

WILLIAM R. LYNE

# **FREE ENERGY** ***SURPRISE***

**Tesla-based  
Anomalous  
Electrical Power  
from the  
Environmental  
ZPR/Ether  
and a piece  
of iron pipe**

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Lyne and an unnamed collaborator in 1997, which appeared to produce  
anomalous, over-unity electrical power from a piece of steel pipe and an  
axially centered solid steel cylinder, by stimulation with high voltage, 60 cps  
current.

Refer to: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/freeenergysurprise/>

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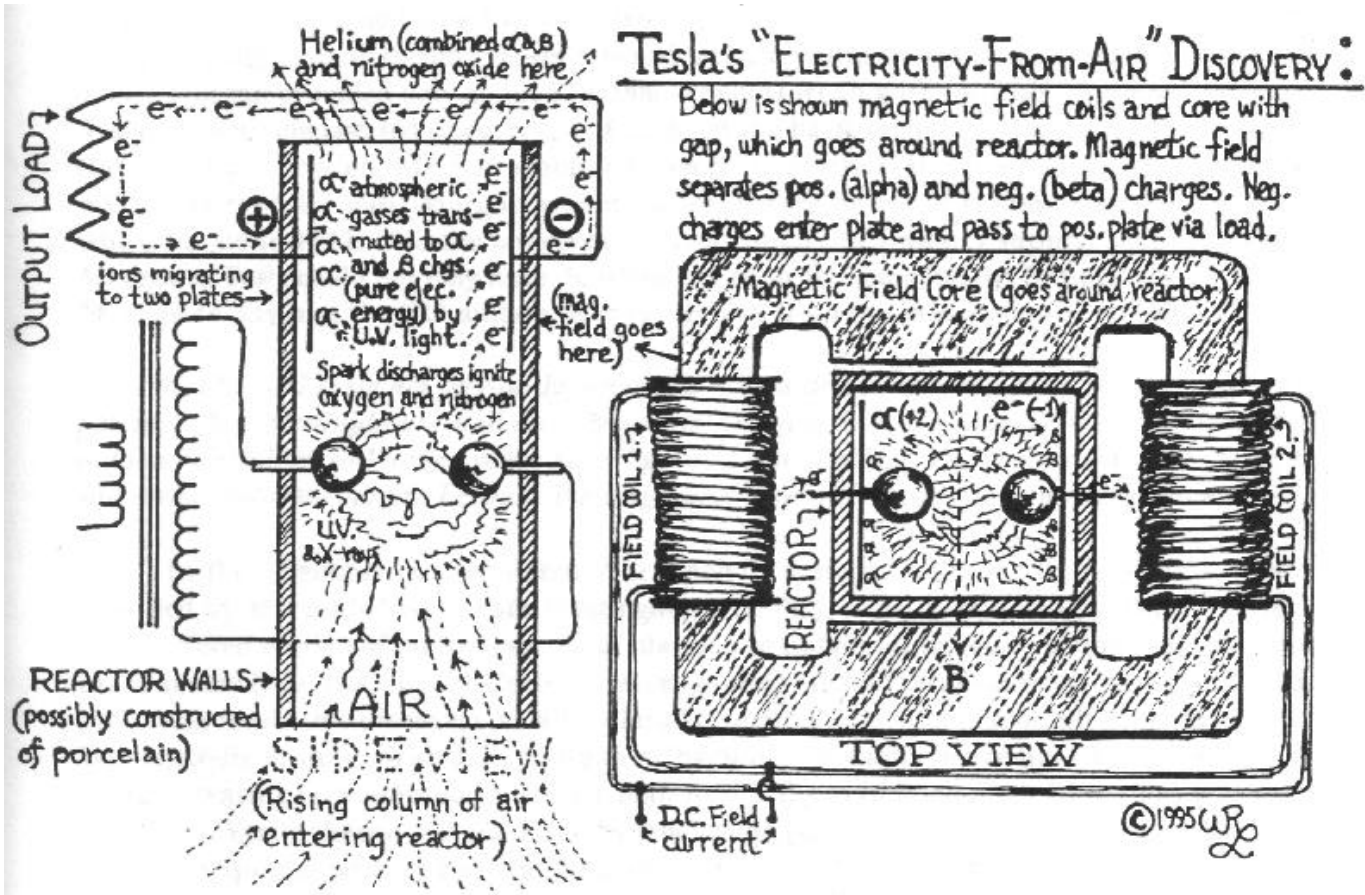
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## INTRODUCTION

The discovery about which this paper is written was part of a research collaboration between myself and another (unnamed) person, who had read my book, *Space Aliens From the Pentagon* (Revised and Expanded Second Edition of 1995) - ISBN 0-9637467-1-5. In it, I had shown certain equipment in various configurations, for doing some free energy research, which have proven to be interesting and fruitful for some researchers since my book came out. There were several ideas (pages viii, 153, and 186 in particular) which my collaborator wished to pursue, but especially Nikola Tesla's method for obtaining electrical energy from the air, by burning atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen with electric spark discharge, which Tesla said would produce a twelve million volt potential. That variation is shown here:



My collaborator offered to fly me to his workshop for a brainstorming session, which I declined because I was very busy at the time, but I finally agreed to consult on the project long-distance, with the provision (offered by the collaborator) that we would each have the equally unrestricted right to do whatever we wanted with any results. After having achieved some remarkable results, my choice is to publish this material, to make it available to the public, while continuing to develop the invention further, while others may do the same.

### **Tesla's Electricity From Air Invention**

The main (perhaps the only) illustration available to me for the original Tesla invention, was an unlabeled patent drawing, which Tesla decided to withdraw, along with a patent application, so that J. P. Morgan would have no ownership interest in it, since Morgan had tricked Tesla into giving him a 51% (controlling) interest in "all his patents", in exchange for Morgan's agreement to fund Tesla's Wardenclyffe world power transmission project, for which Morgan provided only about \$250,000. Then Morgan withdrew his "support", because Tesla made an unexpected discovery, and changed the basic technology. Since Tesla withdrew the patent application, Morgan wouldn't own it. That left Tesla with a seven-year period in which his contract with Morgan would expire, before he could resume obtaining patents, which he did in 1912. Had the lawyers for Tesla, and Tesla's money supply, been as great as Morgan's, Tesla could not only have dissolved the contract immediately, but could have forced Morgan to pay him the \$20 million in royalties due from the Westinghouse works.

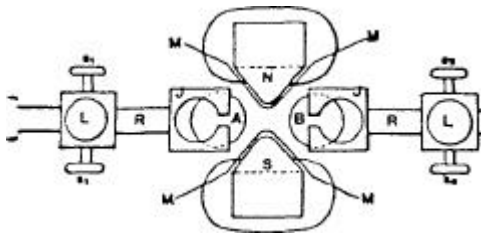
*(NOTE: Had Tesla not previously forgiven a \$20 million royalty due from his Westinghouse patents, after Westinghouse had already sold to Morgan, Morgan would have owed Tesla \$20 million in royalties, so Morgan really never "gave" Tesla anything. The reverse was true: Morgan still owed Tesla the money, because Westinghouse obtained Tesla's agreement through fraud).*

In the originally contemplated Wardenclyffe system, Tesla was to use electric power provided by Morgan's Niagra Falls Westinghouse facility, to be distributed by Tesla's system. In the altered version of the system, Tesla planned to obtain all the electric power needed, for his Wardenclyffe, N.J., world electric power (generating and) transmission system, from the air. Tesla made this discovery at his Colorado Springs laboratory, soon after beginning the Wardenclyffe project....with J. P. Morgan's "backing" (actually, more like "back-stabbing"). Morgan wasn't very amused at Tesla's plan to run the system on air, rather than on power from the Westinghouse Niagra Falls hydroelectric power system which Morgan had just recently acquired, such as contemplated in their original "contract".

It was a case where a sudden "leap in technology", in midstream, was not desired by Morgan, since Morgan had invested a great deal of money in the Westinghouse acquisition (did Westinghouse 'bail out', because he knew of Tesla's plans?). To protect his investment, Morgan simply put Tesla out of business and bankrupted him, unfortunately for the human race, since Tesla's new system would have put Morgan out of business.

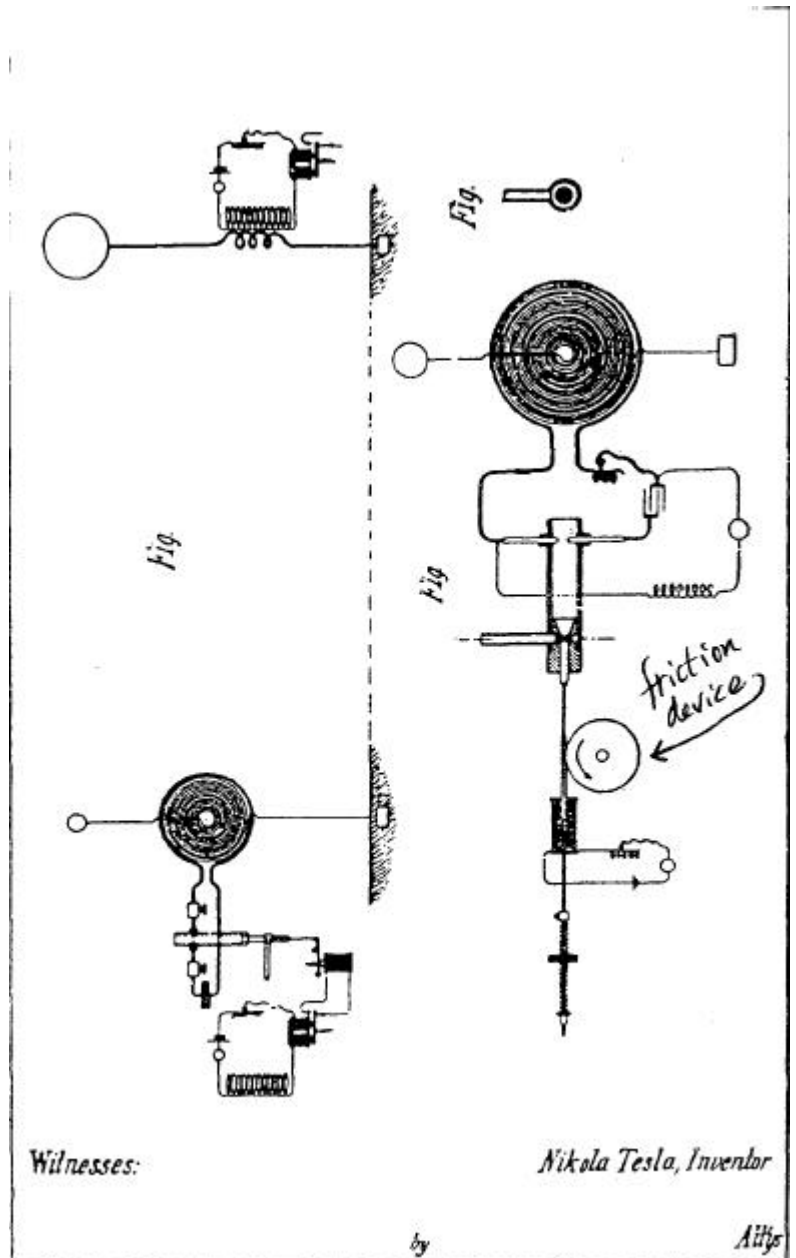
After all, if Tesla had been allowed to complete this project "on Morgan's money", Morgan would have been cutting his own throat. That's the reason Tesla should never have allowed himself to depend on Morgan's money for the project, since the royalties due from Westinghouse would have been due from Morgan, and would have more than covered the costs of the project. At the time Tesla "forgave" the royalties, Westinghouse, unknown to Tesla, had already sold his works to Morgan, so Morgan never "gave" Tesla anything.

The following is a copy of Tesla's withdrawn, unlabeled patent drawing and accompanying Tesla material, from my 1993 book (first edition), page 132:



ARRANGEMENT OF IMPROVED DISCHARGER  
AND MAGNET.

(Above and right: "N" and "S" are magnetic poles, and "A" and "B" are a spark gap. While using this in conjunction with the tube shown in the illustration [right], Tesla observed an unexpected four-foot spark, while using low voltage and no coil. The combination comprised a special magneto-hydro-dynamic "M.H.D.") generator, which gave rise to Tesla's statement in his "Tesla Manifesto", Jan. 1, 1904, Electrical World and Engineer: "Burning atmospheric nitrogen by high frequency discharge...twelve million volts.")





The unlabeled drawing is an innocently simple, and seemingly innocuous combination of Tesla contrivances. As you may notice in the figure to the left (which must be viewed by turning the drawing sideways), there is a transmitter on the left, and a receiver on the right. There is no "generator" as generally recognizable in earlier Tesla drawings, to supply power to the transmitter, and there is only the tube and spark-gap arrangement, with only a small, arc lamp alternator. The tube arrangement is shown in greater detail by the larger figure on the right, in normal vertical position. As you may notice, the tube is fitted with a valve for the admission of air, through a tube extending into it from the left. Below that is a conical valve connected to a vertical rod, which has a wheel rubbing against it, which appears to be a friction device. Friction devices were often used by Tesla to make objects resonate at their natural, physical (sonar) resonant frequencies. Higher in the tube is a spark-gap, which is supplied with current to run it by means of a small arc lamp alternator (not a "dynamo" proper), just as he was using in the Colorado Springs experiment when he made the unexpected discovery. Parallel to and above this circuit, is a primary coil, capacitor and tuning coil, which excited the secondary coil of the transmitter.

In the drawing (on page vii of my second edition of *Space Aliens*) of a proposed alternative embodiment for use of Tesla's electricity-from-air idea, shown at page 1, I showed a suggested porcelain-walled, square reaction chamber, with a magnetic field across it which may not be necessary with an iron tube, which can generate its own magnetic field. In this drawing, the scheme is to ignite and burn the atmospheric gases with an electric spark discharger, after which the magnetic field was to separate the charges, which were then to be used to power a load. The electrical energy comes from the air, triggered by ignition sparks of the discharger.

It was this drawing which had more particularly interested my collaborator, so we discussed it, and decided to use a metal tube as shown in the withdrawn patent application, because I thought, on reconsidering it, that it was probable that the metal had a lot to do with generating or converting the charges to run the transmitter, as well as creating the magnetic field to direct the charges, though the Tesla drawing gave very little information on how it worked. It should be noted that the secondary coil of the transmitter is grounded, and this coil is a bifilar "pancake" coil.

It was also Tesla's idea with this development to draw electrical energy from the earth, with the receiving coil, as the oscillations in the great ocean of excess negative charges in the earth were created and regulated by the Wardenclyffe oscillator. The 12-million-volt potential of which Tesla spoke, would create strong disturbances in the earth at a particular, long wavelength, which was resonant with the earth, and the frequency (or a harmonic thereof) to which the receiving circuit was tuned, in such a way as to step it up to a usable current. It should be noted that only the secondary ("output coil") of the oscillator is of bifilar design, while the primary is of only a single turn around its outside. This apparently used the idea of a loose, air-core coupling, to "twang" the secondary bifilar coil, so that it would oscillate at its own, natural, separate resonant frequency, without the necessity for critical tuning between the primary and secondary circuits.

Tesla's plan here, as stated in his patent no. 512,340, *Coil for Electro Magnets* (patented Jan. 9, 1894), was for the bifilar coil to eliminate the need for capacitors in the secondary circuit, and to cancel its counter-productive self-inductance. The only capacitance shown is a

smaller ball on its top, than that shown on the receiving coil. Since his bifilar coil stored 250,000 times the energy of a conventional coil of the same number of turns, this coil could produce a more powerful, long wavelength, with a minimum of turns, and no capacitors. It provided a large 'sink' into and out of which the ample negative charges in the earth could be moved back and forth to create the desired oscillations. This particular invention therefore, utilized Tesla's electricity-from-air invention, to drive his transmission-of-electricity through the earth invention, combined with his bifilar coil, to increase the strength of the waves produced. The flat, "pancake" design of the bifilar coil is designed to prevent adjacent turns of the coil from arcing over, as the flat surface presents a surface area of greater diameter.

It should also be noted that Tesla's receiving circuit was a step-up transformer, which implies that Tesla's long wavelength oscillations were of lower voltage than he had previously used, but of greater charging capacity, created by the bifilar transmitter. The larger ball on the step-up primary, was to give the primary circuit a larger positive capacitance with which to draw the negative charges in the long waves from the earth. There is still a lot of mystery associated with this design.

Back to the *Free Energy Surprise*, when my collaborator had decided to have a metal tube prepared for the experiment, he had suggested stainless steel or aluminum, but I insisted on iron, since Tesla had used an iron antenna on some of his Colorado Springs experiments, and since he later said he had found "...a new ('environmental' energy-producing) use for iron". To this end, we did some tests in several modes, as follows:

#### Four Modes of Operation

1. The First Mode: An insulated spark-gap was set up across an iron tube, as shown in the Tesla drawing and the drawings which follow. After some trials, it was decided to use eight spark dischargers (made of spark plugs with the outer electrode removed), connected to the tube, to discharge in parallel to a center piece connected to the opposite wire of the high voltage supply. The peripherally installed spark plugs produced a sequence of discharges which 'spun around' the center piece, apparently due to the torque of the magnetic field being produced by the tube and discharges. This seemed to produce some anomalous results, but we eventually developed a second mode, and set this first mode aside for later possible consideration.

2. The Second Mode: The spark-gaps were eliminated, and the center element was made to react inductively with the outer tube, to ionize the air and place it in a strain, as a vertical flame was produced, which burned the oxygen and nitrogen in the air. The magnetic field of the tube seemed to center the flame. The output from this mode was heat, and an anomalous, over-unity current, on both the legs. While a hot flame shot up from the top of the center element, similar to a Bunsen burner, the two legs together produced about 45 kW, which was considerable over-unity power, since the input wattage was small (just over 1 kW). We attempted to measure the heat, but were drawn on to the next mode, and set this mode also aside for later possible research.

**3. The Third Mode:** The voltage was slowly raised to prevent arcing, and whenever a flame did result, it was blown out, or the voltage was lowered to extinguish it, and raised up again in the non-sparking mode, so that the tube and the center element just sat and hummed, with no arcing. A cool shaft of air rose from the tube, with an apparently small amount of ozone being ejected from the tube. When viewed in the dark, a faint glow of corona was visible around the tube's inner surface, and a small "star" was produced above the upper point of the center element. The input wattage dropped to only a small percentage of what it was in the previous mode, while the current in each of the legs greatly increased.

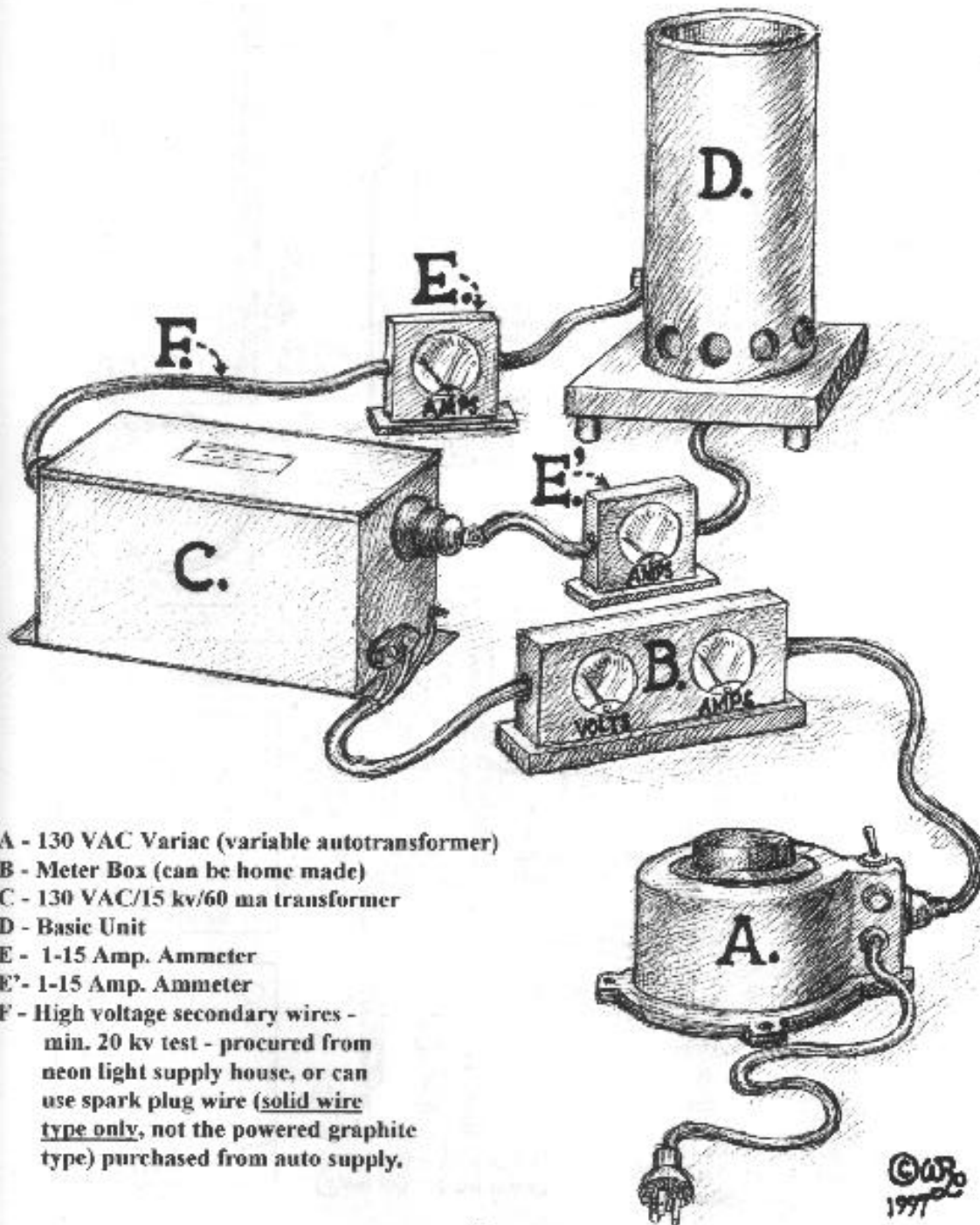
Since this mode was initially operated at full input of 120 volts, with 15 kv on the secondary, I wanted to see what would happen if the voltage was lowered to 14,220, since that would stimulate each leg at the 7,110 K-capture voltage for iron. This idea was prompted by Tesla's statement that "...it is when things are quiet that something is really going on." This would be the fourth and final mode in this series.

**4. The Fourth Mode:** The drop in input amperage and increase in output amperage was dramatic, when the input voltage was dropped to 113.76 volts, to tune the secondary voltage to 14,220. There was a drop in input wattage from 60 to 35, and an increase in output wattage from 24 to 42.7 kW (an increase of about 77.75%). This seemed to confirm that K-capture was involved.

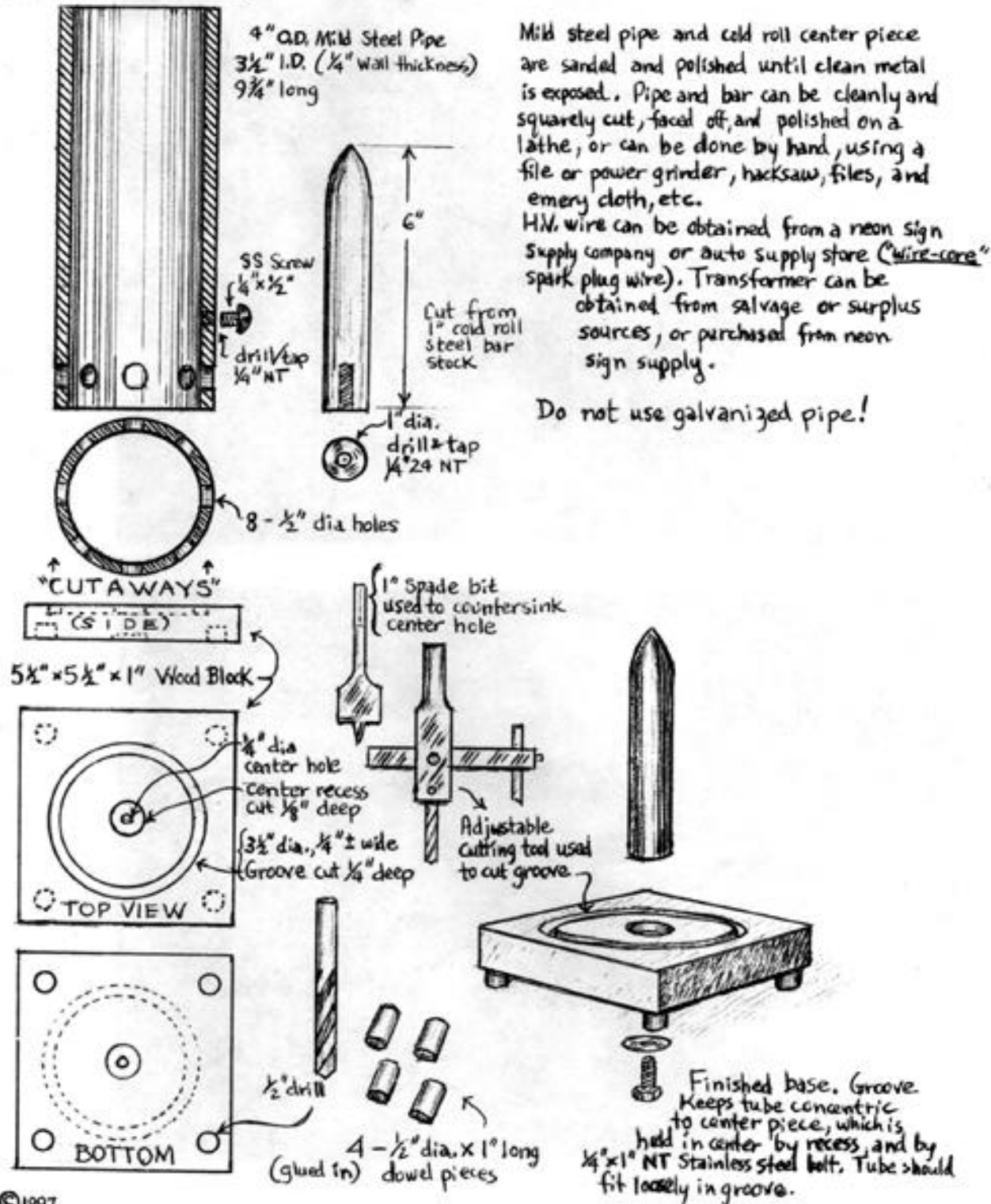
In considering the overall picture, here we had excited an iron pipe and centered cylinder with high voltage, 60 cps current, and produced an apparent over-unity current which was at a ratio which was about 1:1219, or a 121,900 % increase. In searching for an answer for where the apparent excess energy was coming from, I at first considered the gases in the air, but looked beyond, since in Mode 3 there appeared to be too little (visible) ionization activity in the air, though this may turn out to be wrong. In the end, I could only fall back on Tesla's discussion about "environmental" energy, in which he said that the ether, and "cosmic radiation" (i.e., the ZPR" or "Zero Point Radiation"), produced by "stars" ...particularly our sun...were involved.

(NOTE: This page corrected 8/11/2001)

### The Basic Setup



# **Fabrication of Basic Unit D:**



Mild steel pipe and cold roll center piece are sanded and polished until clean metal is exposed. Pipe and bar can be cleanly and squarely cut, faced off, and polished on a lathe, or can be done by hand, using a file or power grinder, hacksaw, files, and emery cloth, etc.

H.V. wire can be obtained from a neon sign supply company or auto supply store ("wire-core" spark plug wire). Transformer can be obtained from salvage or surplus sources, or purchased from neon sign supply.

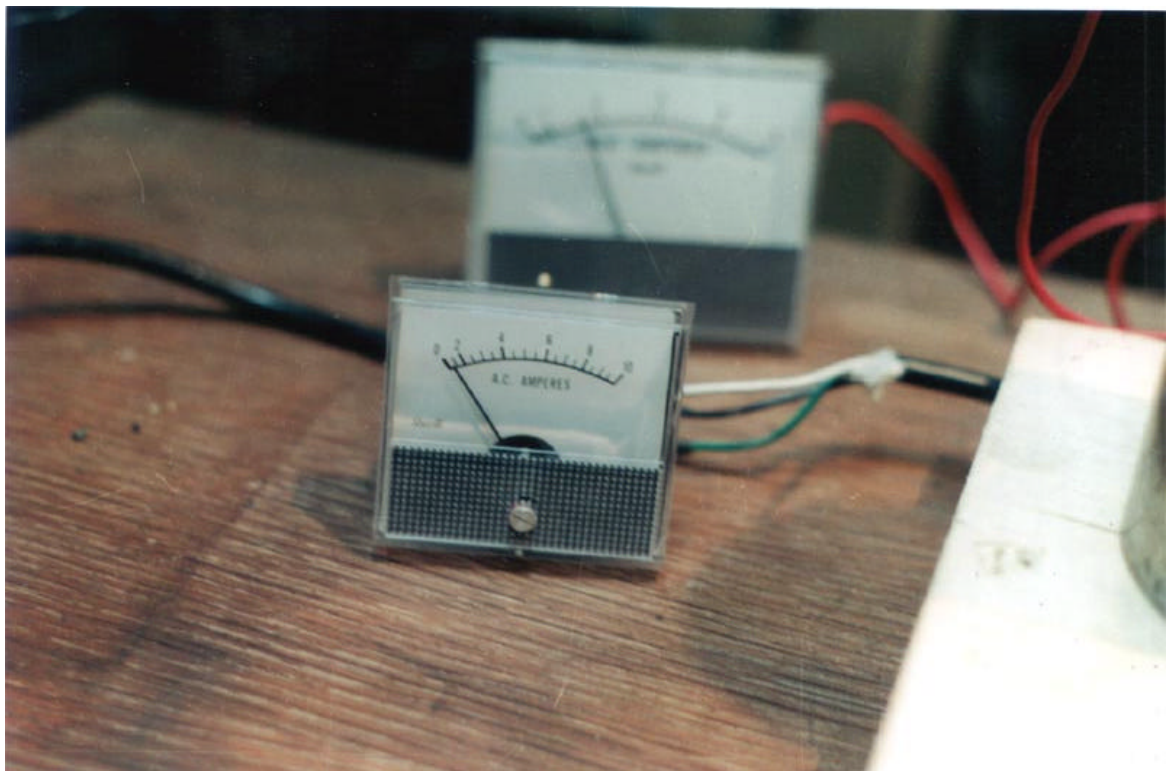
Do not use galvanized pipe!

**The Photos:**

**Photo No. 1.**



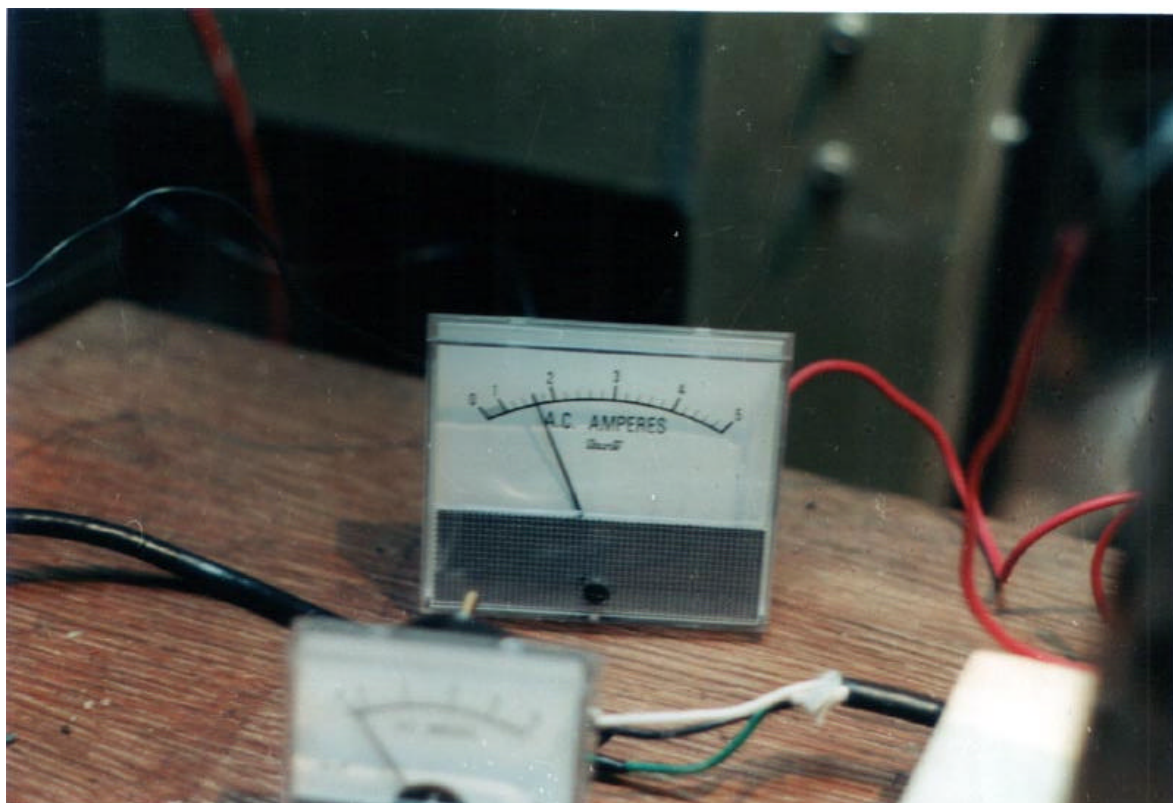
**Photo No. 2.**



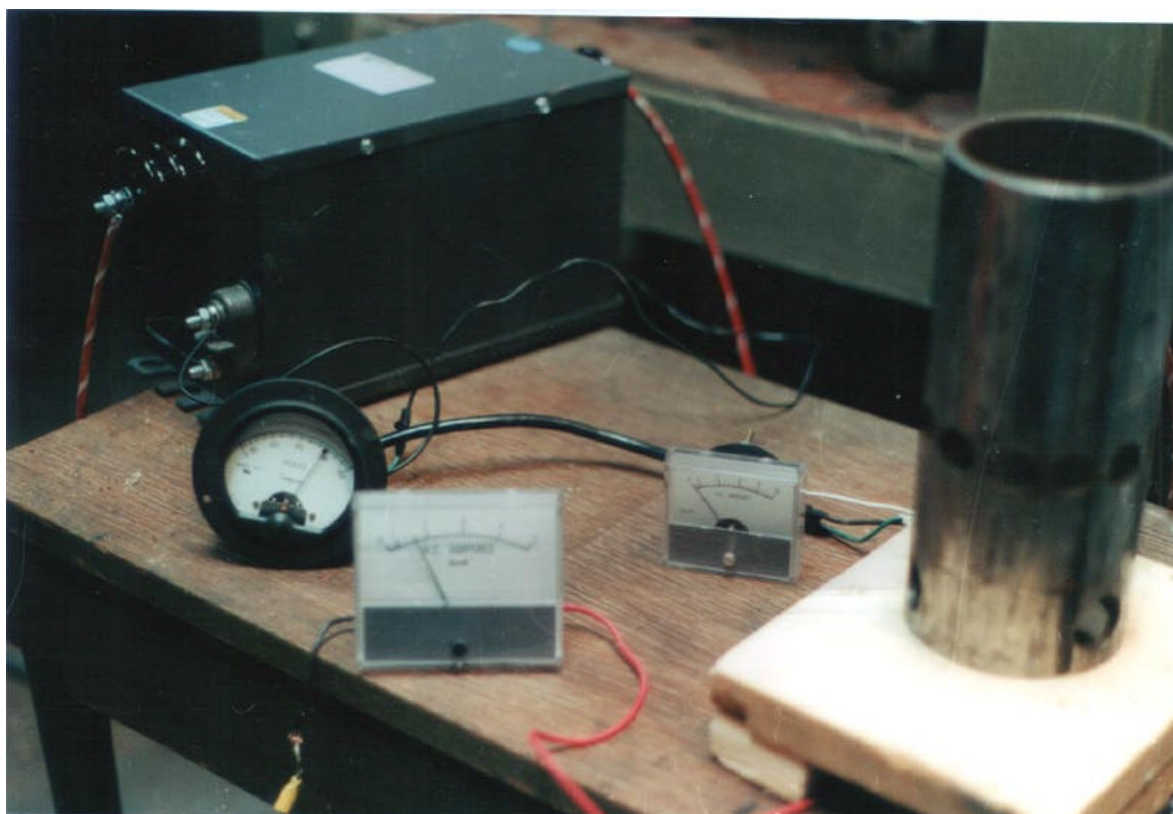


**The Photos**  
**(continued):**

**Photo No. 3.**



**Photo No. 4.**



### **Description of the Four Photos:**

#### **Photo No. 1:**

**Input voltmeter (between variac and high voltage neon light transformer) shows 120 VAC input, with transformer secondary at full 15 kv.**

#### **Photo No. 2:**

**Input ammeter (on one leg of input power from variac to high voltage neon light transformer), shows a .5 amps. Multiplied times 120 volts = 60 watts input, at full 15 kv output. This drops to .3 amps when input voltage is tuned back to 113.76 volts (34 watts) with variac, which gives a c. 14,220 volt output on secondary.**

#### **Photo No. 3:**

**Output amperage at 15 kv (7,500 on each leg of wire from high voltage neon light transformer to unit). This shows 1.6 amps,  $\times 2 = 3.2$  amps.,  $\times 7.5$  kv = 24 kW. When input voltage is tuned back to 113.76 VAC, giving output to unit of c. 7,110 VAC per leg, 60 cps, this secondary amperage increases to 3 amps per leg,  $\times 2 = 6$  amps,  $\times 7,110 = 42.7$  kW.**

#### **Photo No. 4:**

**Shows basic unit on wood block base, high voltage neon light transformer, input voltmeter and ammeter, and output ammeter (operating at 15 kv), with 24 kW output. There is presently no photo available for the 14,220 volt/42.7 kW 4' mode, due to the time constraints and lack of possession of the meters which I photographed in the photos, because I returned them to my collaborator.**

**(NOTE: This page corrected 8/11/2001)**



### Visualize Swirled Particles

I began to visualize what I thought the activity in one of the iron atoms composing the tube and shaft might be: electrons enter the iron, as the voltage rises to a peak of 7,110 volts, at which the potential is sufficient to complete a chain reaction which began at lower voltage, as an electron is forced into the outer orbit of the atom. As the chain reaction approaches the nucleus, electrons are bumped into lower and lower orbits, until one eventually passes into a nuclear proton, forming a new neutron, while an electron is emitted, along with a neutrino, as the iron atom transmutes into manganese. The succession of events is then reversed, as the pressure of the voltage drops away in the second half of the wave. An electron comes out of a neutron, changing it back into a proton, as a neutrino is reabsorbed from the ether, turning the manganese atom back into iron. This returns everything to zero, back where it started, the completion of one complete cycle. But one must consider the ether and the ZPR, as a rational explanation for the extra energy. And, a new, inexpensive, simple way to effect K-capture.

In addition to considering the action of the ether and the ZPR, I also considered the relative movement of the conductive, paramagnetic iron, as it traveled through space in the meanwhile, at 70,000 mph. The space is rendered conductive by the high voltage ionic activity. The changes of state and nuclear activity are often associated with anomalous energy production. Such disturbances create the "doorways" for the ether and the ZPR.

Since the relative movement between the iron atoms and the ZPR background is about 70,000 mph, as ZPR constantly interpenetrates the electrified iron atoms, at the speed of light, as they rapidly vibrate along changing coordinate magnetic axes, from all directions simultaneously, there is probably a considerable amount of this power being generated on a microscopic (molecular, atomic, or even sub-atomic) level. This I believe is possibly the origin of the large current and related magnetic field evidenced.

The exact process which I visualized as converting the ZPR into electric current, was one involving the ether, as the most likely particles present which were fine enough to react with the ZPR. I surmised that the ether particles (which I call "Omni Particles") are one and the same as neutrinos. These may act as intermediaries between the ZPR and coarser iron atoms and particles. If a neutrino carries away momentum, it should be able to bring it back, and to cause considerable disturbances in the atomic-electric-magnetic-electrostatic structure, in an artificial nuclear reaction which steps down the ZPR, produced as an increased electromagnetic force and amperage in the 60 cps range of the control current.

As the tiny neutrinos pass into and out of the iron atom nucleus, they may resonate with the ZPR, disturbing its equilibrium—so my theory goes—transforming the ZPR into electric current, by means of the conductive and magnetic mass of the iron. Magnetic lines of force are being cut very rapidly, on the atomic or subatomic level, while the changing magnetic fields route the charges in appropriate directions, since a magnetic field will do work on moving charges, and vice-versa. I also thought about all the radiation occurring within the iron, as electrons, neutrinos, protons and neutrons exchanged forces, particles, identities, and energy states.

The 1933 Wolfgang Pauli neutrino theory is a glaring internal contradiction in the Relativist theory, initially devised to preserve the theory. Since the tiny neutrino is said to have

mass—perhaps 1% of that of the electron—it is a "basic particle" which is "neutral", so it must be composed of tinier positive particles and negative "electrettes" bound together. This means that the positive proton charge, and the negative electron charge, are divisible. This is entirely consistent with my theory that the Omni Particles (the ether, the neutrinos) are composed of negative and positive charges, similar to a miniature hydrogen atom.

### Modest Suggestions of Over-Unity

I assumed that, though the input alternating current is at 7,110 volts per leg, passing into and through the iron atoms, there was still the remote possibility that the over-unity current could be of sufficiently high frequency to be forced to the outside layers of the iron, by the "skin effect". As such, it would have been possible to measure its frequency, and to filter off the higher frequency current without disturbing the exciting input current which maintained the reaction. I rejected this possibility, since any current actually traversing the secondary coil had to be below about 30 kHz, or the iron core would heat up and cause a secondary coil meltdown, which should not happen since the transformer was a "leak" transformer.

Another remote possibility existed that the excess current was some sort of anomalous electricity (unpolarized electrons?), which might require extraction and conversion by means of a specially designed resonant circuit. I considered that, if that were the case, Tesla's bifilar coil ("Coil for Electromagnets") might be useful, since the patent indicated that Tesla designed it to be used for such a purpose. Wasn't this tube a sort of "electromagnet?" The bifilar coil will store huge amounts of electrical energy.

The meter showed a 3 amp current on each of the legs at 7,110 volts each. At that voltage, only a 5 amp current—easily carried by a small conductor such as that of the secondary coil of the neon light "leak" transformer—would amount to 35.55 kW per leg. This, doubled, would equal 71.1 kW, somewhat above the 42.7 kW current measured. At the high voltage, the large current measured could apparently be carried by the conductor of the secondary coil of the transformer, the leads, and the two iron components, without burning out the transformer. The frequency through the coil itself, was not so high as to create hysteresis heating of the laminated iron core, since that would cause the "leak" transformer to automatically shut down the inductance to the secondary, since the magnetic flux would "leak" across an internal gap created for that purpose, by Nikola Tesla.

The extra energy appears to be at the 60 cps of the exciting current. With the input amps dropping to .3 amps from .5, at the 7,110 voltage, there was reason to believe that the secondary energy—produced by almost voltage alone—was responsible, through an automatic "feed back" effect, for the drop in input wattage, since the 25 kv transformer, at a 125:1 turns ratio to the primary input coil, should have a ca. 355 amp consumption rate, for the secondary output measured, according to conventional theory. Since the output was reflected as a "load", it seemed possible to extract it as a useful electrical energy conversion product.

The 3 amps appeared at the output when the input voltage was reduced from 120 to 113.76 (with a total reduction from 60 to 35 watts). The input versus the output wattage was at a 1:1220 ratio to the wattage which should ordinarily have been required in the primary, to produce the secondary wattage, using power supplied by my local electric company.

The usual process of nuclear transmutation as it is proffered to us in science textbooks, employs the bombardment of elements on their surfaces, with high energy radiation or particles. This causes the emission of X-rays and other dangerous radiation and particles. In my process, the element is not used as a "target" to blast particles into, but as a "medium" to be stimulated gradually by rising, falling, and reversing high voltage alternating current, with the electric and magnetic fields, ionization, combustion and transmutation of atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen, and the resultant radiation produced by all atoms present, to combine to effect any transmutation which may be occurring beneath the surface, within the atoms of the element (iron), or within the "medium", so that any potentially dangerous radiation should be confined to within the electrical barriers of the atoms.

On the following and last page, I present two diagrams, the first being called the "single rig", and the second one being called the "double rig." It occurred to me that with the single unit, there was an unequal load being placed on the high voltage transformer, and that long-term use might burn the transformer out. The single rig has one wire connected to the center shaft which is of smaller surface area and mass (if this makes a difference, though it could be a benefit) than the outer pipe. The "double rig" is intended as a possible remedy for this contingency, should it arise. By combining two units as shown, with criss-crossed wires, an equal load should be placed on each of the transformer's two legs.

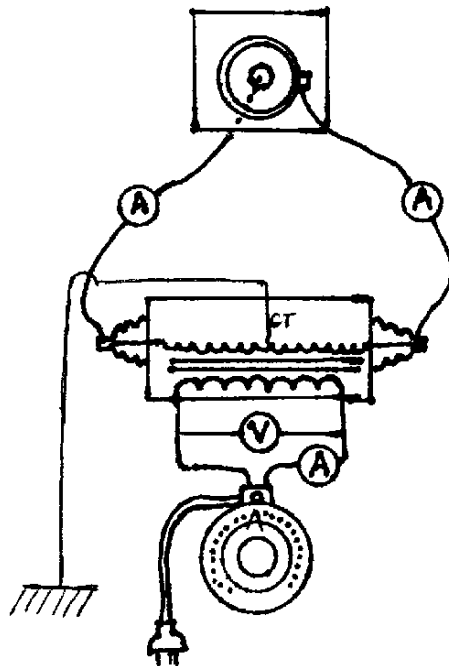
It could be that the output on each of the two units combined, may be equal to that of a single rig, without placing an appreciably increased load on the primary circuit. In testing this unit using a larger pipe of 4" O.D., the output was diminished to .9 amps per leg, which is 12.9 kW, a drop of almost 75%, but the use of two 4" O.D. units together produced double that amount, 26 kW. The transformer ran hotter in this test, and produced 17.1 kW less than the single unit using the smaller 3.5" O.D. pipe. As yet, there seems to be no benefit to this "larger diameter pipe" direction of research. I attribute the drop in output with the larger pipe as being due to the diminution of the electric strain that the iron, ether and air passing through the pipe were placed in. It might be possible to increase the diameter of the center shaft, to increase the strain placed on the "medium" and the iron, and to get a larger output.

This process does not appear to be a normal inductance one, but rather a Hall effect process. The main question is how can such apparent excess energy be removed for use, yet leave sufficient current to maintain the reaction? Operating at the same 60 cps frequency, there should be some automatic ("self-limiting") technology which would prevent the removal of, or serious diminution of, the exciting-current, so the reaction will be maintained. I leave it to you, the experimenters, to join into this effort, as I continue to do so myself. I won't tell you everything, since that would take away part of the fun of discovering things for yourself.

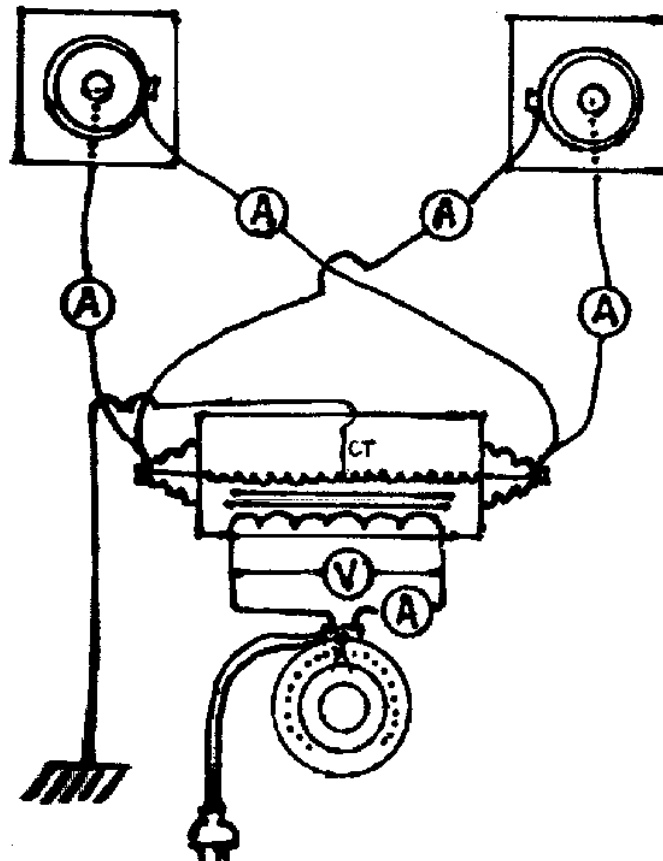
(NOTE: Pages 12, 13 and 14 were corrected on 8/11/2001.)

## Two Basic Rig

Single Rig



Double Rig



**What did Nikola mean when he said he had found a new (environmental, free-energy) use for iron? He stated at one point, that for every 200 pounds of iron, another horsepower was added to one of his electrical generators. Why? How? In the 1890's, he spoke of using "cosmic radiation" for the generation of energy, and said this radiation---which-today we call the ZPR ("Zero Point Radiation")---interacted with the ether and matter, to produce useful electrical energy in great amounts. When Relativism was promoted in 1919, Tesla continued to assert that the theory was wrong, and challenged the proponents of the theory to find fault with his theories, and they declined to do so. Tesla claimed that the radiation produced by "radioactive elements" was actually a reaction with the ZPR. Was he right? The author of this paper, William R. Lyne, in collaboration with a reader of his books, engaged in some unusual and innovative research, and have evolved some inventions which appear to completely refute the Relativist theory of "nuclear energy" as we think we know it, showing that "E = (much more than) MC<sup>2</sup>".**

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