SEALING TOGETHER, FILL THE GAPS, MAKING SURE YOU HAVE A SYMETRICAL AND SMOOTH FINISH AROUND THE PERIMETER. THIS PROCEDURE IS VERY DESIRABLE AS, LEFT WITHOUT THIS TOTAL ENCLOSURE, THE LOSS OF ENERGY, DUE TO WINDAGE, IS QUITE HIGH AND MUST BE AVOIDED AT ALL COSTS.

GENERATOR WINDINGS

ABOUT GENERATOR WINDINGS, IF YOU HAVE A TRANSFORMER MANUFACTURER IN YOUR AREA, CALL ON THEM AND TELL THEM YOUR REQUIREMENTS, WITHOUT TELLING THEM WHAT YOU ARE ABOUT. THEY SHOULD HAVE PLENTY OF DIFFERENT SIZED STALLOY LAMINATIONS. CHOOSE WISELY THE APPROPRIATE SIZED "I" SECTION LAMINATION. THEY WILL, OR SHOULD HAVE, A COIL FORMER WHICH FITS IT PERFECTLY. IT IS THEN ONLY A MATTER OF THEM PUTTING THE WINDING ON THE FORMER. YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO GET DELIVER THE SAME DAY. MOST OF MY WINDINGS FOR THE GENERATOR SECTION WERE DESIGNED FOR AROUND THE 100v REGION.

MANUAL

A LOT OF VALUABLE INFORMATION IS CONTAINED IN THE MACHINE MANUAL TO ASSIST EXPERIMENTERS AND RESEARCHERS ALIKE TO BUILD ONE OR MORE OF THE VARIOUS VERSIONS OF THE MACHINE. I HAVE BUILT A NUMBER OF VERSIONS BUT OTHERS ARE POSSIBLE (SEE ON CIRCUITS).

ALSO THERE ARE A NUMBER OF ELECTRONIC SWITCHING SYSTEMS WHICH MAY BE EMPLOYED FROM WHICH 100%+ RESULTS ARE STILL POSSIBLE.

CONSTRUCTION EQUATION - ADAMS MOTOR GENERATOR
20 DECEMBER 1976

IT WAS FOUND, AFTER CONSIDERABLE DEVELOPMENT WORK, THAT MAXIMUM ELECTRO-MAGNETIC EFFECT PRODUCED IN THE STALLOY STACKED GENERATING POLE WINDINGS OCCURRED WHEN THE DIMENSION OF THE MATING END OF THE STACKS WERE FOUR TIMES GREATER IN AREA THAN THE ROTOR MAGNET'S POLE AREA. HENCE THE OVERALL DESIGN OF THE MACHINE INCORPORATES THIS DERIVED RATIO OF ONE TO FOUR. (THE ADAMS EQUATION, AS APPLIES ONLY TO THE ADAMS MACHINE).

FEEDBACK
20 DECEMBER 1976

THE FEEDBACK, PRODUCED BY THE OUTPUT GENERATING COIL, PRODUCES A POLARITY REVERSAL NORMALLY RESULTING IN LARGE EDDY CURRENT LOSSES IN CONVENTIONAL MACHINES, BUT, IN THE ADAMS MACHINE, IT IS HARNESSSED TO DEVELOP FURTHER ADDITIONAL TORQUE TO THE MAGNETIC ROTOR. THE LARGER THE OUTPUT GENERATING COILS THE GREATER THE TORQUE DELIVERED TO THE ROTOR.

POWER FACTOR
01 JULY 1976

THERE IS NO POWER FACTOR LOSS BECAUSE THE ADAMS MACHINE RUNS IN A CONDITION OF RESONANCE. THEREFORE, THE POWER FACTOR LOSS IS ZERO.

15TH OCTOBER 1992:
ROBERT ADAMS, NEW ZEALAND.

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT SUPERCEDES THE DOCUMENT RELATING TO THIS DATA, DATED 14TH OCTOBER, 1992.

COPY OF REPORT LUCAS IND. LTD.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT ON MR. R. ADAM'S ELECTRIC MOTOR

The above motor is basically a D.C. machine that has been designed to have a wound stator and a permanent magnet rotor. It has no commutator or slip rings in the usual sense. One novel feature is that each rotor pole has the same magnetic polarity and its motion is produced by magnetic repulsion of the rotor by switching the stator current at appropriate times.

By appropriate spacing of the rotor and stator poles advantage may be taken of the collapsing magnetic field to produce incoming rotor pole attraction.

By using square wave current switching high order motor efficiencies can be attained. Over a wide range of speeds the machine exhibits a constant current and therefore constant torque characteristic.

By using a full wave rectification bridge the machine can be adapted to be run from mains A.C. in possibly a synchronous manner. It has been observed on a number of occasions when operating the motor from partially discharged batteries that over a period of a few hours the on load potential of the batteries rise to a constant higher one and remains at this level for up to 150 hours (run terminated). Batteries at the same state of charge when discharged at the same current as the motor consumes through a fixed resistor show as expected a continual decline in voltage.

Specifically, on the small No.1 machine powered by six Ni-Cad batteries at an on load voltage of 5.6 volts within three hours the terminal voltage was pushed up to 6.2 volts where it remained constant. The machine running current was 6.0 M.A. R.M.S. From data on discharging the batteries through a fixed 1K. resistor and subsequent recharges at constant current it appears as if the machine is generating about 12 M.A. of current using 6 M.A. to keep itself running and feeding back about 6 M.A. to charge the batteries.

Some relative measurements made on the magnetic pole strength of the rotor magnets indicate that after running in this mode for many hours there is a decrease in the pole strength. It appears therefore that by some means yet unclear that magnetic energy in the permanent magnets is being converted into electrical energy at a rate approximately 100% larger than that required by the device.

In other words this machine is a two way converter of magnetic to electrical energy. This phenomenon observed on three different machines with lead-acid and Ni-Cad batteries undoubtedly exists and requires further investigation.

**Lucas
Service**

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WITH REFERENCE TO THE LUCAS REPORT OF 28-06-1978. THE INVENTOR DOES NOT CONCUR WITH THE FINDING OF PARAGRAPH SIX (6).

HAVING TAKEN A NUMBER OF TESTS AND OSCILLOGRAPHS OF THE MACHINES, AFTER 48 HOUR AND 7 DAY RUNS, THERE WAS NO VARIATION WHATSOEVER FOUND IN THE STRENGTH OF THE MAGNETS OF THE ROTORS. IN VIEW OF THIS FACT, THE INVENTOR HAS SEARCHED ALL POSSIBLE DATA ON THE SUBJECT AND FOUND IN MOST CASES THAT THE LIFE OF MAGNETS IN A GENERATOR SITUATION SHOULD HAVE A LIFE-SPAN OF APPROXIMATELY 1300 YEARS.

ONE EXAMPLE THE INVENTOR FOUND OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IN RELATION TO THIS WAS IN THE "BRITISH ADMIRALTY HANDBOOK", SECTION 131, CHAPTER 3, ON MOTORS AND GENERATORS, VIZ:-

W7 "THE MOTION OF A CONDUCTOR CARRYING CURRENT WHEN PLACED IN THE FIELD OF A PERMANENT MAGNET, EVIDENTLY INVOLVES A SUPPLY ENERGY FROM SOMEWHERE TO SUSTAIN THE MOTION AND ACCOUNT FOR THE WORK DONE ON THE CONDUCTOR. IF THE MOTION CONTINUED AS IT STARTED THE ACCELERATION IMPARTED TO THE CONDUCTOR BY THE ELECTRODYNAMIC FORCE ACTING ON IT WOULD RESULT IN THE CONDUCTOR ATTAINING LARGER AND LARGER VELOCITIES AND POSSESSING CORRESPONDINGLY GREATER KINETIC ENERGY. ACCORDING TO OHMS LAW, ALL THE ENERGY SUPPLIED TO THE CONDUCTOR BY THE BATTERY, OR OTHER SOURCE OF CURRENT, IS DISSIPATED AS HEAT ($I^2 R$ LOSSES). THE MAGNETISM OF THE PERMANENT MAGNET IS ALSO UNIMPAIRED, AND SO THE DIFFICULTY ARISES OF EXPLAINING THE SOURCE OF THE VAST KINETIC ENERGY THE CONDUCTOR WOULD EVENTUALLY ACQUIRE. THE SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM WILL BE CONSIDERED LATER (PARAGRAPH 148), VIZ A VIZ - THE APPLICATION OF FLEMING'S RIGHT HAND RULE SHOWS AT ONCE THAT THE EMF IS IN A DIRECTION OPPOSING THE FLOW OF CURRENT IN THE CONDUCTOR. THE CURRENT FALLS AND THE ELECTRODYNAMIC FORCE, BEING PROPORTIONAL TO THE CURRENT, IS CORRESPONDINGLY DECREASED. AS THE CURRENT IS NOW LESS THAN IT'S ORIGINAL VALUE (BATTERY EMF $\div$ RESISTANCE) THIS INDICATES THAT THE ENERGY TAKEN FROM THE BATTERY IS NO LONGER BEING COMPLETELY CONVERTED INTO HEAT ENERGY IN THE CONDUCTOR.

THREE THERE IS THUS AN AMOUNT OF ENERGY EQUAL TO INDUCED EMF $\times$ I PER SECOND WHICH IS BEING USED UP IN SOME OTHER WAY. IT IS THIS ENERGY WHICH SUPPLIES THE KINETIC ENERGY ACQUIRED BY THE CONDUCTOR."

IT IS THE INVENTOR'S OPINION THAT THE OUTCOME OF THE 'LUCAS REPORT' REGARDING A DROP IN ROTOR MAGNET POLE STRENGTH IS DUE TO UNRELATED PARAMETER, I.E., A FAULTY BATTERY CELL CAUSING A DROP IN INPUT VOLTAGE (INCREASED CELL RESISTANCE), THUS CAUSING A DROP IN OUTPUT VOLTAGE FROM THE GENERATOR WINDINGS. THERE WERE NO ACTUAL MEASUREMENTS TAKEN PRIOR TO OR AFTER TESTS OF THE ROTOR MAGNETS. THIS PORTION OF THE REPORT IS, THEREFORE, SUSPECT, AS THE CONCLUSIONS FOR THIS STATEMENT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM INSTRUMENTATION DURING TESTING ANALYSIS OF INPUT AND OUTPUT VOLTAGES AND CURRENTS. ANOTHER OF A NUMBER OF UNPROVEN REASONS PUT FORWARD TO PROLONG ANY PROGRESS IN COMING TO A MUTUAL SATISFACTORY ROYALTY AGREEMENT FOR MANUFACTURE.

ANYBODY WHO HAS STUDIED TESLA COILS AND TESLA'S PIONEERING IN THE FIELDS OF PULSED ENERGIES WITH INDUCTANCES WILL BE AWARE OF THE FACT THAT UTILISING PULSED SWITCHING, COLLAPSING FIELD ENERGIES AS GREAT AS A HUNDRED TIMES THE SUPPLY, CAN BE ATTAINED.

THE SIMPLE FACT IS THAT THE ADAMS MOTOR/GENERATOR TAKES ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH COLLAPSING (TESLA FIELD) ENERGIES AND, THUS, PRODUCES A MACHINE WHICH HAS CAPABILITIES OF WELL BEYOND UNITY. IN FACT, WITH THE FACILITIES AND NECESSARY EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE, AN ADAMS MOTOR/GENERATOR IS ABLE TO BE BUILT WITH EFFICIENCY FIGURES INTO SEVERAL HUNDRED PERCENT. IN ALL CONVENTIONAL MACHINES THE DRIVE WINDINGS, AFTER 15 MINUTES RUNNING, REACH BOILING POINT - NOT SO THE ADAMS MACHINE. AS POINTED OUT ELSEWHERE IN THIS TREATISE, THE ADAMS MACHINE RUNS AT VERY LOW TEMPERATURES ON FULL LOAD. IT DOES NOT WASTE ENERGY ON HEATING; HENCE, UNLIKE CONVENTIONAL MACHINES, IT DOES NOT REQUIRE A COOLING FAN, WITH IT'S ATTENDANT LOSSES. IN THE ADAMS MACHINE THERE IS NO CHANGE IN THE DIRECTION OF SUPPLY ENERGY. EDDY CURRENTS AND HYSTERISIS LOSSES, THEREFORE, ARE NON-EXISTENT AND, AS THE MACHINE, IN A HIGH EFFICIENCY MODE, IS VIRTUALLY RUNNING AT RESONANCE, THERE IS THEREFORE ALSO NO POWER FACTOR LOSS. IT HAS, THEREFORE, CONSTANT POWER AND TORQUE CHARACTERISTICS. IT IS SELF-PROTECTIVE. IT CAN BE GROSSLY OVERLOADED AND WILL NOT OVERHEAT OR BURN OUT.

THE ADAMS FEEDBACK, INDUCED IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION TO SUPPLY SOURCE, THUS MAINTAINS A CONSTANT HIGH TORQUE AND VERY LOW CURRENT ON ALL LOADS.

THIS ENERGY CAN, OF COURSE, BE RE-CHANNELED BACK INTO THE MACHINE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE TO THE ROTOR. TORQUE LOSS, DUE TO MAGNETIC DRAG, IS ALSO REDUCED BY THE UNIQUE DESIGN OF THE ROTOR. TORQUE LOSS, DUE TO THE MAGNETIC DRAG IN CONVENTIONAL MACHINES, IS QUITE HIGH, BUT, DUE TO THE UNIQUE DESIGN OF THE ADAMS MOTOR/GENERATOR, IT IS ALMOST NON-EXISTENT.

TRADITIONAL ESTABLISHMENT BELIEVERS WILL STILL PERSIST IT CANNOT BE DONE. THE INVENTOR HAS PROVEN, HOWEVER, THAT IT NOT ONLY CAN BE DONE BUT HAS BEEN DONE, AND DONE, IN FACT, WITH TWELVE DIFFERENT MACHINES OVER A PERIOD OF MANY YEARS IN THE PRESENCE OF NUMEROUS EMINENT AND EXPERIENCED ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS, UNDER 'SECRECY COVENANCE'. THERE IS NO DENYING TRUTH; THIS IS PRECISELY WHAT TRUE INVENTORS AND SCIENTISTS ARE ABOUT, SEEKING AND EXPOSING TRUTH ACCORDING TO THE VARIOUS FINDINGS OF THE WAY IN WHICH NATURE (THE UNIVERSE) ADMINISTERS HER LAWS.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT'S DELIBERATE SUPPRESSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATIONS AND DISCOVERIES BY PEOPLE LIKE NICOLA TESLA (TO NAME BUT ONE) CAN NO LONGER BE QUELLED. THE WORLD AT LARGE IS NOW WAKING UP TO THE FACT THAT VALUABLE IDEAS AND INVENTIONS, THROUGHOUT TIME, HAVE BEEN DELIBERATELY AND SURREPTITIOUSLY SILENCED IN LITERATURE, TEXT BOOKS, SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES ALIKE. THE INVENTOR IS BUT ONE OF MANY WHO ARE NOW EXPOSING THIS BITTER TRUTH - MAY THERE BE MANY MORE IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE.

INFORMATION ON THE PROVEN FACTS OF
THE ADAMS PULSED ELECTRIC MOTOR GENERATOR;

FORTUNATELY, FOR THOSE LIKE MYSELF, WHO DISTANCE THEMSELVES FROM THE MANY CLASSICAL THINKERS, THE ESTABLISHMENT IS NOWADAYS BECOMING QUITE "FAMED" FOR IT'S REPUTATION OF CHURNING OUT THESE CLONES IN THEIR MILLIONS FROM IT'S SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES ALL OVER THE WORLD. NOT THAT THIS PRACTICE IS NEW - IT HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR CENTURIES - SCHOLARS AND SCIENTISTS WHO RELIGIOUSLY ADHERE TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT WHAT THEY HAVE BEEN TAUGHT IS A LAW UNTO ITSELF, IS IRREVOCABLY PRECISE AND NEVER TO BE QUESTIONED. WHAT THEY SEE IS ONLY WHAT THEY HAVE BEEN TAUGHT TO SEE. THE VERY IDEA OF GOING BEYOND SUCH TEACHINGS, TO THE MAJORITY OF THESE CLASSICAL BELEIVERS, IS HEINOUS AND TANTAMOUNT TO SACRILEGE. THE FEEBLEMINDEDNESS OF THIS KIND OF THINKING, IN ITSELF, REPRESENTS THE EXTENT OF THE NEUROSES PLAGUING PRESENT-DAY ENDEAVOURS BY THE RELATIVELY FEW TO BREAK WITH SUCH TRADITIONAL BUT PRECARIOUS ESPIONAGE OF MANKIND'S FUTURE.

THESE RELATIVELY FEW ARE SERIOUS INDIVIDUALS FROM ALL CORNERS OF THE GLOBE, WHO, FOR SOME TIME NOW, HAVING BECOME ENLIGHTENED AS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND IT'S WAYS, HAVE BEGUN TO QUESTION, TO PROBE, TO COME OUT BRAVELY WITH NEW IDEAS, TO DROP THIS LAXADASICAL CUSTOM OF CONVENTIONALISM. THE PILLORY HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE COMPANION OF THESE COURAGEOUS PEOPLE AND OFTEN HAS CALLED THE FINAL SHOT IN THE PAST. IT' UGLY PRESENCE STILL REMAINS BUT AGE HAS WEARIED IT AND TODAY IT'S RUSTED CHAINS ARE NO LONGER AS EFFECTIVE. AS TIME ADVANCES THE PILLORY WILL ROT WHERE IT STANDS AND CRUMPLE INTO DUST. FOR WHAT MUST HAPPEN WILL HAPPEN AND THIS, THUS, IS THE STATE OF INEVITABILITY.

AND SO, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SKEPTICS AMONG OUR READERS, THE INVENTOR WISHES TO MAKE SOME IMPORTANT FACTORS CLEAR TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE ADAMS MOTOR/GENERATOR IS NOT A CONVENTIONAL MACHINE AND DOES NOT, THEREFORE, PERFORM OR CONFORM TO ACCEPTED CLASSICAL TEACHINGS.

FIRST AND FOREMOST, THE IMPORTANT FACT IS THAT THE ADAMS MACHINE IS NOT FED A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO SUSTAIN MOTION. IT IS ESSENTIALLY A PULSED OPERATED MACHINE WHICH HAS VERY DISTINCT ADVANTAGES OVER CONVENTIONAL MACHINES, WITHOUT THE UNDESIRABLE DISADVANTAGES OF THE AFOREMENTIONED, AND, AS A RESULT, IT HAS AMAZINGLY HIGH EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL IN ALL IT'S VARIOUS MODES OF OPERATION.

SECONDLY, AS A PULSED MACHINE, ADVANTAGE IS TAKEN OF THE HARNESSING OF THE COLLAPSING MAGNETIC FIELD (WHICH IS OUTLINED INDETAIL ELSEWHERE IN THIS TREATISE). AS IS WELL KNOWN, THE MORE NEARLY EQUAL THE BACK EMF IS TO THE APPLIED EMF, THE LOWER THE CURRENT AND THE HIGHER THE EFFICIENCY, ETC.

. . . /

NOTE:

BECAUSE A SERIES MACHINE IS DEPICTED IN ONE OR MORE DRAWINGS SO FAR SUBMITTED, THIS DOES NOT NECESSARILY INDICATE THAT THE MACHINE, UPON BEING BUILT, MUST BE A SERIES UNIT. QUITE THE CONTRARY. THE ADAMS MOTOR/GENERATOR WILL DELIVER REMARKABLE RESULTS WHETHER IT BE BUILT FOR A SERIES, SHUNT OR COMPOUND WOUND MODE OF OPERATION; IT IS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL READER TO DECIDE WHICH TO BUILD. OBTAINING A COPY OF THE INVENTOR'S MANUAL WOULD ASSIST THE READER A GREAT DEAL TOWARDS THE MAKING OF A DECISION IN THIS RESPECT, AS THE PURPOSE OF PUBLISHING THIS MANUAL IS TO GIVE ANYBODY DESIROUS OF BUILDING AN ADAMS MOTOR/GENERATOR EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO. IN ANY CASE, IT IS A SIMPLE MATTER TO RE-WIRE THE MACHINE TO A DIFFERENT PARAMETER ANYWAY.

THE MANUAL WILL CONTAIN A NUMBER OF CIRCUITS TO CHOOSE FROM AND MANY VALUABLE HINTS AND DIRECTIONS ON CONSTRUCTION, TESTING AND GENERAL TECHNICAL ANALYSIS PROCEDURE; KEEPING AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FROM BEING TOO TECHNICAL, WITH A VIEW TO ASSISTING THE AVERAGE NOVICE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, TO BUILD AN ADAMS MOTOR/GENERATOR WITH SATISFACTION (EXPERIMENTER, RESEARCHER, TECHNICIAN, ENGINEER, SCIENTIST).

FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES OF THE
ADAMS MOTOR/GENERATOR

1. IT OVERCOMES BACK EMF, WHICH IS THE BIG PROBLEM IN ALL CONVENTIONAL MACHINES.
2. IT, IN TURN, (DUE TO IT'S UNIQUE DESIGN) HARNESSSES THE EFFECT OF BACK EMF, I.E., THE COLLAPSING FIELD, THEREBY INCREASING TORQUE AND DECREASING POWER INPUT.
3. IT DOES NOT REQUIRE A SEPERATE MOTOR IN THE MOTOR/GENERATOR MODE TO PRODUCE ELECTRICAL OUTPUT ENERGY.
4. IT UTILIZES THE ONE COMMON ROTOR WHICH RUNS THE MACHINE AND GENERATES OUTPUT POWER.
5. ALL IT'S ROTOR POLES ARE OF SIMILAR POLARITY, I.E., ALL SOUTH GOING OR ALL NORTH GOING.
6. IT'S DRIVE (STATOR) WINDING AND POLE REQUIREMENTS ARE SMALL.
7. THE AIR GAP IS NOT CRITICAL.
8. IT REQUIRES NO COOLING FAN.
9. THE MACHINE DOES NOT REQUIRE CONSTANT CURRENT POWER INPUT.
10. THE UNIQUE DESIGN OF THE MACHINE IS SUCH THAT:-
 - a) IT FEEDS ENERGY BACK INTO IT'S BATTERY SUPPLY.
 - b) THERE IS VIRTUALLY ZERO MAGNETIC DRAG.
 - c) IT'S TEMPERATURE, UNDER FULL LOAD CONDITIONS, IS LESS THAN HALF THAT OF ANY CONVENTIONAL MACHINE.
 - d) REGARDING MECHANICAL SWITCHING MODE, THE "TAPERED STAR CONTACTOR DISC" WHICH THE INVENTOR CONCIIEVED, IS A MEANS OF GOVERN-ING AND/OR ALTERING THE DUTY CYCLE, WHICH, IN TURN, GIVES AN AUTOMATIC MEANS OF VARYING SPEED, CURRENT AND TORQUE.
11. THE MACHINE, IN HIGH EFFICIENCY MODE, I.E., BEYOND UNITY, IS PRODUCING ENERGY FROM SPACE, VIZ., (ELECTROSTATIC SCALAR POTENTIAL).
12. CONTRARY TO CONVENTIONAL MACHINES, THE SLOWER THE SPEED, THE GREATER THE EFFICIENCY, THE GREATER THE TORQUE, THE LOWER THE INPUT POWER.
13. AS THERE IS NO POWER FACTOR LOSS IN THE MACHINE THERE ARE CONSTANT POWER AND TORQUE CHARACTERISTICS (MACHINE IN RESONANCE MODE).

14. AS THERE IS NO CHANGE IN THE DIRECTION OF SUPPLY ENERGY THERE ARE NO EDDY CURRENT OR HYSTERISIS LOSSES SUSTAINED (REFER "PROVEN FACTS" SECTION).

15. THE MACHINE, IN ALL MODES OF OPERATION, IS SELF-PROTECTIVE FROM ANY LIKELY ADVERSE CONDITIONS OCCURING; THEREFORE NO PROTECTIVE ANCILLARY DEVICES ARE REQUIRED.

16. HIGH SPEEDS WITH THEIR ATTENDANT PROBLEMS ARE NOT NECESSARY.

17. THE MACHINE CAN BE ELECTRICALLY LOADED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH A FURTHER INCREASE IN OUTPUT ENERGY OF UPWARDS FROM 50% TO BEYOND 100% WITHOUT OVERLOAD OR HEATING ABOVE IT'S NORMAL OPERATING TEMPERATURE.

18. THE MACHINE LENDS ITSELF ADMIRABLY TO SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE SPEED CONTROL.

RESEVOIR POWER EFFICIENCY TEST
LEAD ACID CELLS

GRAPHS 01 to 09 DEPICT TYPICAL MOTOR GENERATOR FUNCTIONING DURING RUN PERIODS FROM THREE HOURS TO ONE HUNDRED AND TEN HOURS (FIVE DAYS).

ALL GRAPHS ARE CHOSEN TO SHOW VARIATIONS POSSIBLE ON ALTERING DUTY CYCLE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO :-

GRAPH 08:

AT SWITCH-ON, VOLTAGE OF SUPPLY ACCUMULATOR IS 31.3v AND THE MACHINE RUNS FOR FIFTY-ONE HOURS, KEEPING SUPPLY AT THAT LEVEL FOR THAT PERIOD. TWO HOURS LATER SUPPLY FELL .1v RUNNING AT 31.2v FOR TWENTY-THREE HOURS. AFTER ANOTHER HOUR IT THEN FELL A FURTHER .1v TO 31.1v, LEVELLING OFF FOR THE BALANCE OF THE EFFICIENCY TEST RUN.

TAKE CELL 1 AT 1.22 = 610% UNIT EFFICIENCY
TAKE CELL 2 AT 1.62 = 810% UNIT EFFICIENCY
TAKE CELL 3 AT 1.81 = 905% UNIT EFFICIENCY

GRAPH 06:

CHARGING SUPPLY BATTERY. INPUT CONSTANT FOR SWITCH-ON 29.40v. FORTY-EIGHT HOURS ENTIRE RUN. RUN AT SWITCH-OFF 1v RISE ON INPUT.

GRAPH 05:

CHARGING SUPPLY BATTERY AND A BATTERY ON LOAD FROM 9.95v to 11.66v. RISE OF 1.71v.

GRAPH 04:

DROPP OF .04v TEN HOUR PERIOD, MEAN AVERAGE DROP .02. CHARGE FROM 3.84v TO 5.84v = 2v RISE = 500%. FIRST FIVE HOURS - INFINITY. SECOND FIVE HOURS = 0.04v DROP.

GRAPH 0A1:

DROP .04 INPUT MEAN AVERAGE OF 14.56v. OUTPUT RISE .23v = 575% UNIT EFFICIENCY.

REFER TO SECTION ON LEAD ACID CELLS BELOW.

. /

A FACTOR I MUST POINT OUT HERE IS THAT RECTIFIER DISSIPATION LOSS SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR ACCURATE TEST EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS OF THE MACHINE.

THE RUNNING RESULTS SHOWN HERE ARE THE MORE SIGNIFICANT WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT ALL THE GRAPHS SHOW THE SAME MACHINE IN OPERATION, BUT IN DIFFERENT PULSE MODES AND DELIVERING A MAXIMUM ENERGY OF ONLY TWO WATTS AT ANY ONE TIME. ONE COULD WONDER - IS THERE ENERGY ENTERING THE DEVICE AT CERTAIN PULSE FREQUENCIES THAT STANDARD INSTRUMENTATION CANNOT DETECT? SOMETHING OF THIS NATURE IS OCCURRING WHICH CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED AND REQUIRES TO BE INVESTIGATED. AT THE TIME OF WRITING THIS TREATISE THE INVENTOR IS INVESTIGATING THE LIKELIHOOD OF SUCH ACTIVITY OCCURRING. ANOTHER IMPORTANT FACTOR IS THAT ALL CELLS USED FOR CHARGING WERE OLD RUN-DOWN CAR BATTERIES FROM 45 AMPERE HOUR TO 80 - NOT EASY TO CHARGE.

IMPORTANT EXPLANATORY SECTION ON LEAD ACID CELLS

IN ANALYSIS OF A TEST RUN SIMILAR TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED ABOVE YOUR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO AN INHERENT CHARACTERISTIC OF LEAD ACID CELLS.

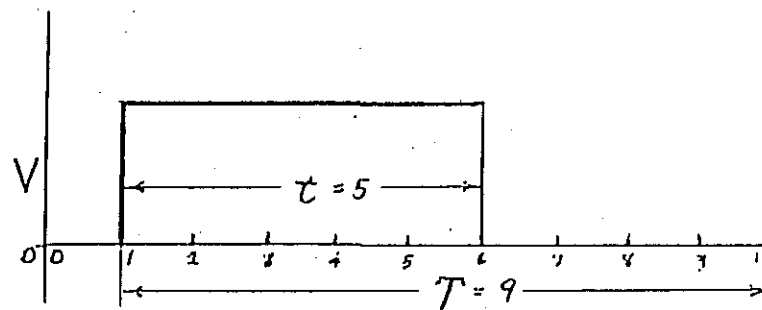
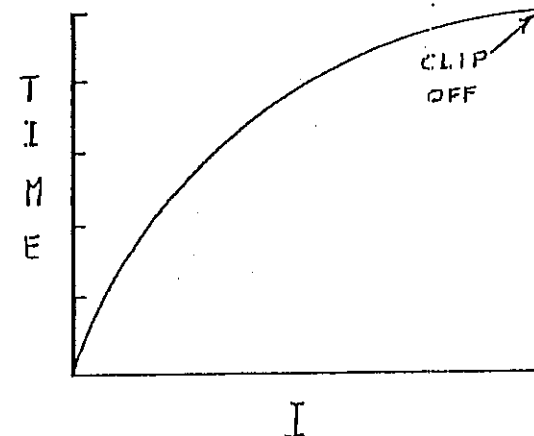
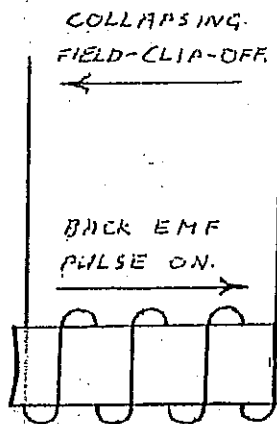
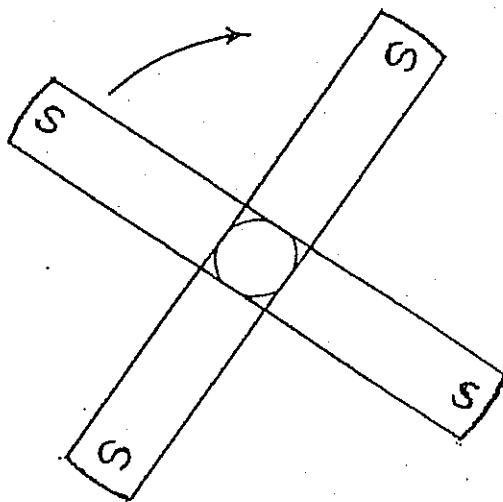
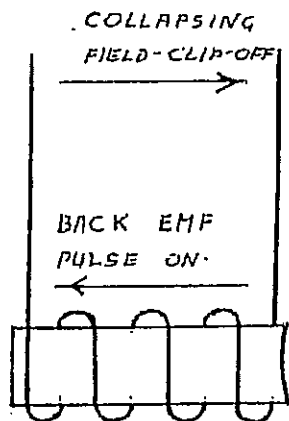
- A) A BRAND NEW LEAD ACID CELL, FULLY CHARGED AND LEFT FOR TWENTY EIGHT DAYS WILL, AT THE END OF THAT PERIOD, BE FOUND TO BE FULLY DISCHARGED.
- B) THIS IS AN INHERENT CHARACTERISTIC OF THE LEAD ACID CELL AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE CURVES AS THEY APPEAR ON THE GRAPHS, I.E., WHEN A LEAD ACID CELL IS TRICKLE CHARGING WITH A VERY LOW CURRENT, AS IT IS IN THIS CASE, THE CURVE WILL EVENTUALLY REACH A PLATEAU AND WILL REMAIN THERE, BECAUSE THE MACHINE CHARGING CURRENT HAS NOW REACHED THE INHERENT DISCHARGE RATE OF THE PARTICULAR CELL, IN A SPECIFIC POINT IN TIME.

TO CLIMB ABOVE THE PLATEAU THE CHARGING CURRENT MUST, OF COURSE, BE INCREASED.

ALSO NOTE GRAPH 04, UPON REACHING PLATEAU LEVEL, EFFICIENCY PROMPTLY DROPS.

OSCILLOSCOPE CURRENT TRACES

- 01A DEPICTING CLOSE IMAGE OF A SINE WAVE, SHOWING A COLLAPSING FIELD TRACE COMPLETELY OVERCOMING BACK EMF (TORQUE) WITH ENERGY TO SPARE.
- 02A DEPICTING A TRACE SHOWING A 400% PLUS SURPLUS ENERGY WHICH CAN BE UTILISED BY FEEDING INTO EXTRA DRIVE WINDINGS, INCREASING OUTPUT POWER ACCORDINGLY.
- 05A SQUARE WAVE PULSE WITH REMARKABLE COLLAPSING FIELD HIGH ENERGY TRACE.
- 06A EXPONENTIAL CURRENT CURVE WITH A COLLAPSING FIELD HIGH ENERGY TRACE.
- 03A IS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST; REFER TO THE SECTION HEADED "THE LUCAS REPORT 28TH JUNE 1978".



NOTES

BACK EMF CEASES AT CLIP-OFF,
COLLAPSING FIELD TAKES OVER,
OPPOSES OUTGOING ROTOR MAGNET
THUS INCREASING MOMENTUM,
I.E. FORCE IS APPLIED TWICE
DURING EACH PULSE.

TD-

MATERIAL
DESIGNED BY
DRAWN BY

ROBERT G. ADAMS
JOHN D. A. MARTIN

DATE 7/1 - 3-80
SCALE
TOLERANCE
QUANTITY

ROTARY AND SOLID STATE MACHINES AND DEVICES
EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENTS

EFFICIENCY FIGURES SUBMITTED AND/OR CLAIMED IN MOST PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO UNITY AND/OR ENERGY FREE DEVICES ARE NOT SUBSTANTIATED WITH TRUE TEMPERATURE READINGS TAKEN DURING TEST RUNS. I HAVE FAILED TO FIND SUCH TEMPERATURE READINGS OF THESE MACHINES DESCRIBED IN VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS, LET ALONE EFFICIENCY TEST ANALYSIS COMPUTATIONS.

AFTER MANY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN TESTING MY MACHINES, THOSE OF OTHERS AND CONVENTIONAL MACHINES, I DISCOVERED A VERY ACCURATE METHOD OF CALCULATING THE EFFICIENCY OF A MACHINE WITHOUT SEEING IT IN OPERATION OR BEING PROVIDED WITH TECHNICAL DETAILS. THE ONLY PARAMETERS I REQUIRE ARE -

- (A) AMBIENT TEMPERATURE AT TIME OF TEST RUN.
- (B) TEMPERATURE OF MACHINE AFTER ONE HALF HOUR OF OPERATION ON FULL LOAD.
- (C) TEMPERATURE OF ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT, IF ANY.
- (D) INPUT POWER AND OUTPUT POWER.

AND I CAN PROVIDE ACCURATELY THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MACHINE OR DEVICE.

IF THERE IS ANY HEAT PRESENT IN A MACHINE UNDER TEST, AFTER HALF AN HOUR, MEASURING BEYOND 58° CENTIGRADE, THEN THERE IS INVARIABLY ENERGY LOSS AND THIS FACTOR MUST THEREFORE BE CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING ANY EFFICIENCY FIGURE. ANY MACHINE RUNNING AT BEYOND 58°C IN AVERAGE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS WILL INVARIABLY BE UNDER 100% EFFICIENCY.*

AN ACCURATE METHOD OF CHECKING TEMPERATURE MUST BE APPLIED TO ROTARY OR SOLID STATE EQUIPMENT. FOR INSTANCE, TO OBTAIN AN ACCURATE TEMPERATURE READING OF A ROTARY MACHINE, THE CORE OF A DRIVE-WINDING MUST BE DRILLED DEEPLY INTO IT'S CENTRE TO PROVIDE FOR A TIGHT-FITTING ELECTRONIC PROBE TO ENTER THE CENTRE OF THAT CORE. THE GREATEST DEGREE OF HEAT GENERATED IS AT THIS POINT.

IF THE EFFICIENCY FIGURES SUBMITTED, HOWEVER, ARE IDENTICAL WITH THE TEMPERATURE METHOD OF CALCULATION, THEN THE EFFICIENCY CLAIMED WILL BE A TRUE ONE. THE REASONING HERE, OF COURSE, IS THAT WHERE THERE IS HEAT IN A ROTARY MACHINE OR SOLID STATE SYSTEM, THERE IS LOSS, AND ANY MACHINE CLAIMING TO BE RUNNING AT UNITY OR BEYOND, WHILST DELIVERING A FULL LOAD AND OPERATING BEYOND 68°C WILL, IN FACT, BE RUNNING AT WELL BELOW 100% EFFICIENCY. THIS HEAT LOSS HAS GOT TO BE CALCULATED ACCURATELY JUST AS ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS MUST BE CALCULATED.

MY POLICY IS THAT NO EFFICIENCY CALCULATION IS COMPLETE
WITHOUT A TEMPERATURE CALCULATION TO PROVE THAT THE ELECTRICAL
AND/OR MECHANICAL EFFICIENCY FIGURE ARRIVED AT AND/OR CLAIMED
IS, IN FACT, CORRECT.

* WHERE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE EXCEEDS
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, SIMPLY SUBTRACT EXCESS
FROM UNIT UNDER TEST.

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WHAKATANE, NEW ZEALAND.

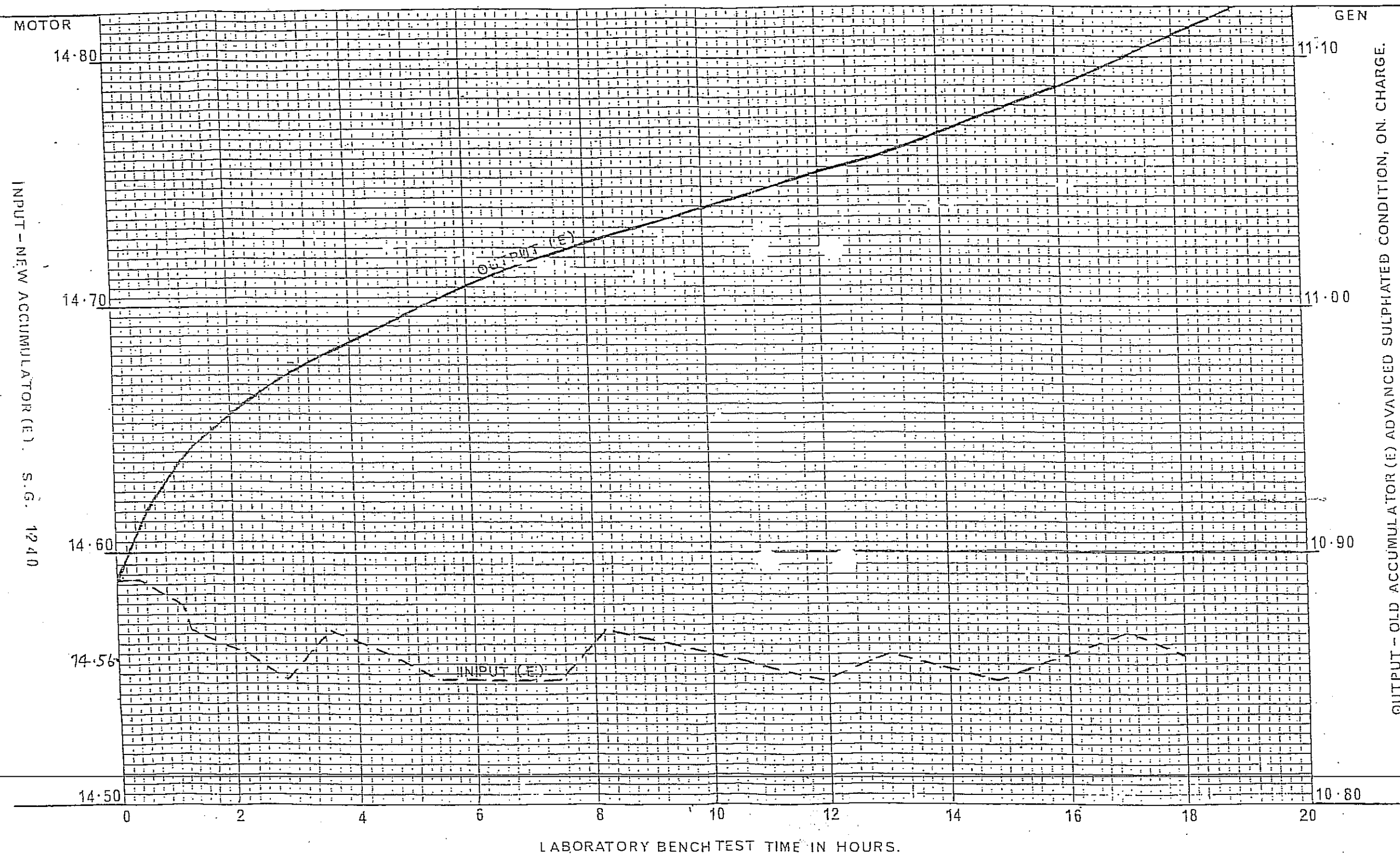
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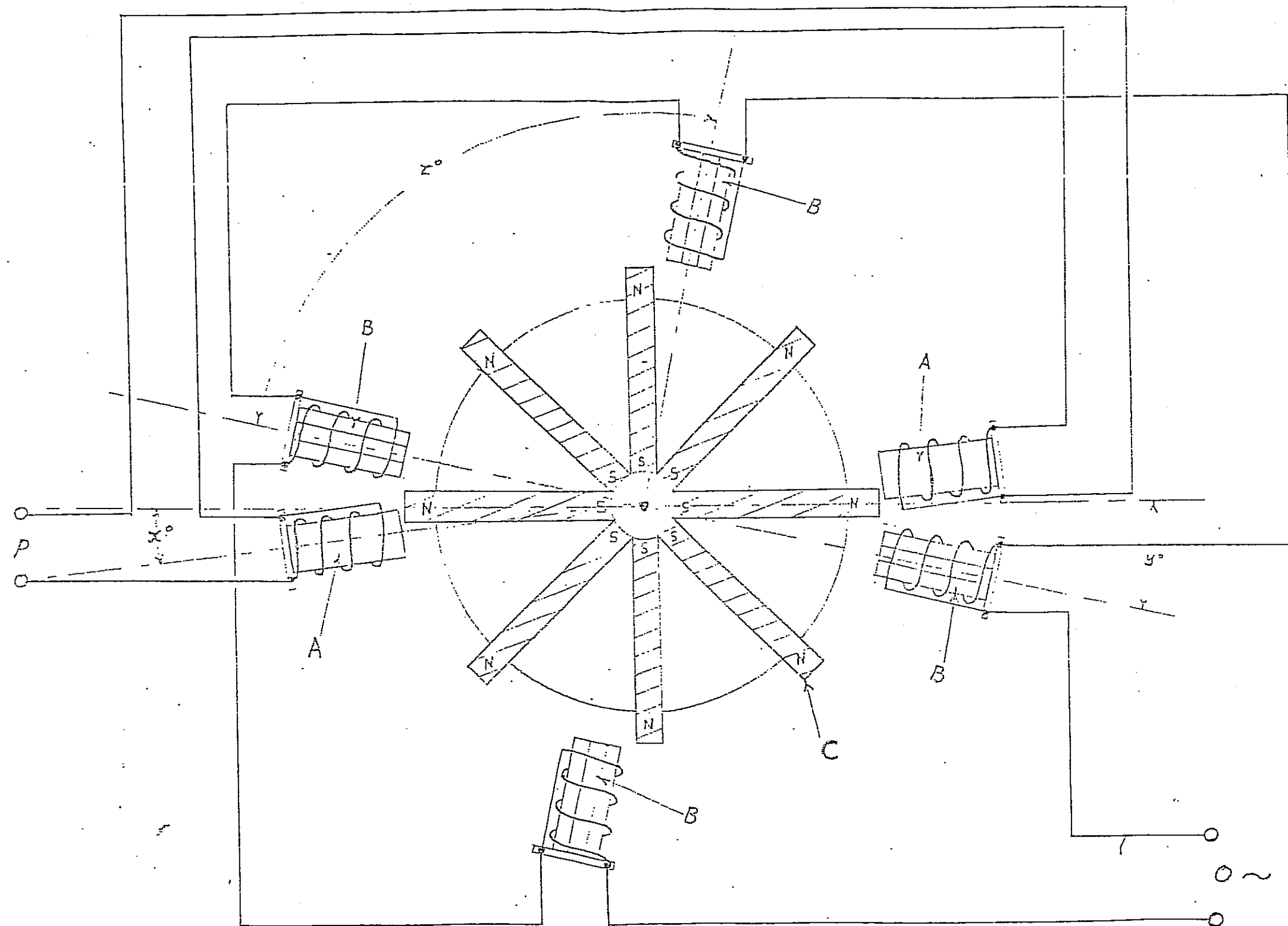
ROBERT G. ADAM'S MAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR.

DATE. 21/5/77

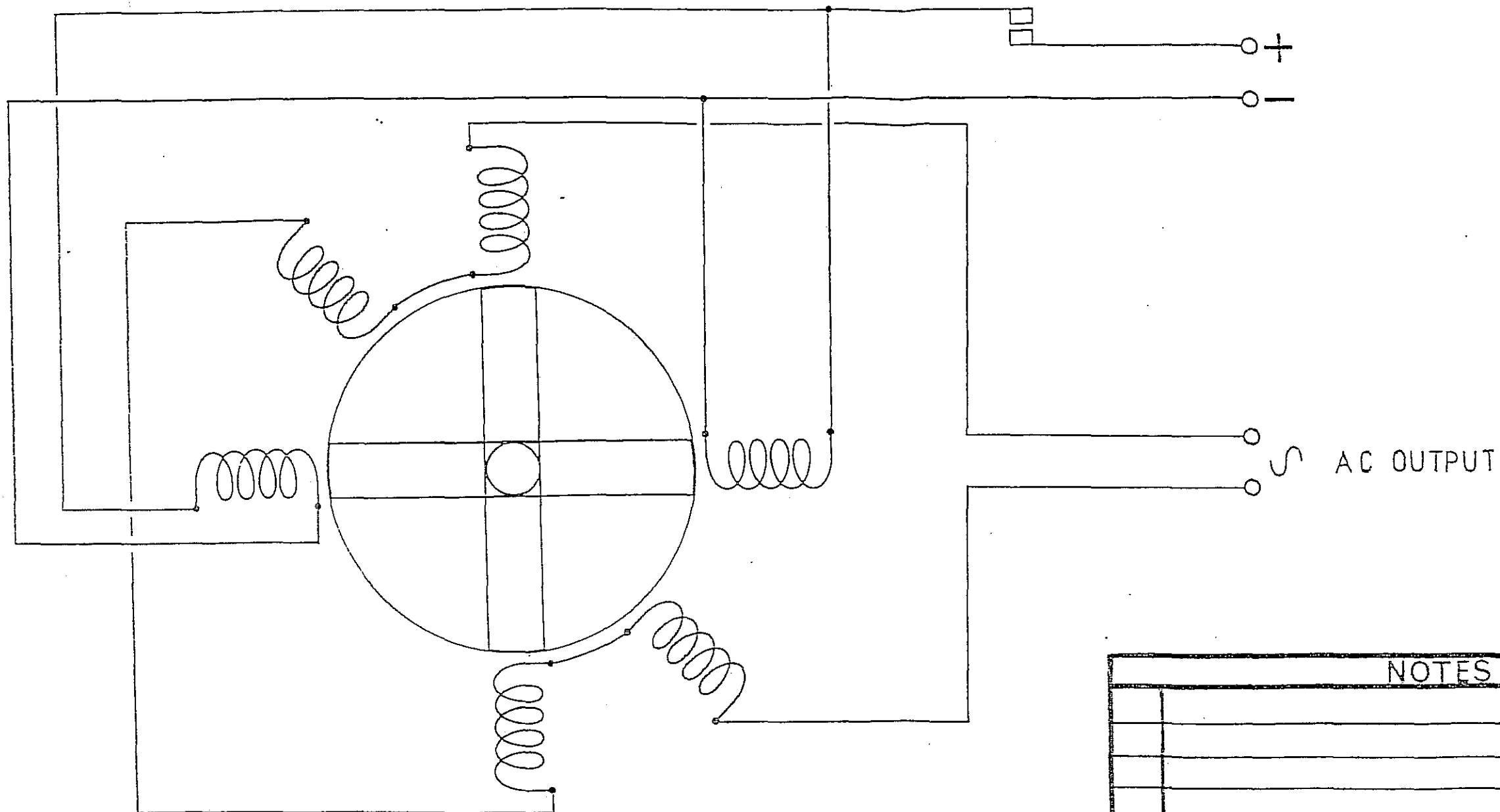
RESULTS

RESERVOIR POWER EFFICEINCY TEST-LEAD ACID CELLS.





A	DC COILS	PERMANENT MAGNETIC ELECTRIC MOTOR - GENERATOR	DRAWN BY	<i>J. B. Mott</i> ASSISTANT ENGINEER
B	AC GENERATOR OUTPUT COILS		INVENTOR	<i>Robt. Adams</i>
C	PERMANENT MAGNETS.			



NOTES

TD-

PARALLEL DRIVE SERIES A.C. OUTPUT.

DATE

25th NOVEMBER 1992.

SCALE

NOT TO SCALE

TOLERANCE

QUANTITY

MATERIAL

DESIGNED BY

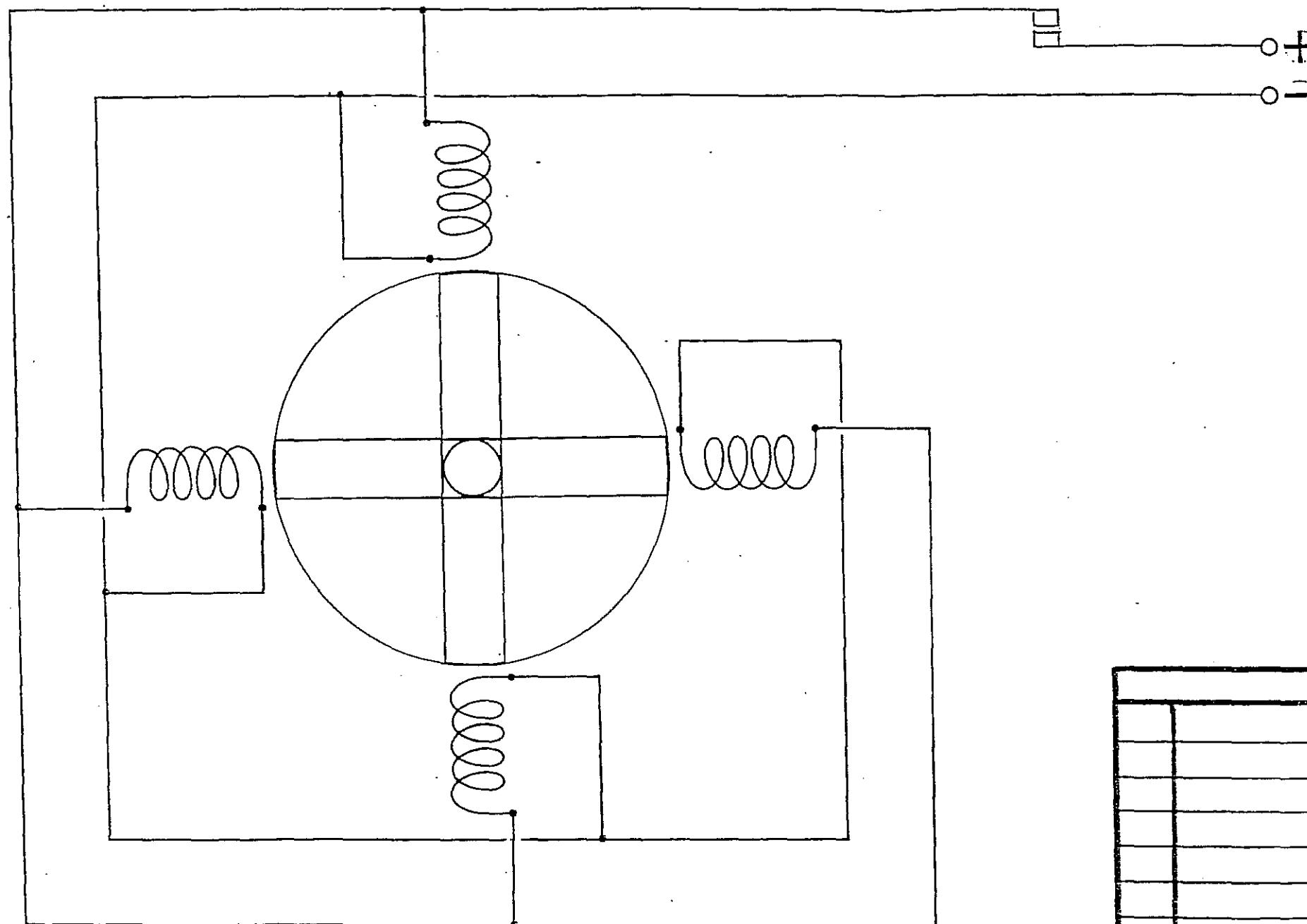
ROBERT G. ADAMS

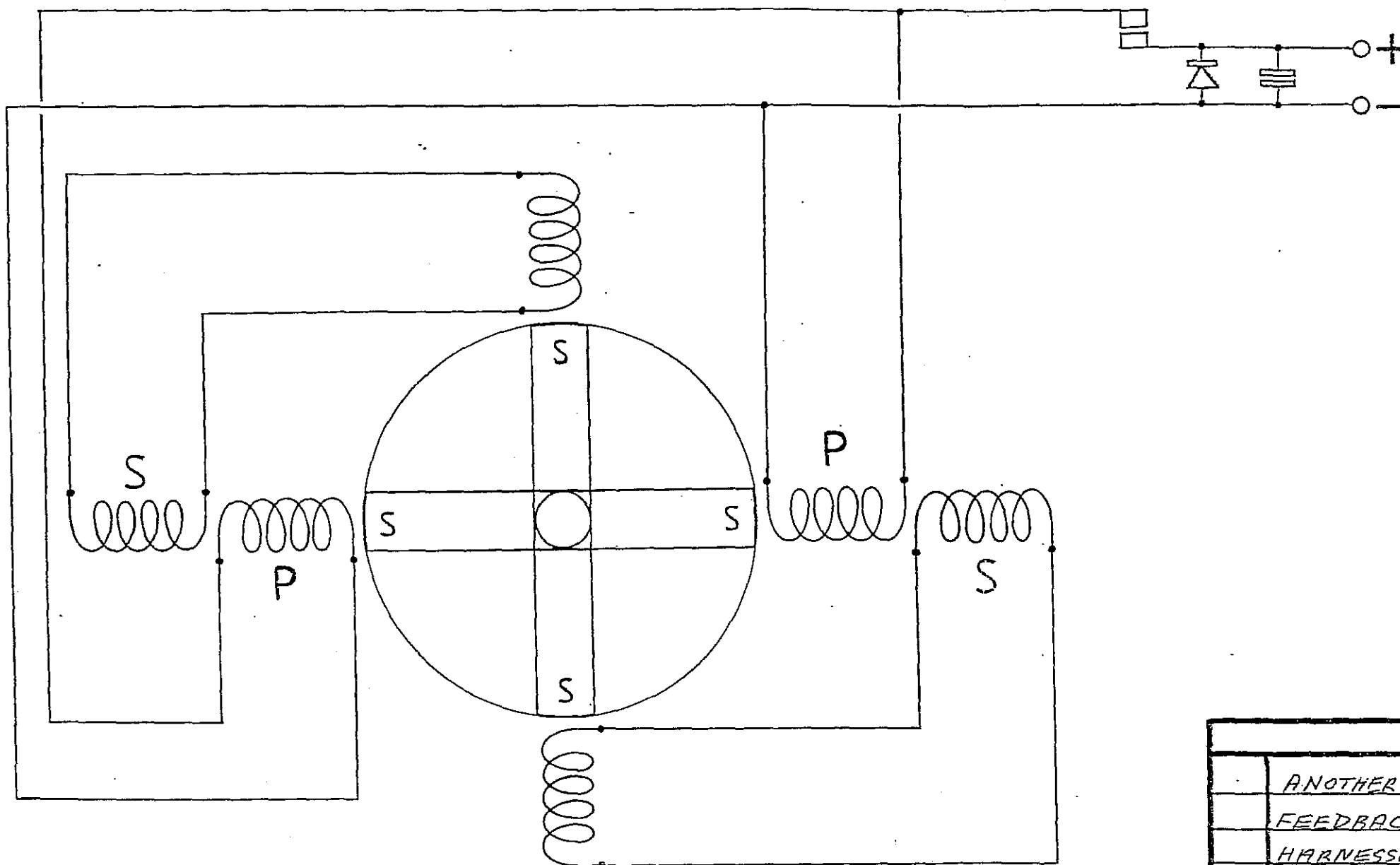
DRAWN BY

JOHN D. A. MARTIN

Robert G. Adams

J. D. A. Martin

[illegible]



P = PRIMARY
S = SECONDARY

NOTES

ANOTHER CIRCUIT DEPICTING THE "ADAMS
FEEDBACK". THE COLLAPSING FIELD
HARNESSED VIA INDUCTION FROM THE
PRIME MOVER ALSO CHARGES THE SUPPLY
BATTERY.

TD-

DATE 25TH NOVEMBER 1992.

SCALE NOT TO SCALE.

TOLERANCE

QUANTITY

MATERIAL

DESIGNED BY

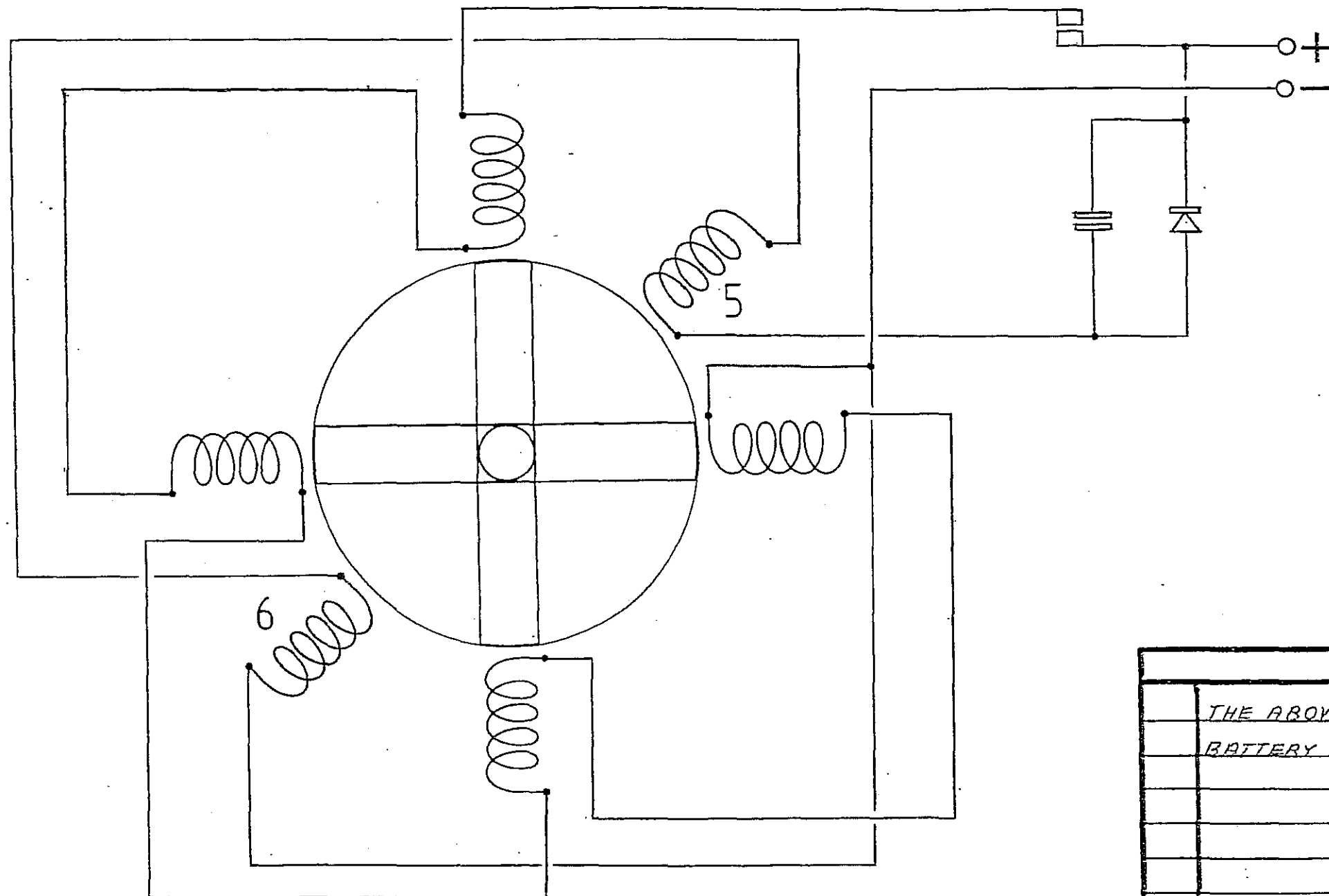
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ROBERT G. ADAMS

JOHN D. A. MARTIN

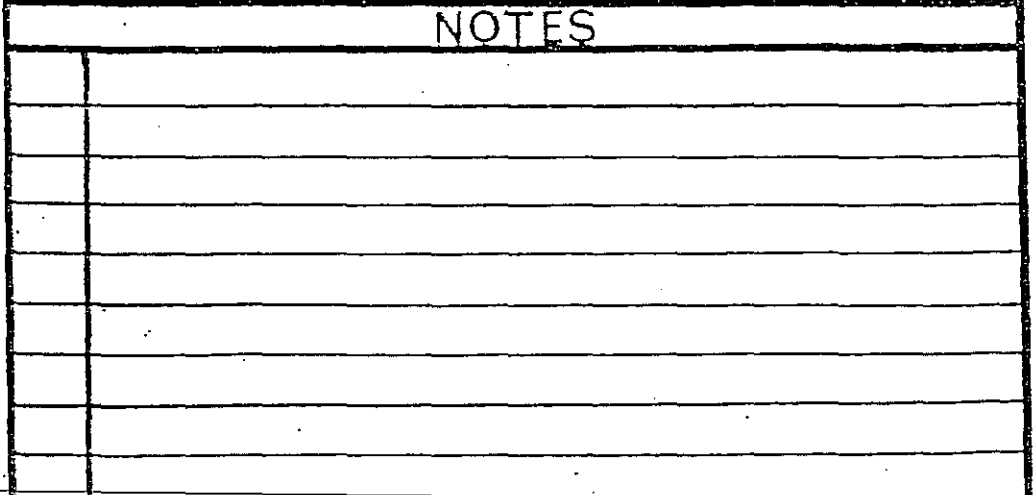
Robert Adams

John D. A. Martin



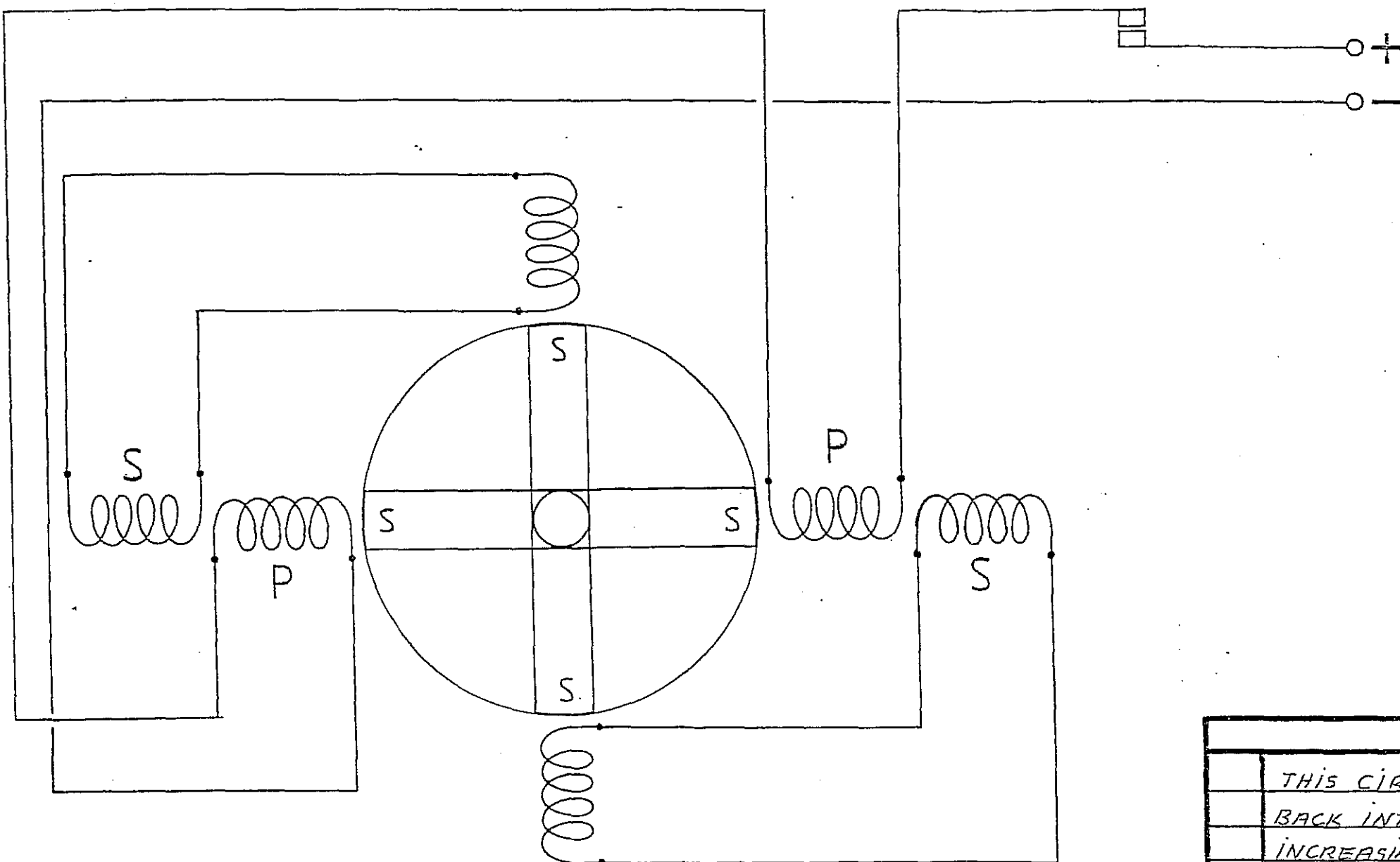
NOTES	
	THE ABOVE CIRCUIT WINDINGS 5 AND 6 ASSIST
	BATTERY CHARGING AND TORQUE.

TD-			DATE	25th NOVEMBER 1992.
			SCALE	NOT TO SCALE.
			TOLERANCE	
			QUANTITY	
	MATERIAL			
	DESIGNED BY	ROBERT G. ADAMS		
	DRAWN BY	JOHN D. A. MARTIN		
				Kolij. H. L. S. S.



JOHN D. A. MARTIN

Robert H. Lamm
R. H. Lamm



P = PRIMARY
S = SECONDARY

NOTES

THIS CIRCUIT FEEDS COLLAPSING FIELD
BACK INTO THE MACHINE, THEREBY
INCREASING TORQUE AND SIMULTANEOUSLY
CHARGING SUPPLY BATTERY.

TD-

DATE

25th NOVEMBER 1992.

SCALE

NOT TO SCALE.

TOLERANCE

QUANTITY

MATERIAL

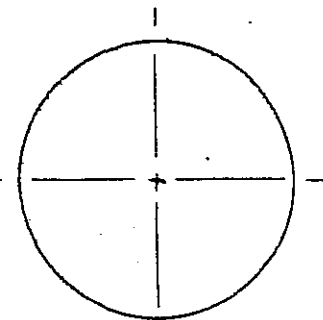
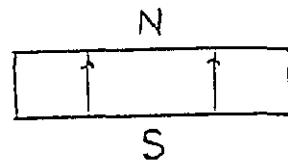
DESIGNED BY

ROBERT G. ADAMS

DRAWN BY

JOHN D. A. MARTIN

Robert G. Adams
John D. A. Martin



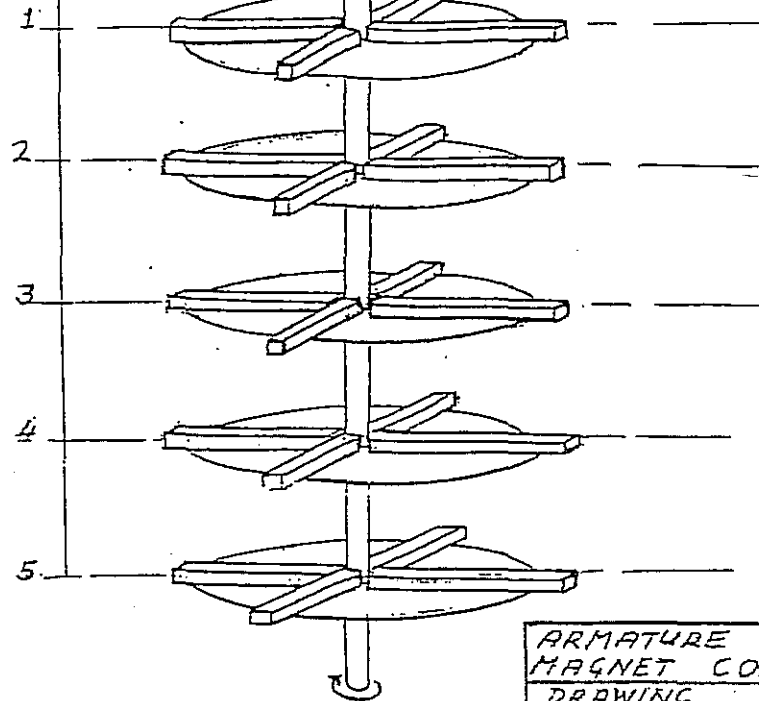
FERRITE MAGNET

DRAWING No.

0A.

REFER DAG: No 1-0A (2)

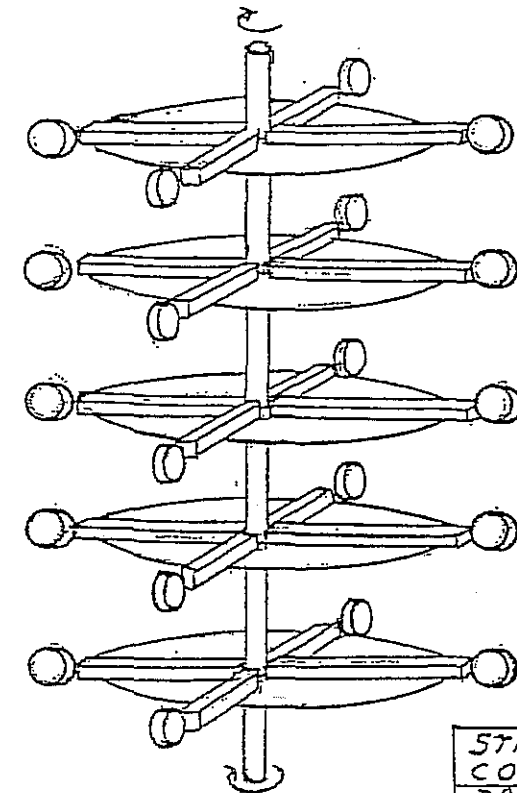
STAGES



ARMATURE
MAGNET CONFIG:

DRAWING No.

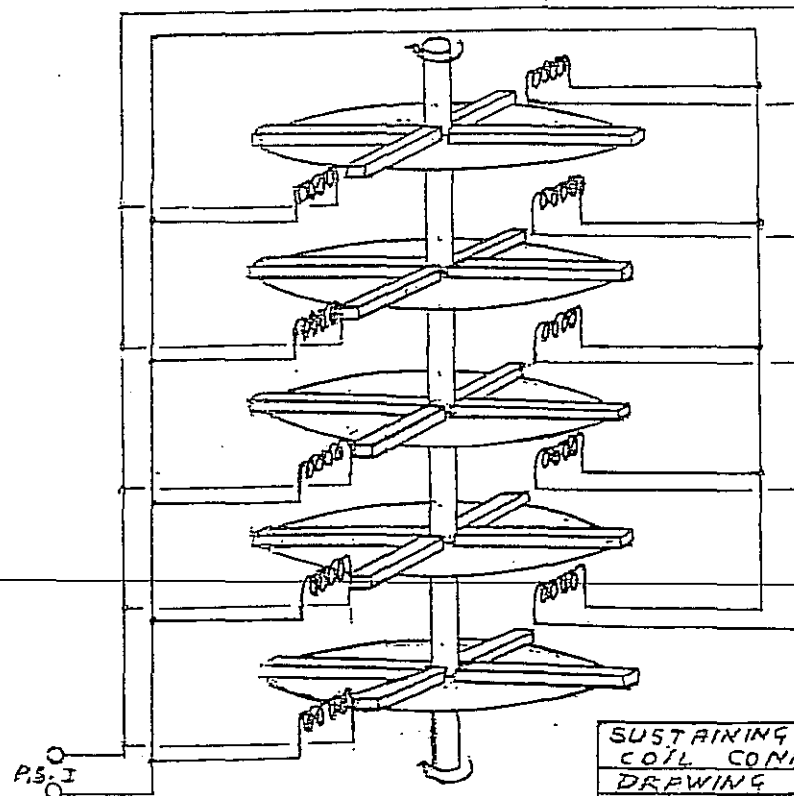
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STATOR MAGNET
CONFIG:

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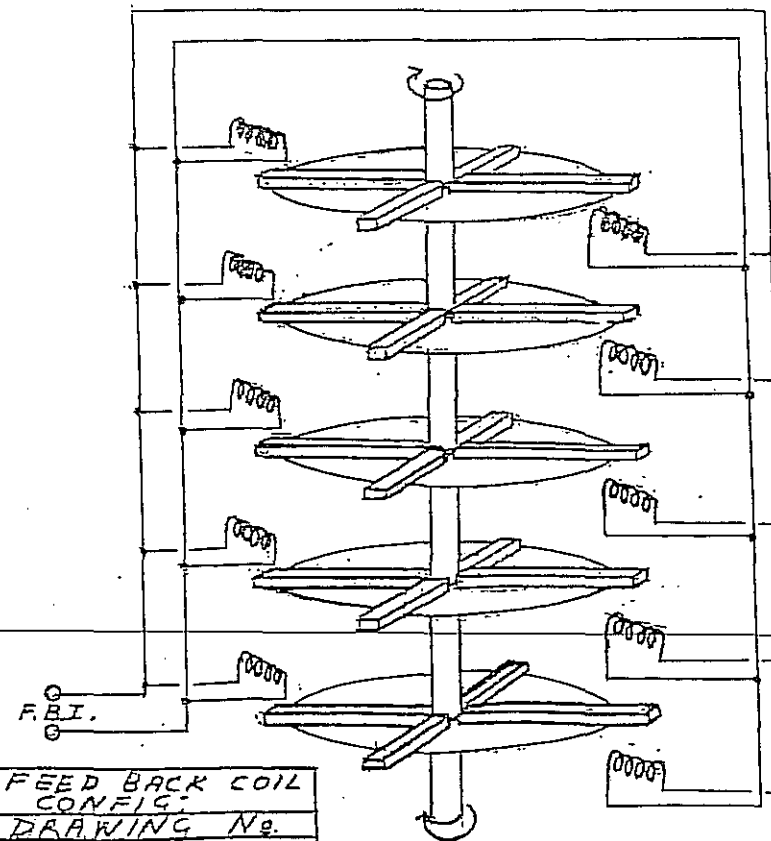
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SUSTAINING PULSE
COIL CONFIG:

DRAWING No.

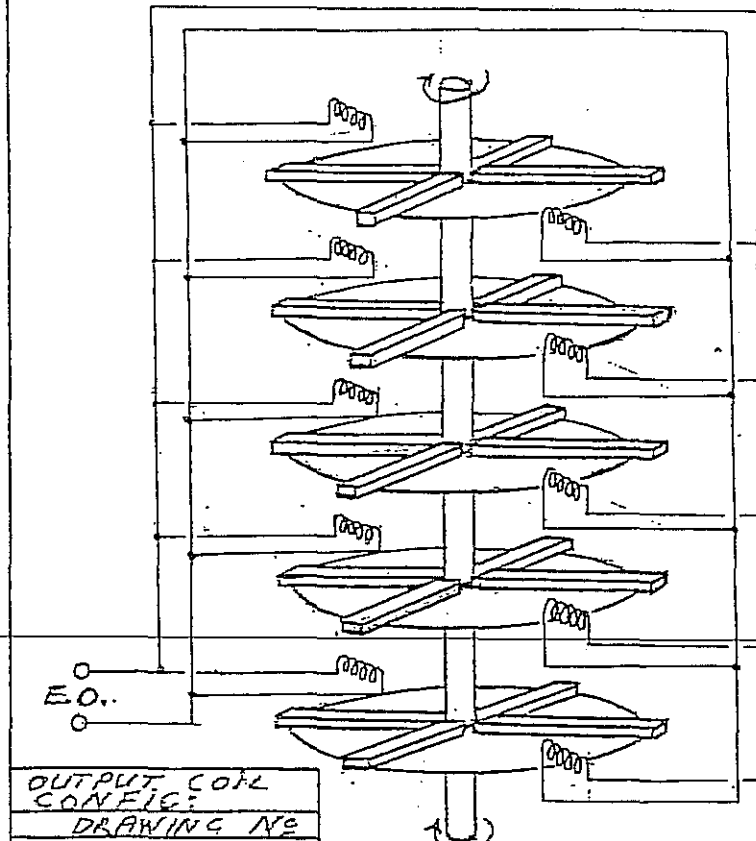
4-0A.



FEED BACK COIL
CONFIG:

DRAWING No.

5-0A.



OUTPUT COIL
CONFIG:

DRAWING No.

6-0A.

STAGE SEQUENCE DIAGRAMS

DRAWN BY.

INVENTOR.

John Hunter
P.L. H.

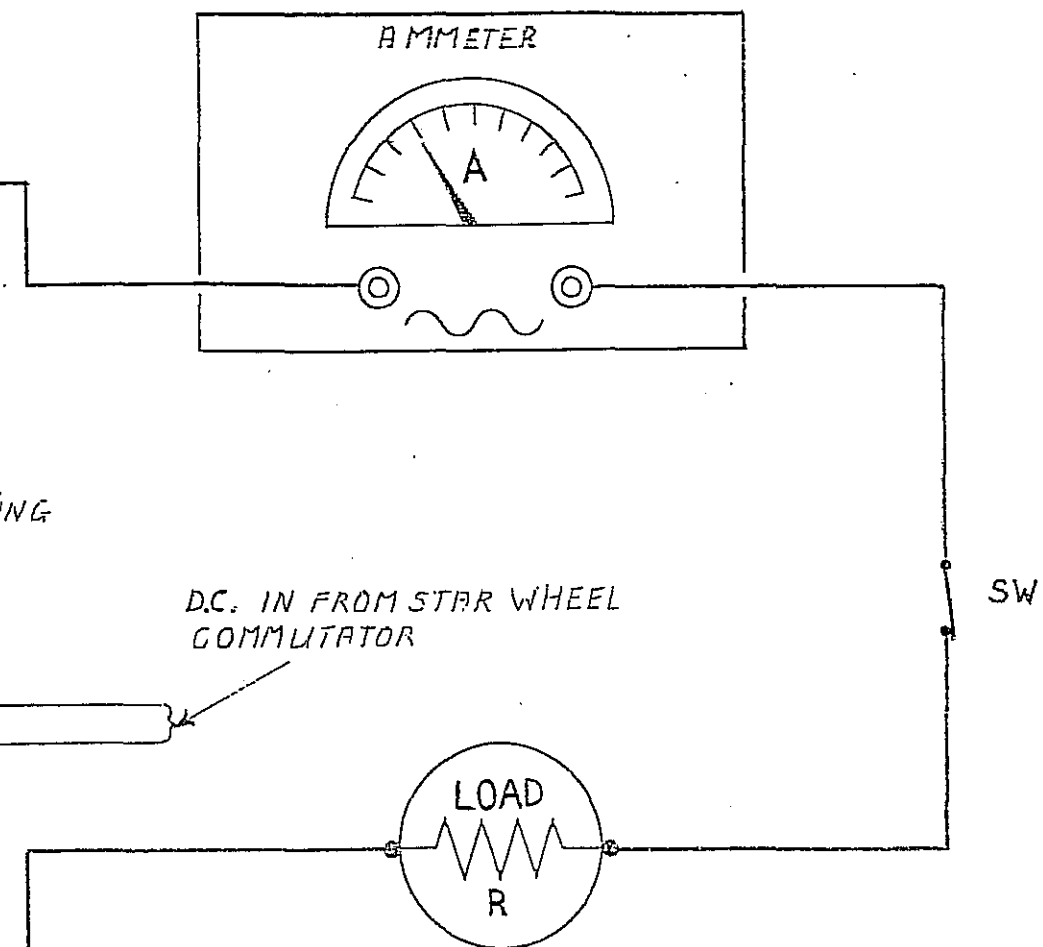
MOTOR GENERATOR

DATE

30/6/76

ALL 5 STAGES

Diagram illustrating the generator stator windings and rotor assembly. The rotor is shown with four poles (N, S, N, S) and four generator stator windings. The rotor is labeled "ROTOR" and the stator windings are labeled "GENERATOR STATOR WINDINGS". The rotor has a central shaft with four slip rings. The stator windings are connected to a common terminal. The rotor is shown at a 45-degree angle to the stator windings. The diagram also shows the "DRIVE WINDING" and "DRIVE WINDING" connected to the rotor.



NOTES

ADAMS PERMANENT MAGNET ELECTRIC D.C. MOTOR GENERATOR.
GENERAL TEST SETUP (GENERATOR)

19th OCTOBER 1992

APPROX $\frac{1}{2}$

QUANTITY

DRAWN BY

JOHN D. A. MARTIN

[illegible]

01A

ROBERT G. ADAM'S MAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR.

DATE. 22 / 8 / 77

OSCILLOSCOPE.

VOLTAGE DROP ACROSS 2Ω NON INDUCTIVE IN LINE RESISTOR

T

CURRENT CURVE

CLIP OFF

10 Ms TIME SCALE/DIV

FEEDBACK

BACK EMF

COLLAPSING FIELD TRACE

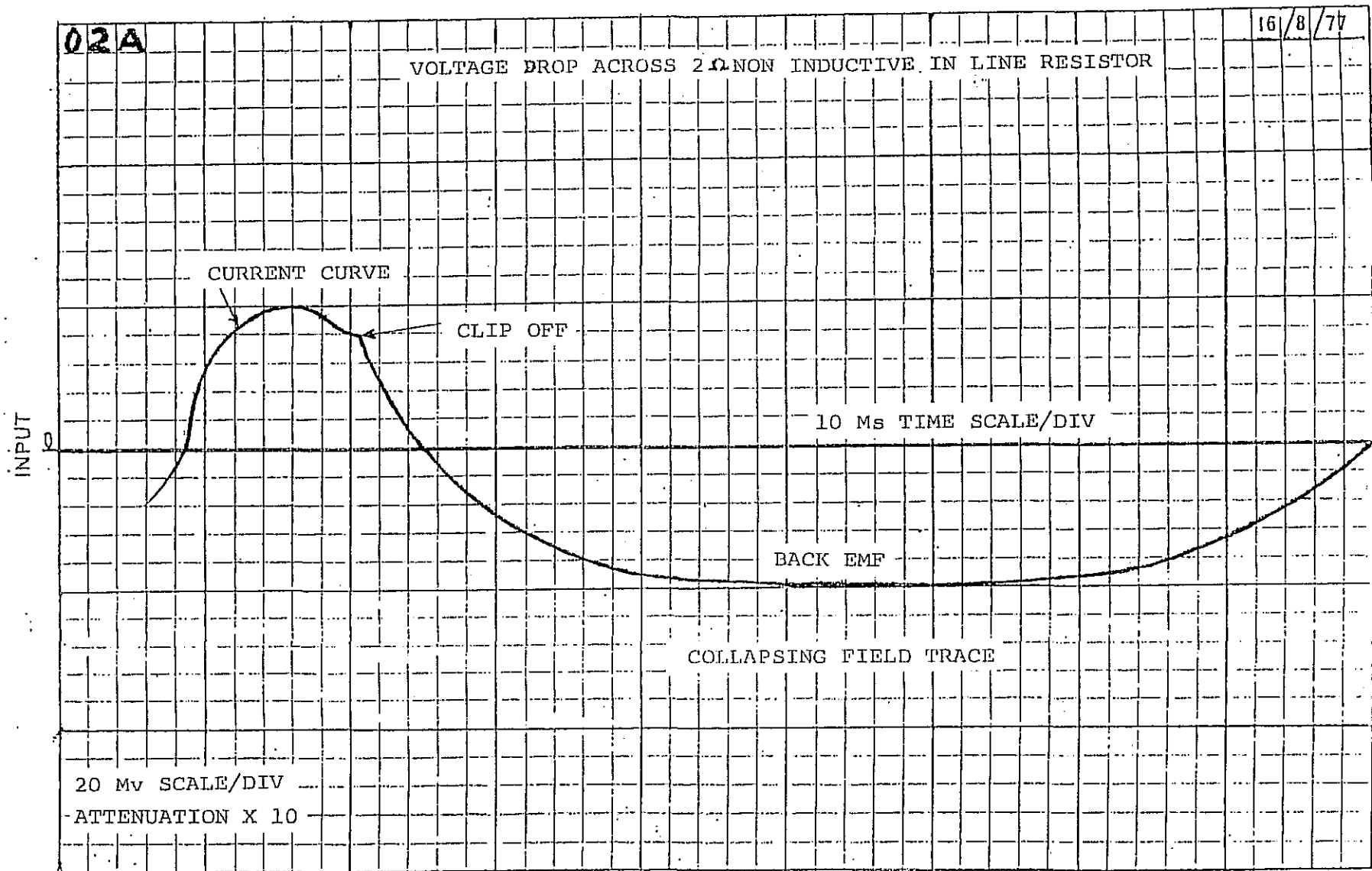
INPUT SUPPLY 30 V. DC

20 Mv SCALE/DIV

ATTENUATION X 10

INPUT

ROBERT G. ADAM'S MAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR.
OSCILLOSCOPE.

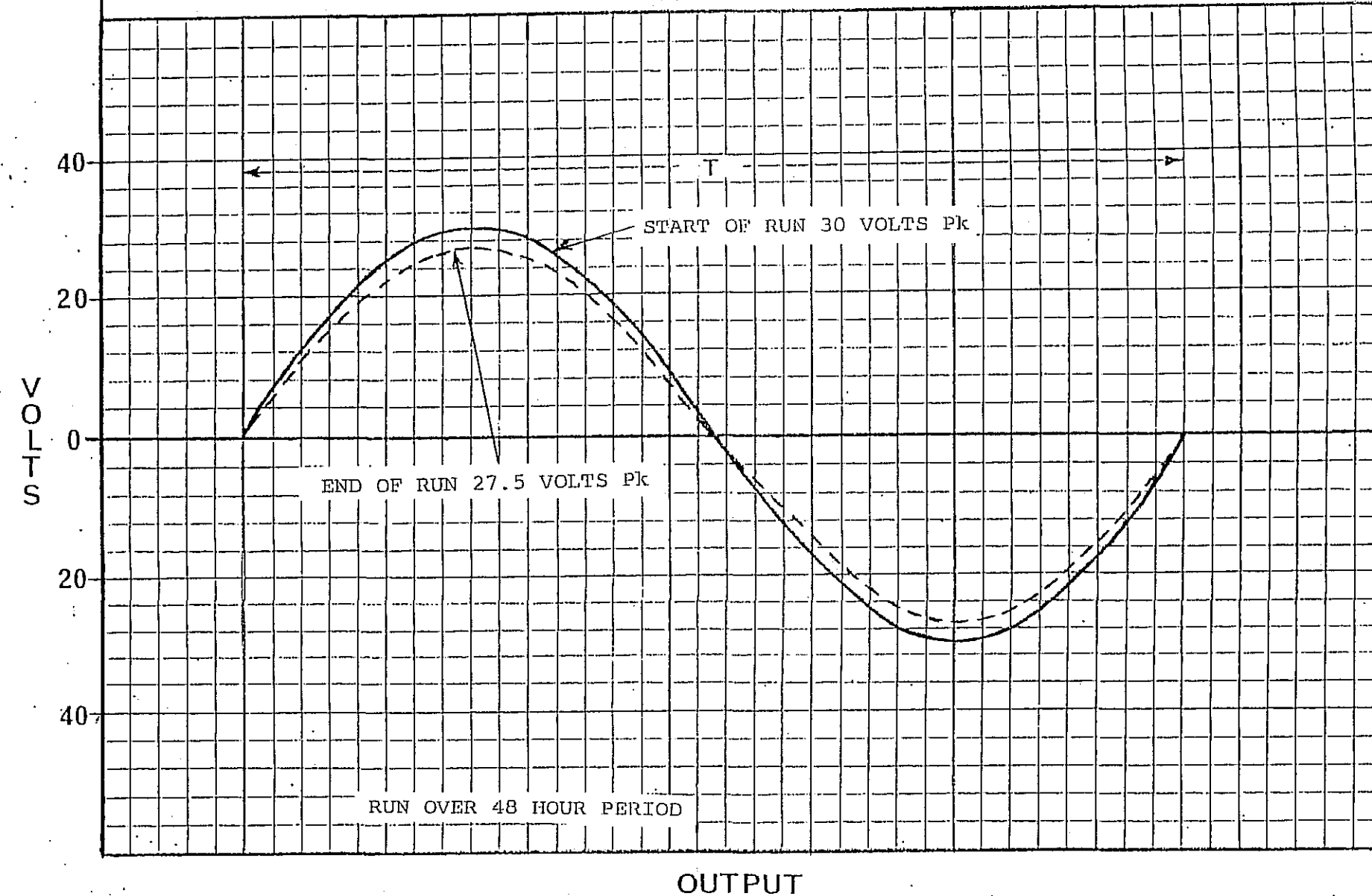


03A

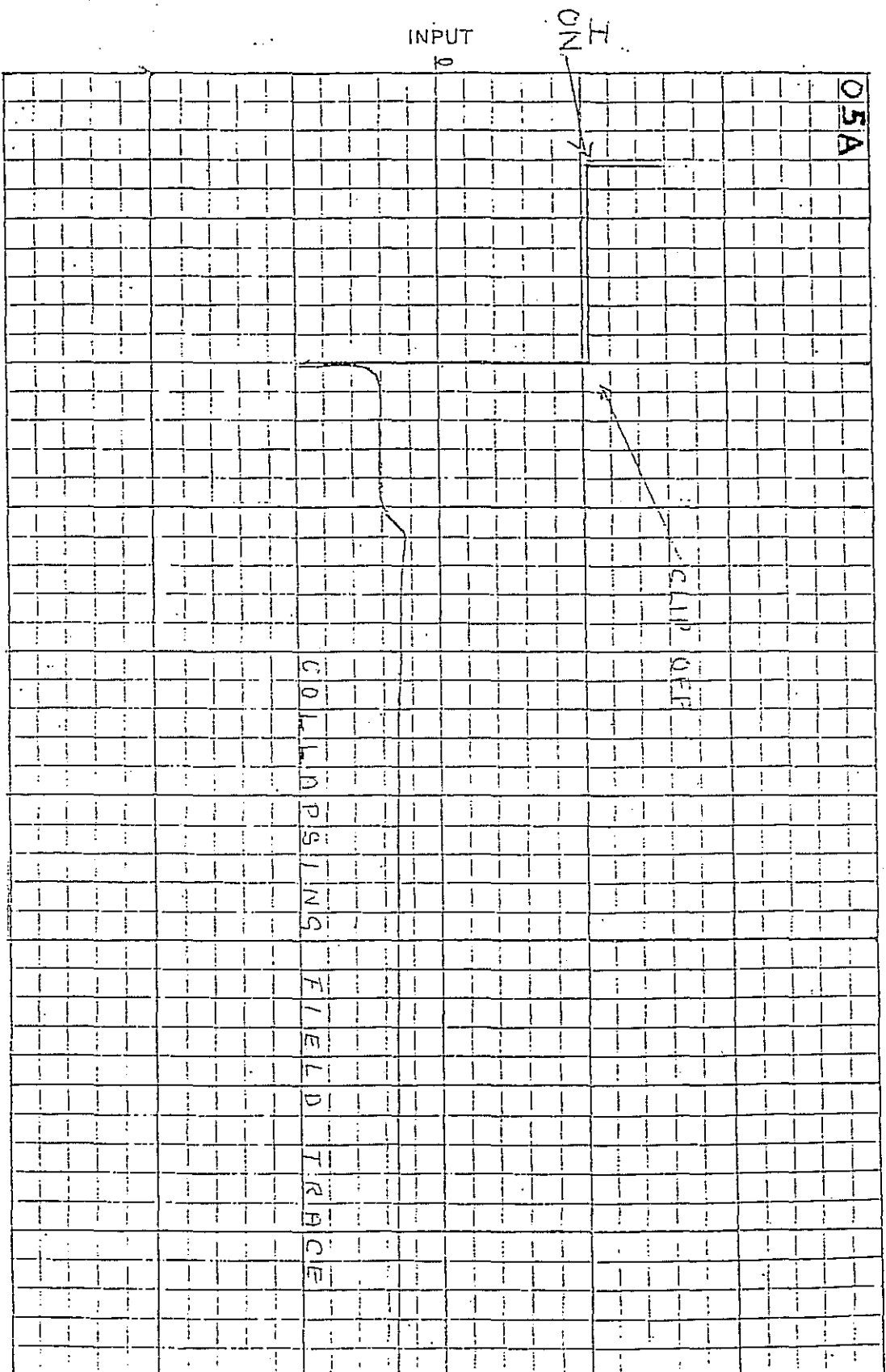
ROBERT G. ADAM'S MAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR.

DATE. 31/7/77

OSCILLOSCOPE.



OSCILLOSCOPE.



E = 14V. ACROSS 28Ω INDUCTANCES

20MV. 10MS. D.C. RES. TECH DATA

for magnetic motor generator

ROBERT G. ADAMI'S MAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR.
OSCILLOSCOPE.

12-7-77

Q61A

ON INPUT

0

ON

FIELD

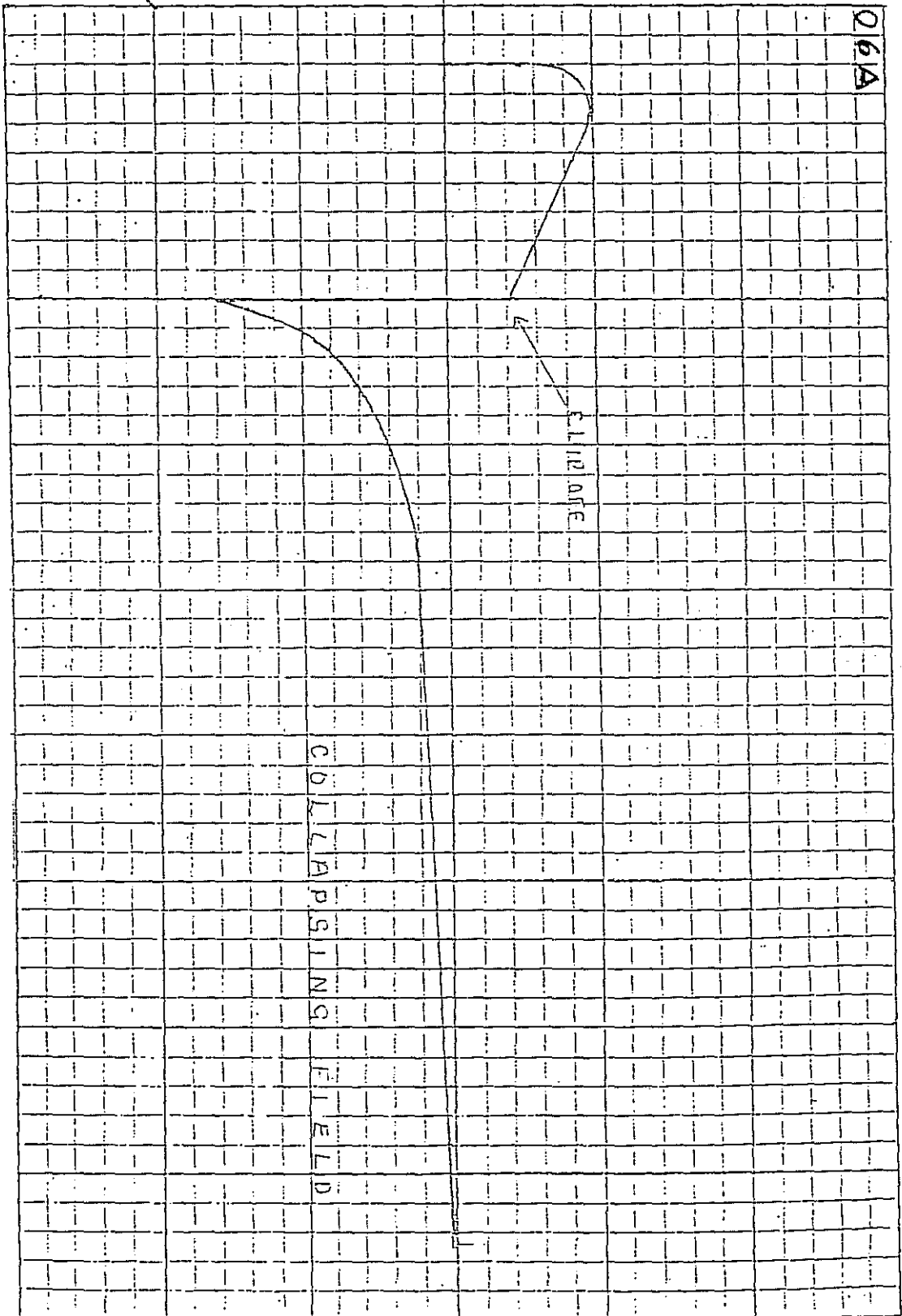
COLLECTING FIELD

E = 14V. ACROSS 2-2

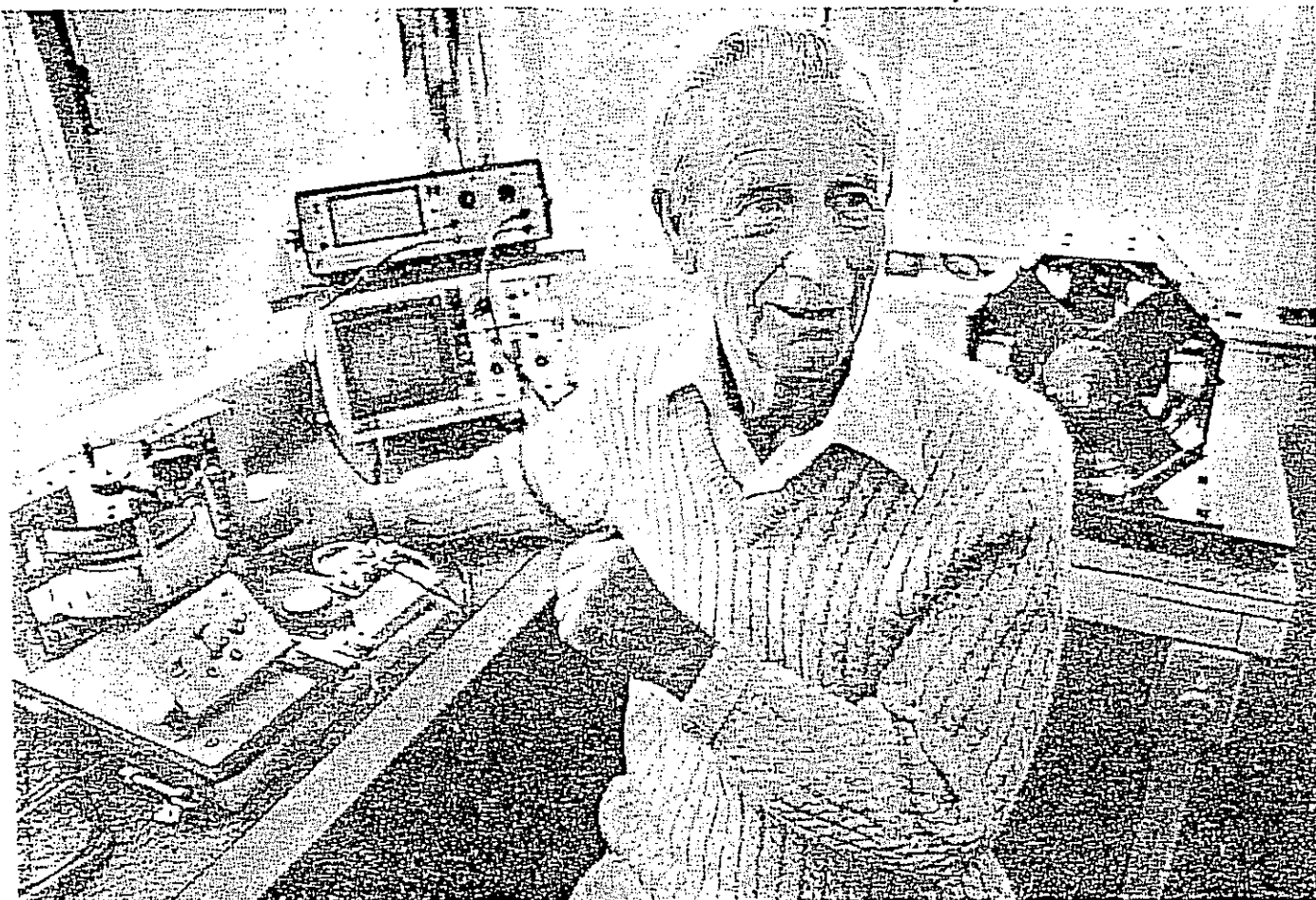
20mV 10mV

TECH DATA

TECH DATA



Invention Gift to the Nation



Mr Adams with his invention.

By KAREN HOLDOM

Eighteen years ago electrical engineer Robert Adams made what seemed to him an incredible discovery.

If his theory was correct he felt it would revolutionise the world's motors — from food processors to spacecraft.

It took five years to put the theory into practice but Mr Adams says it works. He claims he knows a way to make a motor more than 100 per cent efficient through the controlled extraction of energy from magnets.

He believes he is the first person in the world to do this but 13 years down the track he is not recognised as a great inventor, nor is he a millionaire.

The generator which he claims could ultimately replace all existing motors in domestic, commercial and industrial situations remains a secret.

But not for long. Mr Adams plans to

dedicate his invention to the New Zealand public by publishing its secrets.

A former chairman of the New Zealand Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Mr Adams is well qualified in his field but says he is sick of being considered a bit strange purely because he is an inventor. He says his health is packing up and he is disillusioned with the whole development industry in New Zealand.

Nine months ago he and his wife, Margaret, packed up their possessions and moved to a quiet town in the Rotorua district to get away from the "cranks and idiots" who kept calling and visiting them.

It is there that the 68-year-old plans to publish, in booklet form, the details of the invention and instructions on how to build the generator.

"I want to give it to the man on the street and all the companies can do what they like with it."



ELECTRONIC SWITCHING CIRCUIT.

TD-

MATERIAL

DESIGNED BY

DRAWN BY

ROBERT G. ADAMS

JOHN D. A. MARTIN

DATE _____

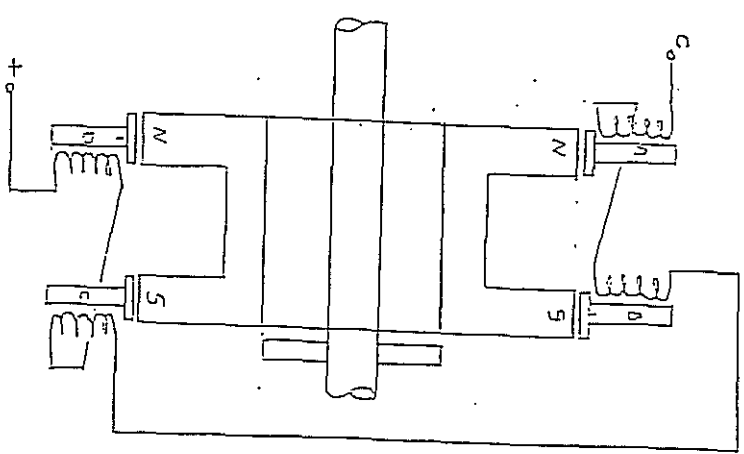
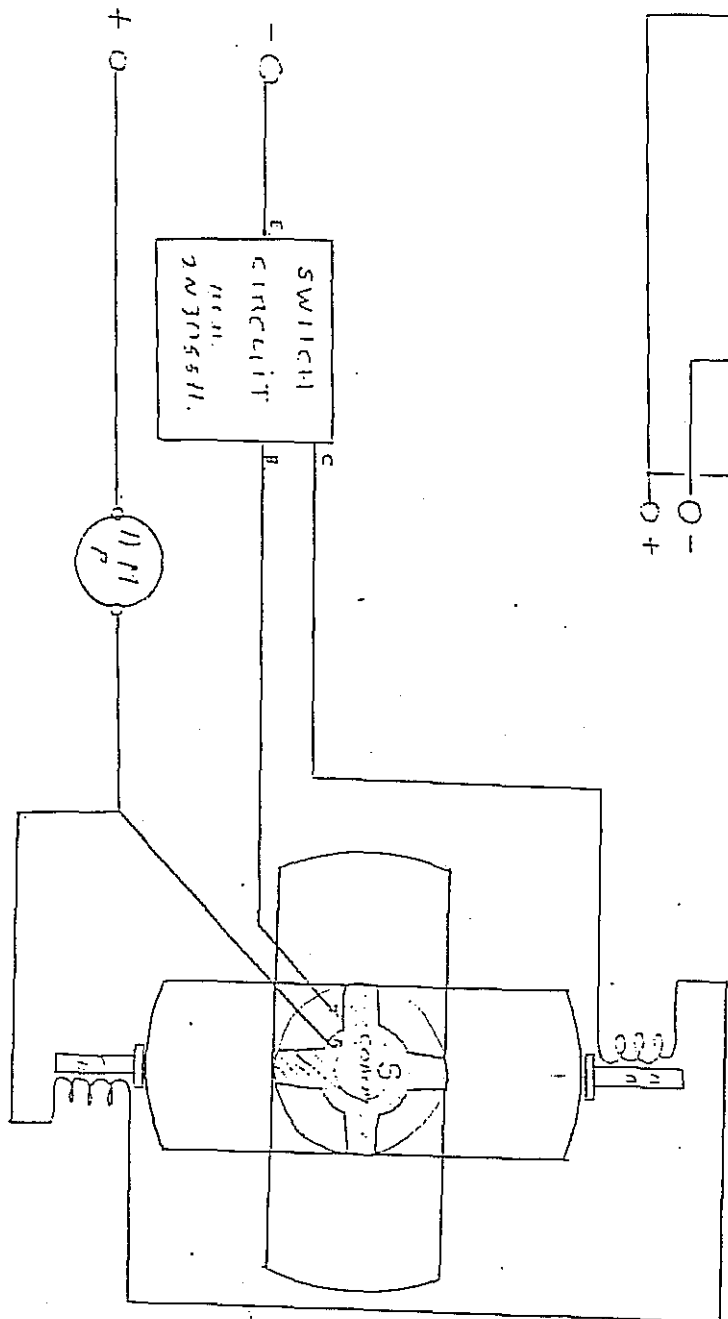
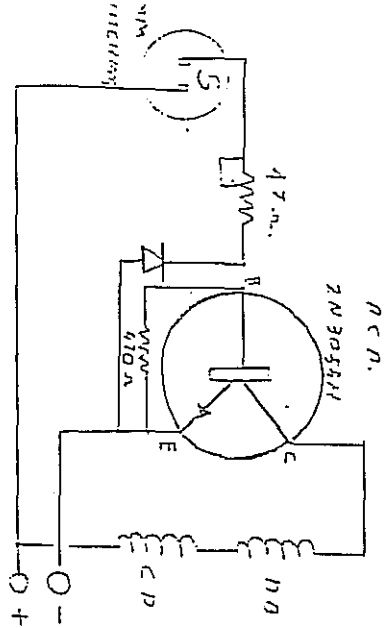
SCALE

TOLERANCE

QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
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2	200.00	400.00
3	300.00	900.00
4	400.00	1600.00
5	500.00	2500.00
6	600.00	3600.00
7	700.00	4900.00
8	800.00	6400.00
9	900.00	8100.00
10	1000.00	10000.00
11	1100.00	12100.00
12	1200.00	14400.00
13	1300.00	16900.00
14	1400.00	19600.00
15	1500.00	22500.00
16	1600.00	25600.00
17	1700.00	28900.00
18	1800.00	32400.00
19	1900.00	36100.00
20	2000.00	40000.00
21	2100.00	44100.00
22	2200.00	48400.00
23	2300.00	52900.00
24	2400.00	57600.00
25	2500.00	62500.00
26	2600.00	67600.00
27	2700.00	72900.00
28	2800.00	78400.00
29	2900.00	84100.00
30	3000.00	90000.00
31	3100.00	96100.00
32	3200.00	102400.00
33	3300.00	108900.00
34	3400.00	115600.00
35	3500.00	122500.00
36	3600.00	129600.00
37	3700.00	136900.00
38	3800.00	144400.00
39	3900.00	152100.00
40	4000.00	160000.00
41	4100.00	168100.00
42	4200.00	176400.00
43	4300.00	184900.00
44	4400.00	193600.00
45	4500.00	202500.00
46	4600.00	211600.00
47	4700.00	220900.00
48	4800.00	230400.00
49	4900.00	240100.00
50	5000.00	250000.00
51	5100.00	260100.00
52	5200.00	270400.00
53	5300.00	280900.00
54	5400.00	291600.00
55	5500.00	302500.00
56	5600.00	313600.00
57	5700.00	324900.00
58	5800.00	336400.00
59	5900.00	348100.00
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61	6100.00	372100.00
62	6200.00	384400.00
63	6300.00	396900.00
64	6400.00	409600.00
65	6500.00	422500.00
66	6600.00	435600.00
67	6700.00	448900.00
68	6800.00	462400.00
69	6900.00	476100.00
70	7000.00	490000.00
71	7100.00	504100.00
72	7200.00	518400.00
73	7300.00	532900.00
74	7400.00	547600.00
75	7500.00	562500.00
76	7600.00	577600.00
77	7700.00	592900.00
78	7800.00	608400.00
79	7900.00	624100.00
80	8000.00	640000.00
81	8100.00	656100.00
82	8200.00	672400.00
83	8300.00	688900.00
84	8400.00	705600.00
85	8500.00	722500.00
86	8600.00	739600.00
87	8700.00	756900.00
88	8800.00	774400.00
89	8900.00	792100.00
90	9000.00	810000.00
91	9100.00	828100.00
92	9200.00	846400.00
93	9300.00	864900.00
94	9400.00	883600.00
95	9500.00	902500.00
96	9600.00	

26th NOVEMBER 1997.

Rolf. Kles
2/2/2010



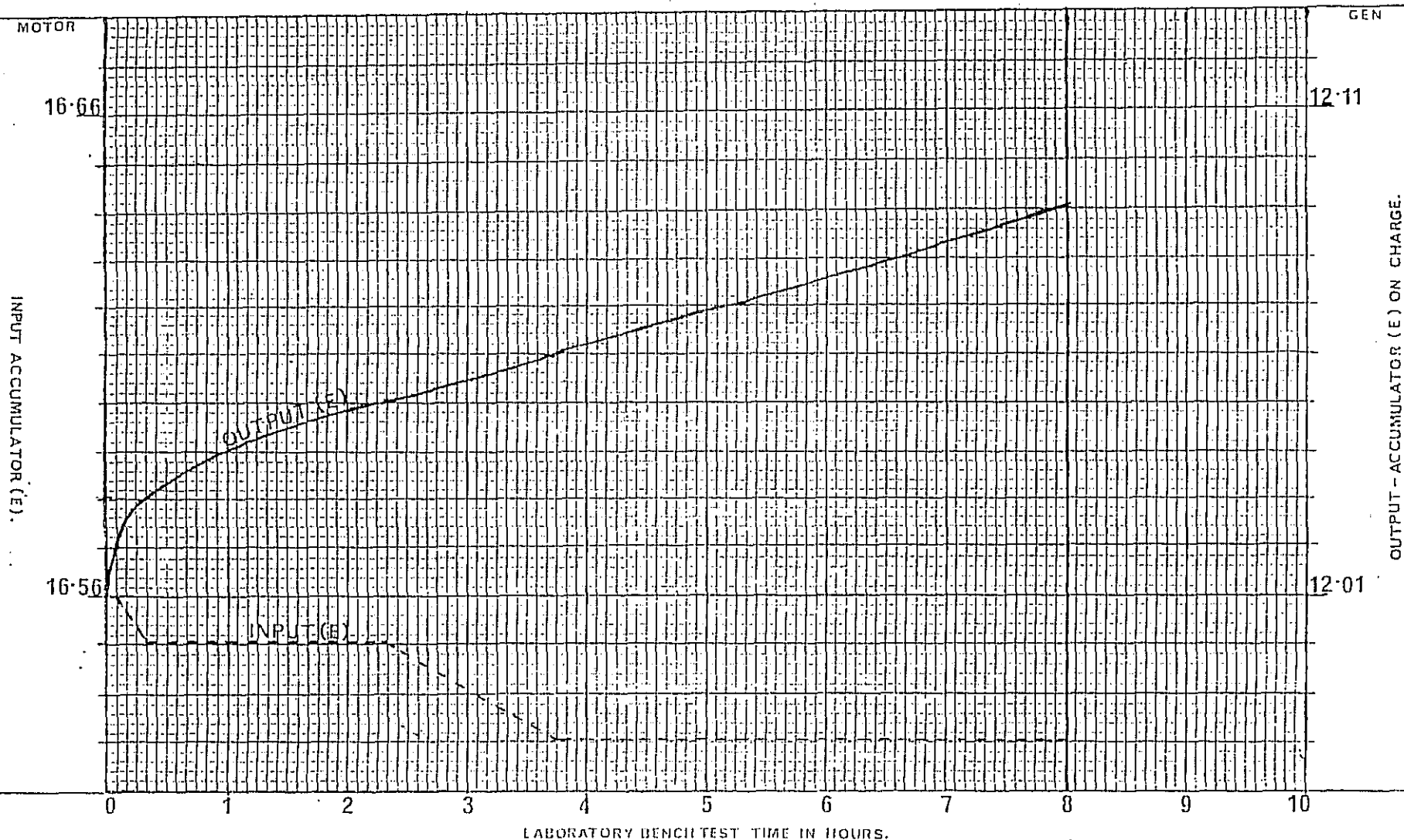
DOUBLE POLE MACHINE

DESIGNED BY C. D. J. O. H. ROBERT G. ADAMS

Robert G. Adams

RESULTS

RESERVOIR POWER EFFICEINCY TEST - LEAD ACID CELLS.



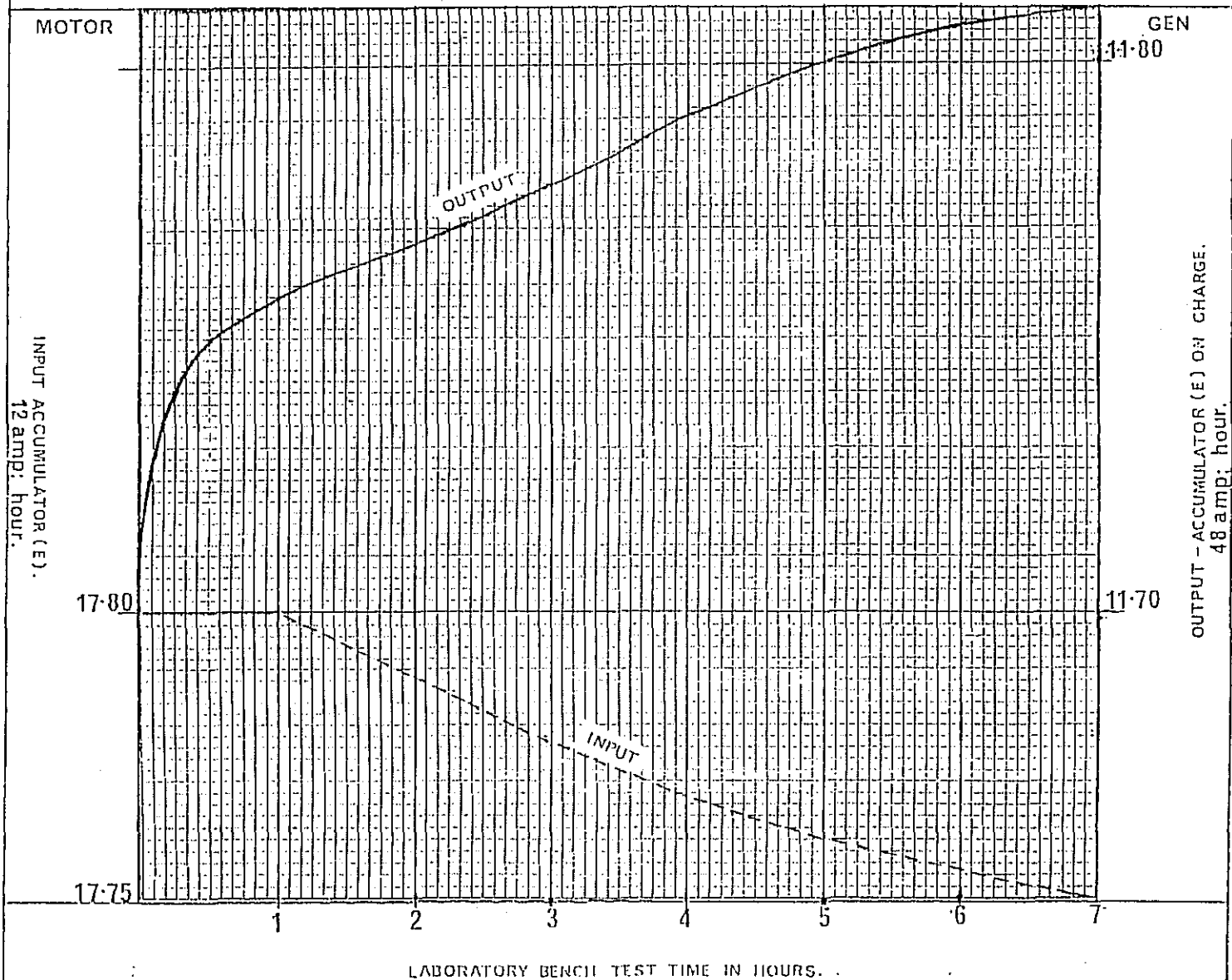
02

ROBERT G. ADAM'S MAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR

DATE. 14/7/77

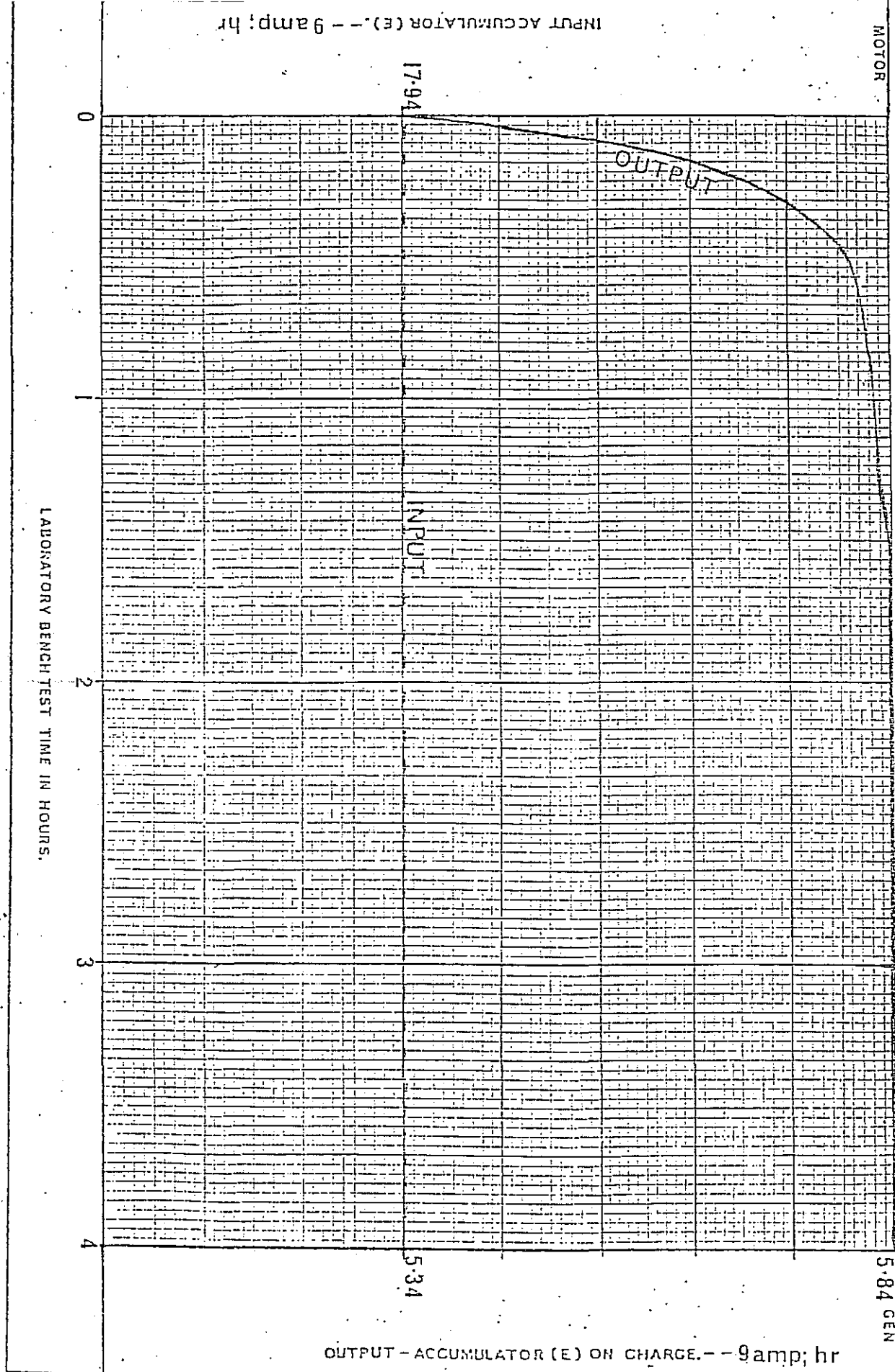
RESULTS.

RESERVOIR POWER EFFICIENCY TEST - LEAD ACID CELLS.



RESULTS

RESERVOIR POWER EFFICIENCY TEST - LEAD ACID CELLS.



0-4

ROBERT G. ADAM'S MAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR

DATE 17/7/77

RESULTS

RESERVOIR POWER EFFICIENCY TEST - LEAD ACID CELLS.

MOTOR

GEN

OUTPUT

5.84

(Mv)

(V)

4.84

3.84

OUTPUT - ACCUMULATOR (E) ON CHARGE. - - 9 amp./hr.

INPUT ACCUMULATOR (E) - - 9 amp./hr.

INPUT

17.94

17.90

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

LABORATORY BENCH TEST TIME IN HOURS.

05

ROBERT G. ADAM'S MAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR

DATE 30/7/77

RESULTS

RESERVOIR POWER EFFICIENCY TEST - LEAD ACID CELLS.

MOTOR

GEN

INPUT ACCUMULATOR (E). 9amp; - hr.

30-60

OUTPUT

INPUT

11.95

10.95

9.95

21.15
11.95
10.95
9.95

OUTPUT - ACCUMULATOR (E) ON CHARGE. 65amp; - hr.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

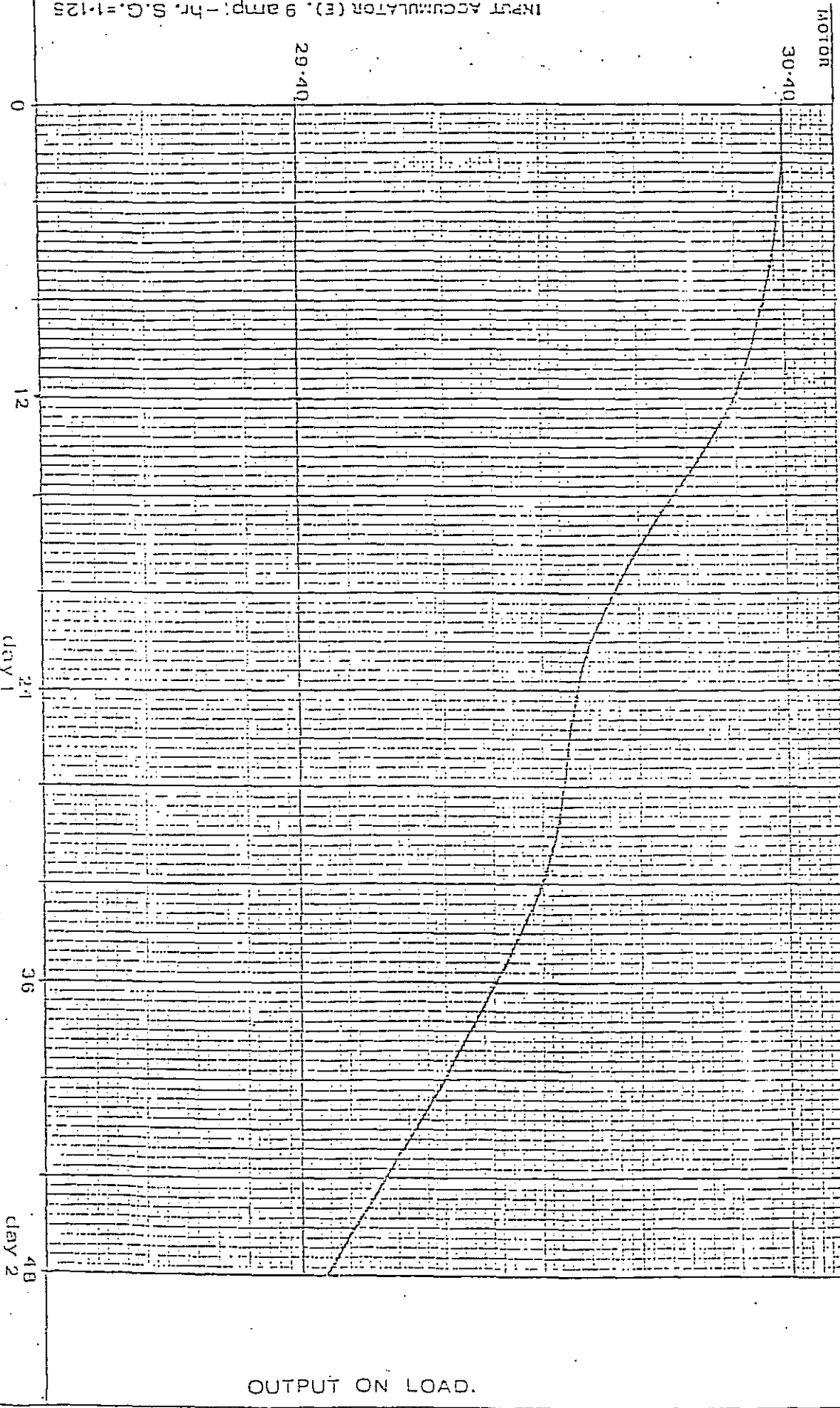
LABORATORY BENCH TEST TIME IN HOURS.

ROBERT G. ADAM'S MAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR

DATE. 31/1/77

RESULTS

RESERVOIR POWER EFFICIENCY TEST - LEAD ACID CELLS.



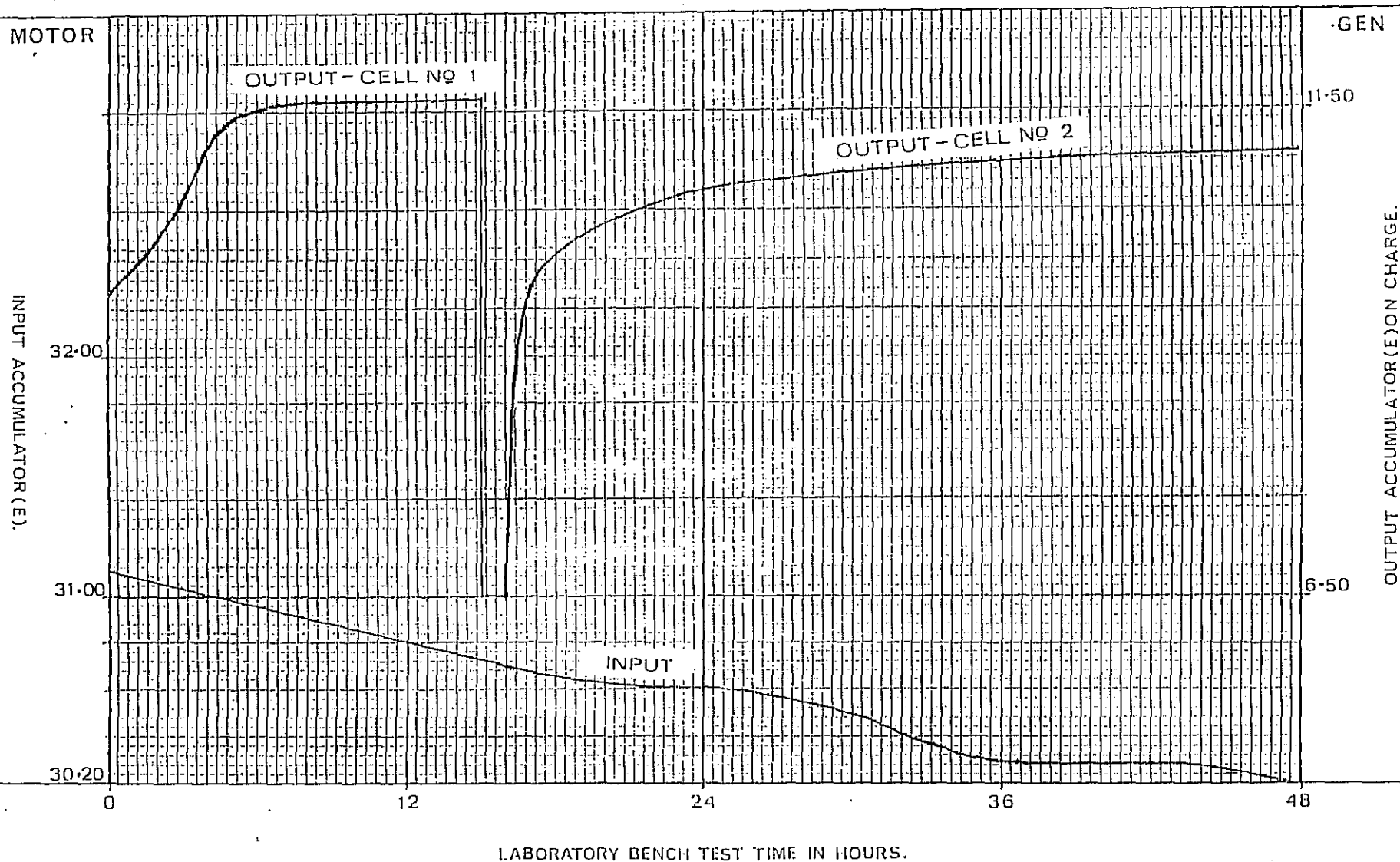
07

ROBERT G. ADAM'S MAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR.

DATE. 3/8/77

RESULTS.

RESERVOIR POWER EFFICEINCY TEST-LEAD ACID CELLS.



08

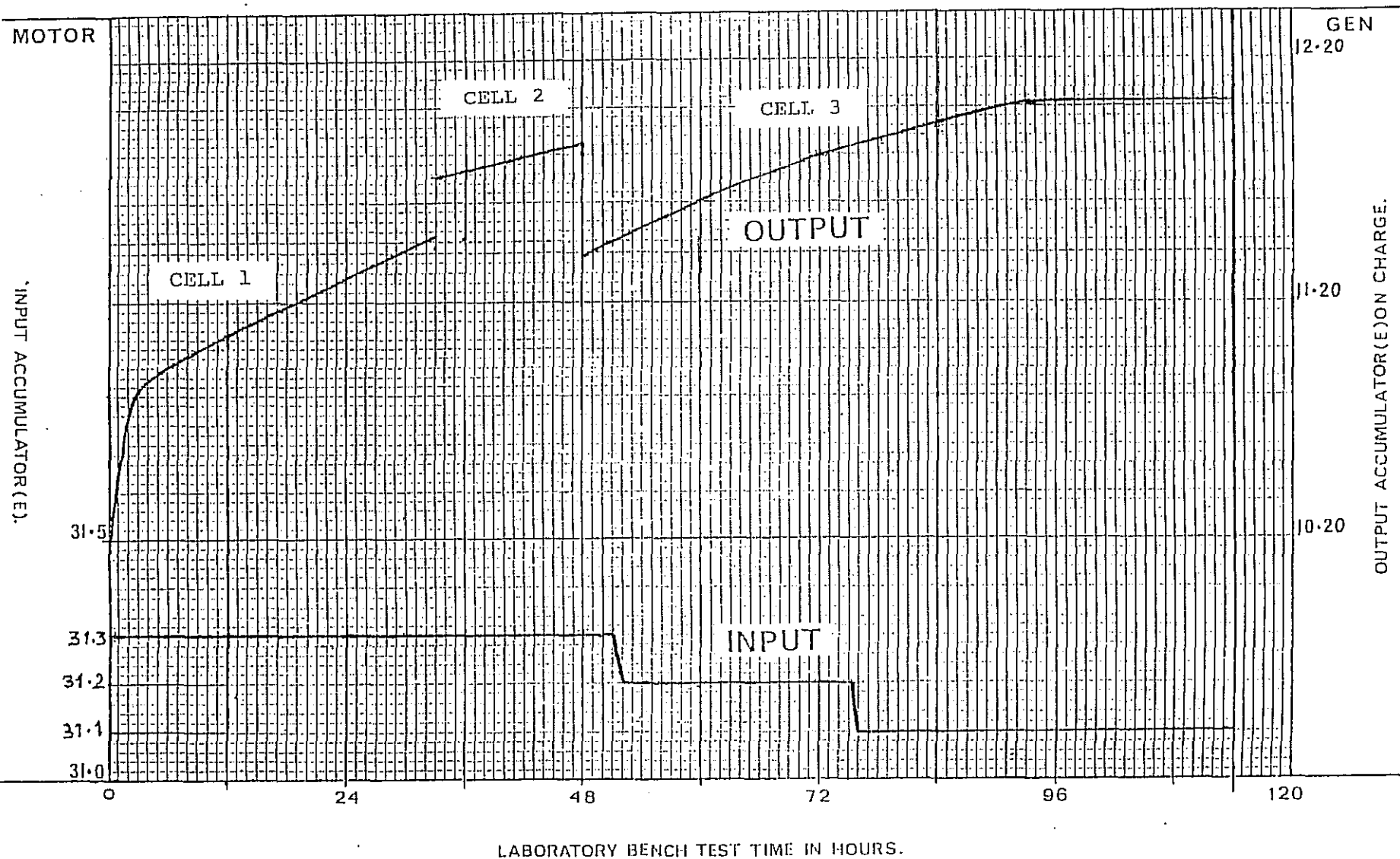
ROBERT G. ADAM'S MAGNETIC MOTOR GENERATOR.

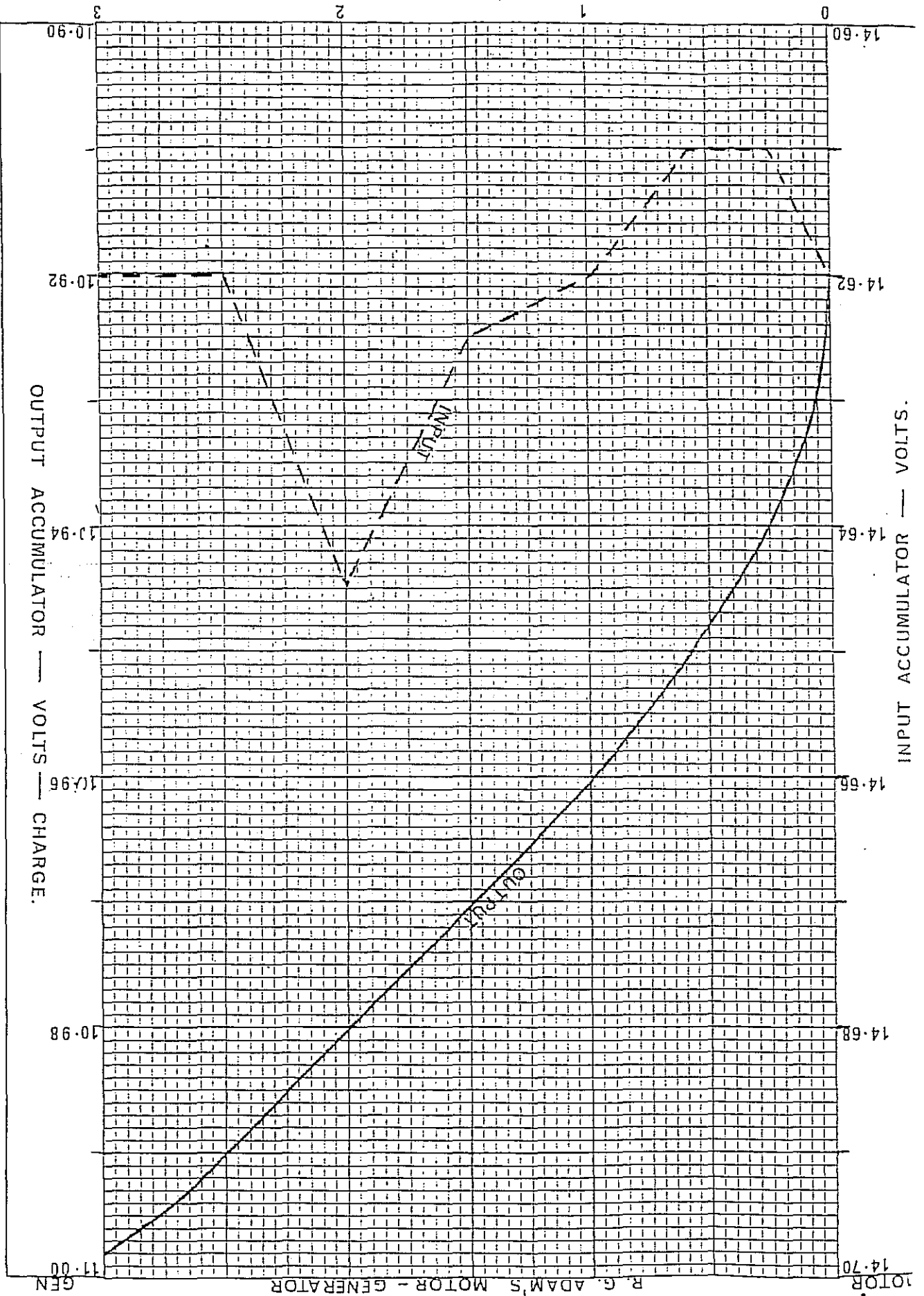
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RESULTS.

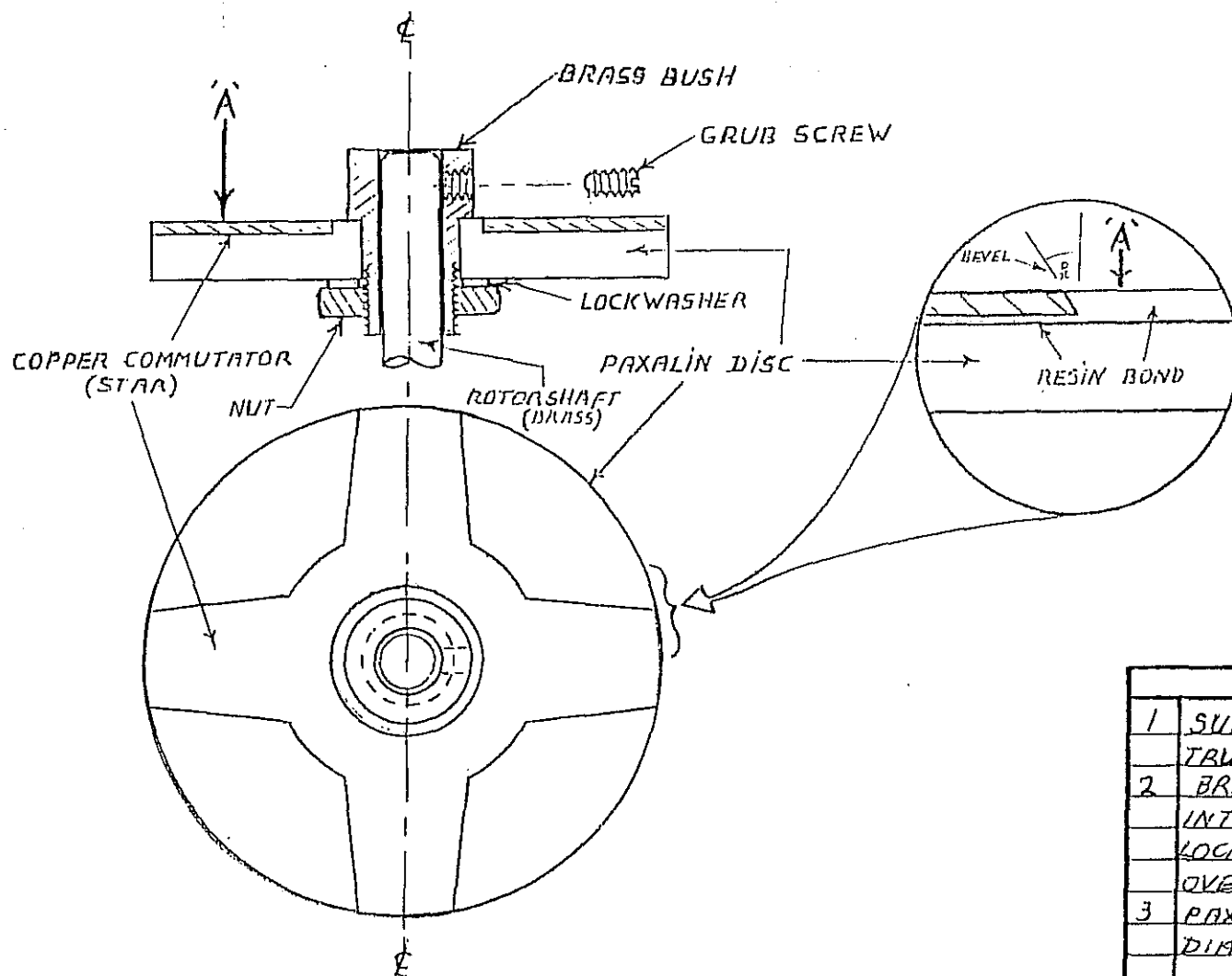
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RESERVOIR POWER EFFICEINCY TEST-LEAD ACID CELLS.





09



NOTES

- 1 SURFACE 'A' IS TO BE SKIMMED TRUE IN A LATHE & REFINED.
- 2 BRASS BUSH IS TO BE A PUSH FIT INTO PAXALIN DISC USING A SUITABLE LOCKING COMPOUND & A SNUG FIT OVER THE MOTOR ROTOR SHAFT END.
- 3 PAXALIN DISC IS APPROX 50mm IN DIAMETER.

TD-104

STAR WHEEL COMMUTATOR ASSEMBLY.

DATE

14th OCTOBER 1992

SCALE

NOT TO SCALE.

TOLERANCE

QUANTITY

1

MATERIAL

DESIGNED BY

ROBERT G. ADAMS

DRAWN BY

JOHN D. A. MARTIN

Robert Adams

John D. A. Martin

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

**THE ADAMS PULSED MOTOR
GENERATOR
INFOPAK**

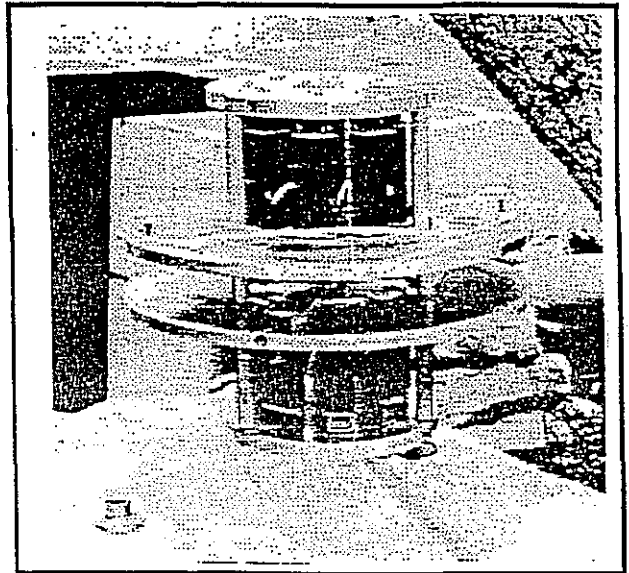
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Mapleton Qld 4560
Australia
Phone: (074) 429 280
Fax: (074) 429 381

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

The Adams Pulsed Electric Motor Generator

*a free energy
machine at last?*

Robert Adams
46 Landing Road
Whakatane
Bay of Plenty, New Zealand



THE REAL MCCOY

It is with great excitement, and appreciation to the inventor, that Nexus publish the following information on the Permanent Magnet Electric D.C. Motor Generator of Robert Adams, a former Chairman of the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, Inc., U.S.A., (N.Z. Section).

After having his invention suppressed for over 20 years, Mr Adams, at the age 72, has decided to share his design with the world regardless of the consequences.

Mr. Adams' quest to bring "free" energy to the world has cost him dearly, as it has many other researchers who threaten to bring the "establishment" undone.

He has survived an attempt on his life by an individual affiliated with the New Zealand Secret Intelligence Service and the Central Intelligence Agency, direct suppression of his invention by former (and recently deceased) Prime Minister of New Zealand, Robert Muldoon, the giant British electronics company, Lucas Industries, as well as numerous other insurmountable difficulties that have been placed in his path. All because his invention worked.

And not only that, it is so simple, any electronics manufacturer or skilled backyard-home-scientist could build one.

INVENTORS BEWARE !

In 1978 Mr. Adams discovered that inventors of machines or devices of high energy efficiency capability ("Free" Energy) are not only refused patents, but that in most cases, their inventions are classified under the "Military Use Clause", which is, of course, international. Inventors are prohibited from publishing details of their devices or promoting them in any manner if their invention is classified under this clause. In other words, their devices automatically become the sole property of the "establishment".

The fact that there is an established mechanism to suppress energy inventions of this nature has been a closely guarded secret for many years. Many inventors have made such claims, but the general public remain oblivious to the fact that they are being deprived of clean and free energy by organisations that would rather make money and hold power over the public, than allow such technology to become widely available. Yet another example of the abuse of power. (No pun intended.)

"FREE" ENERGY

This motor generator would be called a "Free Energy" machine by most individuals. It is, in fact, a device that converts the perpetual motion of sub-atomic particles, known in physics terminology as "particle spin", into conventional electric power. It is a widely accepted fact of physical law that sub-atomic particles are in a state of perpetual motion. Anybody who tells you that there is no such thing as perpetual motion is either ignorant or a liar. As Robert Adams states, "Our universe is a sea of energy - free, clean energy. It is all out there waiting for us to set sail upon it."

Adams has built a number of permanent magnet electric D.C. motor generators based on the principle outlined in this article, some of which have demonstrated an electrical efficiency of 690% and a mechanical efficiency of 620%. The devices run at room temperature. Any device that doesn't could not be running at over 100% efficiency, as heat is the major result of hysteresis losses that are induced in any conventional electric motor or generator. Radiated heat is a sure-fire sign that a power generator is not running over unity, as all heat radiated by such a device is wasted energy.

I will remind readers once again at this point that Mr Adams is not a fly-by-night, propeller-head, whacko, techno-boffin. He is an electrical engineer with over 60 experience in the field of electrical engineering, which has included designing and building equipment for use in power stations, broadcasting facilities, airport communications centres, etc. He is a former Chairman of the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, Inc., U.S.A., (N.Z. Section), and his resume includes personal referees ranging from a former New Zealand Commissioner of Police, a former Chairman of Air New Zealand, (and several technical specialists from the airline), as well as an Ex- NASA scientist.

Nexus would recommend to anybody interested in, or presently building a device of this nature, to try building a device based on Mr. Adams plans. His machines have demonstrated the ability to generate free energy, unlike most of the theoretical models that are promoted as over-unity devices.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The invention may be broadly said to be, an electric motor and/or generator comprising a rotor consisting of a number of radially arrayed permanently magnetised poles, and a stator consisting of a number of radially arrayed permanently magnetised poles, together with a number of wound poles.

The rotor's permanently magnetised poles use ferrite magnetic cores, and may comprise any even number of poles. The stator's wound poles employ steel or iron cores.

The device is essentially a D.C. machine, but may be fed A.C. input with the use of a solid state converter.

The Rotor uses a number of similar polarity permanent magnetic poles, i.e., all-South or all-North.

A further set of wound poles are radially arrayed in the stator, and are arranged in such a manner as to be fed energy, that is excited by back E.M.F. energy, from the poles of the rotor. Associated circuitry is provided to feed the energy back to the drive poles of the motor.

The resulting characteristics of this design is that once the rotor is moved from the position of equilibrium, each pole is attracted to, or repulsed by the stator poles, but at a precise geometrical point with respect to them, the input current to the drive coils ceases.

As a result, the collapsing field current is in the opposite direction to the applied force, thus reversing the magnetic polarity of the stator coils. This forces the rotor poles away (reaction), which is the instantaneous response of a system to an applied force, and is manifested as the exertion of a force equal in magnitude, but opposite in direction to the applied force.

Pulsing the D.C. input current, overcomes losses generated in conventional motors. According to classical electrical engineering theory, efficiency is greater the more nearly equal the Back E.M.F. (electromotive force) is to the applied voltage, i.e. the lower the input current. Figure 6 shows that there is minimum 100% back E.M.F. relative to the supply source of input D.C. voltage (according to classical electrical theory), which virtually depicts a sine wave due to the effect of the collapsing field.

This effect also overcomes the electrodynamic torque problems associated with conventional motor designs. (As input power varies with the duty cycle pulse; i.e. the lower the input current, the lower the input current, and the lower the speed, the greater the torque.) At clip-off, the back-EMF ceases, the collapsing field takes over, opposing the outgoing rotor magnet and thus increasing momentum.

With this design force is applied twice during each D.C. pulse, with pulse-on, and with pulse-off.

The timing of the pulses are determined by the dimensions of the motor itself, i.e. the speed of rotation of the motor's central axle, the position of the rotor magnets in relation to the stator windings, as well as the distance that the rotor magnets travel when passing across the poles of the stator winding (See accompanying diagrams).

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL NOTES

Important Factors

1) Care must be exercised when assembling and wiring the drive windings to make sure that their polarities match the rotor magnet polarity.

2) Common earthing must be avoided in order to preclude

voltage and /or current loops. (If a number of drive windings do need to be commoned, use very low resistance conductors and employ a transmission type earthing system only.)

Stator (Drive) winding resistances are your choice. Robert Adams' machines were built varying from 0.03125 to 27 ohms per set. He has experimented with two, four, and eight pole machines. Efficiency increases with the number of wound poles in the stator.

Motor generators with a single, two, or three phase can be built to this design. A number of rotors may be ganged together on the same shaft in order to increase power output and does not require the use of any commutator, brushes or slip rings, all of which contribute to energy losses in ordinary motor generators.

Unlike conventional Series D.C. machines, this motor can be off-loaded, finds its own speed, and will run at that speed indefinitely. A conventional DC motor will run itself to destruction with off-loading. It requires no cooling, nor any overload protection, even if short circuited.

A number of highly qualified individuals have seen these devices running and producing energy at well above 100% efficiency. Let's hope that some of you can achieve similar results.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND TESTING PROCEDURES OF THE ADAMS MOTOR GENERATOR

An ideal drive winding pole can be very readily available by obtaining some B.P.O. 3000 type relays (ex Telecom). Simply remove present winding, cut core in half, re-thread, assemble and fill with winding. This is a quick and cheap method of obtaining a very high quality non-retentive steel core. As aforementioned, winding resistances used by the inventor varied between 0.03125 to 27 ohms.

The above windings described are ample to drive prototypes even in a 180° application. You will find speeds up to 2500 rpm with only two of these windings 180° apart - no problem.

For A.C. Output Coil Windings and Core:

Ideal cores can be built cheaply and quickly by dismantling a spare power or audio transformer and utilising the "I" section laminations, obtain winding former to fit same and it is ready for winding. Turns and gauge will depend on what voltage and current you choose. Remember, at this stage, you should only be building a demonstration model, so to speak.

After a few changes, corrections and/or general modifications you will be ready to put a mechanical and/or electrical load on the machine. For an electrical load it is suggested you firstly wire up a bank of 6 - 12 LEDs. If everything is go, then switch over to torch lamps: Later on with a bigger machine - car lamps, or maybe household lamps and a mechanical load simultaneously.

For Efficiency Testing

Milliamp meters are useless for this machine - do not use for testing. Use only high quality digital true RMS meters, with input power, for high accuracy, use only a high quality electronic wattmeter: These instruments measure extremely accurately any wave-shape. A good twin-beam oscilloscope is a must: So too a high quality electronic temperature-measuring instrument with appropriate probe.

Drill dead centre of one or both cores, as per drawing.

Probe must be good fit. If, after one hour of running on load and temperature is around 40°, that will indicate things are most likely working correctly.

Don't forget your ambient in Australia will be considerably higher than ours. Read the inventor's rotary and solid state efficiency measurement data sheet.

Rotor-stator air gap is not critical, but the closer the better.

As stated elsewhere, the stator pole faces, if desired, may be reduced to 25% of the rotor pole face area, hence large drive windings and high drive current is not required.

With care to detail, correct mathematical calculations and high quality instrumentation correctly utilised, incredible results can be expected. Study data submitted shows those results have been attained on several machines. Temperature of conventional machines internally reach boiling point after fifteen minutes running. Check the Adams Motor Generator after running on full load for 48 hours, or after fifteen minutes if you prefer not to wait that long. You will be very pleasantly surprised - I refer to maximum loading conditions, not free running.

Mechanical Loading Test:

A high quality strain measuring instrument must be used in the universal "pony brake" method of mechanical load testing.

RPM tests must also be obtained with a high quality tachometer and/or oscilloscope reading and use the universal equation to calculate mechanical machine efficiency.

Note: Very Important Factor:

As you increase duty cycle, current input will increase and efficiency will decrease. From random test sheet results I have chosen it is very clear what to expect upon increasing duty cycle.

Note:

The Adams Motor Generator is so efficient, so simple and consequently it's construction is such that it surpasses overwhelmingly anything before it, thus lending itself admirably to mass production.

One of a number of unique features of the Adams Machine is the fact that the same rotor poles are utilised simultaneously for driving the machine and generating output energy.

Construction Equation - Adams Motor Generator - 20/12/76

It was found, after considerable development work, that maximum electro-magnetic effect produced in the stalloy stacked generating pole windings occurred when the dimension of the mating end of the stacks were four times greater in area than the rotor magnet's pole area. Hence the overall design of the machine incorporates this derived ratio of one to four. (The Adams Equation, as applies only to the Adams Machine).

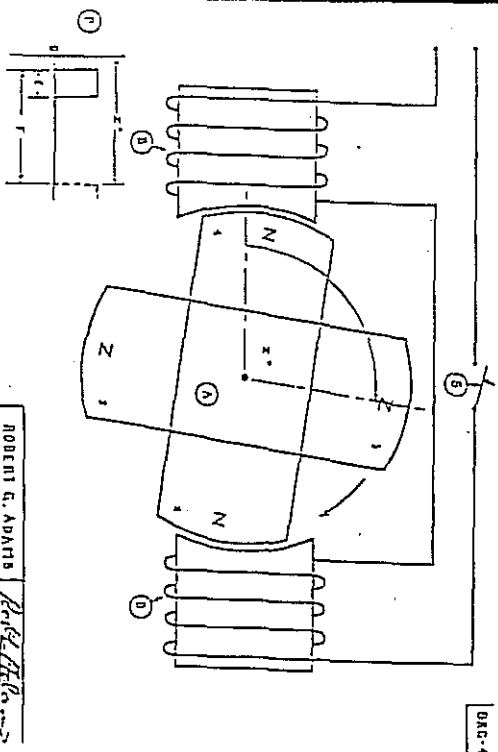
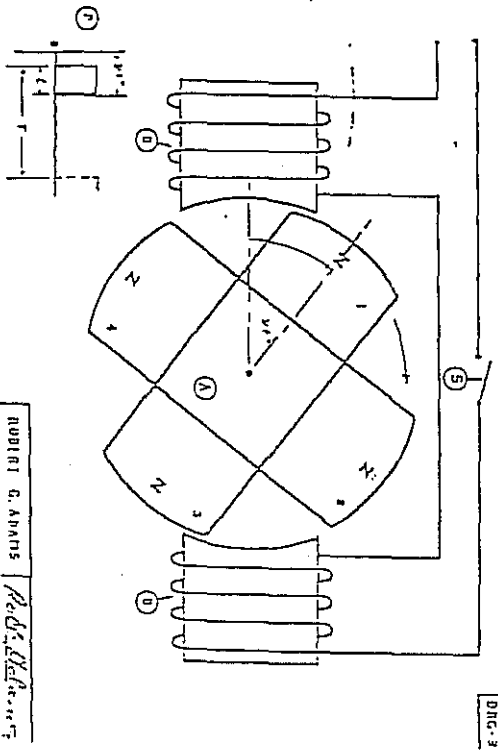
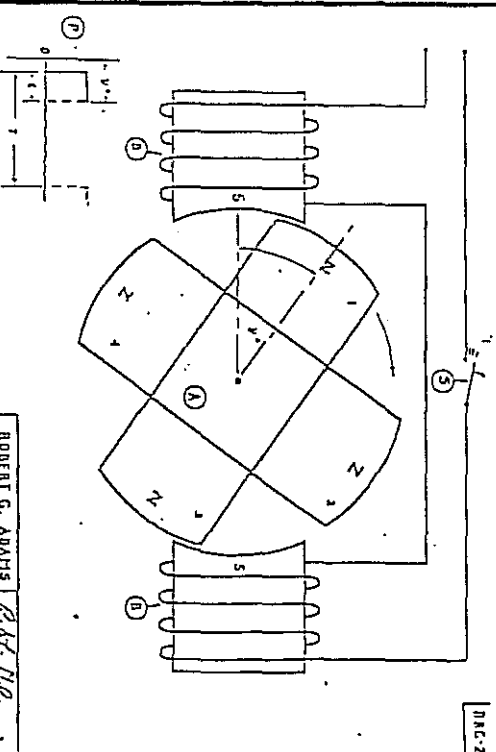
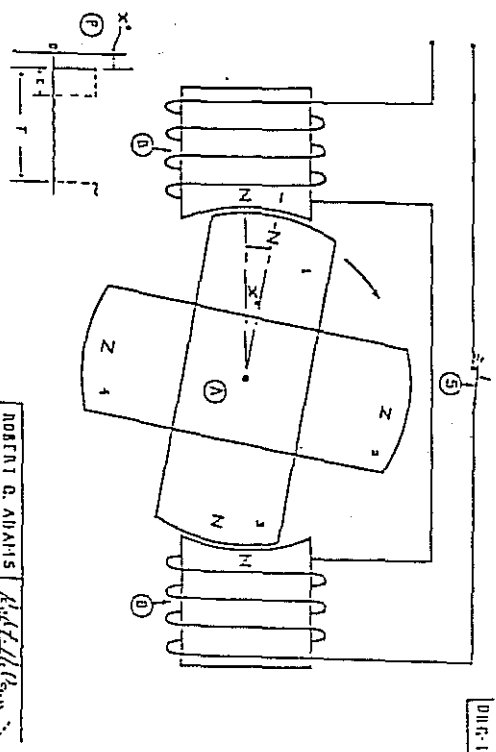
Feedback - 20/12/1976

The feedback, produced by the output generating coil, produces a polarity reversal normally resulting in large eddy current losses in conventional machines, but, in the Adams Machine, it is harnessed to develop further additional torque to the magnetic rotor. The larger the output generating coils the greater the torque delivered to the rotor.

Power Factor - 1/7/1976

There is no power factor loss because the Adams Machine runs in a condition of resonance. Therefore, the Power Factor Loss is zero.

How to calculate the D.C. pulse timing of the stator coils on the Permanent Magnet Electric D.C. Motor Generator



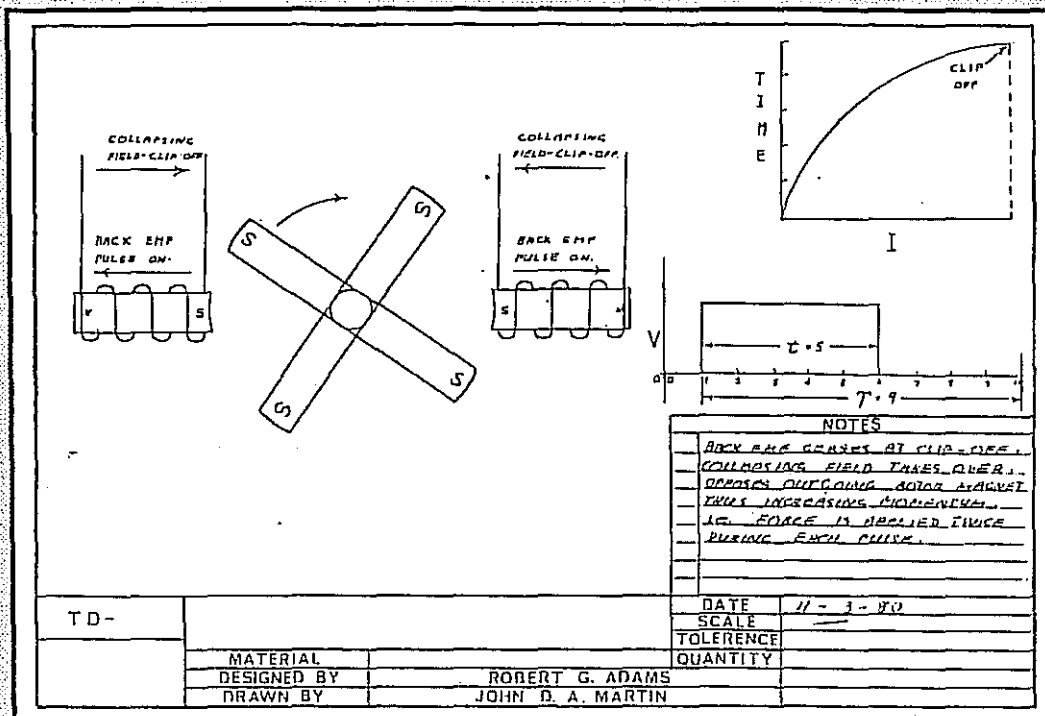


FIG. 5: Outline showing how double force pulse is produced by a single switched D.C. pulse.

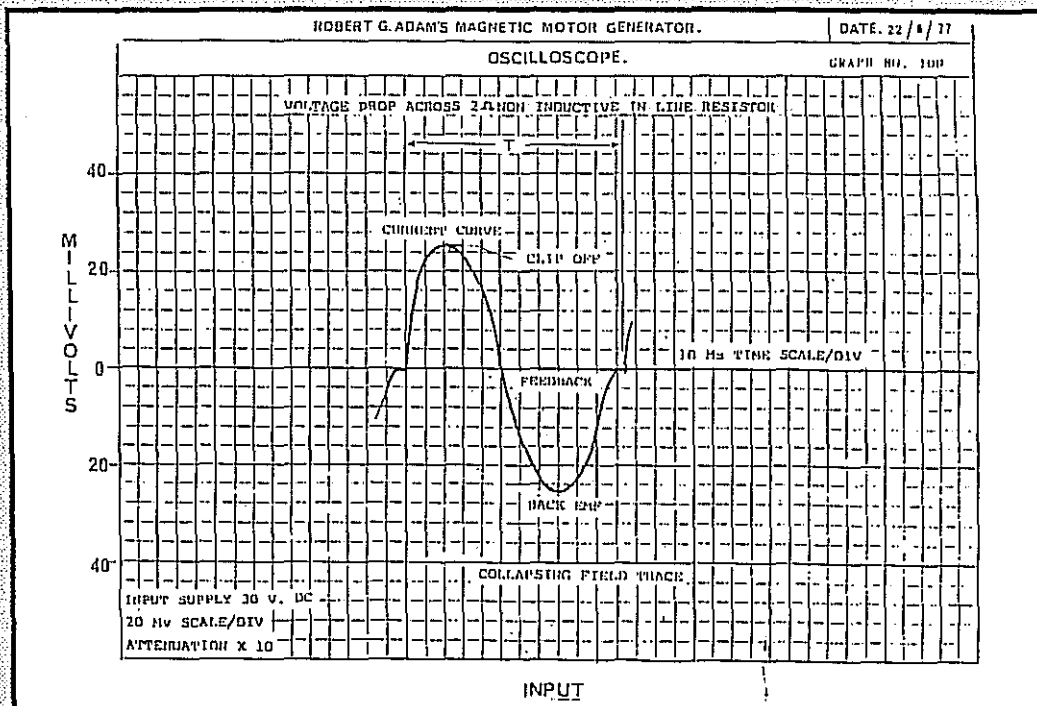


FIG. 6: Graph showing oscilloscope trace of characteristic voltage across stator windings.

THE ADAMS PULSED ELECTRIC GENERATOR - The Conspiracy

I have for many years been waiting the opportunity to make a start on writing about my life as an electrical engineer and inventor, but have been reluctant to do so because of the possible reaction from one formidable individual who was instrumental in causing me untold frustration, ridicule, anxiety, financial problems, and health decline.

With the passing of Rob Muldoon, I now feel more disposed to exposing what he and his regime subjected me to, and the possible subsequent valuable loss to our country as a result.

I personally had a meeting with Muldoon and others at his home office in Tamaki regarding my invention.

The result of the meeting was that he recommended me to the Inventions Development Authority. In all good faith I duly contacted the inventions development authority and that folks was the beginning of the saga which was destined to follow.

The Inventions Development Authority passed me along to DSIR, who at the time were frantically working on their own energy systems, and assisting Government with various 'Think Big' projects.

Time rolled on, and DSIR monkeyed me around for several months; there were, as always, excuses for not proceeding with completion of their strange testing apparatus to test my machine.

In the meantime, Rob Muldoon appoints himself Minister in Charge of SIS, the department with world-wide connections to the CIA, ASIO, FBI and Interpol!

I had meanwhile, designed a bigger proving machine and had placed orders overseas for magnets and devices for pulsing equipment. Time went by, well beyond expected delivery dates, with no sign of the devices, nor any correspondence pertaining to my orders to any of the electrical companies. I lodged person-to-person calls to the people who originally signed the confirming correspondence to me, to be told that "that person is no longer with us and we cannot help you any more."

Muldoon had by now, committed the whole country to the New Plymouth Power Station, Huntly Power Station, Marsden Oil Refinery, etc etc. The Government signalled its intentions that it was in no way going to let a little outsider like me come into the act with a revolutionary machine capable of countering the so-called energy crisis.

Muldoon at this stage, had me well taped up so to speak. My phone, I was informed, was tapped, my mail was intercepted and I was kept under observation.

I held a number of meetings with the Chief Post Office Investigating Officer regarding the matter of mail disappearance and interception, with the same negative and unsatisfactory answers and results as from other Government departments. After the lapse of several months, the machine was finally evaluated by DSIR.

I must mention here an interesting fact regarding the evaluation of my machine by the DSIR. It happens that a certain electrical engineer that I was involved with, who incidentally, also evaluated my machine, informed me that the person designated the role of evaluating my machine in DSIR, was in fact a mechanical engineer with no background, knowledge, nor qualifications of any description pertaining to electrical or electronic engineering, and further that the

Auckland Division did not possess a member on the staff qualified to undertake such a project. This person none-the-less did do the evaluation and indeed signed the test results.

(You may well wonder how did this independent electrical engineer have such inside information on the DSIR? Well, it so happened that he himself had been their one and only electrical engineer in the Auckland Division, and I might add, a specialist on electrical motors too.)

That an unqualified person was assigned the task of evaluating the possibilities of a revolutionary motor is further evidence to me of conspiracy.

DSIR Evaluation - 5.8% efficiency

Lucas Industries Evaluation - 100% efficiency!

Other independent eminent engineers' findings, including those of the ex-electrical engineer from DSIR varied from 96.93% to 100% efficiency!

At this stage, I had unwittingly invited the then chief departmental district electrical engineer to be present at my laboratory to witness the phenomenon of one particular model displaying identical input and output wave forms on a twin beam oscilloscope with the machine windings running at ambient temperature, a condition which cannot be denied as proof of 100% efficiency, without any further tests being required.

He conceded there was no doubt whatever what he was witnessing was real, but like all academics who stick to their ivory tower scientific establishment beliefs, he said it could not be done.

Upon reading certain of my writings, it will be found that at one time in earlier years, I disbelieved in any kind of conspiracy regarding inventions pertaining to energy efficiency, and certain communication installations. I must now say, having unwittingly got myself into the web of the insidious conspiracy, through treading the path of an inventor in the field of free energy, that I now know from personal experience the pitfalls, stone walls, and blatant obstacles and barriers designed to hamper and silence inventors with such devices as energy efficient machines.

I decided to investigate the fate of a number of other excellent energy-efficient inventions, and learned that too many good inventions were never heard of again. Inventors themselves were turning into hermits, meeting with unexplained accidents, even totally disappearing. In many cases their laboratories were searched and ransacked, equipment confiscated and/or destroyed, and even attempts made on their lives. Others are frequently bought off in return for silence.

The conspirators, who are also the cartel operators are determined to continue to make mankind use fossil fuel for all possible energy requirements and will go to any lengths to achieve just that.

I have since superseded the above machine and have built and proven two different types of self-sustaining motor generators with efficiency ratings well beyond unity.

Nexus Magazine in conjunction with Robert Adams, will be publishing "The Adams Pulsed Electric Motor Generator Manual". This manual will be available in mid-December and will cost AUD\$40.00 per copy (including postage). Send to PO Box 30, Mapleton, Qld 4560 Australia.

\$40.00

ADAMS BREAKS THE GRAVITY BARRIER

Inventor Robert Adams appears to have broken the gravity barrier, with his advanced Adams Electric Motor Generator operating in a high state of resonance and apparently tapping gravitational energy.

"During the later months of 1992, I derived what I considered to be an equation for possibly the ultimate in rotary motor generator design. The purpose of this exercise, was to ascertain whether further unconventional design features of the machine parameters, using this equation, proved certain theories which I had previously discussed with Mr Bruce Cathie, an internationally recognised New Zealand researcher in this field.

Upon applying the 'equation' to the machine parameters and testing it, there was no doubt the machine was running in a higher state of resonance than previously obtained.

It had been arranged beforehand between myself and Mr Cathie that, should the results of this test be of some substance, Mr Cathie would travel from Auckland to Whakatane specifically to check the machine parameters with his 'harmonic equations'. These results confirmed the theory which we had previously discussed and planned to implement.

The results of these first trial tests have been superseded, with the new figures obtained being found beyond anything that is known of in the present-day field of free energy research. There is every possibility that these latest figures, also, will be surpassed in the near future.

The equations and how they are applied are hidden within certain parameters and, to this end, it could be said that to reach the ultimate in rotary over-unity devices is not possible without the correct application to all parameters of the machine using the 'Adams Pulse Method' and the Adams-Cathie equations.

The above methods and results give us a valuable lead in the realm of solid-state gravitational energy research. The equations and methods of application in design procedures, however, remain, at this stage, secret. The efficiency figures possible from the device are such that they simply cannot

be published.

I wish readers to refer further to the following discussions on Wilhelm Muller and Dr Rolf Schaffranke, the general content of which relates to my discovery of the mysteries of magnetism some twenty-four years ago."

THE ADAMS PULSED ELECTRIC MOTOR GENERATOR:

ON WILHELM MULLER

"Reference to an article authored by Tom Valentine, California bases freelance journalist, in regard to claims by Wilhelm Muller and his magnet manufacturers.

I must take Muller and his magnet manufacturers to task on their statement that "magnets can do a tremendous amount of work" - this is not so.

In an over-unity rotary machine, the magnets are 'assisting' to run the machine, but they are not generating the extra energy beyond the reaching of 100% efficiency. The magnets are not doing actual work, as such, beyond that point.

It is likely that Muller's machine is operating, according to the efficiency figure Muller quoted, somewhere on the near lower end of a positive resonance curve. From the generally known information on his device, this would be the likely area in which it is operating. If this is so, then the chances of greater efficiency are slim, particularly on account of it appearing to be operating in a positive mode. For the rotor magnets to operate as a gate to harness gravitational energy beyond unity, it must be in a negatively resonant mode and not operating in a closed magnetic circuit system.

Bruce Cathie and I spent an entire day together in January 1993 going over his harmonic equations in regard to my advanced machine, and confirmed that it was running in an advanced state of resonance, harnessing gravitational energy and demonstrating evidence of the magnets forming a 'gate' to harness one half-cycle of the gravi-

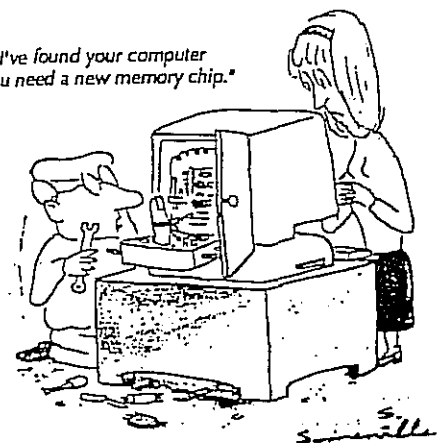
tational pulse, but doing no actual work over and above the 100%.

In regard to another claim by Muller that he had to use powerful neodymium magnets, this also is contrary to our findings. It matters not whether you use standard off-the-shelf 'alnico' magnets or powerful magnets, the results are no different. It is not necessary to use powerful magnets to prove if a machine can be constructed with over unity capability. This fact has been shown repeatedly with the Adams machines, using small and weak magnets.

The inference also that Nikola Tesla might have required today's advanced magnetic materials to achieve over unity results, is also totally wrong. The only difference between using ordinary magnets like 'alnico' and, for instance, 'samarium cobalt', is that you get greater energy output from the stronger magnets by way of their ability to detect and amplify this energy on a greater scale; and, therefore, upon utilising the Adams pulsing system, you can have a device using any ordinary magnets capable of not only 100% efficiency, but also of being tuned into operating as a gate in detecting and delivering gravitational energy.

As for the establishment's texts stating that "magnets do no real work", the establishment, for once, is correct. It is, however, interesting to note that this is a very 'convenient' fact for the establishment to expound upon - there could be an underlying inference here that magnets are useless for machines designed to achieve beyond unity results.

"I think I've found your computer troubles. You need a new memory chip."



NEW SCIENCE NEWS SCIENCE

Permanent magnets and their place in science today need to be more fully understood."

ON DR ROLF SCHAFFRANKE

"Reference to an article written by Dr Schaffranke in *The Manual of Free Energy Devices and Systems, Volume Two*, published by D.A. Kelly, in which on page 7, paragraphs 7 and 12, Dr Schaffranke erroneously maintains it is necessary to use super magnets to tap gravitational energy.

I found that my original 1970 open magnetic circuit motor generator is superior to my 1976 closed magnetic circuit model in regard to the results of obtaining and maintaining a correct harmonic vacuum oscillation and so tapping gravitational energy during one half-cycle of the gravitational pulse wave.

People who make such claims regarding the use of super magnets, obviously have little or no experience in the realms of rotary free-energy devices using permanent magnets. Over twenty years ago, I proved that even tiny weak magnets bought off the shelf and incorporated into my machines yielded efficiency into the hundreds of per cent over unity.

A permanent magnet is an entity unto itself. It is no different in any way whatsoever from its brothers made of different materials; it is still a permanent magnet irrespective of its gauss rating.

These claims are tantamount to saying that you can get more than 2.2 volts out of a lead acid cell simply by increasing its ampere hour rating; or conversely, you use a ten horsepower motor to run a machine that only requires one horsepower.

I reiterate - the sooner science rejects conventionalism, the better for humankind.

If indeed magnets were doing a tremendous

amount of work, they certainly wouldn't last long in any machine. There are secrets and mysteries surrounding magnets and collapsing field energies, and only after exhaustive studies of these two phenomena in practice, do these mysteries unravel themselves and emerge in their glory, and, correctly applied through the use of the required mathematics, pave the way to tapping gravitational energy in astronomical quantity.

For high-power rotary machines, however, super magnets are the obvious choice, for reasons of higher power capabilities, reduced weight and volume. When installed in an 'Adams' machine, these super magnets enable the opening up of clearances between rotor and stator without appreciable loss due to the high overall efficiency of this machine.

If indeed it were possible to induce magnets to do a tremendous amount of work, as claimed by the aforementioned people, then I claim that the magnets must first have very substantial energy imparted to them to undertake the task ahead. Secondly, when reaching this 'tremendous' state, they would start heating up and continue to do so until they reach the point whereby their magnetism would begin disintegrating, and continue to do so until the machine would eventually come to a halt, unable to start again.

There are a lot of people out there striving for the ultimate in rotary electrical machines. They all have my personal blessings for their endeavours, but may I hasten to add for those who make such claims, that they exhibit a lack of experience and knowledge of the capabilities of permanent magnets in rotary electrical machines.

But don't be disappointed, readers, as I assure you that permanent magnets are indeed the answer to free energy. Correctly adapted to a rotary machine they are the

'gateway' to harnessing gravitational energy.

With the application of the 'Adams resonant pulse frequency equation' and the 'Cathie harmonic equations' combined with the 'Adams Pulsed EMG System', incredible energies can be very easily and cleanly made available.

I wish to state to all readers at this particular stage, that I have only, in the past year, made the decision to publish certain aspects from my twenty years, work in the field of free energy research.

Because of this, most other researchers have probably never heard of me and so naturally assume they are among the first pioneers into free energy research.

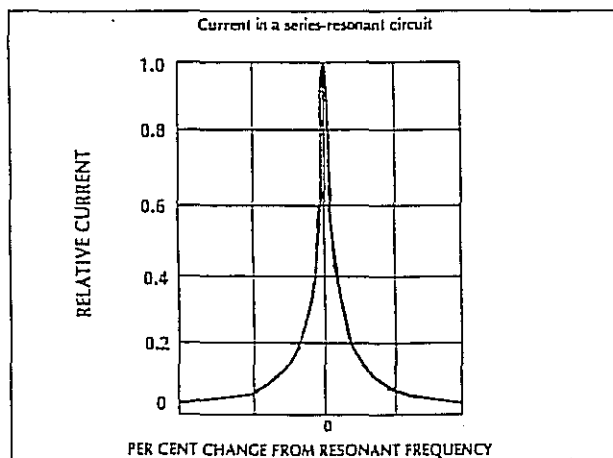
There are no doubt many other researchers who, for various reasons such as lack of finance, fear, suppression and very many other barriers, have not had even a chance to be heard. It is to be hoped the day will soon arrive when all can benefit from our work."

THE ADAMS PULSED ELECTRIC MOTOR GENERATOR - January 1993

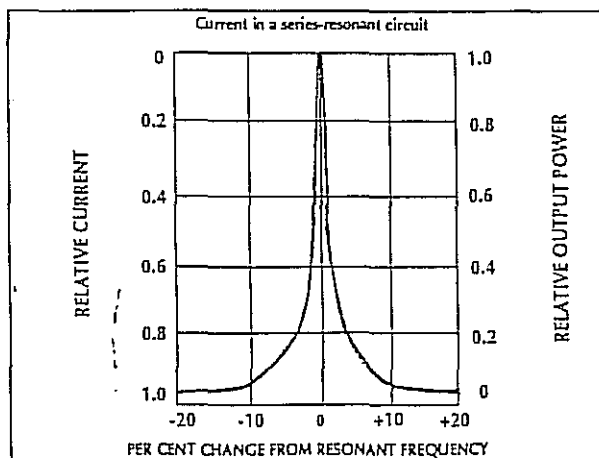
"An explanation to readers on matters pertaining to hysteresis loss, eddy current loss, magnetic drag. Also some advice regarding further information required from enquiries received to date by interested parties:

I would first like to state that it has been made clear that this machine has been proven to be capable of over-unity performance, plus the fact that it has proven itself capable of returning energy to its supply source. So we now come to the matters mentioned above.

If a machine is to run at unity or better, it must first 'overcome' those problems found in the conventional machine, which, of



Hypothetical Case
Typical conventional D.C. machine current variation; if indeed it were capable of even approaching a state of resonance, in a closed magnetic system.



The "Adams Open Magnetic Circuit Machine"
Typical current variation in "Adams Pulsed D.C. Machine" upon approaching resonance, current decreases, power output increases, machine in this negative mode is tapping gravitational energy.

NEWS SCIENCE NEWS SCIENCE

course, are principally those of magnetic drag, hysteresis loss and eddy currents, all of which waste energy in heat and hence require a cooling fan - with its attendant losses as well.

As explained previously, the Adams machine runs cool in comparison to the conventional machine and does not, therefore, require a cooling fan. Now these factors surely speak for themselves. It must also be borne in mind by the reader that in the conventional AC or DC machine, the internal heat of windings and stators reach boiling point within fifteen minutes. The Adams machine does not have this problem.

Given these salient factors, which in themselves are a starting point for those of you who are forward-thinking, I feel I have provided sufficient hints, information and guidance to enable those astute enough to realise the potentiality of the principles given, to build a machine for themselves according to their own leanings as well as along the lines of the Adams machine.

Most of you know of the manual which has been published and distributed by NEXUS Magazine. My purpose in compiling this manual is to give those interested an insight into the principles of the mysteries of my machine, and I expect those interested, patient and persevering enough to accept that they must work out and work with these mysteries and to, like myself, to battle to get there. Only then will true understanding and enlightenment reveal itself and true reward, however slowly, be theirs.

Notwithstanding these statements however, I submit here a few further valuable recommendations for readers, and as time progresses, and as time permits, some further such tidbits of information will be drip-fed through NEXUS as a form of encouragement to all concerned.

I would like to inform readers at this point in time that, because of the steady flow of response I have had since publication in NEXUS, by enthusiasts, interested parties and investors alike, it is no longer possible to address enquiries of the nature of those above individually, other than on a consultancy basis. Although I will continue to contribute certain articles to NEXUS as long as I am able, and will continue to personally reply to all mail, I ask readers to kindly understand that a good deal of my time is involved in consultancy already on my advanced projects, so my free time is somewhat limited. I encourage readers to keep their eyes on NEXUS as I intend to remain as loyal to them as they are to me.

Here, then, are those few further recommendations to readers.

If contemplating the construction of a proving machine - note as follows:

1) Don't purchase expensive powerful

'neodymium' or 'samarium cobalt' magnets without first having experience with cheap easy-to-get 'alnico' magnets, for if you commence with powerful magnets you will find yourself facing powerful problems. More information on this matter of 'powerful magnets' will be found in the article referred to as "The Adams 1992-1993 Christmas-New Year breakthrough" (refer to NEXUS Vol. 2, No. 11) and in the article written by the inventor referred to as "On Wilhelm Muller" (dated 1 February 1993). Using powerful magnets will not prove anything beyond what alnico will do. However, given this, if you feel you must choose powerful magnets, for whatever your reasons, take heed - great care is required in the handling of them to preclude personal injury.

2) For a proving machine do not use less than 10 ohms each for two stators at 180° apart; recommend series mode for first attempt. Don't be concerned about start windings initially and, remember, what can be achieved microscopically can be achieved macroscopically and so I strongly suggest - walk before you run.

3) Should you experience any difficulty in designing and constructing the tapered disc contactor (machining, etc.), then use electronic switching, i.e., photo, Hall effect, or inductor effect, with switching current transistor, etc. The machine, correctly constructed, should still deliver a minimum 107% efficiency. The charging effect will, of course, be lost, and the input current to supply the electronic switching will raise the total input quite steeply. The point to be made here is that in using electronic switching, in a larger machine, the degree of loss due to this use of electronic switching is negligible.

However, for those who are seeking greater efficiency figures, it is advised to stay with the tapered disc contactor method and build a small low wattage unit, i.e., 0.25 to 1 watt. This is the area of power rating within which you will gain quicker and better results which, in turn, will provide the necessary experience for designing and building a larger unit.

Once again the inventor cannot stress the importance enough, for those who wish to construct a successful device, to start at the bottom rung and listen to what the device is saying to you as you go along.

NOTE FOR THE CURIOUS

I have received a lot of requests regarding an explanation accounting for such low temperature operation on full load. This one fact alone is indisputable evidence of very high efficiency rating.

I have therefore decided to make up a set of drawings which will explain to the reader the questions regarding hysteresis, eddy current and magnetic drag losses, as well as temperature ratings, etc.

These drawings will be accompanied with written explanations concerning the 'how' and 'why' of certain factors.

These drawings and their accompanying information will be available directly from the inventor at the address given below at a cost of NZ\$20.00 including postage.

Meanwhile, for further information on the 'Adams and Cathie' projects, you'll find it all in your future issues of NEXUS."

Robert Adams,
46 Landing Road
Whakatane, New Zealand.



The inventor of the Pulsed Electric Motor Generator, Robert Adams, with his technical assistant Mr John Martin (background), March 1975, then six years into his research and development work (18 years ago).

NEXUS follow-ups

The Big Project

The Nexus Hi-Tech Super Community Project is still on the drawing board.

People who have registered their interest in this project with our office will shortly be receiving a report on progress to date.

Nexus in the USA

Nexus Magazine will now also be printed in the USA to cater to the growing demand of overseas readers and subscribers. Our US office will be situated just outside Chicago in Illinois.

The US edition of Nexus will be identical to the Australian/New Zealand edition, except in advertising content.

Nexus Magazine (US office)

303 Main Street, Box 74

Kempton, Illinois

USA 60946-0074

Tel: (815) 253 6390

Fax: (815) 253 6300

Robert Adams' Pulsed Electric Motor Generator

There was and is a huge amount of interest being generated in the inventions and research of Robert Adams in New Zealand.

Nexus has been contacted by several people claiming to have successfully duplicated some of Robert Adams' work.

Mr Adams sent us a fax just before going to print, which reads as follows:

-The mystery of magnetism and its complex behaviour in the new world of advanced science is unravelled at last.

New Zealand inventor after years of exhaustive research makes remarkable discoveries pertaining to 'magnetism' and the 'ether'.

These discoveries will pave the way to clean, free energy world wide.

Establishment teachings will be shattered, together with the notions of Sir Isaac Newton, James Clerk Maxwell, Muller and Shaffranke, to name but a few.

Read all about this amazing, advanced technology in the August-September '93 issue of Nexus.

OXYGEN THERAPIES - THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK

Few people could have missed the wave of media and medical attacks on oxygen therapies, particularly ozone therapy, over the last two months.

Using a campaign of lies, smear, innuendo and bribery the establishment media jumped straight to the defence of both the giant drug companies and their willing sales reps - the doctors.

The basic outline of the Philippines clinic saga is this:

- Thousands of people have tried oxygen therapies and are convinced it works. There is an ever growing number of people seeking this treatment.
- A private group of businessmen decided to bring the top-of-the-line ozone machine into Australia after seeing the medical establishment show no interest in catering to growing requests for ozone treatment.

• The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) allegedly requested 10 million dollars up front before they would begin the process to approve it for human use in Australia.

• The group of businessmen used contacts overseas to establish a fully supervised medical clinic on an island in the Philippines. The Sebu Clinic.

• The treatment programme started with an initial batch of patients, many of whom needed carrying onto the plane in the first place. The patients experienced such positive improvement that they have been lobbying for the continuation of their treatment in Australia.

• Last news to hand is that Fairfield Hospital in Melbourne are considering testing the ozone machine, on animals, and that the Phillipine government is going to continue using the Cebu Clinic for ozone treatment. In other words a lot of people were very impressed with the treatment results!

Launching the attack on oxygen therapies and ozone therapy was *A Current Affair*. Their first episode on ozone therapy was basically a character assassination of one Basil Wainright. By alleging that Wainright was a con, the show was also implying that oxygen

therapies itself was a huge con. Just to make sure they trundled out a couple of AIDS experts who predictably rubbished oxygen therapy but provided no proof.

Most viewers of the show noted that *A Current Affair* was not able to produce a single person who experienced oxygen therapies that would testify on camera that it did not work. The show's claim that ozone therapy is a financial ripoff were left unsubstantiated for obvious reasons also.

Inventor Basil Wainright's credibility was their main evidence that ozone therapy must be a 'cruel con'.

Basil Wainright came up with an invention in the UK that the military wanted, and were legally entitled to seize. Wainright refused to sign over the patents, was jailed and later released. He moved to America, and was raided while testing out his new polyatomic aphaeresis unit (ozone machine). He was later charged with practicing medicine without a license.

I was telephoned by a gentleman claiming to be the researcher for *A Current Affairs* programme on ozone therapy. He told me that the brief for the show was "to hang Wainright out to dry". I asked him why he failed to produce any people prepared to speak out against ozone therapy after using it - he said he couldn't find any such people.

The TGA has been sending letters to vendors of oxygen therapies related products warning them that they may be contravening the Act.

Channel 7 News also in a predictably sensationalist manner, stormed into the clinic of one Sydney doctor who has been practising ozone therapy for years. They also were unable to find anyone from the clinic who was unsatisfied with their treatment and prepared to testify on camera.

There are now thousands of people who have obtained successful results from using forms oxygen therapy to treat a wide variety of ailments.

With the discovery that AZT makes no difference in treating AIDS, you would think that anyone serious about curing AIDS would at least test out the claims about ozone therapy.

THE ADAMS PULSED ELECTRIC MOTOR GENERATOR

— UPDATE —

*This invention by
Robert Adams, a
New Zealand
inventor, is
probably the
nearest thing to a
genuine free
energy machine
that NEXUS has
encountered to
date.*

By Robert Adams

New Zealand
30th April 1993

In the April-May '93 issue of NEXUS, appended to the article, "Adams Breaks the Gravity Barrier" under the heading, 'Note for the Curious', I promised readers a set of drawings which would explain the questions regarding hysteresis, eddy current and magnetic drag losses as well as temperature ratings, etc.—these drawings to be accompanied with written explanations concerning the 'how' and 'why' of certain factors.

It is with my sincere regret that the above information and drawings will no longer be available to readers on an individual basis, but is briefly outlined in a modified version in this August-September issue of NEXUS.

Those readers who have written to me and sent monies over for copies of this information, are being returned their monies along with this standard announcement.

Subscriptions to this information are now closed as there is now sufficient information published in this article relating to this subject.

I wish my readers to know, however, that I will continue to publish certain other material in NEXUS relating to my inventions, but the certain 'how' and 'why' factors will be withheld due to circumstances beyond my control.

I am well aware, however, that this announcement will not prevent the intelligent and enthusiastic minds out there from continuing to probe and discover the remarkable secrets of the 'Adams PEMG' and continue to wish all my readers and correspondents the ultimate in success.

ROBERT ADAMS OF NEW ZEALAND OUTLINES MAGNETIC POLARITY REVERSAL AND HIS DISCOVERIES

As the inventor of the 'Adams Pulsed Electric Motor Generator', I write this treatise with a view to keeping it uncluttered from unnecessary theories and mathematics, so that all who read this article, whether they be enthusiasts, engineers or scientists, are able to follow the text, together with its drawings, describing the sequences in various stages of operation of the 'Adams Advanced PEMG'.

My various discoveries cover over twenty-five years in the fields of electrical rotary machines, with a total of over sixty years involvement in communications, broadcasting and electrical engineering.

It is my desire that as many free energy enthusiasts as possible get into the act of building my original machine whilst, at the same time, conducting their own research. Several people in different countries have already succeeded in building the machine in its original form, as has been outlined in the "Adams Manual", with beyond-unity results. After obtaining satisfying results from the original version, one would then be better equipped to handle the more stringent requirements of the 'Advanced', or 'Mark II' version. A lot of material in this treatise pertains to this 'Mark II' version, i.e., the 'Adams Advanced Motor Generator'.

LOSSES IN ELECTRICAL MACHINES

Losses in conventional electrical machines are too high and are due to magnetic drag, eddy currents and hysteresis, and consequent high operating temperatures.

It was with the above problems in mind that I was prompted to find a way of over-

coming the aforementioned losses, the result of which evolved in a machine of beyond-unity capabilities.

As the 'Adams Motor' is a pulsed direct-current device, there is no change in polarity of the external source; therefore there are no eddy current losses, and hysteresis loss in the motor is minuscule; with new materials becoming available for stators, the small loss incurred would disappear. It matters little, however, as the machine efficiency is such that such a minuscule loss is negligible.

With reference to magnetic drag, this too is virtually non-existent, due to the unique design of the machine. A rotor pole, upon leaving the attraction area of the stator, is at a precise geometrical point—and is suddenly repulsed, thus overcoming any possibility of magnetic drag taking place.

Having outlined the above, I will now explain something regarding magnetic drag that won't be found in classical teachings or texts: a rotor, once in motion, is mutually attracted to any stator in its path. On leaving the stator area, however, the stator causes a drag-back effect—classical teachings do tell you that much. What classical teaching does not tell you is that the energy in the initial attraction equals exactly that which causes the drag upon leaving the stator area. This is where classical teaching is found wanting. The original attraction and secondary attraction exactly cancel one another out. Magnetic drag, therefore, does not exist in the straight motor version of the 'Adams Motor' invention. The machine is pulsed before the trailing edge of the rotor magnet can be affected. Should the timing be a little out, the effect would be minuscule.

Having discussed the aforementioned factors, there is little to explain regarding the very low operating temperature of the 'Adams Motor', as a result of which it does not require the use of a cooling fan with its own efficiency loss to counter.

It has been noted in *New Energy News* under the title "High Current Brushes", on making use of silver and platinum for commutator and points: this news is not news to me as, during my research in 1976, I used these materials myself for the above purpose. It appears, however, from this article submitted to *New Energy News* that the method for their use, being researched, has good prospects. I, for one, look forward to learning of the progress in this direction.

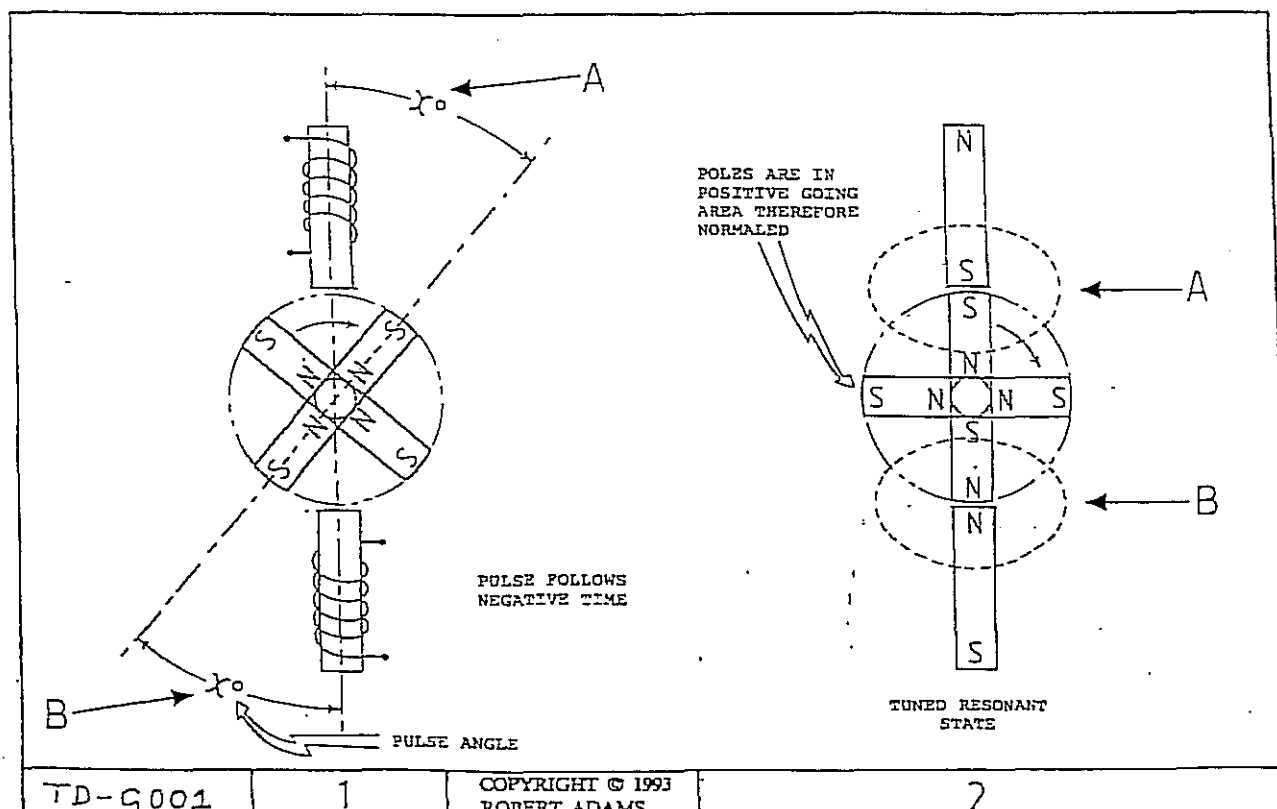
In 1976 I learnt of the high losses of my commutator system and first used silver for the star disc and platinum for the points with considerable success, and having since used photo and magnetic switching with remarkable success. Having, of course, kept my research and experimentation to myself over the past two decades for reasons associated in the main with the establishment, and latterly with international patent law, I was forced to withhold all my machine's secrets up until my recent decision to publish certain aspects of my work earlier this year.

RECENT DISCOVERY BY THE AUTHOR

One would expect magnetic polarity reversal to be instantaneous in a rotary machine between rotor magnet and stator. However, this is not so. I have recently discovered that the reversal is exponential in transition from one polarity to another. When this occurs, the magnetic radiation of the rotor pole/s doubles and, with no external power applied, there is no magnetism in the stator pole—so it becomes patently logical that the extra energy can only be from the ether (negative-time-energy).

ENGINEERING INTO NEGATIVE TIME AND NEGATIVE ENERGY

In the realms of engineering negative energy and negative time, I have anticipated there would be a new world of discoveries at hand and answers to be found to certain phenomena tak-



ing place, to which we have all previously been unaccustomed. This anticipation has manifested itself all too soon as, since my first successful recent attempts at engineering anti-gravity have proven, some interesting phenomena have become revealed, one of which is the process of magnetic polarity reversal, or conversion.

In an endeavour to discover what actually takes place during this 'conversion' of magnetic polarity, I used a magnetic polarity indicator and compass, but both proved worthless, as they simply hunted back and forth due to the pulses of magnetic fields from the machine being in motion.

Subsequent to this attempt, I had meanwhile made an important discovery concerning magnetic polarity reversal, in that it was not necessary that the machine be in motion or apply any external energy in order for it to bring about the magnetic polarity reversal. From this discovery, I became confident that I further discovered what actually takes place in this region in relation to the reversal phenomenon. In order to implement a test on this, I determined that a slow movement of the rotor by hand would indicate, on the instruments, what would be taking place. This exercise did indeed prove to be of substance, and I will now, here, graphically portray the results.

To deliver power, however, from the negative energy/negative time region, the machine must be in motion and, preferably, operating at certain harmonic speeds. The accompanying drawings give a physical description of the magnetic actions taking place as the rotor magnet reaches the stator and commences to traverse through the negative energy/negative time region.

In a 180° configuration, with two stator poles, the same actions take place simultaneously in reverse magnetic polarity order (as Drawing TD-G001, Figure 2, pointers A and B indicate).

ACTIONS TAKING PLACE IN THE 'ADAMS ADVANCED (MARK II) MOTOR GENERATOR'

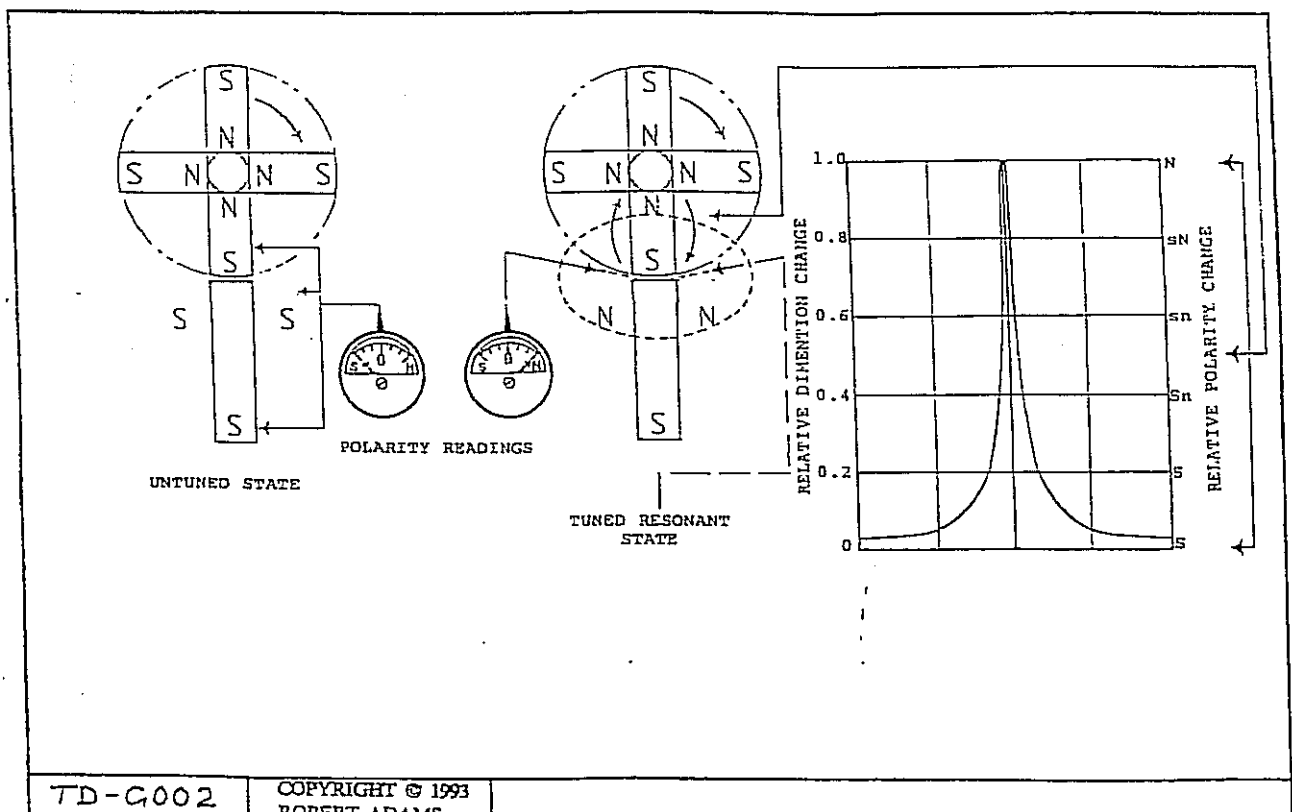
1) A rotor south pole, upon approaching an open circuit stator, is mutually attracted to it, as depicted by Drawing TD-G004, Figure A.

2) When the leading edge of a south pole reaches the edge of a stator (Figure B), it appears, as it begins to move inwards, that the south polarity of the rotor pole is being exponentially reversed to north. In addition, the stator now becomes a temporary magnet, also exponentially becoming a north pole (Figure C). Meanwhile, the rotor magnet is still being attracted up to point zero of the stator (Figure D) and, as the leading edge of the rotor moves from point zero of the stator second-half region (Figure E), it appears that the north polarity strength is now increasing exponentially in this region and, on becoming parallel, i.e., reaching each other face-to-face (Figure F), the magnetic polarity reversal is then complete, and both magnet and stator poles are at north polarity. It is in this region now that the state of anti-gravity and negative time exists, with two magnets of like poles attracting each other and creating a gravitational repulsive force at the completion of the magnetic polarity reversal cycle.

There is a specific point of 'x°' from the stator centre where the machine is pulsed (refer Drawing TD-G001, Figure 1, A & B—pulse angle). Fine-tuning the timing at this geometrical point, the machine passes into a state of electromotive resonance where input power drops dramatically and shaft power increases in the negative time and negative energy region.

In all, the machine benefits from four different force actions per revolution and paying a minuscule toll fee for only one.

Firstly, as depicted by Figure A of Drawing TD-G004, the rotor magnet is mutually attracted to the stator (gets away with-



out paying for that—explained elsewhere—refer paragraph 4 in section headed 'Losses in Electrical Machines'). Secondly, the attraction of the gravitational repulsion forces in the anti-gravity area (as illustrated in Drawing TD-G001, Figure 2, at arrows A & B). Thirdly, from the repulsion pulse of the stator at point 'x' (refer to pulse angle of Drawing TD-G001, Figure 1). Fourthly, the rotor is given a further pulse from the collapsing field (a few degrees from point 'x' in Figure 1).

For maximum possible results from the 'Adams Advanced (Mark II) Motor', it is necessary to apply harmonic/resonance equations for the calculation of all parameters including speeds and frequency. With the foregoing parameters met, it is recommended to engage magnetic or photo switching with its low loss, high efficiency properties. Drawing TD-G002, on the left, illustrates a positive 'untuned state' and, on the right of the same drawing, a 'tuned resonant state', together with a graph showing relative polarity change with component dimension changes. The area within the lower circle of the system indicates both poles are at north polarity (note the two curved arrows at each side of the magnet pole which depict the change that is/has taken place in the negative-time area):

It is possible to engineer the 'Adams Advanced (Mark II) PEMG' in such a way that a machine of any desired efficiency may be constructed from 100% up to four figures and beyond.

The term 'efficiency' now becomes a matter to be addressed, which I have done in the section headed 'Free-Energy Devices and the Term 'Efficiency' and its Connotations'.

PERMANENT MAGNETS AND 'WORK'

Permanent magnets do not and can not 'do work'—as claimed by certain people.

It is the ether/gravity forces which cause immense attraction and/or repulsion to take place between a permanent magnet and

other magnetic material. It is these ether forces that, combining with the captive permanent magnet fields, harness the energy of gravity ether forces, so often erroneously referred to as 'work'—'done by magnets' (refer to notes on Nikola Tesla at the end of this section).

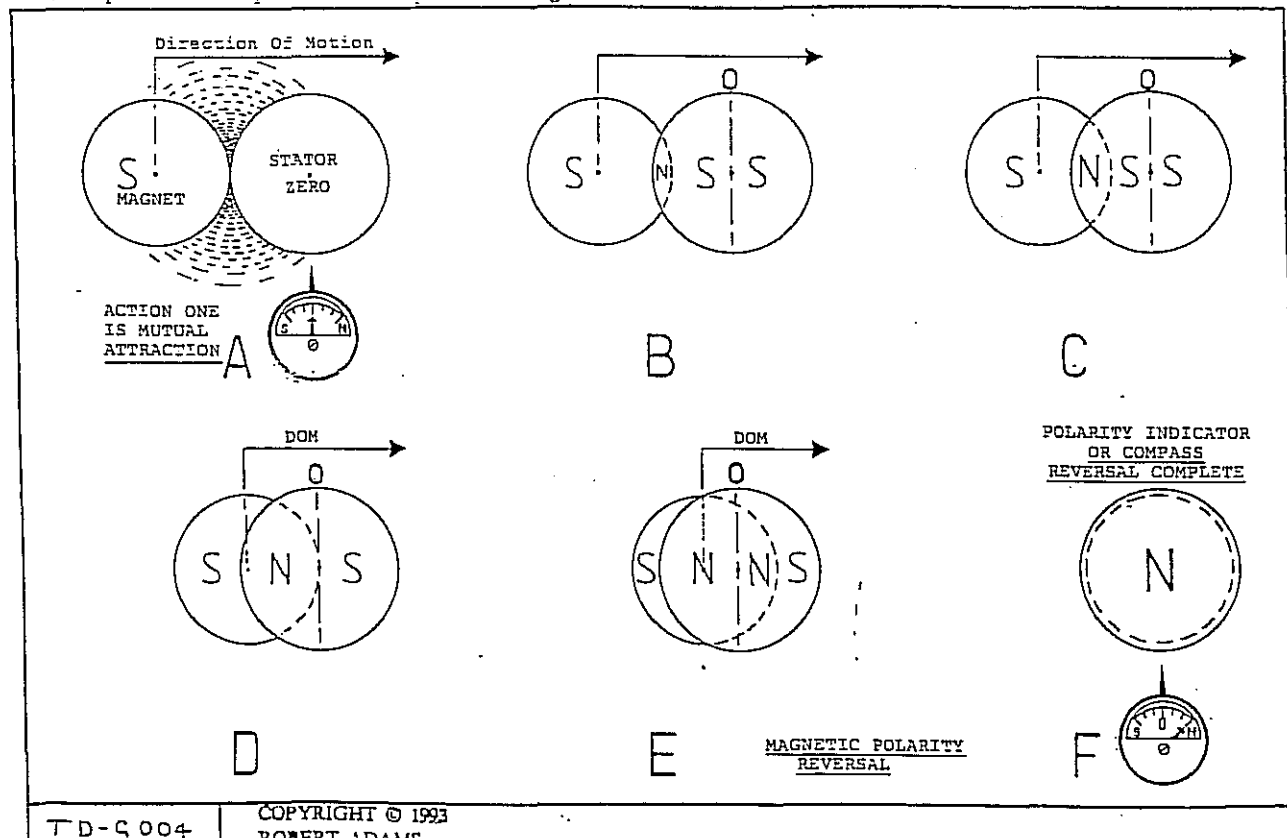
The magnets in this situation are simply acting 'as a gate', making way to the ether for the collection/release of gravitational/ether energy. The permanent magnet is a component in the system, operating as a 'gating device', as explained elsewhere in my writings—the magnet does not generate or create power (refer to Drawing TD-G005).

If magnets were doing 'work', they would heat up! The contrary takes place in negative-time systems during operation: rotor magnets drop in temperature below ambient in the above-described environment. Subtracting the drop in temperature of the rotor magnets from any small rise (if any) in stator temperature, due to minuscule hysteresis, would cancel the difference. The deeper the condition of resonance in the system, the lower the temperature of the magnets and stator windings.

When magnets and stators are engineered into negative time, the rotor, upon eclipsing face-to-face with the stator poles, causes a state of negative energy/negative time in that area at that moment in time. Almost simultaneously there is, in addition, the vector zero stress due to the resonantly-tuned wave trains of the stator pole generated voltage with that of the pulse voltage wave, resulting in a near mirror image.

The negative time/negative energy area between rotor magnet and stator independently causes an increase of 100% magnetic radiation every time a pole of the rotor passes a stator.

In this negative time, gravitational force is reversed; so in negative time, gravity becomes a repulsion force, not an attraction force.



NEGATIVE TIME/NEGATIVE ENERGY RADIATION PATTERN

Irrespective of a magnet's gauss rating in a negative time/negative energy device, the area of magnetic radiation can be seen to double when a specific magnet and stator are engineered into 'negative time'. This radiation originates at the centre of the negative time region between the magnet and the stator, and spreads out radially and diminishes in strength as the square of the distance.

The enormous increase in radiation into space, and negative energy developed, is not generated by the magnet, as a lot of people would have you believe. Its source is (again) due to the magnet forming a gate and tapping gravitational energy with the result of gravitational repulsion, as explained in 'Engineering into Negative Time and Negative Energy'.

The area of radiation so covered by a negative time/negative energy device measures always an exact electromagnetic light gravity harmonic distance figure taken from point of origin.

These above statements are not theoretical but are indeed discoveries and results of actual tests and measurements undertaken in the laboratory by myself.

NIKOLA TESLA

While going through my notes and excerpts on Nikola Tesla's findings on Sunday 20 June 1993, I discovered a prepared statement of Tesla's 10 July 1937 work and another from the *New York Herald Tribune* dated 11 September 1932.

Tesla's statement below, dated 10 July 1937, vindicates completely my statement that magnets do not and can not 'do work'. Tesla's statement is:

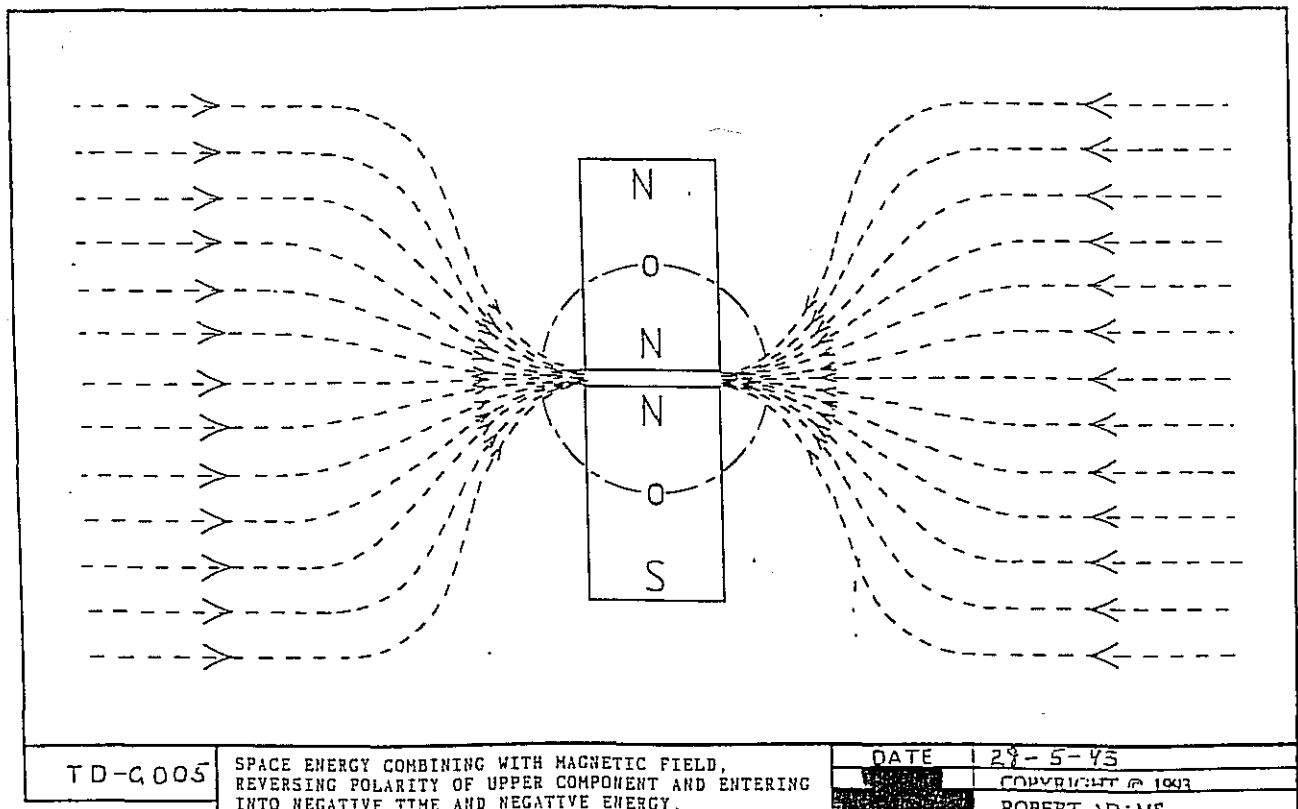
"There is no energy in matter other than that received from the environment. It applies rigorously to mole-

cules and atoms as well as the largest heavenly bodies and to all matter in the universe in any phase of its existence from its very formation to its ultimate disintegration."

"A few words will be sufficient in support of this contention. The kinetic and potential energy of a body is the result of motion and determined by the product of its mass and the square of velocity. Let the mass be reduced, the energy is diminished in the same proportion. If it be reduced to zero, the energy is likewise zero for any finite velocity. In other words, it is absolutely impossible to convert mass into energy. It would be different if there were forces in nature capable of imparting to a mass infinite velocity. Then the product of zero mass with the square of infinite velocity would represent infinite energy. But we know that there are no such forces and the idea that mass is convertible into energy is rank nonsense."

Nikola Tesla's statement of 11 September 1932, *New York Herald Tribune* is:

The assumption of the Maxwellian ether was thought necessary to explain the propagation of light by transverse vibrations, which can only occur in a solid. So fascinating was this theory that even at present it has many supporters, despite the manifest impossibility of a medium, perfectly mobile and tenuous to a degree inconceivable, and yet extremely rigid, like steel. As a result, some illusionary ideas have been formed and various phenomena erroneously interpreted. The so-called Hertz waves are still considered a reality, proving that light is electrical in its nature, and also that the ether is capable of transmitting transverse vibrations of



frequencies however low. This view has become untenable, since I showed that the universal medium is a gaseous body in which only longitudinal pulses can be propagated, involving alternating compressions and expansions similar to those produced by sound waves in the air. Thus, a wireless transmitter does not emit Hertz waves, which are a myth, but sound waves in the ether, behaving in every respect like those in the air, except that, owing to the great elastic force and extremely small density of the medium, their speed is that of light."

Although personal friends, Tesla and Einstein did not always agree with each other on certain points. However what Tesla is saying here is that though $E=Mc^2$, you can't simply choose a lump of mass such as a permanent magnet, place it in a system and extract energy from it. As aforesaid, in Tesla's own words, "the idea that mass is convertible into energy is rank nonsense."

FREE-ENERGY DEVICES AND THE TERM 'EFFICIENCY' AND ITS CONNOTATIONS

The term 'efficiency' or 'efficiency losses' relative to an external source, loses all substance of meaning when considering devices capable of well beyond unity. The term is no longer a yardstick, so to speak, as it becomes a relic of establishment teachings and present-day so-called conservation of energy laws, which now require to be rewritten. We must, therefore, now have a negentropy law.

Losses, if indeed any exist in a beyond-unity device, would be minuscule and of no substance, due to the output capacity of the device.

In my opinion, the most salient factor to look for in a device claimed to operate beyond unity, is its operating temperature under full load. This factor tells all, without the initial necessity to carry out exhaustive test procedures.

The matter of temperature of beyond-unity devices brings to mind Tesla's electric car. It is stated in my notes that the machine becomes very hot during operation. This, of course, is to be expected, as the 'free-energy section' of the machine is a

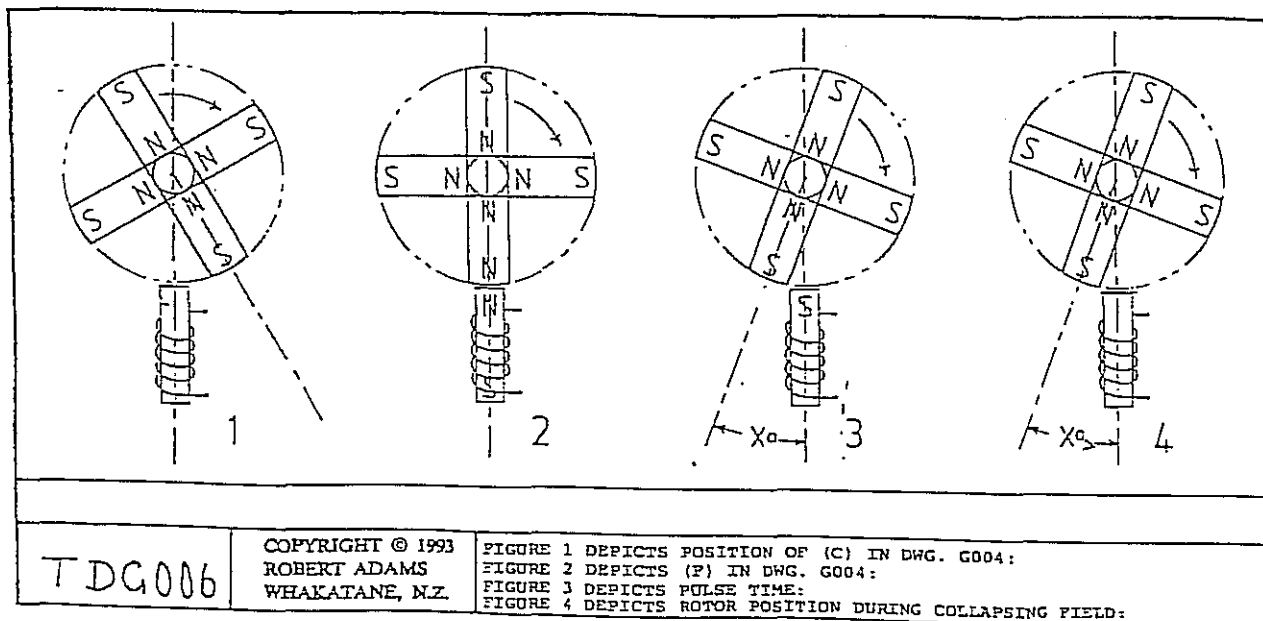
separate entity to the car motor proper, and in the year 1931, when Tesla tested his "Pierce Arrow" car, conventional DC motors were notoriously inefficient—around the order of 35%—and, incidentally, meanwhile, haven't improved that much. In addition, the confined space would have also been of no help, even with the assistance of a fan, which also had to be used according to his notes.

However, in contrast, my beyond-unity power device ('gravity generator') would be operating at least 20-40° Centigrade below ambient.

As the father of many discoveries and inventions pertaining to coils, transformers, pulsing systems and electric motors, on reflection it is unfortunate that Tesla hadn't figured out what could be done with his pulsing systems in relation to electric motors. Had he done so, he would not have required (according to Müller) powerful magnets or a cooling fan.

It is my opinion, after many years' experience in the free-energy research field, that a table of negative time/negative energy 'rating' be formulated in relation to devices using permanent magnets in free-energy applications. I am, at present, endeavouring to work out a system of magnetic radiation field strength measurement as a possible means of evaluating rotary devices that utilise permanent magnets. A system of this nature would distinguish 'beyond-unity shoptalk' from 'conventional shoptalk' and the term 'efficiency' would remain relegated to conventional devices. As the future 'beyond-unity empire' will grow and mature, so conventionalism, along with its present terminology, will wither and die.

The universe is negentropically organised and is proceeding transinitely from disorder to order. This is not the concept of energy taught today in college and university campuses which persist in drumming in the long since foregone notions of Sir Isaac Newton and James Clerk Maxwell. We are, right this very moment, entering a new era of science, somewhat divorced from the trappings the establishment has been peddling for decades. We do not need to 'wait upon' the establishment to catch up to us here, for if we did we would still be a century behind in a century's time. It is for the establishment teachings



to latch onto us, which they will do—eventually—one day. In the meantime, new science will continue to forge ahead regardless, until sheer embarrassment will force classical teaching out the door.

With anti-gravity/beyond-unity devices, we must now go on to reconstitute our scientific laws and introduce a few new ones. As aforementioned, one being a negentropy law within which we must now go on to agree to the use of a more appropriate term of measurement for devices using permanent magnets in free-energy applications; and, as aforesaid, the term 'rating' comes to mind. For the purpose of this treatise I will now propose to use the term 'beyond-unity rating' or 'BUR' as an abbreviation, for the moment.

Beyond-unity devices' 'ratings' should, in my opinion, be according to an accepted table of values, ranging from what is, at present, termed 'unity' upwards, and thereby dumping the term 'efficiency' completely.

As there is no upper limit of negative energy other than 'blast-off' and/or 'self-annihilation' upon reaching absolute resonance, then a suitable table of values, with a suitable baseline, would be a practical solution. As the term 'unity' has been so indelibly engrained, then it would perhaps be suitable as a 'base'.

No doubt the establishment will 'perform' at my suggestions and/or recommendations on this—so be it. It would only take a small section of the researchers of new science amongst the 'beyond-unity circle' to agree upon the adoption of a new system of measurement and/or definition and publish it internationally along with the appropriate table of figure ratings. This would then enable beyond-unity researchers and adherents alike a more realistic platform as a base to work from, whilst still allowing the term 'efficiency' to apply to conventional below-

unity apparatus.

This adoption of a new and separate system (or law) of the measurement of over-unity devices will, at the outset, identify and distinguish the subject of beyond-unity from its conventional counterparts and allow beyond-unity and anti-gravity researchers to get on with the job without harassment from the classical thinkers.

Further Notes:

Duncan, would you please advise readers that, due to the unprecedented flow of correspondence and my commitment to development and research, I am no longer able to answer any more individual requests for further information (and in any case, many readers have now built the machine with varying degrees of success without having to request this further information).

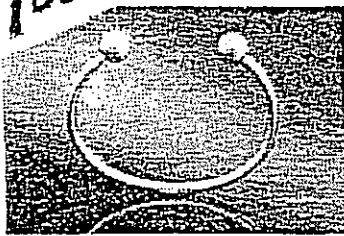
I would also like you to re-advise readers (in large print) that I am not the publisher nor the distributor of the Manual. It is getting costly and tiresome having to return requests and monies for the Manual from all over the world.

Editor's Notes:

NEXUS has been contacted by several people who claim to have constructed working models of Mr Adams' invention.

Unfortunately most of these people have wished to remain anonymous. However, if you have constructed a working model of Mr Adams' Pulsed Electric Motor/Generator, and don't mind being contacted by fellow researchers, then please contact our office and leave us your contact details.

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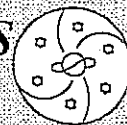
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