

The Last Book

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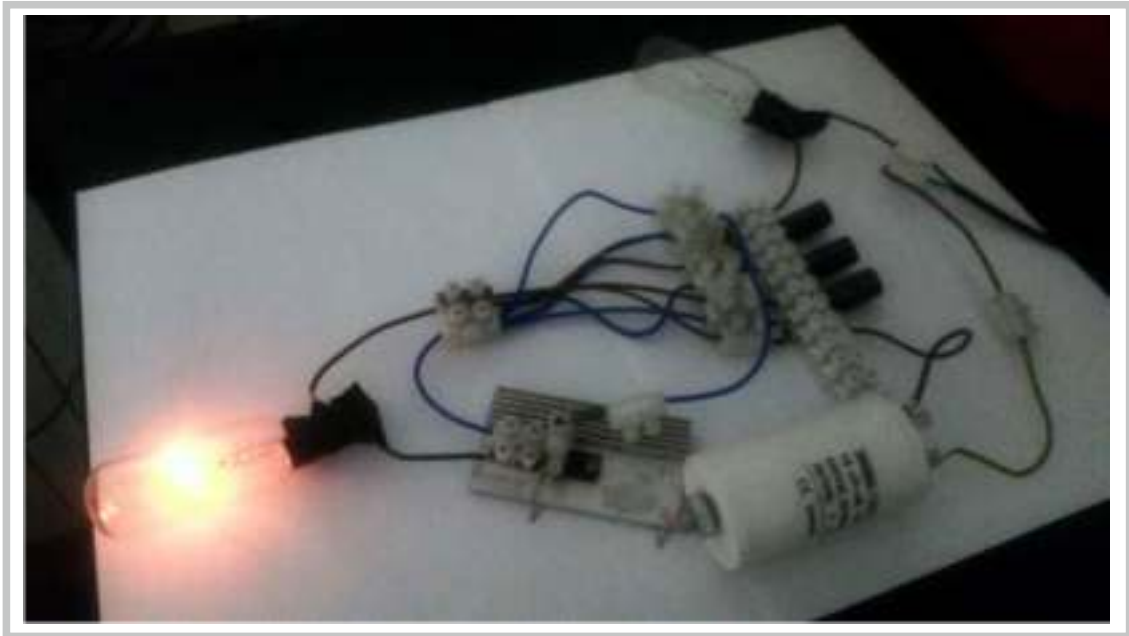
Zagreb, Croatia

Chapter Two

History of working device and how I made it.

It will put a smile on your face.

The Zero device



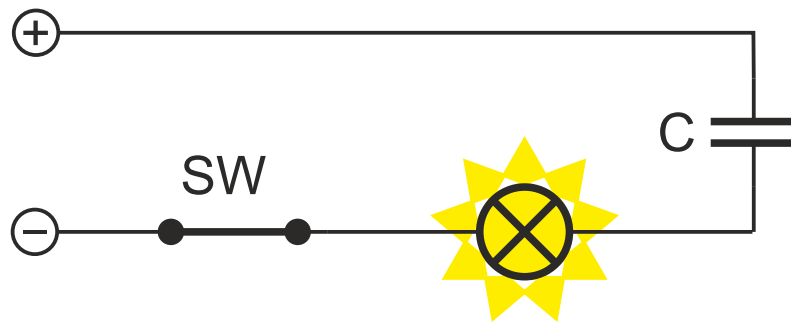
After you make your working device,
come back to this page and click below link **DONATE**
to help me!

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- . Device is easily reproducible, 1 hour is needed to build it.
- . Very few cheap parts and simple design.
- . Output of device depends primarily on input voltage and number of capacitors in series.
- . Immediately is visible that out is more than in and the heat is present on output which means power.
- . There is **no transformers or HV involved**.
- . The source of extra energy is known.
- . It is half cycle output and output voltage is less than 220V so bulb is not fully bright.

Long time ago I started as member of **overunity.com** to search for free energy.

My first idea then was this:



If I close the switch current will flow through bulb and fill the capacitor at the same time, until capacitor became full.

The energy is not lost and at same time current flow can do work.

That is **two functions** at same time.

Many years passed in research and experimenting in many different directions, but I was always returning to this simple Idea.

I can not tell how many times I failed, and failed, and failed! But I always found strength to carry on, and on.

I gained much experience and found some other things along the way but this document is not the place for that now.

I gained enough knowledge to finally understand what is needed to accomplish the goal.

I made it and it worked!

For the purpose of this document I will try to make it short and understandable.

Why the name **Zero device**?

This is not the first working device!

1. But this is first documented and explained free energy device.

This is Root or Zero point for further development.

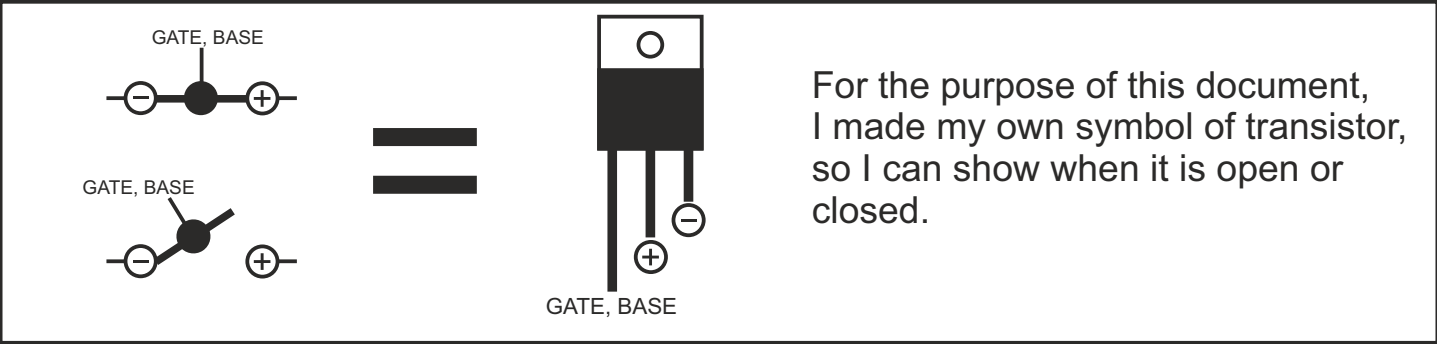
**2. This is also postulate or Zero statement that from now on,
nobody, but nobody can tell that free energy is not possible!**

Why the title **Last book**?

Because, in accordance to sensitivity of topic it could be really my last book.

That is why I need all of you to protect me. This document must be simple enough that anyone who reads it immediately understand and memorize what I have to say. Thanks!

Symbol of transistor.



I stripped SG3525 + IR2110 controller from my device, I removed feedback and every other gadgets from it just to be simple as much as it can.

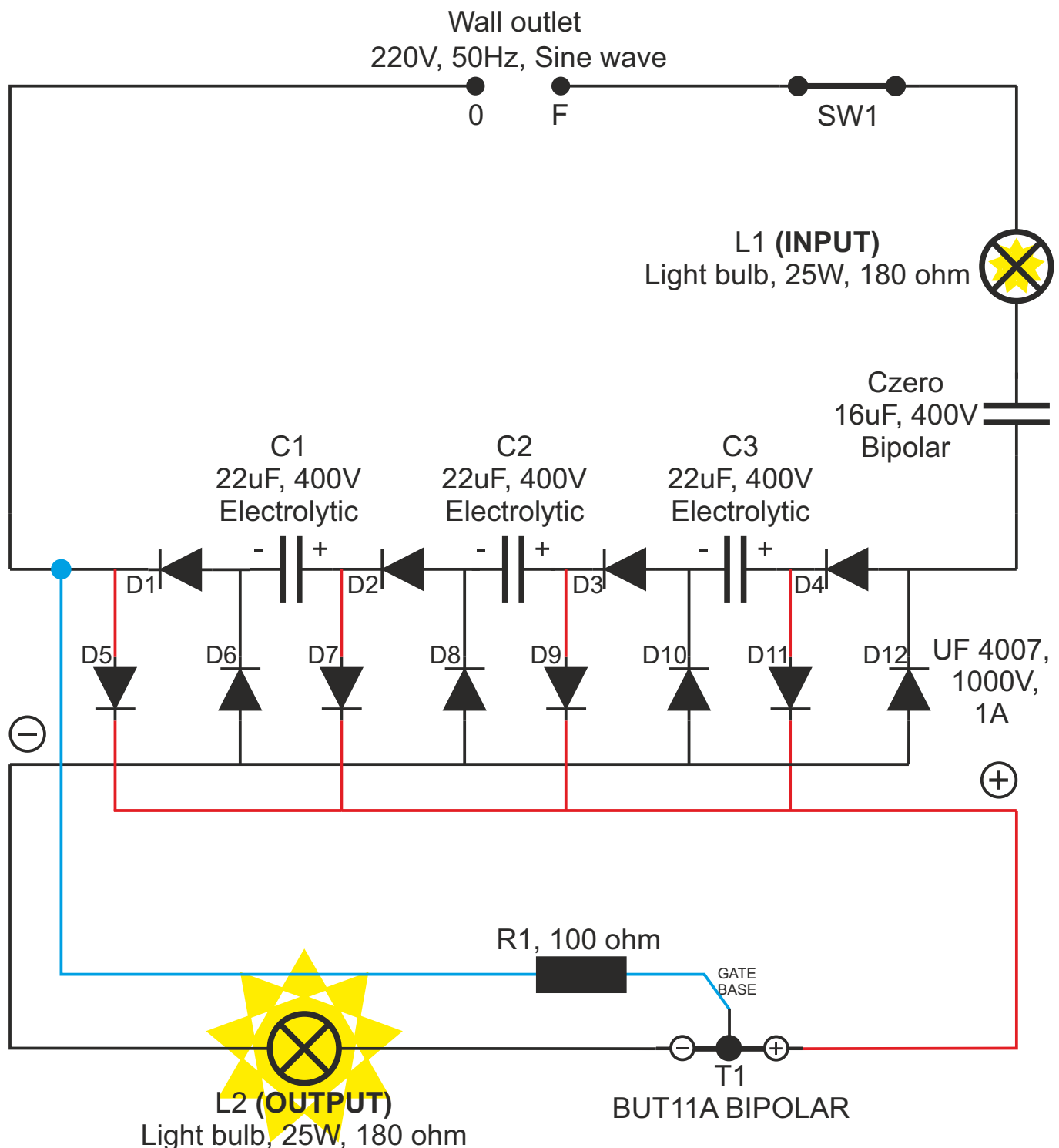
It uses grid as power line input and bulbs to show difference in power.
The Idea is to make it easily reproducible.

This way you can not change the frequency or the input voltage but the purpose of this device is to show principle and to show it visually. It has to be simple, measurable and easily explainable.

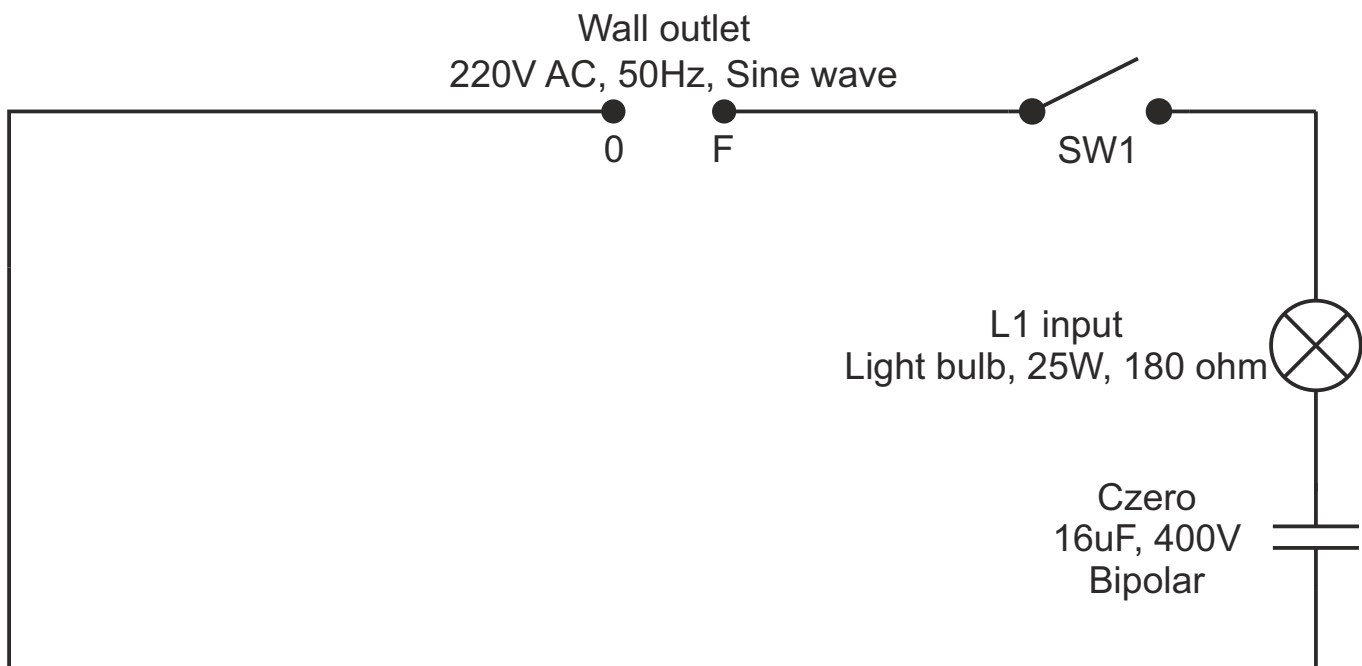
This is the scheme of that naked device. Just plug it to the wall and enjoy.

I call this one Visual for the dummies.

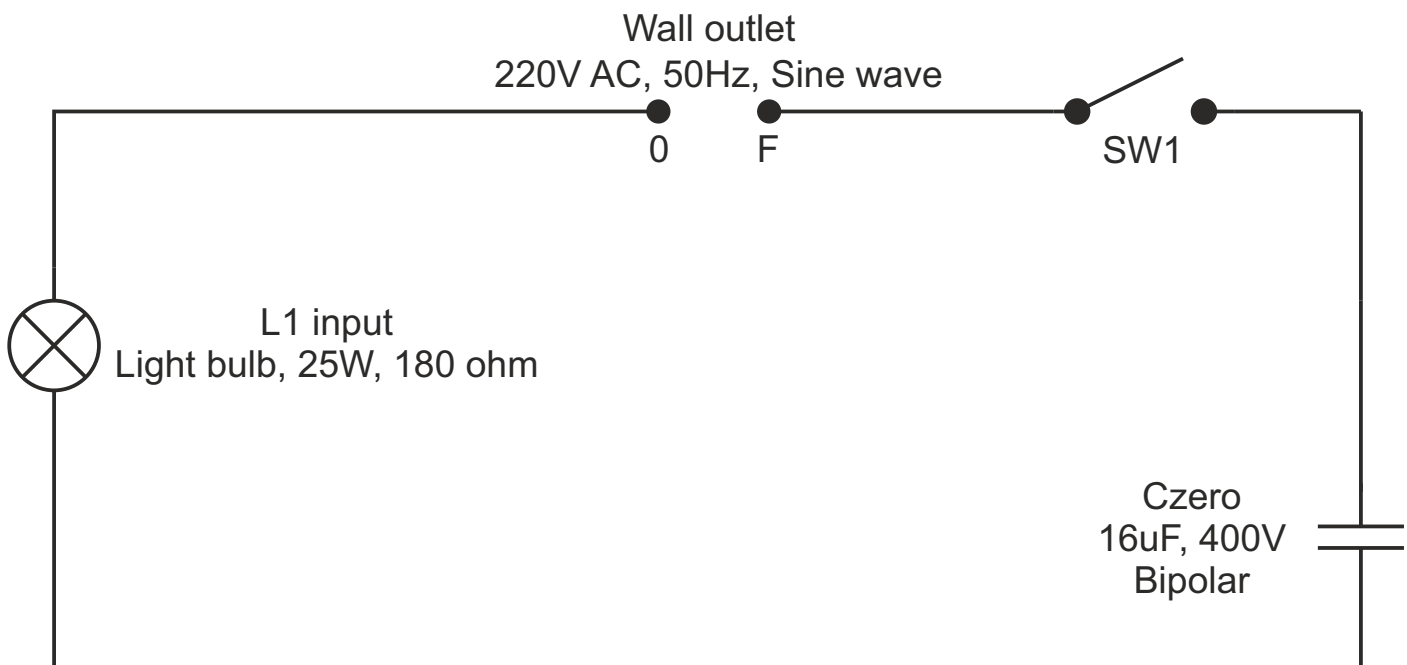
Nobody can tell that he can not reproduce it. It works well with 220V, 50Hz as it will with 120V, 60Hz in USA.



Positions of L1.

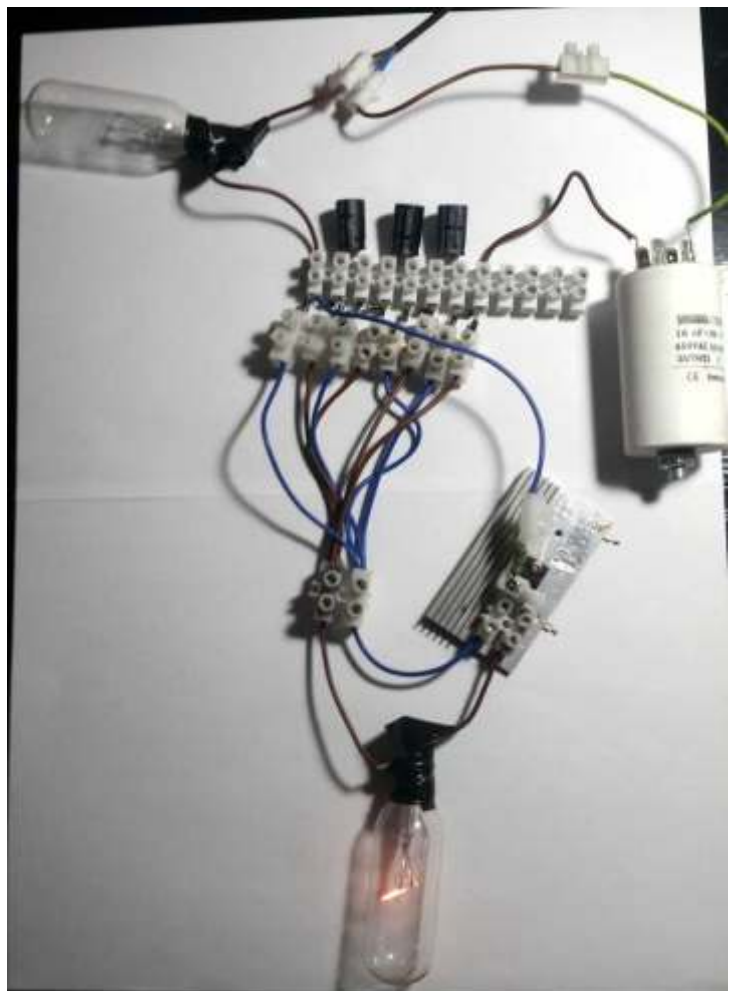
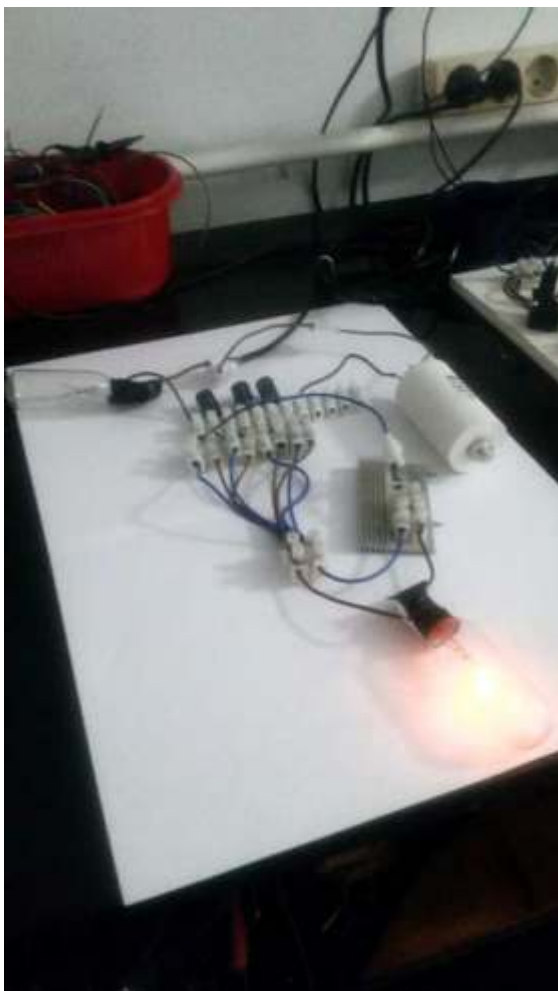
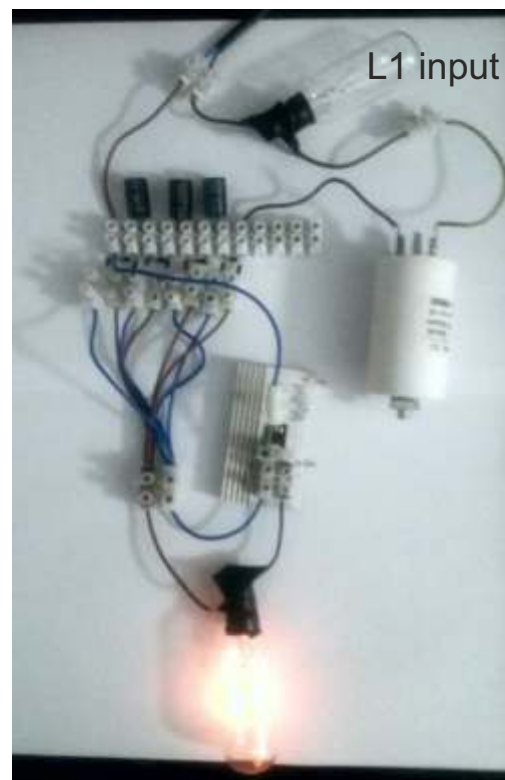


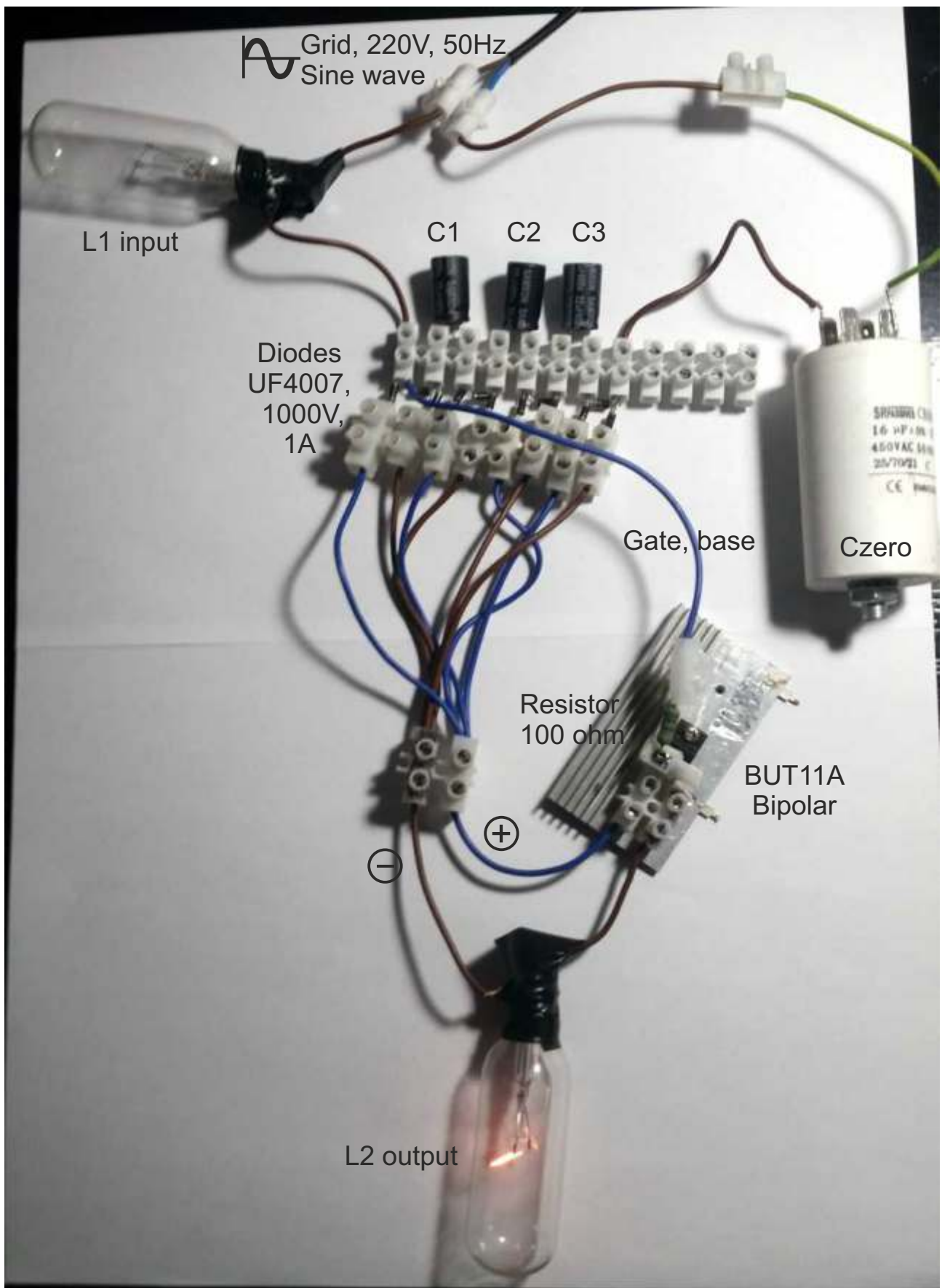
Light bulb L1 can be positioned at the other side, nothing changes, it is an AC circuit.

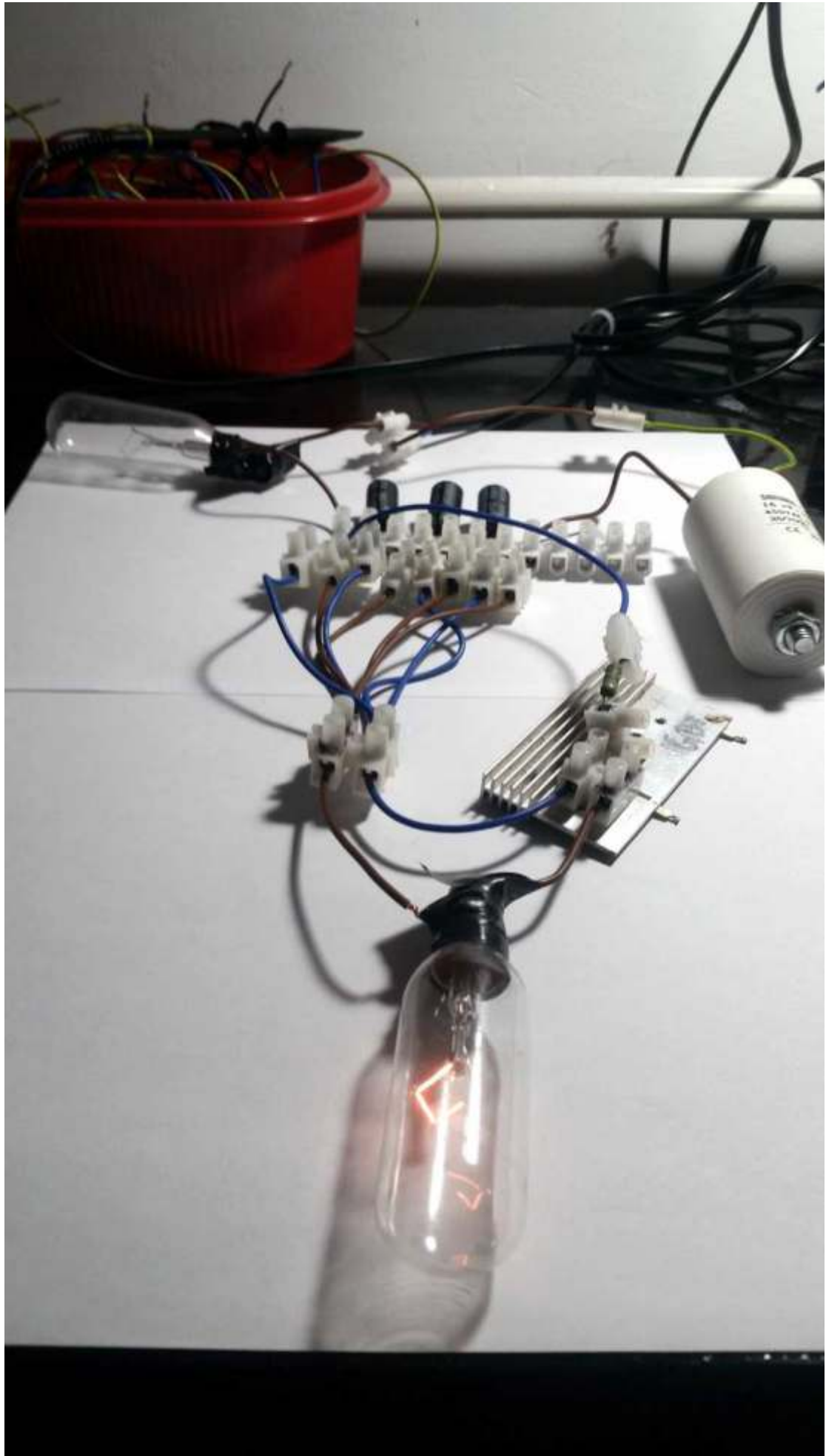


Positions of L1. AC circuit so it doesn't matter.

There is no difference in brightness. Some of jpegs are taken during day time with flash, and some of jpegs are taken at night time (less outside light).



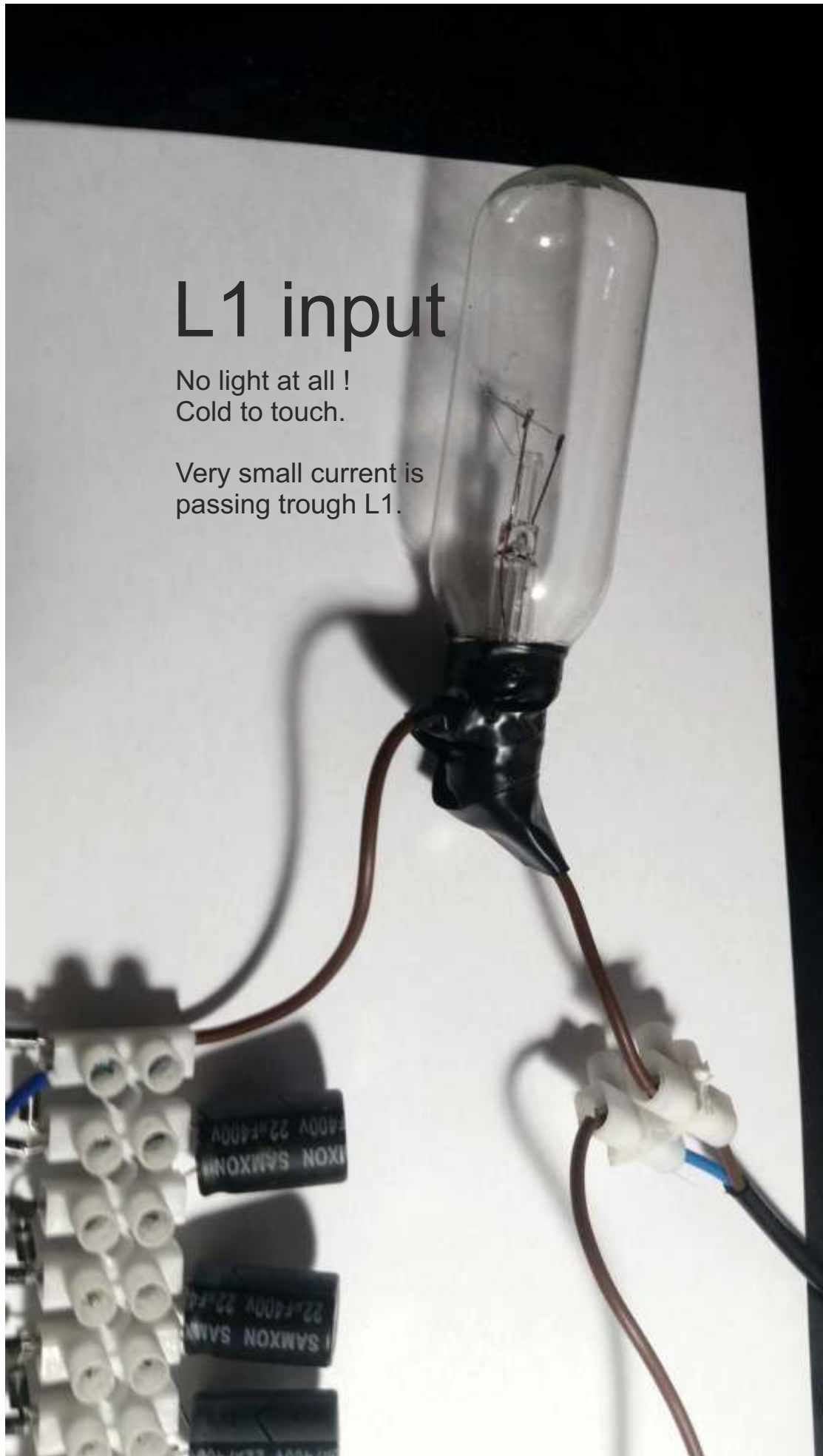




L1 input

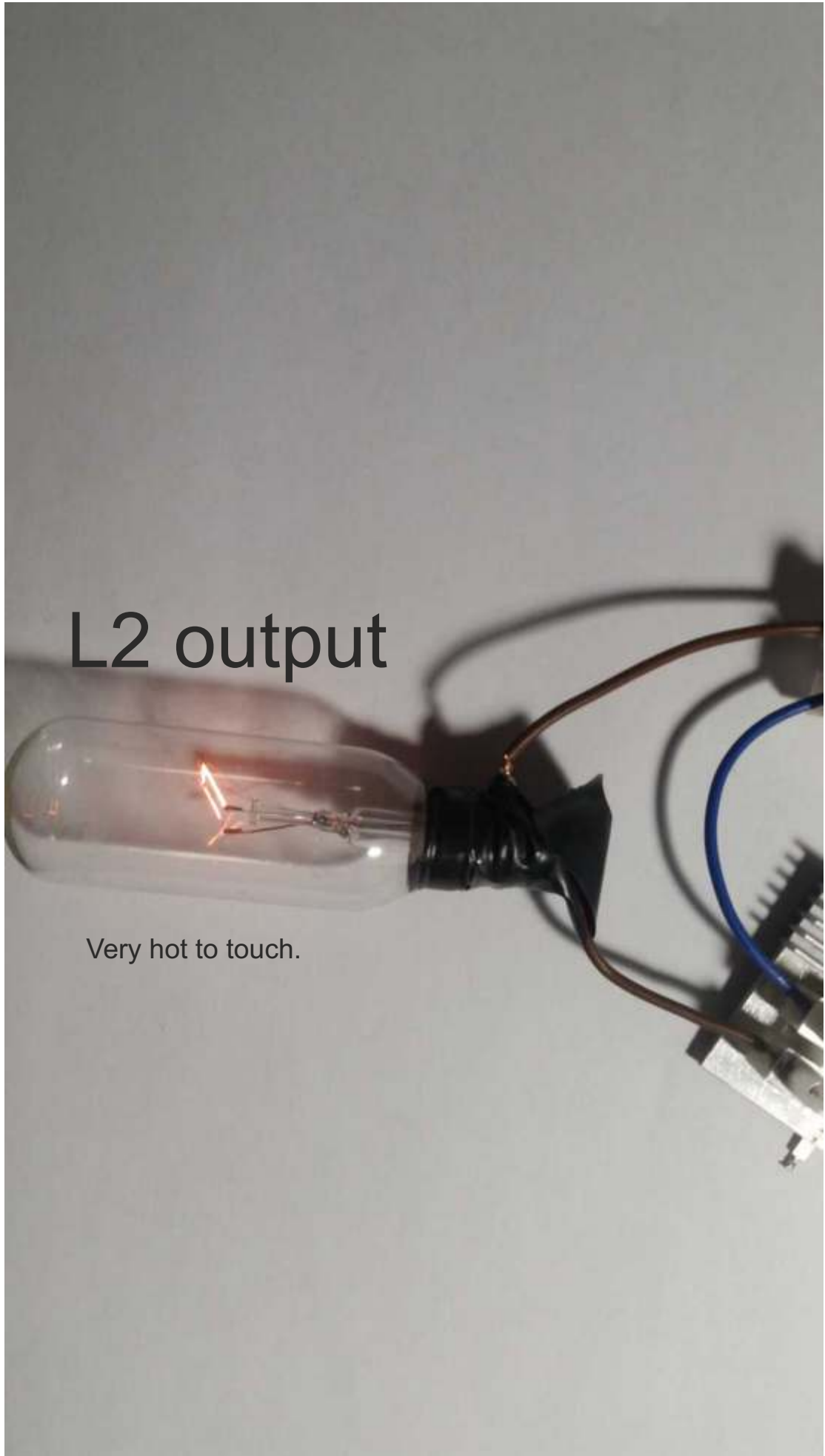
No light at all !
Cold to touch.

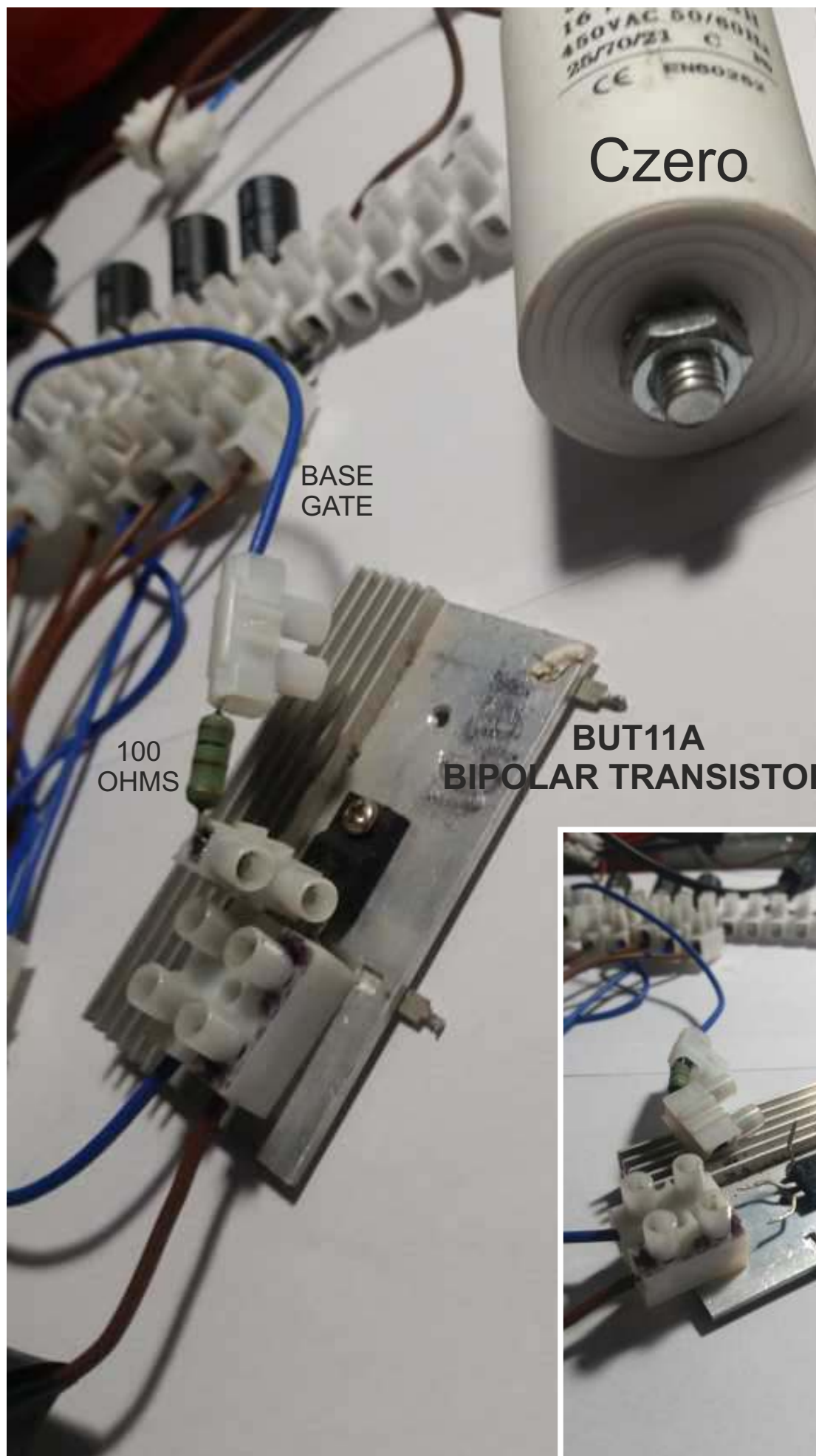
Very small current is
passing trough L1.



L2 output

Very hot to touch.



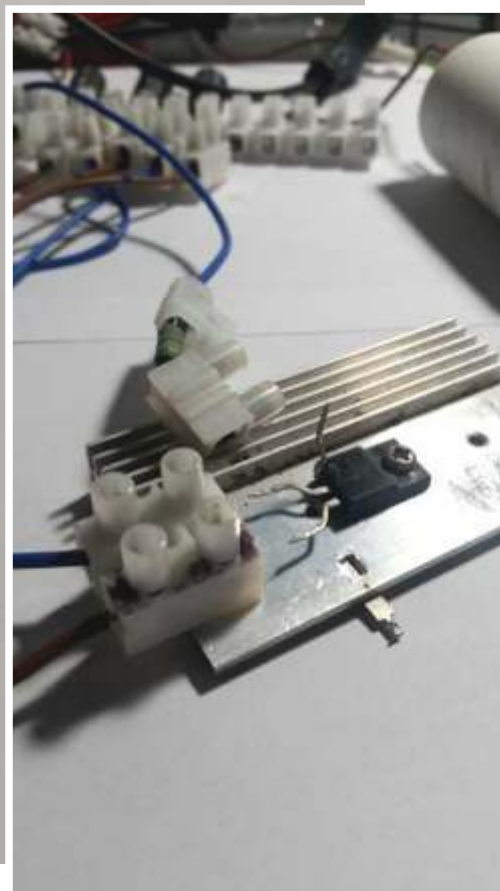


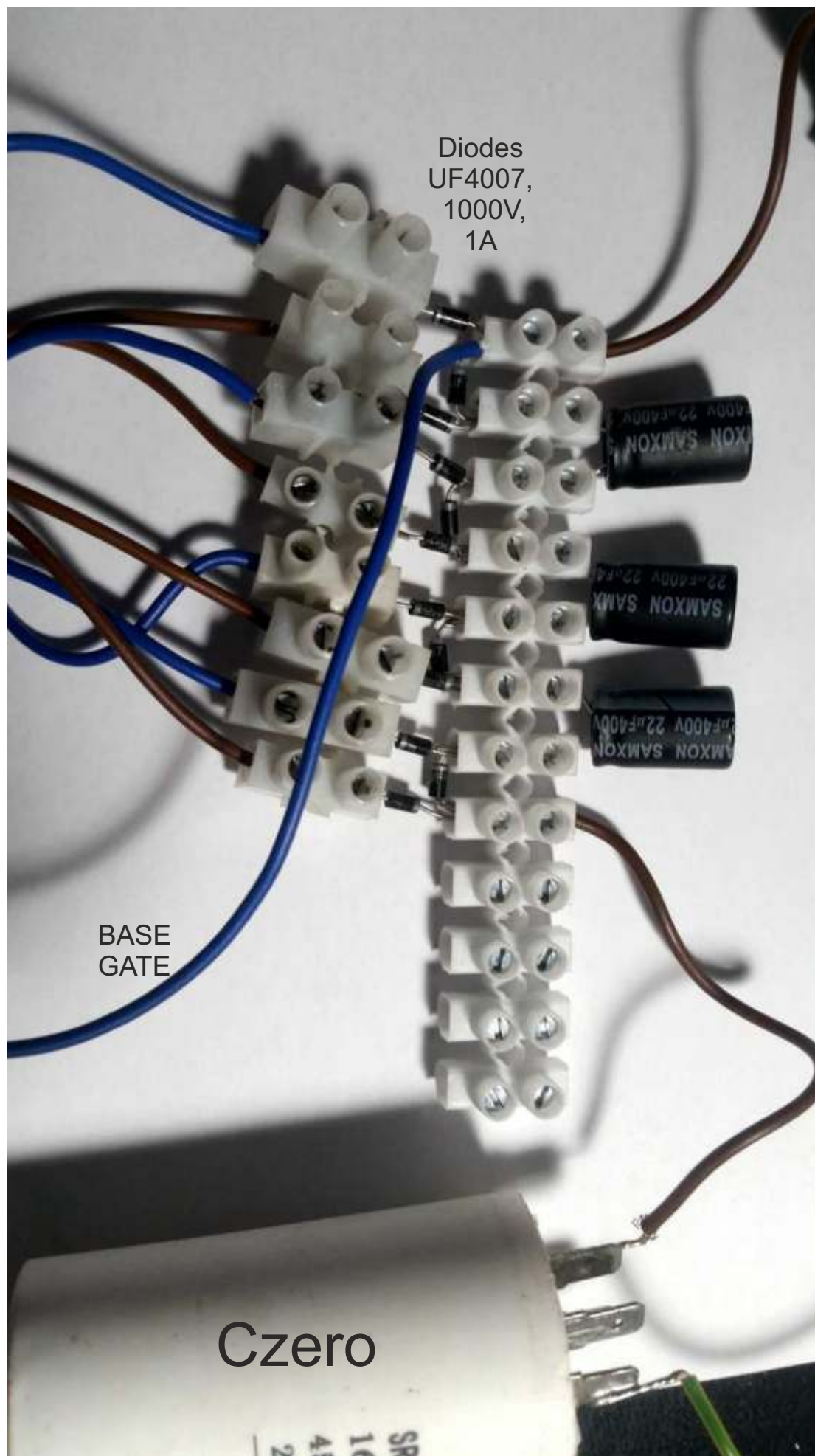
Czero

BASE
GATE

100
OHMS

BUT11A
BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR





Diodes
UF4007,
1000V,
1A

BASE
GATE

Czero

About the capacitance of C1, C2, C3.

I used 22uF, 400V because they are cheap. I also tried 640uF, 200V.

There is no difference. You are changing only buffer or how much power you can store. With 640uF, 200V when I switch off SW1 bulb L2 is still lit for a second more and then it went off.

For Czero I tried 300uF, 400V. Two electrolytic minus to minus becomes AC cap.

You can google how to make AC capacitor from two electrolytic caps.

But the effect didn't change at all. But below 12uF effect starts to diminish at the 220V grid. If the L2 resistance is small, Czero have to be bigger to push/pull more power. To pump more power.

Czero is pushing/pulling pump. He is a pump of the system.

If you are in Europe where grid is 220V you will measure:

on C1 175 V,

on C2 175 V,

on C3 175 V.

$C1 + C2 + C3 = 3 * 175 = \mathbf{525\ V}$. According to law of serial connection?

You will be little bit confused. How can be 525V from 220V AC???

On the next page I will explain how Czero in serial connection with power line raise the voltage and fill the C1, C2, C3 to 175 V.

I never tried to implement ground. But if you think for a moment. If looped to source, as self runner it is isolated system and every isolated system needs reference to ground because of stability. This device has ground trough power line wall outlet which gives device stability (reference). The ground reference in isolated system can be big chunk of metal. Like the hull of the car.

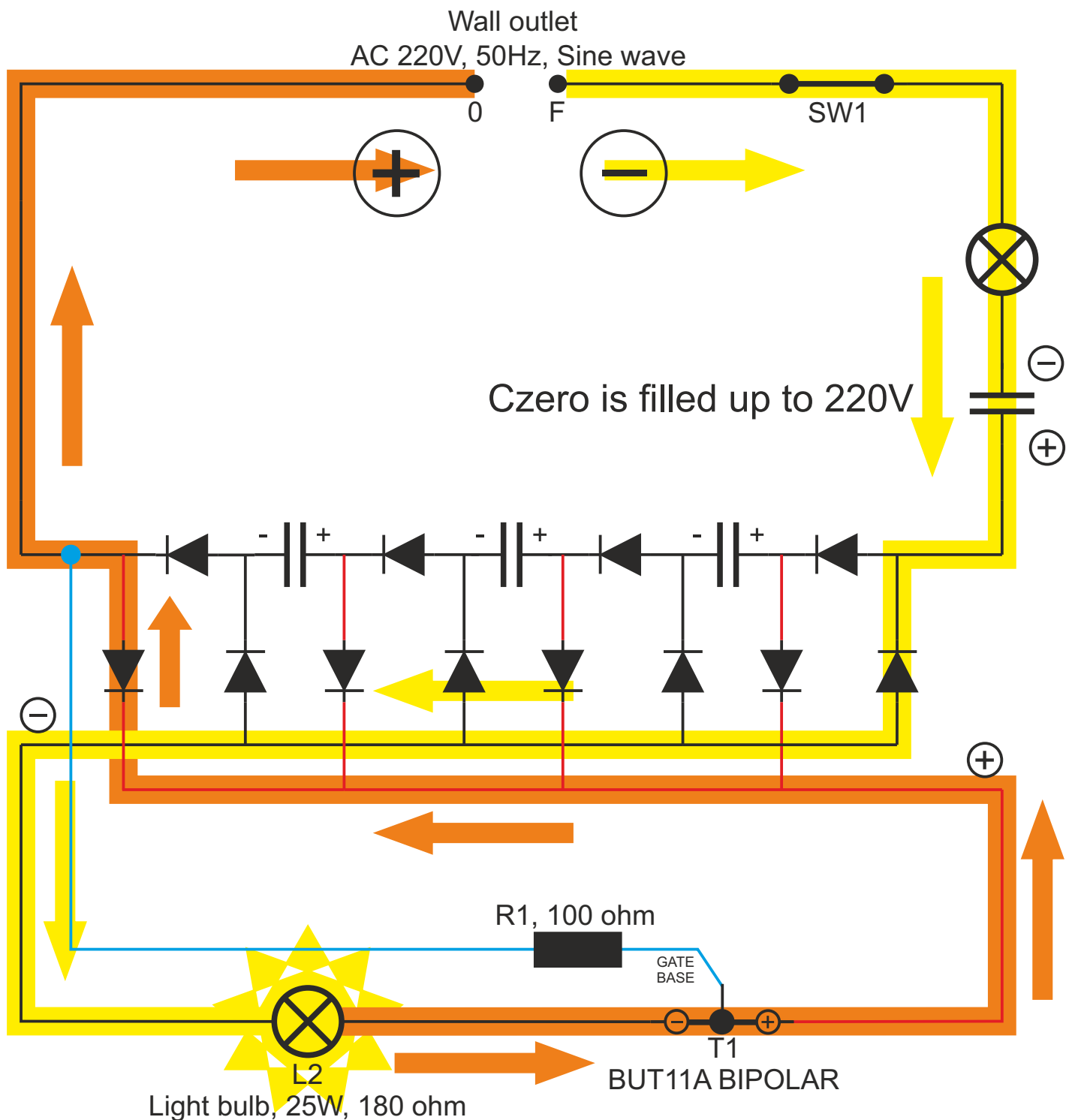
PHASE ONE part one

On the left side is plus and on the right side is minus, current is going from minus to plus.

The base of transistor is plus so it switched to ON state.

The current CURR1 is going through Czero filling him up but also through L2 at same time.

Czero is now filled to 220V.



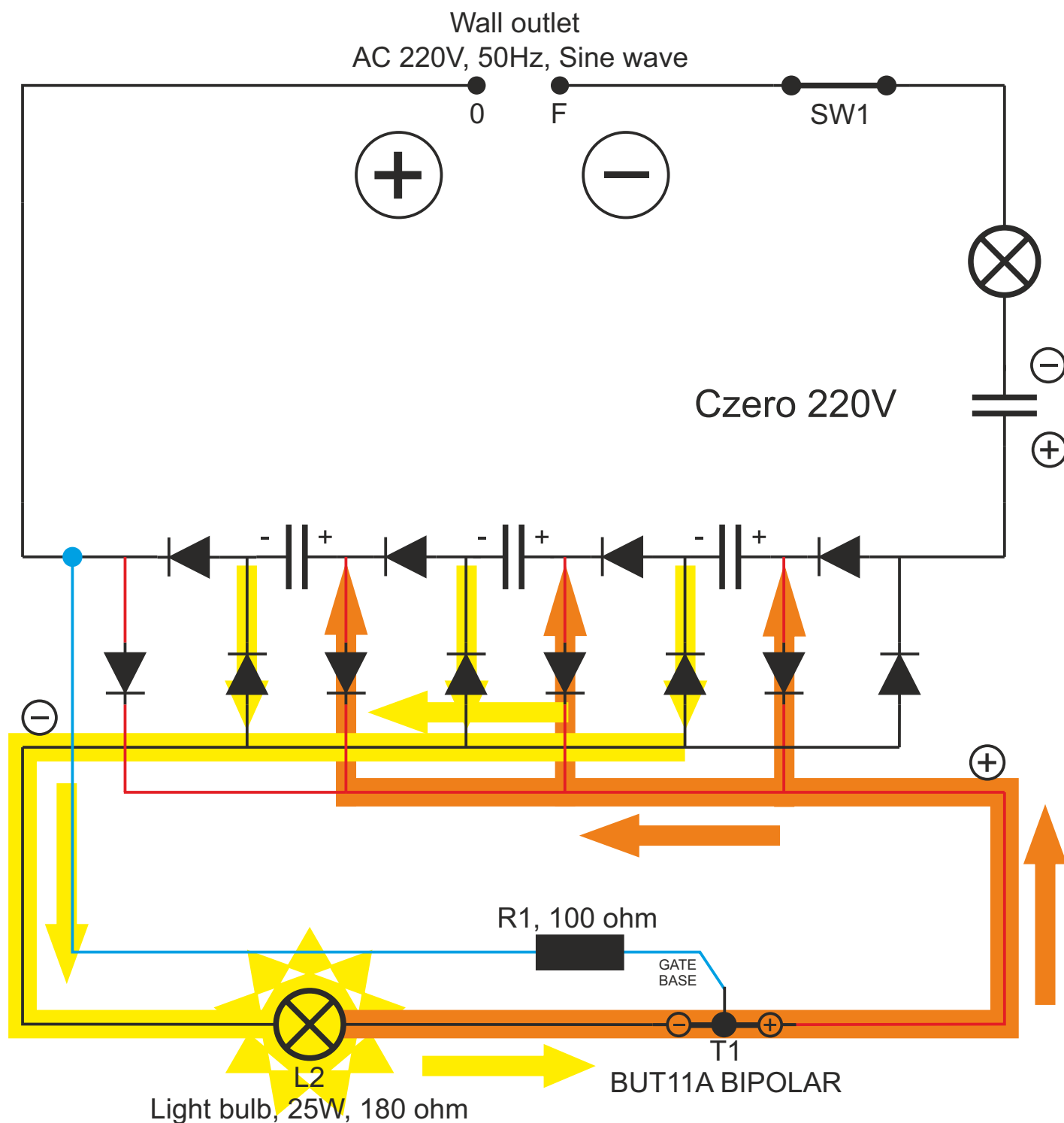
PHASE ONE part two

On the left side is plus and on the right side is minus, current is going from minus to plus.

In phase one there is secondary current CURR2. Capacitors C1, C2 and C3 are emptied trough L2 and transistor T1. The resistance of L2 determines how much they are emptied.

So the current CURR1 which is passing through Czero and current CURR2 from C1, C2 and C3 both passing through L2 and L2 lights up.

In phase one currents CURR1 and CURR2 both are passing trough L2.



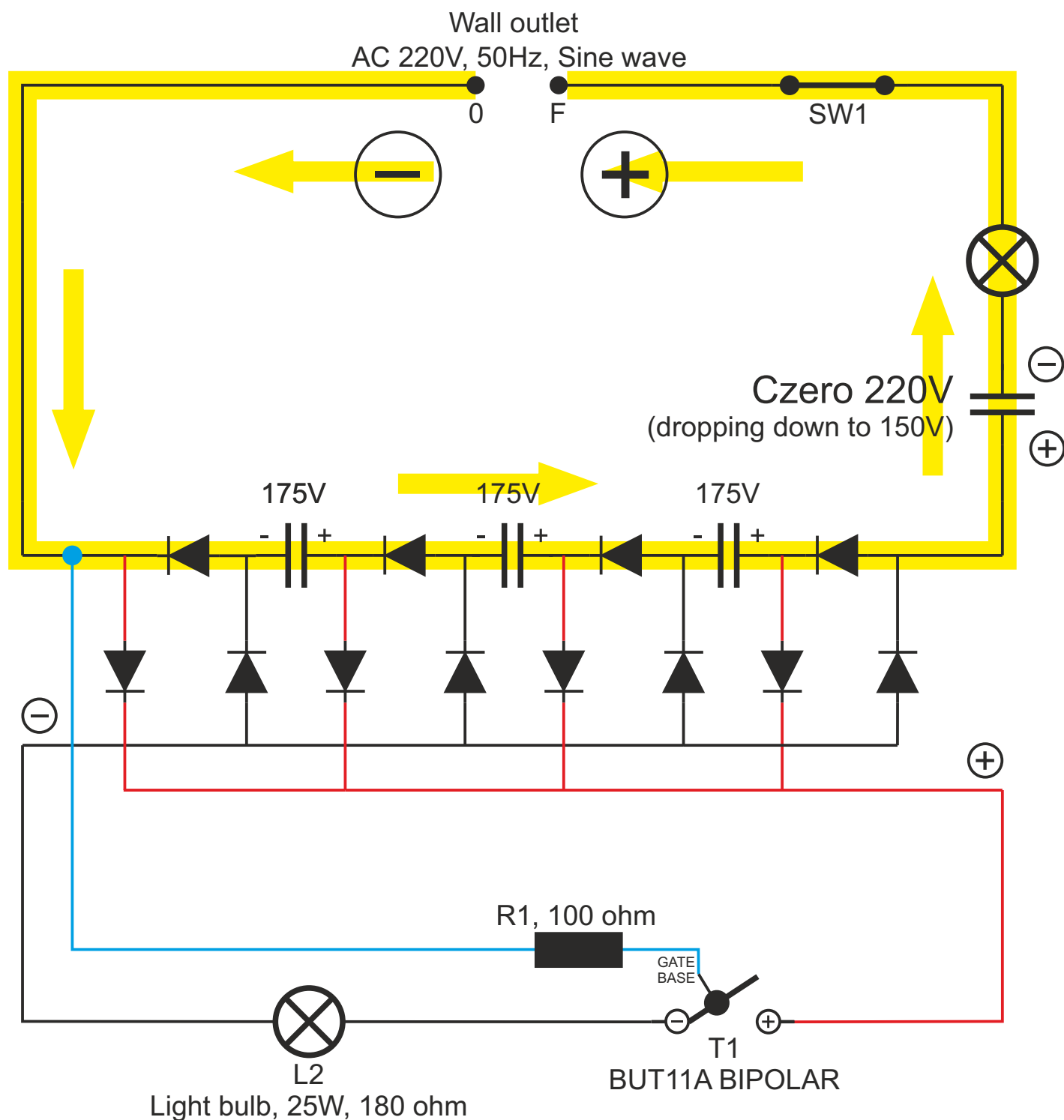
PHASE TWO

On the left side is minus and on the right side is plus, current is going from minus to plus. The base of transistor is minus so it switched to OFF state. The current is going through C1, C2 and C3 filling them up, BUT!!!!

The power line voltage is **IN SERIAL CONNECTION** TO Czero SO VOLTAGE OF POWER LINE = **POWER LINE 220V + Czero 220V = 440V !!!!!**

440V isn't 525V but 220V AC rectified is around 300V so at Czero will be more than 220V and power line will be more than 220V and together they made 525V. Serial connection of power line and Czero is core of extra energy.

This is final understanding of what makes extra energy! (Energy from air is BS!)



EXPLANATION: At least my opinion based on measurements. Czero is a hero!

In phase two you can pull less current than push in phase one.
Why?

Phase two, because when C1, C2, C3 are full, current from power line stops and no additional current is flowing. Phase two - Less current is flowing **trough 3 caps.**
Flow of power line current depends on C1, C2, C3, they act as valve. And resistance of L2 bulb is measure how much they will be emptied in each cycle.

In phase one power line current can flow as much as it can trough L2 and fill Czero always to 220V. Phase one - more current is flowing **trough 1 cap.**
So Czero will always end up full in phase one.

You can represent capacitors as resistors. They have resistance.

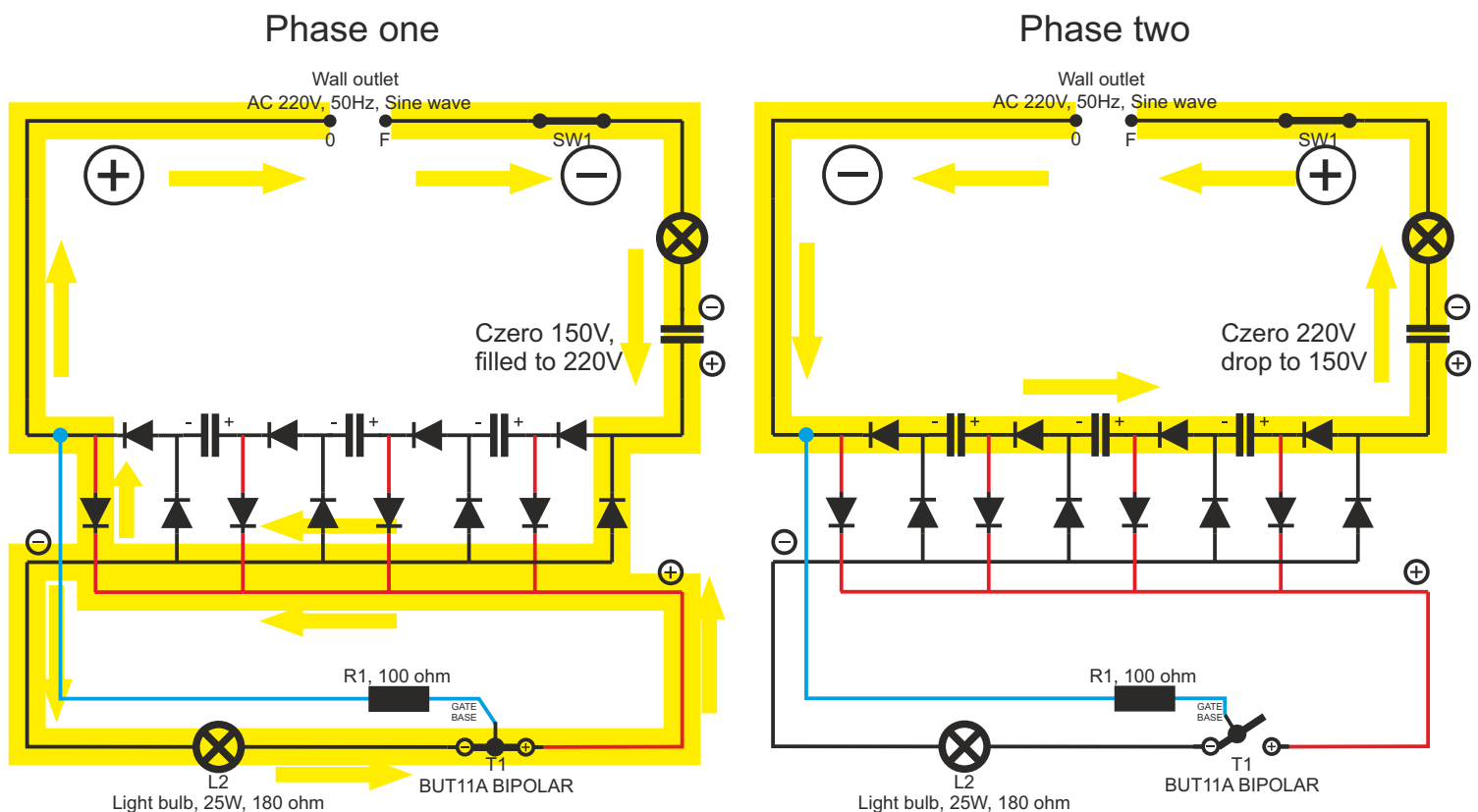
Current trough 3 capacitors (C1, C2, C3) is always less (phase two), than trough one capacitor (Czero), (phase one). Imbalance in amount of currents flows.
If you can pull only 1 and push 3, you will end up with lots of pushes!

It only wobbles between let's say 150V and 220V! It is my opinion but for the real numbers you have to look with your scopes what is really happening in there. I newer did.
That is the trick why Czero is always filled at 220V at phase one, so it can make serial with power line from grid in phase two making 525V and filling C1, C2, C3 with 175V each. At phase one you are lighting up bulb L2 while filling Czero at same time.

Two functions at same time. (pushing 3)

At phase two you are using energy in Czero (Czero 220V serial with power line 220V) to double the line voltage allowing C1, C2, C3 to **fill to higher voltages they can't normally reach. (pulling 1)**

The power line voltage doesn't have to be sine wave, it can be **square wave AC.**



You can say that current is passing through L2 only in one phase so it is kind of **half cycle** output. **It is sine DC pulsed.** It is not AC output. But still more energy is passing through L2 than L1.

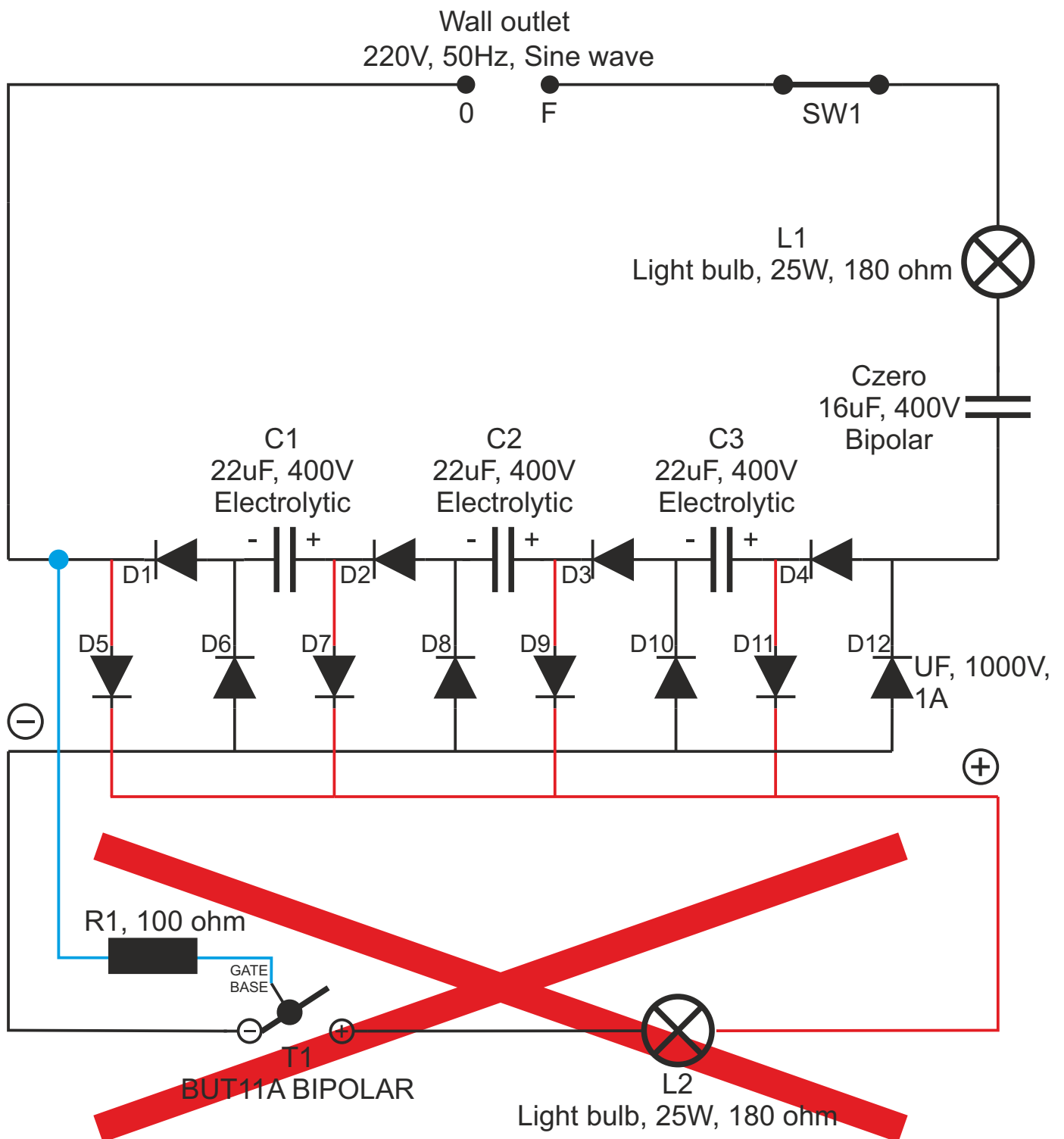
In this case transistor is high side transistor.

The diagram illustrates a power conversion circuit. At the top, a 'Wall outlet' provides '220V, 50Hz, Sine wave' input. The circuit includes a switch 'SW1' and a light bulb 'L1' (25W, 180 ohm) in the main power line. A 'Czero' capacitor (16uF, 400V Bipolar) is connected in parallel with the load. The main power line is connected to a bridge rectifier consisting of four diodes 'D1' through 'D4'. The bridge is composed of two diodes 'D1' and 'D2' in series, followed by two diodes 'D3' and 'D4' in series. The bridge is connected to a filter capacitor 'C1' (22uF, 400V Electrolytic) and a load capacitor 'C2' (22uF, 400V Electrolytic). The bridge is also connected to a MOSFET 'T1' (IRF840) through a gate resistor 'R1' (100 ohm). The MOSFET is connected to a light bulb 'L2' (25W, 180 ohm) and a diode 'D5' (1A, 1000V UF). The MOSFET is also connected to a diode 'D6' (1A, 1000V UF) and a diode 'D7' (1A, 1000V UF). The MOSFET is also connected to a diode 'D8' (1A, 1000V UF) and a diode 'D9' (1A, 1000V UF). The MOSFET is also connected to a diode 'D10' (1A, 1000V UF) and a diode 'D11' (1A, 1000V UF). The MOSFET is also connected to a diode 'D12' (1A, 1000V UF).

NOTE:

But....!

When I tried to put transistor in front of bulb on minus side, as a low side transistor, it instantly blew up!



So, you see. It isn't that hard! It was easy all the time.

Now you have your first **Free Energy device** to play with.

Few capacitors, cheap ones, a bunch of UF4007 diodes and handful of short wires, and two cheap bulbs can make the difference.

You are lighting up bulb L2 while filling Czero at same time. **Two functions at same time.**

At next phase you are using energy in Czero to double the line voltage allowing C1, C2, C3 to fill to higher voltages they can't normally reach.

I won't talk much about everything what is going on in circuit. You make the circuit and observe it and measure it for yourself! It is project cheap enough and time efficient, it will take you only an hour to do it!

And something important! I noticed when I used 75W bulbs they had less resistance around 80 ohms, the L1 starts to shine, but L2 shines even more. The resistance of bulb makes difference visually. That means that circuit pulls more power and Czero has to be bigger to push/pull more power. I suggest you start with bulbs which have at least 100 ohm resistance. At the end no matter how much resistance of L2, L1 always shines less than L2. And if you read all of this text now you have clear picture of what is happening in that SIMPLE circuit. The bulbs I was using are 25W, 170-180 ohms.

If you wanna your output to be 12V you put in series C1, C2, C3, C4 C43 so your output voltage drop but number of capacitors in series increase and with that your Amps increase, multiplied by the number of capacitors. So you don't need step down transformer. $525 / 12 = 43$ capacitors. **Very efficient and lots of current.**

With this approach you can make PC power supply immune to spikes and energy very, very efficient.

Spikes will only additionally feed the device and have no influence on output.

When you stop spend current on output, input also stops spend any current.

Device is voltage dependent, spikes will only feed it more. That is why frequency can help, higher frequency - lots of spikes. Bifilar coil on toroid, 3kHz producing lots of spikes. As the number of caps increase less input current is needed, but more voltage. You can feed it only with spikes. But that is the theme for another discussion.

Remember, with one current you are filling up 43 capacitors at same time.

So you can make 220V with inverter from 12V battery, make this circuit and put 43 caps in series to feed back to your battery. Yeah, I know, lots of caps and diodes, but I already tried that and it worked...

I made the first step. You make it better.

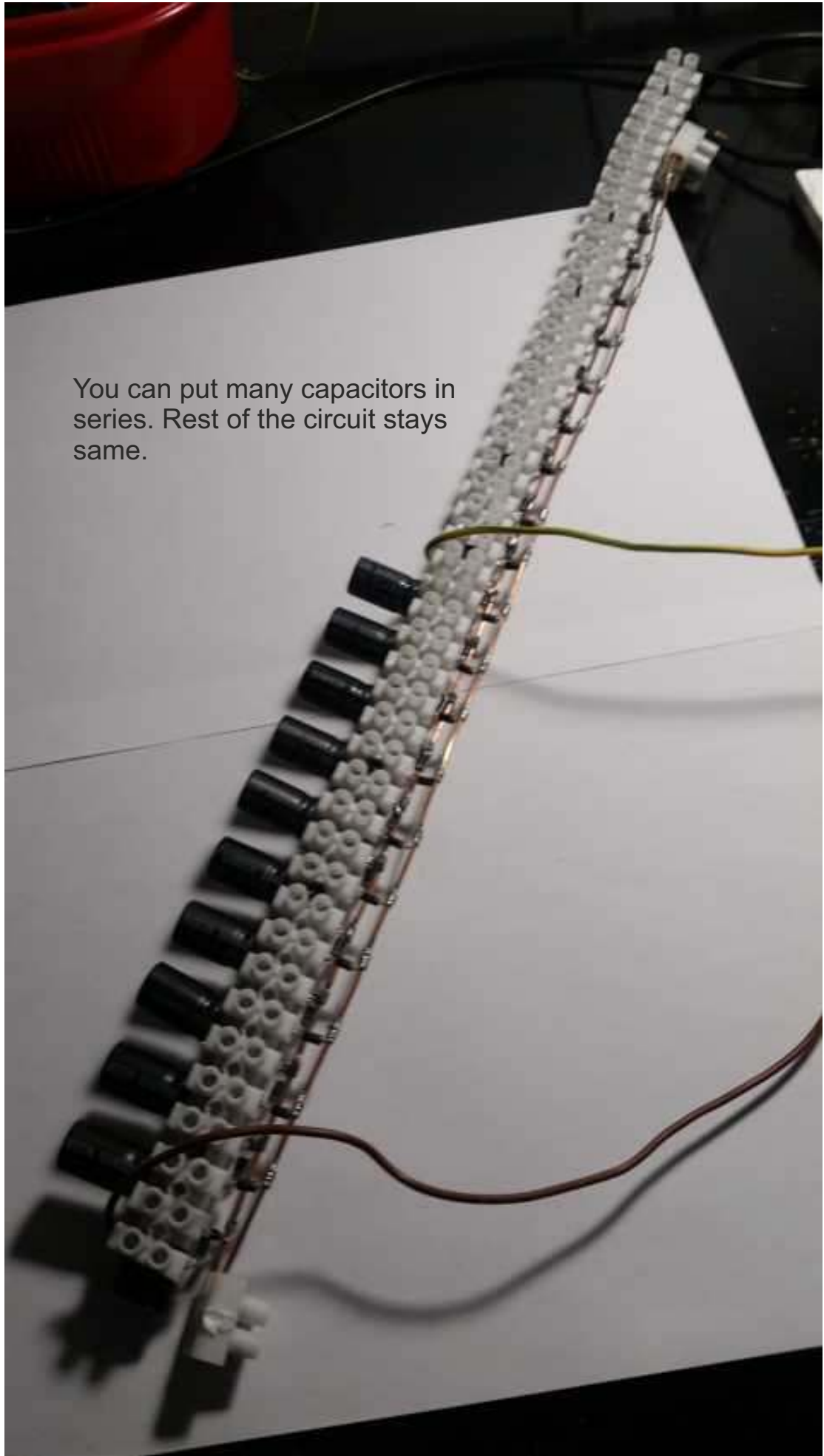
The energy is not created. **It is cleverly captured and used twice.**

The law of serial connection is natural law which provides us opportunity to gain power.

How do you think the lightning occurs??

Lots of clouds in series so the voltages adds! But there is more to that for another time.

You can put many capacitors in series. Rest of the circuit stays same.



The source of free energy is one
capacitor!

If you are satisfied feel free to DONATE and
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