

**Book Review of
“The Free Energy Secrets of Cold Electricity”**

Presented by
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August 28, 2005

The book being reported on is:

The Free Energy Secrets of Cold Electricity
By Peter Lindemann, D.Sc.
C 2001, 2004

Published by *
Clear Tech, Inc.
PO Box 713
Liberty Lake, WA 99019
509-921-6960

This is a very hard-to-find book, as only 1500 copies were published in 2001, and only 1000 copies were published in the second edition, c 2004, which is being reviewed.

The subject of this book is the work that a very few researchers have done in the area of high-voltage spark-gap electronics. When done correctly, these experiments result in a huge net power gain in the electrical system. As no known potential energy source has yet been identified in the mainstream physics community for this effect, it is generally identified as a “Free Energy” or “Over-Unity” device. The excess energy is thought by these researchers to “come from the components of the aether.”

The “aether” (or “ether”) is usually defined (as in dictionary.com) by serious scientists as: “a medium that was once supposed to fill all space and to support the propagation of electromagnetic waves” - i.e. the fabric or building blocks of all space itself.

The author believes that most accurate model of the aether that he has found is that set of ideas put forward by Dr. Rudolf Steiner. (Masons, wake up!) He also says, on page 60:

“The best source book to study Steiner’s Ether model is “Etheric Formative Forces in Cosmos, Earth, and Man” by Dr. Guenther Wachsmuth.”

I am actively looking for a copy of this particular very hard-to-find-book!

If you know where I can obtain this book, or borrow a copy, please let me know!

The Table of Contents of “The Free Energy Secrets of Cold Electricity” is given at the end of this paper.

The principle of the operation of this type of device was first reported by Nikola Tesla in his later research in the late 1800's, after he had already completed his work with alternating current (AC) generators and transformers. His key patent, "Electrical Transformer," number 593,138, was filed in March 1897, and was issued on Nov. 2, 1897. Tesla followed this with two other important patents within a few years: "Method of Utilizing Radiant Energy," number 685,958, dated November 5, 1901; and "Art of Transmitting Electrical Energy Through The Natural Mediums," number 787,412, dated April 18, 1905. These patents form the basis for this repeatable and observable effect.

Lines 122 to 130 on page 2 in this later patent by Tesla state:

"I have found it practicable to produce in this manner electrical movement thousands of times greater than the initial – that is, the one impressed on upon the secondary by the primary A – and I have thus reached activities or rates of flow of electrical energy in the system E' C E measured by many tens of thousands of horsepower."

All three of these patents by Tesla are reproduced in the Appendix of this book.

In this book, on page 26, we find:

[Pages 15 through 29 are actually excerpted from Chapter 1 of "Secrets of Cold War Technologies: Project HAARP and Beyond," by Gerry Vassilatos, Adventures Unlimited Press.]

"Tesla viewed voltage as streams of aether under various states of pressure. Raising these stresses could produce enormous aether streams, where the observed voltage would then be extremely high and luminous. This was the very condition which Tesla had come to believe had been established in his Transformers."

It should be firmly noted that all references to Tesla's "Transformers" near the turn of the century refer to this direct-current, impulse aether technology, and not his AC Tesla coils.

From page 42:

"So, now we have what I believe are ample and sufficient references in Tesla's own words supportive of Vassilatos' main thesis that, indeed Tesla was actively engaged in charging capacitors with high voltage DC sources; he was discharging them through magnetically quenched spark-gaps; he was doing this at extremely high rates of vibration, even up to many millions of times per second, and finally, that this was the method of operating his "magnifying transmitter," the device that produced and captured what Tesla called "Radiant Energy."

From pages 28-29:

"Here was a distinct phenomenon, one that did not in fact manifest with other than impulse applications. Tesla alternately called these pure aetheric expulsions "radiant matter" and "radiant energy." Neutral in charge and infinitesimal in both mass and cross-section, Radiant Energy was unlike any light seen since his work was concluded. If asked whether Radiant Energy can be compared to any existing physical item today, one would have to decline. We cannot draw parallels between Radiant Energy and the

light energies with which science has long been preoccupied. [-] Radiant Energy is possessed of qualities unlike any light [-]. And this is precisely the problem. Tesla Technology is Impulse Technology. Without the disruptive, unidirectional IMPULSE, there are no Radiant Energy effects.”

From page 44, there is this:

“Summary of The Electro-Radiant Event

1. The Electro-Radiant Event is produced when a high-voltage, direct current is discharged across a spark-gap and interrupted abruptly before any reversals of current can occur.
2. This effect is greatly increased when the source of direct current is a charged capacitor.
3. The Electro-Radiant Event leaves wires and other circuit components perpendicular to the flow of current.
4. The Electro-Radiant Event produces a spatially distributed voltage that can be thousands of times higher than the initial spark discharge voltage.
5. It propagates instantaneously as a longitudinal, electrostatic “light-like ray” that behaves similarly to an incompressible gas under pressure.
6. Electro-Radiant effects are solely characterized by impulse duration and voltage drop in the spark-gap.
7. Electro-Radiant effects penetrate all materials and create “electronic responses” in metals like copper and silver. In this case, “electronic responses” means that an electrical charge will build up on copper surfaces exposed to Electro-Radiant emissions.
8. Electro-Radiant impulses shorter than 100 microseconds are completely safe to handle and will not shock or cause harm.
9. Electro-Radiant impulses shorter than 100 nanoseconds are cold and easily cause lighting effects in vacuum globes.”

From page 33:

“Obviously, Tesla did not agree with the work of Helmholtz, Hertz, and Maxwell! For those readers who do not know who these gentlemen are, Hermann von Helmholtz laid the foundation for what is now known as the “First Law of Thermodynamics,” which states that “Energy can be changed from one form to another, but it is neither created nor destroyed.” James Clerk-Maxwell’s equations are the backbone of modern electromagnetic theory, and Heinrich Hertz’ supposed verification of Maxwell’s work was deemed so important that they named the measurement of frequency after him. These esteemed gentlemen are pivotal personalities in the way electrical science is taught today. But, as we can see, Tesla dismissed them all as not being relevant to his

experimental findings. In other words, if we follow the path back to the aethers, we must be willing to leave behind the ideas and limitations defined by the “First Law of Thermodynamics” and Maxwell’s equations. We now will peer beyond the boundaries of these roots, and move into a completely different realm of study.”

The author also presents quite a lot of material on the following devices, showing them to all be related to Tesla’s Radiant Energy work:

1. Edwin Gray’s Motor

US Patent 3,890,548 June 17, 1975
“Pulsed Capacitor Discharge Electric Engine”

“EMS – Electric Power That Could Change The World’s Economic Power Picture,”
NewsReal magazine article by Tom Valone, 1977

2. Paul Baumann’s Testatika Machine (The Swiss M-L Converter)

"Status of the Methernitha Free Energy Machine,"
Paper presented at the 1991 IECEC by Dr. Patrick G. Bailey -
A Wimshurst electro-static device that sits on a table and generates 1kW to 5 kW of
power out of the air.

3. T. Henry Moray’s 1930’s Radiant Energy Device

“The Energy Machine of T. Henry Moray,”
Book by Moray B. King
Adventures Unlimited Press, C 2005

Three of Edwin Gray’s complete US Patents - the one above 3,890,548 (1975), 4,595,975 (1986), and 4,661,747 (1987); several sensational newspaper and magazine articles with on Gray with pictures of his motor/engine apparatus; and some of his motor schematics hand-drawn by an actual witness, John Bedini, are also included in this book.

My conclusions are after reading this book are:

1. This book could change the energy network of this world as we know it.
2. Only a few daring researchers will take this book seriously.
3. The Masonic network needs to know of the existence and value of this book.
4. Independent verification of these effects and these motors is absolutely required.
5. Any negative impacts of using these aether streams needs to be fully understood. Any new technologies must be carefully proven to not cause greater harm than the benefits that they create – such as the out-of-control carbon cycle in current Global-Warming.
6. The US Patent Office - today - will absolutely and immediately classify (under military law, National Emergency War Powers Act) any Patent Applications containing any of these types

of ideas or technologies.

7. This work can be labeled as a "Trade Secret," just like the formula for Coca Cola, and can today be inserted into the now-private US electrical utility network, on a one-by-one utility basis, by leasing closed and locked containers containing these technologies to a utility, under security guard, within exiting nuclear reactor or similarly secure sites.

8. You may contact the author at the address below to become involved in the development and insertion of these new technologies, to assist and support the human race on this planet in moving toward a meaningful future.

/s/

Dr. Patrick G. Bailey
President, Institute for New Energy
P.O. Box 201
Los Altos, CA 94023-0201

Permission is hereby given by the author for you to be able to distribute UNALTERED copies of this paper, in either paper copy or electronic copy form, widely through all SRICF Bodies, Masonic Bodies, the internet, and the general world public.

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Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatis Foederatibus
August 28, 2005

* Further Information and an Order Form is available at the author's website, at:
<http://www.free-energy.ws/products.html/>

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

N. TESLA.
ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER.

No. 593,138.

Patented Nov. 2, 1897.

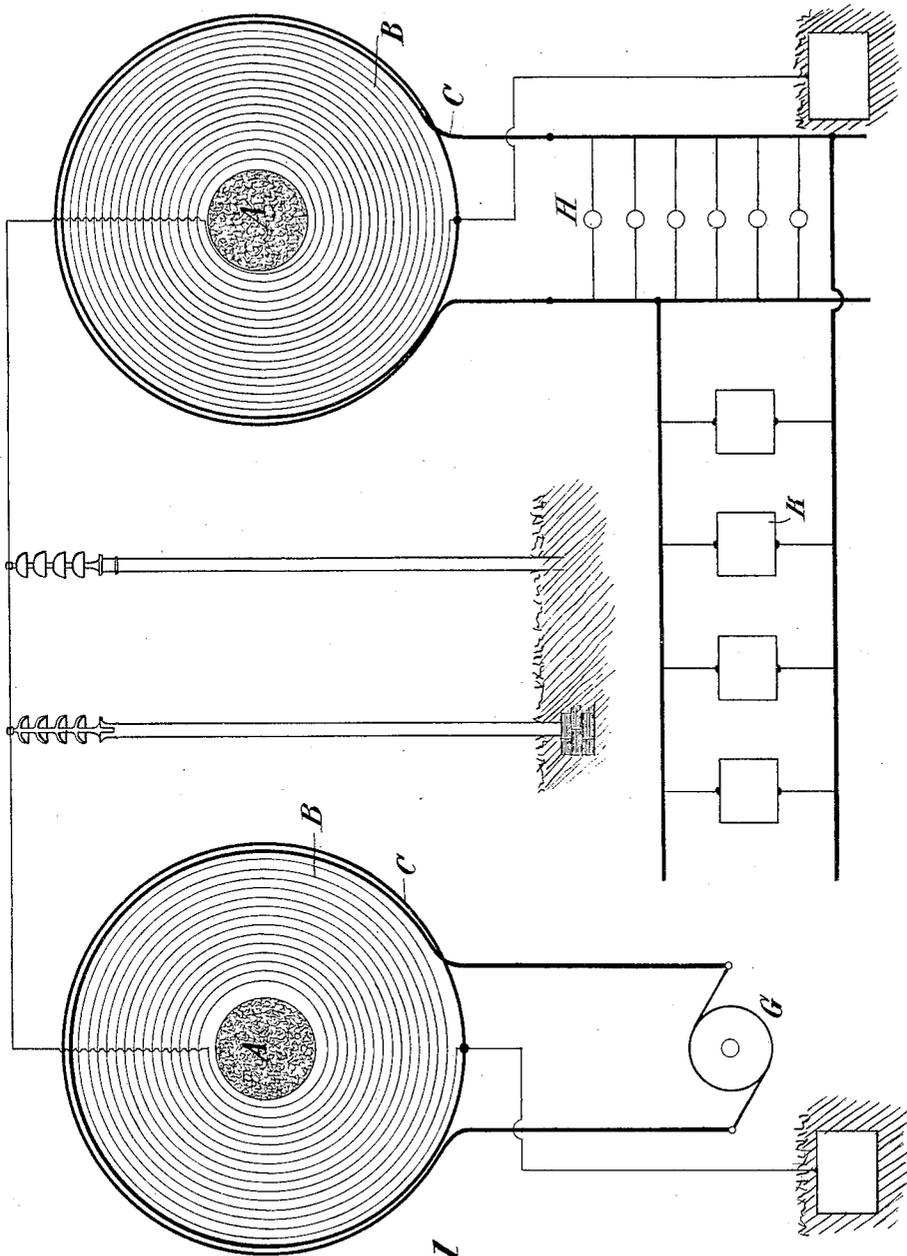


Fig. 1

WITNESSES

G. B. Lewis.

Edwin B. Hopkinson.

INVENTOR

Nikola Tesla

BY

Ken. Curtis Page.

ATTORNEY

455-619

AU 233

EX

55

FIP8106

OR

685,958

No. 685,958.

Patented Nov. 5, 1901.

N. TESLA.

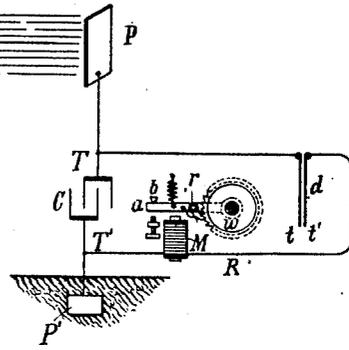
METHOD OF UTILIZING RADIANT ENERGY.

(Application filed Mar. 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)

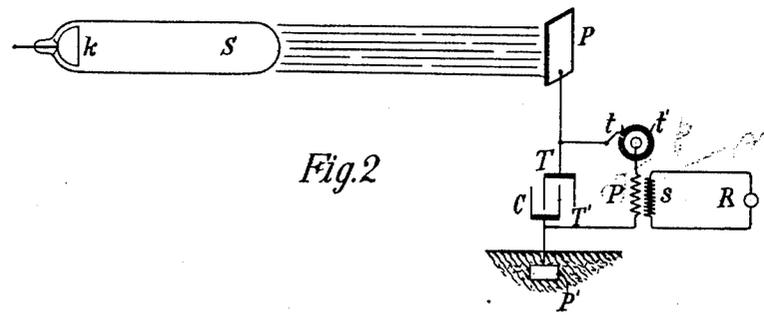
Electric stepping motor energized by corpuscular energy from sun

Fig.1



No refs.

Fig.2



Witnesses:
Raphael Ketten
M. Lamou Syer

Nikola Tesla, Inventor

by *Wm. Page & Cooper* Attys

No. 787,412.

PATENTED APR. 18, 1905.

N. TESLA.
ART OF TRANSMITTING ELECTRICAL ENERGY THROUGH THE NATURAL
MEDIUMS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1900, RENEWED JUNE 17, 1902.

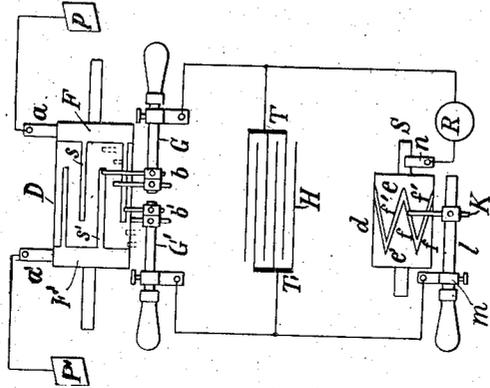


Fig. 2

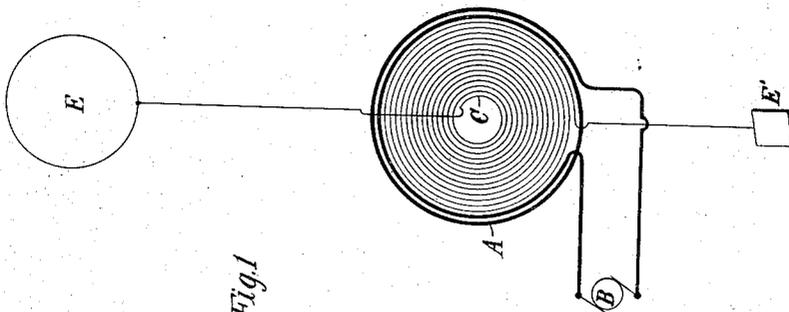


Fig. 1

Witnesses:
Raphael letter
M. Lawson Dyer.

Nikola Tesla Inventor
by *New Page Cooke* Attys

- [54] **PULSED CAPACITOR DISCHARGE ELECTRIC ENGINE**
- [75] Inventor: **Edwin V. Gray**, Northridge, Calif.
- [73] Assignee: **Evgray Enterprises, Inc.**, Van Nuys, Calif.
- [22] Filed: **Nov. 2, 1973**
- [21] Appl. No.: **412,415**
- [52] U.S. Cl. **318/139; 318/254; 318/439; 310/46**
- [51] Int. Cl. **H02p 5/00**
- [58] Field of Search **310/46, 5, 6; 318/194, 318/439, 254, 139; 320/1; 307/110**

- [56] **References Cited**
- UNITED STATES PATENTS**
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------------|---------|
| 2,085,708 | 6/1937 | Spencer | 318/194 |
| 2,800,619 | 7/1957 | Brunt | 318/194 |
| 3,579,074 | 5/1971 | Roberts | 320/1 |
| 3,619,638 | 11/1971 | Phinney | 307/110 |

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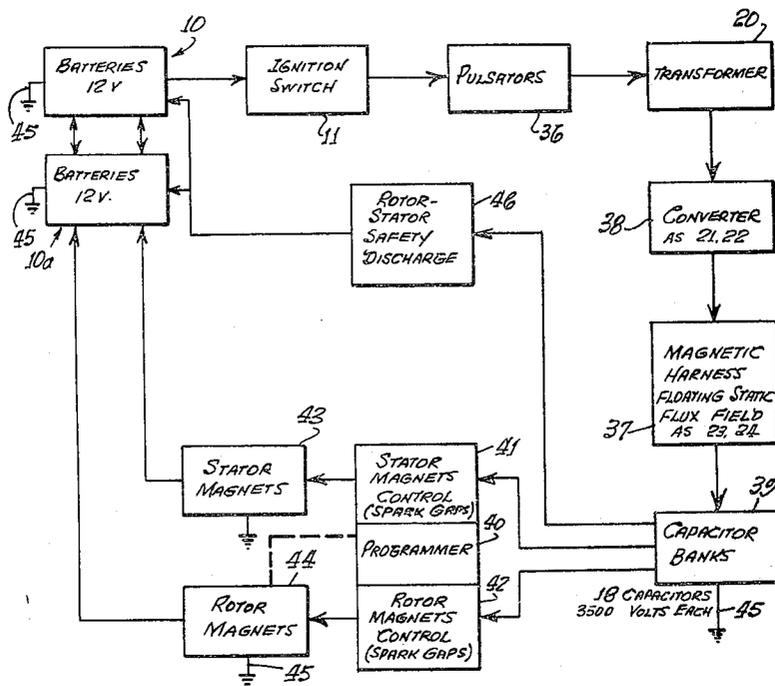
Frungel, *High Speed Pulse Technology*, Academic Press Inc., 1965, pp. 140-148.

Primary Examiner—Robert K. Schaefer
 Assistant Examiner—John J. Feldhaus
 Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Gerald L. Price

[57] **ABSTRACT**

There is disclosed herein an electric machine or engine in which a rotor cage having an array of electromagnets is rotatable in an array of electromagnets, or fixed electromagnets are juxtaposed against movable ones. The coils of the electromagnets are connected in the discharge path of capacitors charged to relatively high voltage and discharged through the electromagnetic coils when selected rotor and stator elements are in alignment, or when the fixed electromagnets and movable electromagnets are juxtaposed. The discharge occurs across spark gaps disclosed in alignment with respect to the desired juxtaposition of the selected movable and stationary electromagnets. The capacitor discharges occur simultaneously through juxtaposed stationary movable electromagnets wound so that their respective cores are in magnetic repulsion polarity, thus resulting in the forced motion of movable electromagnetic elements away from the juxtaposed stationary electromagnetic elements at the discharge, thereby achieving motion. In an engine, the discharges occur successively across selected ones of the gaps to maintain continuous rotation. Capacitors are recharged between successive alignment positions of particular rotor and stator electromagnets of the engine.

18 Claims, 19 Drawing Figures



[54] EFFICIENT POWER SUPPLY SUITABLE FOR INDUCTIVE LOADS

[76] Inventor: Edwin V. Gray, Sr., P.O. Box 362, Council, Id. 83612

[21] Appl. No.: 662,339

[22] Filed: Oct. 18, 1984

[51] Int. Cl.⁴ H02M 3/42

[52] U.S. Cl. 363/33; 363/94; 363/110; 323/207; 323/228; 323/291

[58] Field of Search 315/33 S; 363/32, 33, 363/76, 94, 109, 110; 323/207, 227, 228, 291

[56] References Cited

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2030801 3/1983 United Kingdom .

Primary Examiner—William H. Beha, Jr.

Assistant Examiner—Jeffrey Sterrett

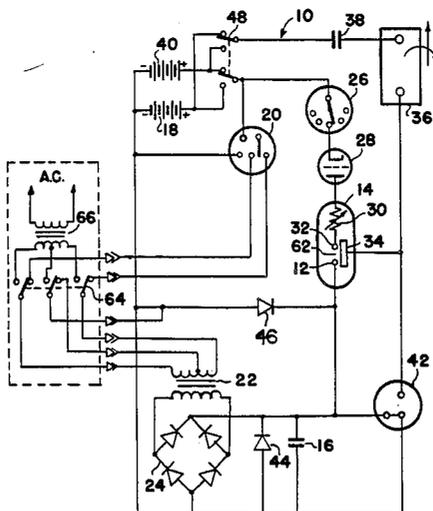
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Nixon and Vanderhye

[57] ABSTRACT

Disclosed is an Electrical Driving and Recovery System for a High Frequency environment. The recovery system can be applied to drive present day direct-cur-

rent or alternating-current loads for better efficiency. It has a low-voltage source coupled to a vibrator, a transformer and a bridge-type rectifier to provide a high voltage pulsating signal to a first capacitor. Where a high-voltage source is otherwise available, it may be coupled directly to a bridge-type rectifier, causing a pulsating signal to the first capacitor. The first capacitor in turn is coupled to a high voltage anode of an electrical conversion switching element tube. The switching element tube also includes a low voltage anode which is connected to a voltage source by a commutator and a switching element tube. Mounted around the high voltage anode is a charge receiving plate which is coupled to an inductive load to transmit a high voltage discharge from the switching element tube to the load. Also coupled to the load is a second capacitor for storing the back EMF created by the collapsing electrical field of the load when the current to the load is blocked. The second capacitor is coupled to the voltage source. When adapted to present day direct-current or alternating-current devices the load could be a battery or capacitor to enhance the productivity of electrical energy.

8 Claims, 5 Drawing Figures



[54] EFFICIENT ELECTRICAL CONVERSION SWITCHING TUBE SUITABLE FOR INDUCTIVE LOADS

[76] Inventor: Edwin V. Gray, Sr., P.O. Box 362, Council, Id. 83612

[21] Appl. No.: 791,508

[22] Filed: Oct. 25, 1985

Related U.S. Application Data

[62] Division of Ser. No. 662,339, Oct. 18, 1984, Pat. No. 4,595,975.

[30] Foreign Application Priority Data

Dec. 16, 1983 [GR] Greece 124388

[51] Int. Cl.⁴ H01J 11/04; H01J 13/48; H05B 37/00; H05B 39/00

[52] U.S. Cl. 315/330; 313/601; 313/602; 313/604; 315/261; 315/335

[58] Field of Search 315/57, 58, 60, 36, 315/334, 335, 330, 336, 261; 313/595, 601, 602, 603

[56] References Cited

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4,370,597	1/1983	Weiner et al.	315/58

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

0540361 12/1976 U.S.S.R. 315/335

Primary Examiner—Saxfield Chatmon

[57] ABSTRACT

Disclosed is an electrical driving and recovery system for a high frequency environment. The recovery system can be applied to drive present day direct-current or alternating-current loads for better efficiency. It has a low-voltage source coupled to a vibrator, a transformer and a bridge-type rectifier to provide a high voltage pulsating signal to a first capacitor. Where a high-voltage source is otherwise available, it may be coupled directly to a bridge-type rectifier, causing a pulsating signal to the first capacitor. The first capacitor in turn is coupled to a high voltage anode of an electrical conversion switching element tube. The switching element tube also includes a low voltage anode which is connected to a voltage source by a commutator and a switching element tube. Mounted around the high voltage anode is a charge receiving plate which is coupled to an inductive load to transmit a high voltage discharge from the switching element tube to the load. Also coupled to the load is a second capacitor for storing the back EMF created by the collapsing electrical field of the load when the current to the load is blocked. The second capacitor is coupled to the voltage source. When adapted to present day direct-current or alternating-current devices the load could be a battery or capacitor to enhance the productivity of electrical energy.

4 Claims, 5 Drawing Figures

