

LETTERS: Jor. CATER to C.F., IM2

Dear...

Enclosed is the version of Chap. 21 the publisher has. Perhaps there are a few points I should mention that is not in the chapter. The aluminum foil, of course, would be too fragile to expose it to the outside. The initial turns should be a heavier copper foil which then can be attached to the thin aluminum foil with ordinary tape. Before the first layer of turns in any series, copper foil should then be attached to the aluminum foil & the last layer is of copper. This will apply to both the input and output coils. As a result the output coil will have two copper foil terminals sticking out which then can be attached to conventional wires. The same applies to the input coils all connected in series. The aluminum foil that is sold in grocery stores would be ideal. It is only about .001". Insulating compound will not stick to it as is. Perhaps it will after running it through on acid or alkaline both.

If this doesn't work their enclose the strip in thin insulating paper taking sure the edges of the adjacent strips don't touch. Even with the insulating paper you will get far more turns in the same space then you would get with even light wire with far less resistance and far greater current carrying capacity.

The right number of ampere turns are vital. If the cores are too large for the ampere turns it will not work. Also relative sizes of the cores for the input & output coils is important. In the Hubbard device the relative size were such that 8 input coils touching each other and also the central coil just reached around the central coil.

This should give an idea of the relative sizes. With my version the overall diameter of the output coil was much greater because of successive layers of sheet iron which is easier to magnetize - than a regular core. The one in Calif. was 8" diam., while the input coils were only about 2_1/2" diam. The use of the thin foil will give it a better choice of working. If everything is done right it will work beautifully. Some have tried it with no success because they apparently didn't know what they were doing.

There could be any number of reasons. The cores too large and thus requiring too much energy to magnetize, not enough input amperage, the wrong ratios of core sizes, too low a frequency, etc. The guy in Calif was probably lucky since he used conventional a wire. But it seems he followed the instructions outlined in the chapter to a T, which I do not believe the others did.....etc....

P.S.— I would suggest about 30 layers of windings for each series assuming the insulation paper is about .002". Over each series I would place about 1/4" layer of nonmagnetic material. Then about 1/8"-3/16" layer of sheet iron laminated. At the central core be about 1-1/2" consisting of thin walled plastic tube filled with coil iron rods. If the output coil ends up 8" diam., it will contain about 8 series of windings.

Assuming it is a foot long, each layer of windings will have about 20 windings. This will mean about 600 windings for each series of about a mile of ribbon for the entire output coil.

The input coils can have cores about 1-1/4" to 1-1/2" diam. with 30-40 layers of windings. With about a 10 amp. input at about 500 cycles the thins should be potent with about a dozen input coils.

The thickness of any series of windings shouldn't exceed about 1/8". The above space may be much bigger than needed x --- as --- far as number of series os concerned.

As it built up you might periodically connect the terminals to a flashlight cell and open and close the circuit. The type of flash you get can give you - a good idea, also the degree of magnetization of the iron.

(sic.)

THE AMPLIFYING TRANSFORMER

This drawing is mainly reproduced as originally shown by Joseph Cator.

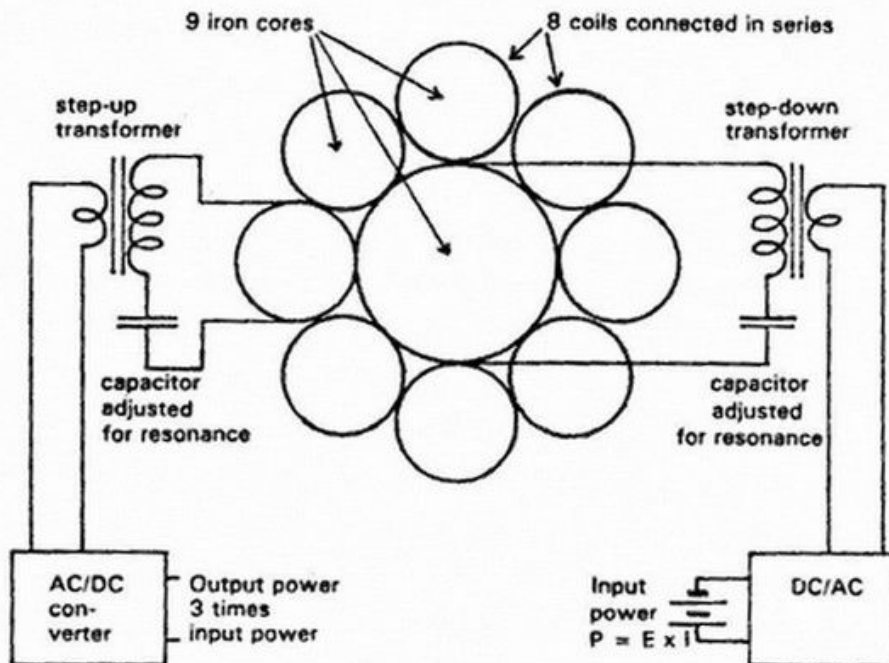


Fig. 18

THE AMPLIFYING TRANSFORMER

The natural magnetic resonance frequency: 2.8 GHz.

Suggested resonance frequencies for the transformer:

$$\begin{aligned} 5,340 \text{ Hz} &= 2.8 \text{ GHz} / 2^{19} \\ 10,681 \text{ Hz} &= 2.8 \text{ GHz} / 2^{18} \\ 21,362 \text{ Hz} &= 2.8 \text{ GHz} / 2^{17} \end{aligned}$$

The ideal mechanical length of coils: $5.75'' \approx 146 \text{ mm}$ (or multiple hereof)

Ratio of the center coil diameter to the length $1/3$ (in the test model)
which equals a diameter of the center coil of $146/3 = 49 \text{ mm}$.

The ideal ratio of the diameter of the center coil to the 8 smaller coils must be THE GOLDEN SECTION, i.e. the diameter of the small coils must be 30 mm.

The following wire diameters have been tested: 0.25, 0.5 and 0.75 mm.

Measurements of the test model:

output power = 3 times input power.

For multilayer coils:

Measurements:

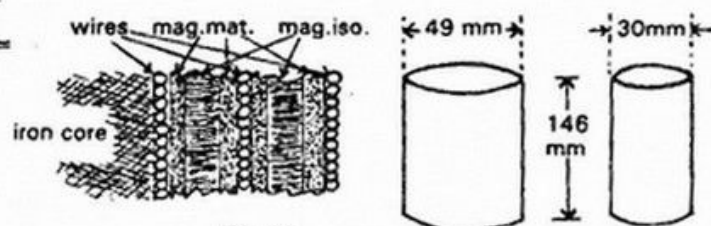


Fig. 19

Fig. 18

From paper by Borge Frøkjær-Jensen / Danish Inst. of Ecological
@ 1st Int'l. Sympos. on Non-Conventional Energy Technology

The construction goes back to Alfred Hubbard, who was front page news on December 17, in 1919 in the Seattle newspaper "Post Intelligencer". He had constructed a generator consisting of a center coil with 8 smaller coils around wound on iron cores. Hubbard has probably had 4 antennas running to North, East, South and West approximately 400 meters in each direction. It is not known if these antennas were intended for receiving or transmitting the energy, as the energy was said to be used in a boat to drive a 35 horsepower motor on the sea.

Univ. Toronto
Oct 23-24
1981

The original center coil, or part of it, is now in the possession of "The Cosmic Research Center" in Portland, where Joseph Carter, in newsletters given out by the group, describes the function of the transformer without having built and tested the device himself.

This illustration Fig. 18 is made on the basis of Joe Carter's drawings, and is self-explanatory: the center coil is adjusted for resonance by means of the right-hand condenser, and the triggering input energy is fed into the circuit in series with the center coil and condenser. The 8 smaller coils are connected in series and adjusted for the same resonance frequency by means of the left-hand condenser.

The device has been rebuilt in Stockholm by an electronic engineer at the Institute of Ecological Technique, and he found that the device delivered an output energy of 3 watts when triggered with an input energy of 1 watt. Joseph Carter only mentions that the device has to be considered as a free energy converter.

Fig. 19

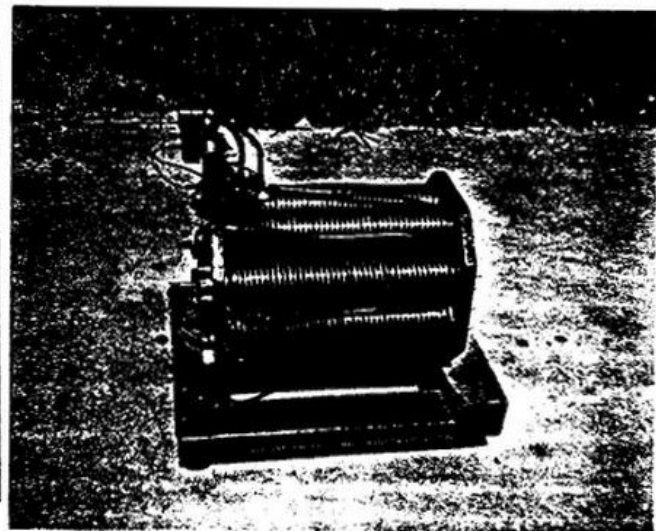
In Fig. 19 I show some data on the transformer built: The used frequency should be 5,340 Hz, but the double frequency will also work. The ideal mechanical length is 5 3/4" which corresponds to the magnetic resonance. The ratio between the diameters will automatically be the Golden Section. The test coils were wound with some 50 turns of 0.5 mm isolated copper wire in a single layer. As the phase shift is 90 degrees in a transformer, I would suggest to connect four transformers in series in order to get a self sustained system. In this way the AC/DC and DC/AC converters are not necessary. The energy can probably be

tapped via
an extra
coil around
one of the
center
coils

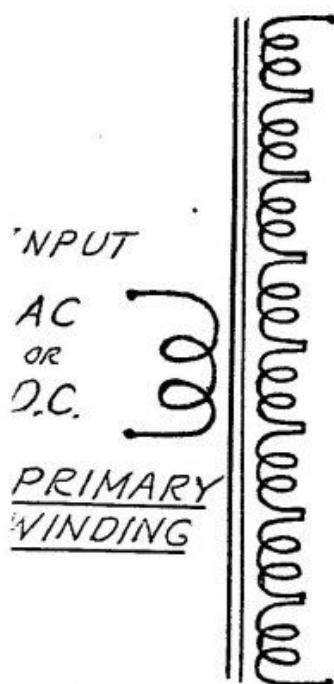


TECHNIDYNG ASSOC.
TESLA-HUBBARD
GENERATOR UNIT

AUG
83



NOVEL TRANSFORMER TYPE

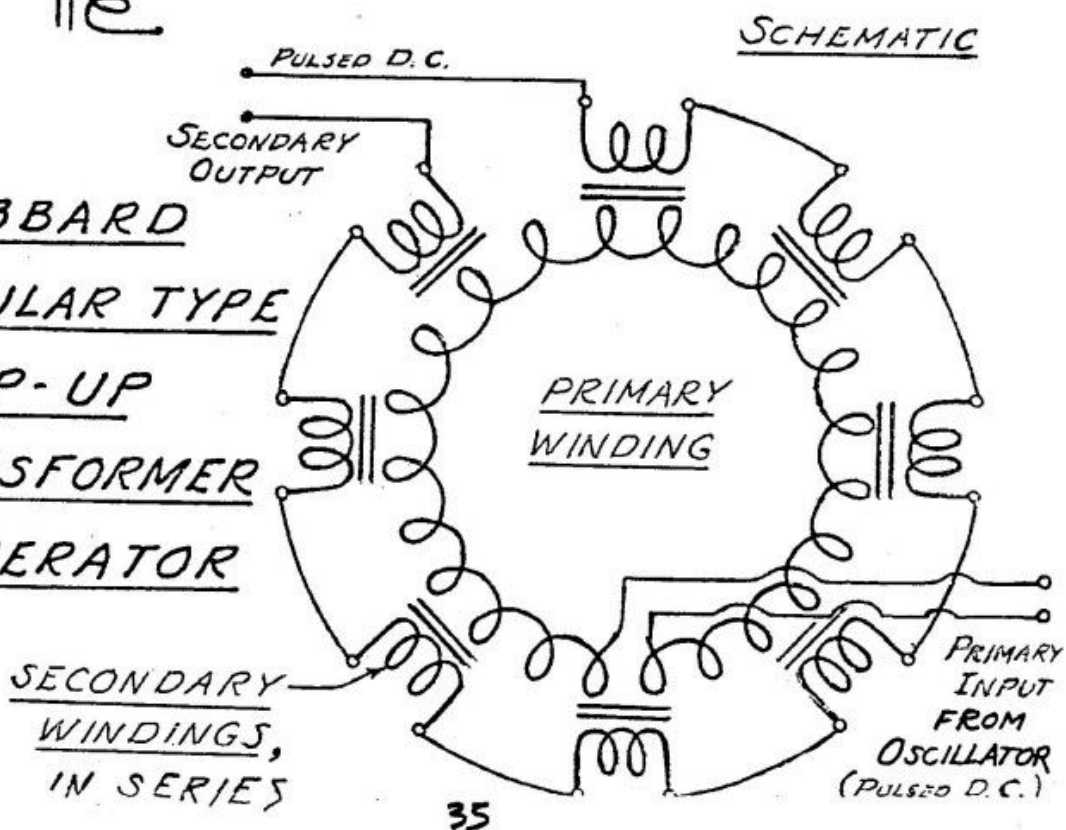


SECONDARY WINDINGS

CONVENTIONAL
STEP UP
TRANSFORMER

PARALLEL, IN-LINE
PRIMARY & SECONDARY
WINDINGS.

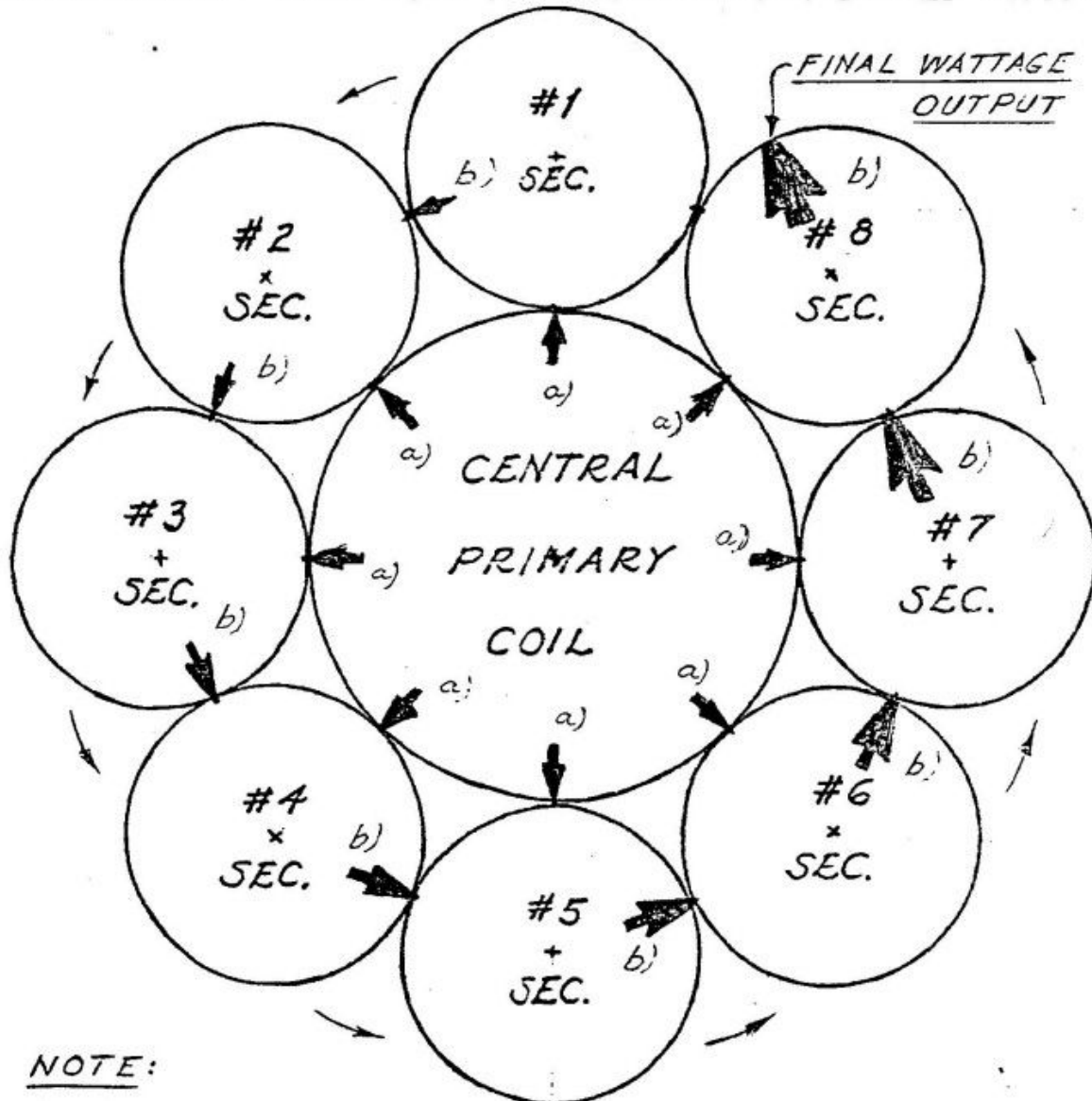
HUBBARD
CIRCULAR TYPE
STEP-UP
TRANSFORMER
/ GENERATOR



TRANSFORMER / GENERATOR

STEP-UP PRINCIPLE

THEORY: A GEOMETRIC INCREASE IN WATTAGE OUTPUT IS ACHIEVED THRU A COMBINATION OF a) PRIMARY TO SECONDARY E/M INDUCTION AND b) SECONDARY TO SECONDARY COIL E/M INDUCTION IN A SERIES CIRCUIT



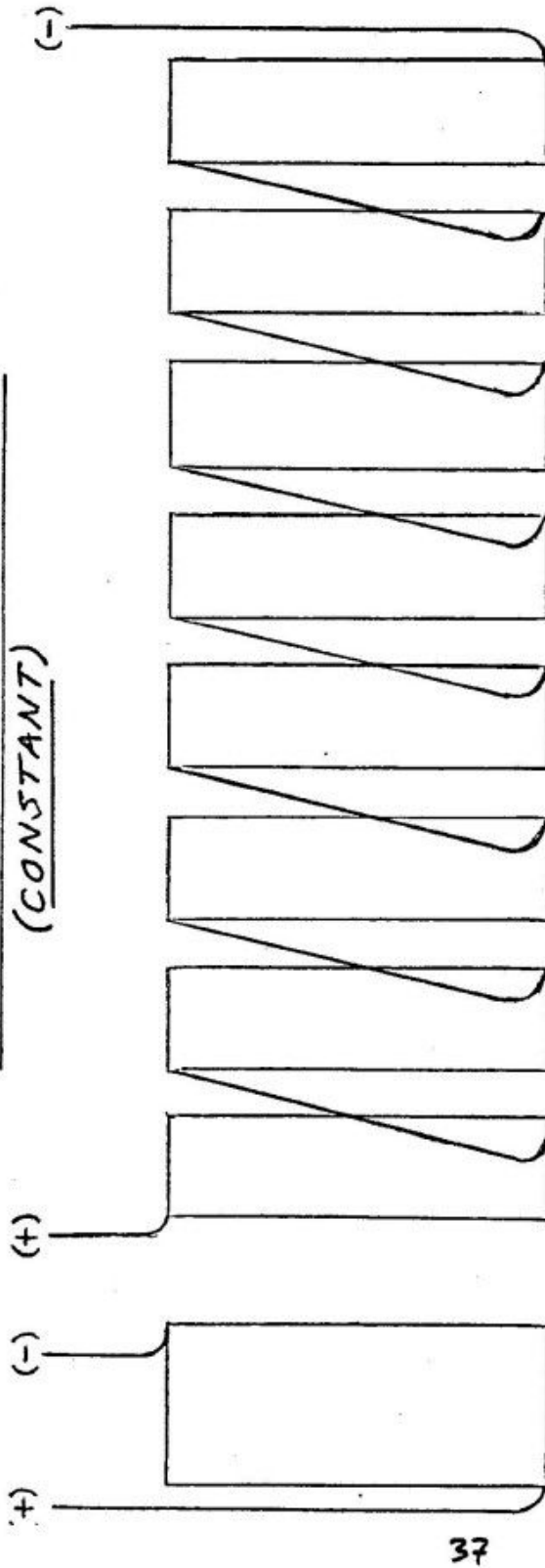
NOTE:

A FURTHER WATTAGE OUTPUT INCREASE OCCURS WHEN AN ETHERIC CAPACITOR IS USED AROUND THE TIG TO CONCENTRATE TACHYONS AROUND THE COIL

SCHEMATIC 1-BLOCK DIAGRAM

HUBBARD RATIO = 1.61:1

(CONSTANT)



37

PRIMARY

COIL

43 CLOSE
TURNS - #4 THW
CABLE, TOTAL
LENGTH 48.2 FT.
1.87" O.D. x 15"
Ω TOTAL = 0.12

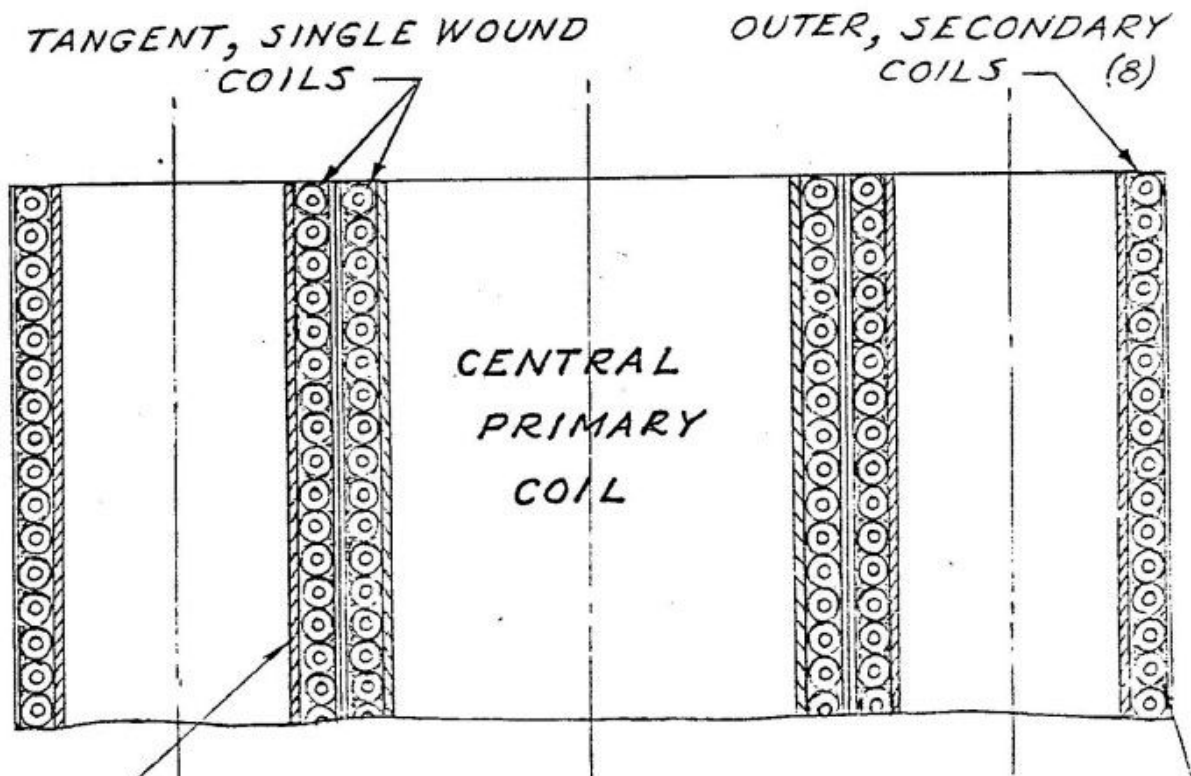
SECONDARIES - (8) COILS

EIGHT IDENTICAL COILS - 3.0" O.D.
x 15" HIGH, 43 CLOSE TURNS #4 THW
CABLE, EACH LENGTH - 27.36 FT.
TOTAL LENGTH - 219 FT.
Ω EACH = .007 Ω TOTAL = .054

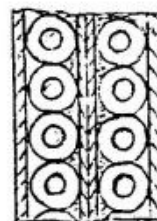
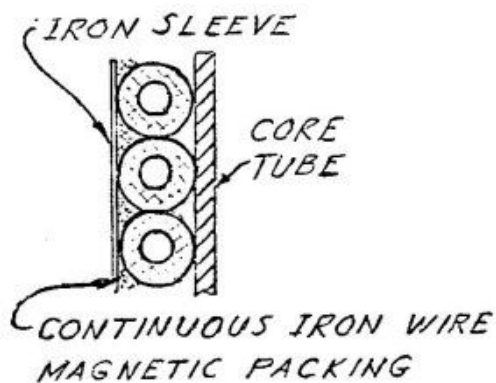


CROSS SECTION
THRU #4 THW
COPPER CABLE

TRANSFORMER + GENERATOR CROSS-SECTION / ELEVATION



MAGNETIZED IRON CORES AND IRON WIRE WINDINGS FOR THE VERTICAL, TANGENT LINES OF ALL COILS.



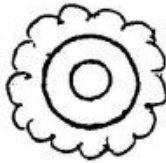
SATURATION THRESHOLD OF IRON CORES & PACKING ABOUT 500 HZ.

TYPICAL SECTION
THRU TANGENT
COILS

TACHYON ENTRANCE THEORY

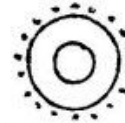
CROSS-SECTION / SCHEMATIC

I



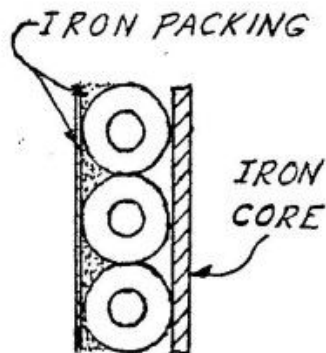
TACHYONS COLLECT
AROUND COIL WINDINGS
(REICH'S CLOUDBUSTER
EFFECT)

II



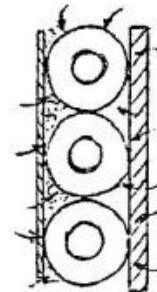
AN APPLIED EMF
CAUSES TACHYON
FLOW ALONG WINDINGS

III



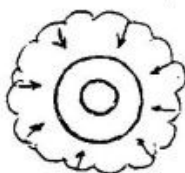
THE EMF CAUSES
ELECTRO/MAGNETIC
INDUCTION IN THE
WINDINGS

IV



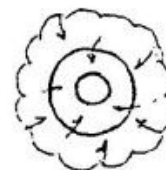
ELECTRO/MAGNETIC
ACTIVITY CAUSES
TACHYON ENTRANCE
INTO WINDINGS, AND
CONVERSION TO ELECTRON

V



TACHYON ENTRANCE
CAUSES AN ABSENCE
OR VOID OF TACHYONS
SURROUNDING THE WINDINGS

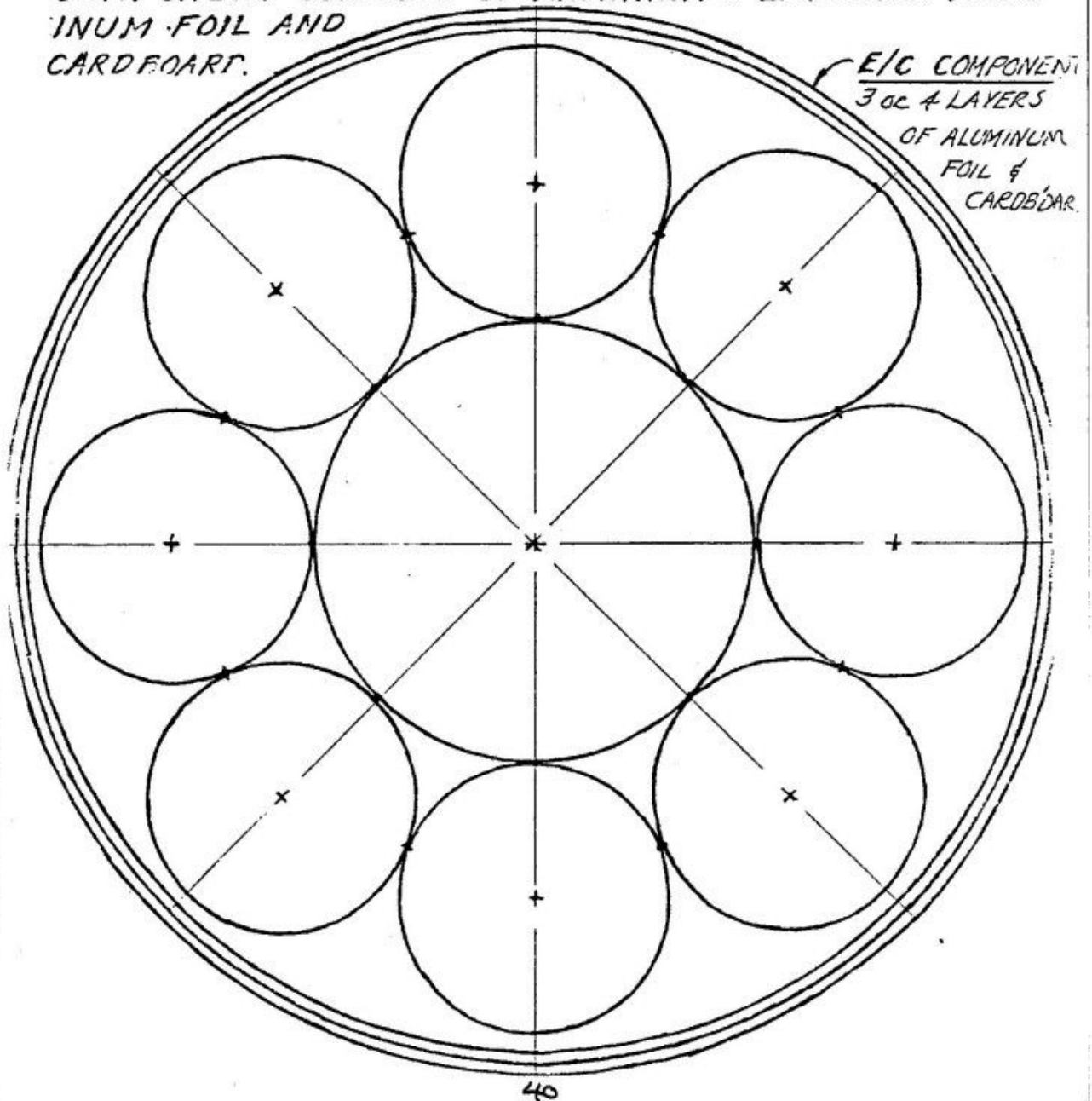
VI



ADJACENT TACHYON.
MOVE INTO THE VOID,-
AND THE PROCESS
CONTINUES

ETHERIC CAPACITOR /- REICH'S "ORGONE BOX"

THE PURPOSE OF THE ETHERIC CAPACITOR IS TO PRODUCE AN ACCUMULATION AND CONCENTRATION OF TACHYONS AROUND THE INNER PERIMETER OF THE T/G, FOR THEIR INDUCED ENTRANCE INTO THE COIL WINDINGS. THIS COMPONENT CONSISTS OF ALTERNATE LAYERS OF ALUMINUM FOIL AND CARDBOARD.



S.R.O. - REF D ON HUBBARD UNIT.

* DANISH UNIT

Fig. 18

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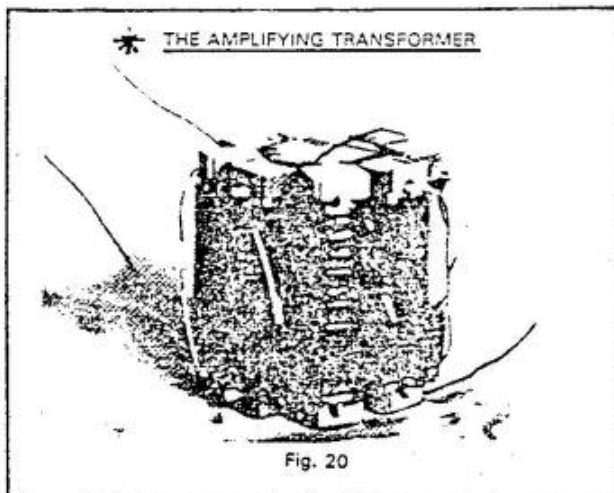


Fig. 20

NOTE:

The S.R.O. calls the ratio between the primary and secondary coil meters, the GOLDEN SECTION, which is probably appropriate in view of the results obtained from such a full electrical coil geometry. I we prefer to call this HUBBARD CONSTANT, in honor of the American innovator. This specific ratio st also result in the mutual tency between all the coils, as described and illustrated in the previous data. (1.63 : 1)
We have also found that the S.R.O. ratio of the center coil diameter to its length of $1/3$ to be a v ratio.

* DANISH UNIT

Date: 060483

From: Byron Peck RAINIER GROUP, SEATTLE

To: Appropriate Parties

Subject: Hubbard Concept, Technical Update

We now have a new clue to the operation of the Hubbard Generator based on scalar wave action in dynamic electrical systems.

At the Atlanta Energy Seminar (Feb. 5&6, 1983) there were video tapes of the Jamison Energizer System and a presentation was made by Tom Herrold who represented Mr. Jamison at the seminar. Tom stated, that scalar waves enter the system at its normal speed range of 3000 to 4000 rpm. Assuming that AC or pulsed DC will activate the Hubbard primary it will then be in the range of 50 Hz to 67 Hz which has not yet been tried. We also now suspect that the oscillation must occur within a very narrow band (probably around 53.4 Hz) - (a derivation of the Swedish init Hz values of 5.34 KHz) and that approximately .5 Hz either side of this discrete value will not work, since the Hubbard is a non rotating power system, unlike the Jamison system.

There is a lot of supposition in this, but it is based on known operating systems, and is an oscillation range (except for 60 Hz) not tried before. Another interesting point, in the newspaper article on the Hubbard unit, of 1920, it was stated, "the coils were lifeless until given an initial impulse. This is done by connecting the ends of the windings for a fraction of a second to an ordinary house lighting circuit" (assumed to be 110-120 volts AC, 60 cycles).

Data previously disbursed on the Mallory vibrator & circuitry is helpful, but the exact oscillator frequency of the input is now believed to be the paramount factor to successful operation of the Hubbard Generator.

Information just received from Dr. Richard L. Clark of San Diego, advises that there is a magnetic frequency, wave length 5-3/4" (14.605 cm) freq= 2,054,091,060 Hertz at the top end of the UHF band, that could be critical to "free-energy system development. The reference for this information is J. Gallimore's work, "Transverse Paraphysics."

His quote, "This is better than the Hubbard/Cater Generator." (R. Clark)

This data has not been verified or tested as of yet by WASS associated researchers.

One researcher feels that the driven motor (as shown in the PI newspaper article, of 1920) was reworked with eight field coils which were directly connected to the eight Hubbard coils (secondaries), with a common ground connection from the base of the coils, Hubbard to motor coils. The point that bothers us about this arrangement is that there is no provision for excitation (pulsed DC input to the H. primary windings).

We have been evaluating this approach, and in a careful reexamination of the newspaper accounts and other articles and have found certain bits of data that point to the multi-component probability. Item: "The electric motor had to be specifically reconstructed for use in conjunction with the coils." Item: "The coils were lifeless until given an initial impulse. This was done by connecting its windings (?) for a fraction of a second to an ordinary house lighting circuit." This points out an importance in the AC motor. If the Hubbard motor was a large AC motor with a small DC generator directly coupled to it, than, Q.E.D, the motor's brief start-up would produce the input DC pulse for the Hubbard primary coils. The small DC unit might also have been an amplidyne (DC dynamo) which tend to amplify the output.

So then we have three operating Hubbard components as follows: 1) Nine coil assembly, 2) matching AC motor, and 3) the small DC pulse generator or amplidyne unit, all mounted in-line as shown in the newspaper photo. (The small generator may have been covered by an end cover over the AC motor.) It all seems to fit together now, and even if this is not the way Hubbard actually did it, it should work anyway, as described!

In addition to the clues on the multi-component H/G system, another strong clue came by way of Tom Herold's tape/talk on the Jamison Energizer System. He stated that scalar waves enter the energizer unit at its normal speed range of between 3000 to 4000 rpm. The Jamison Energizer System shows that scalar waves are active in dynamic, rotating machines (electrical), and therefore that ties the Hubbards coils to its driven motor, as a one-half dynamic system. In the case of the Hubbard System, the scalar waves enter the driven motor directly, and possibly also into the H/coils.

Another useful point in considering the Jamison operating speed at between 3000-4000 rpm, which indicates an input oscillation rate of between 50 Hz and 67 Hz to excite the H/primary. It is becoming obvious that the rediscovered Hubbard System is superior to the J.E.S., due to fewer rotating parts and no controller unit, with corresponding wear and replacement.

When the premise of scalar wave action within the Hubbard power system is generally accepted, then several factors begin to fall into place. Firstly, the need for a very tight oscillation rate may not be required, as previously thought, although this must be proven by the prototype work.

Although operating a large AC motor with pulsed/half-wave DC will result in a power factor loss of over 50%, the high rate of scalar wave conversion into Hertzian waves within the system will more than compensate for the above loss. The absence of any visible, separate input oscillator unit in the newspaper photos tends to support the credibility of the above three-component arrangement.

Joseph Cater's statement that the small unit "showed a small, box-like structure which undoubtedly contained the source of the primary current, is not really supportable, hard evidence, in my view," bot. pg. 245, "Awesome Force."

Date: 8-10-83

From: Byron Peck RAINIER GROUP, SEATTLE

To: Hubbard Concept Project Participants

Subject: Updated Technology

Recently an affiliate of ours developed a solid-state Hubbard Concept system with an impressive output considering its crude construction.

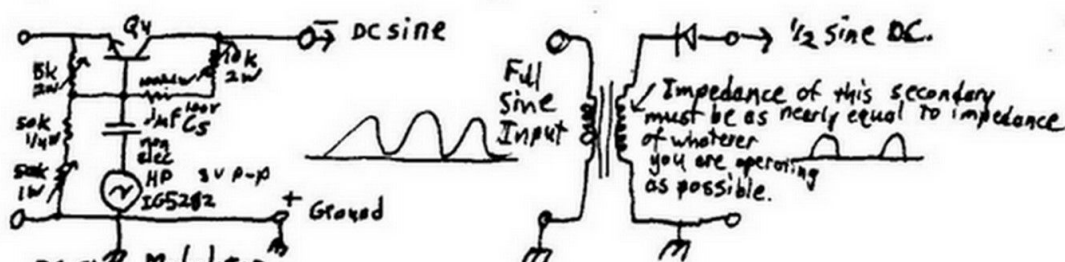
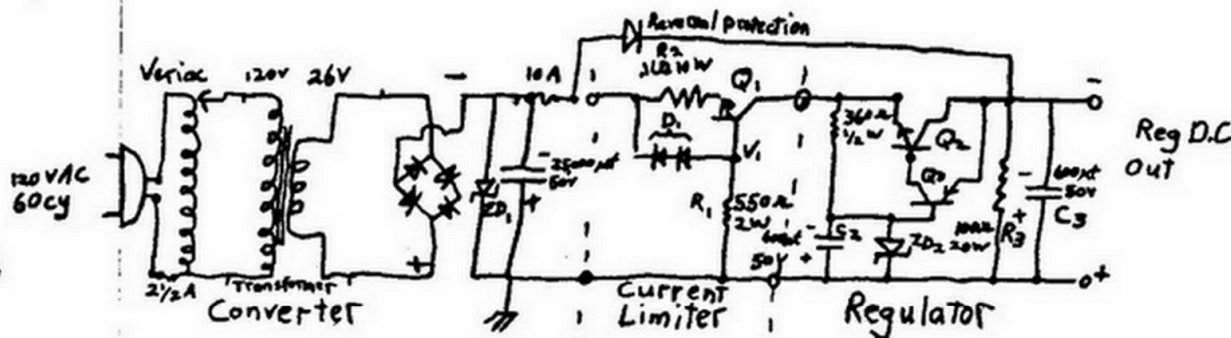
The inventor of this circuit has provided me with a set of circuit diagrams and explanatory notes for use by project participants. You will find these papers attached.

If you intend to pursue this circuit and wish to obtain the Tripp Lite inverter, we can provide it to you for \$180.00 postpaid. Order from Rainier Group, 2318 2nd Ave #12, Seattle, WA 98121.

In the near future we hope to have the coil assembly commensurate with the specs contained herein available for purchase also. We have modified a wood lathe to serve as a coil winder for this purpose.

DC sine wave power modulator.

(GUBBARD-Type)
recd. from Rainier Group
Seattle



DC sine Modulator
NPN Mount on heat sink.

Limiter Q_1 150W $\beta = 60-100$ R_1 Determines I_B of Q_1 D_1 Turns on Q_1 when activated by V_{R2} and $V_{BE} Q_1$.

Z_{D1} 39V 5W overvoltage protection highly recommended

NPN Mount on heat sink

Regulator Q_2 150W $\beta = 25-40$ Q_3 PNP 5W $\beta = 30-40$ Z_{D2} Optional but not necessary.

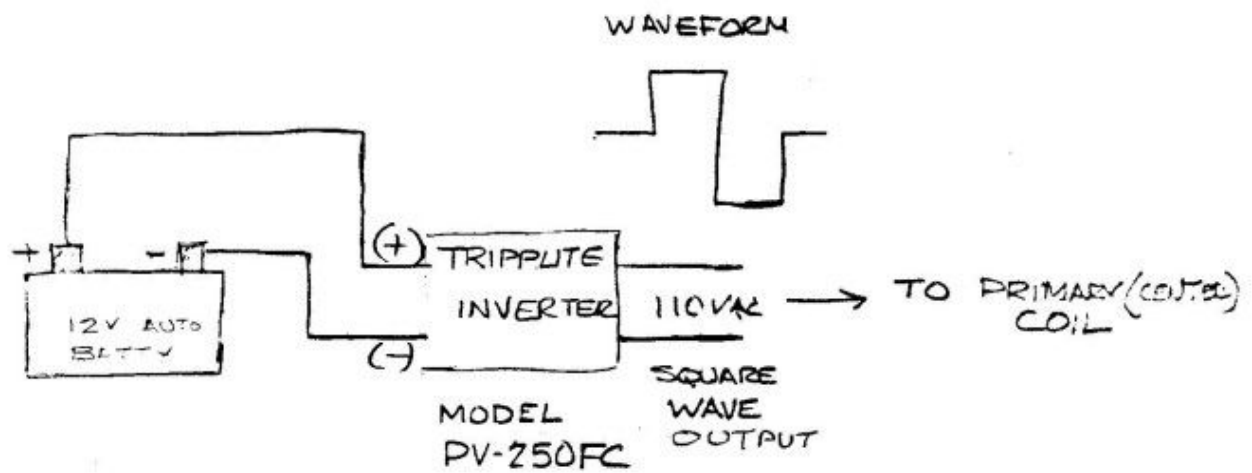
R_3 & C_3 Dummy Load for regulator when no output is drawn.
Mount on heat sink

Modulator Q_4 NPN Berlington $\beta = 3,500$ © Hewlett Packard variable frequency.

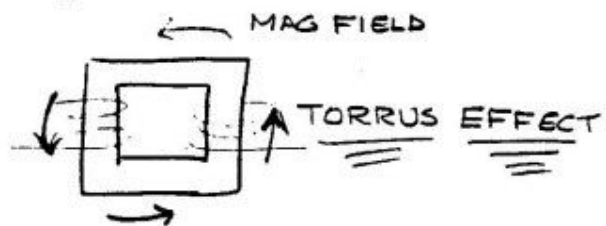
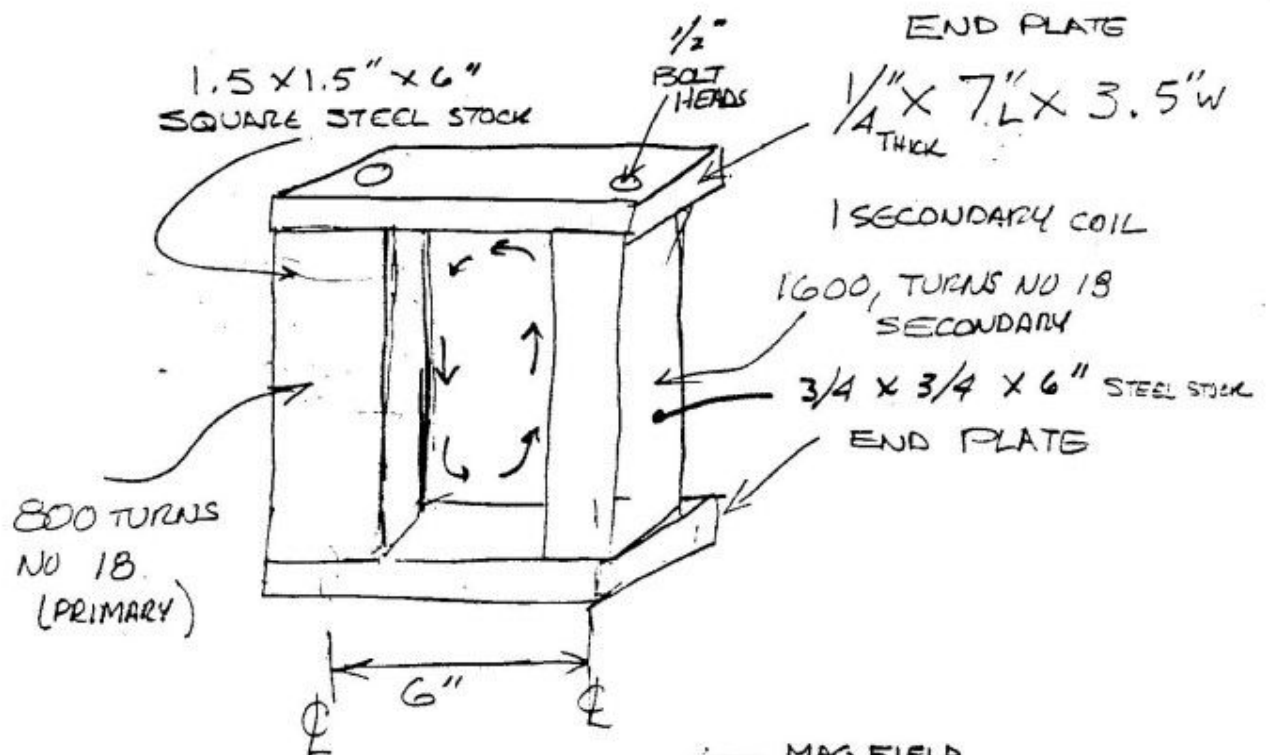
C_5 DC Voltage Isolation and coupling capacitor. Nonelectrolytic.

This circuit will provide DC sine wave power of up to 30 watts power by adjusting the Variac. Output current limitation can be adjusted with suitable combinations of Q_1 and R_1 . Output Voltage and waveform to a certain extent is affected with Variac and transformer. Adjustment of modulator with an oscilloscope is highly recommended.

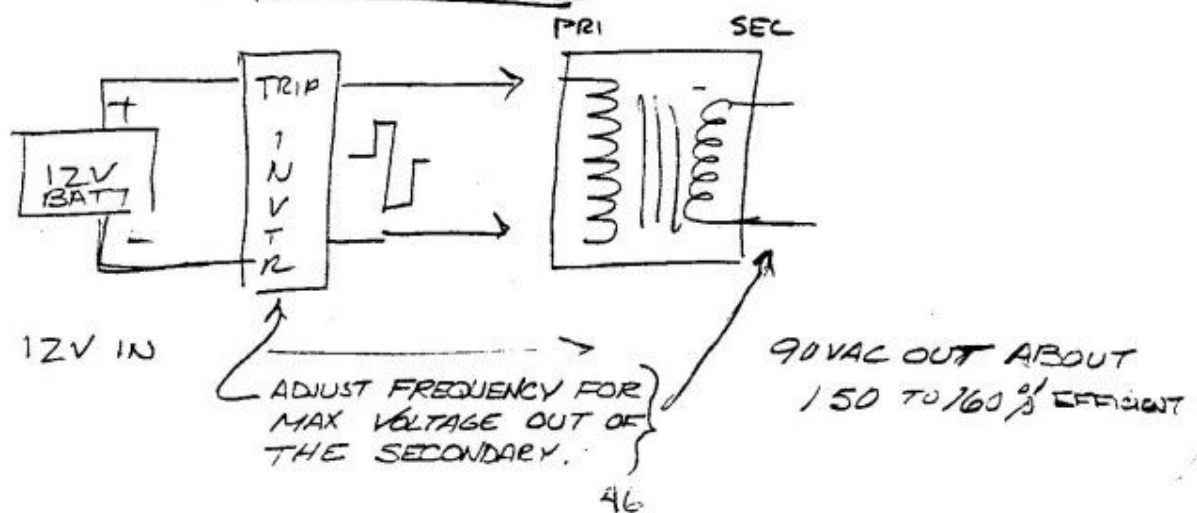
The foregoing power supply circuit is generally available public knowledge. The modulator is a design I thought up. Please use safely, wisely and for the benefit of all.



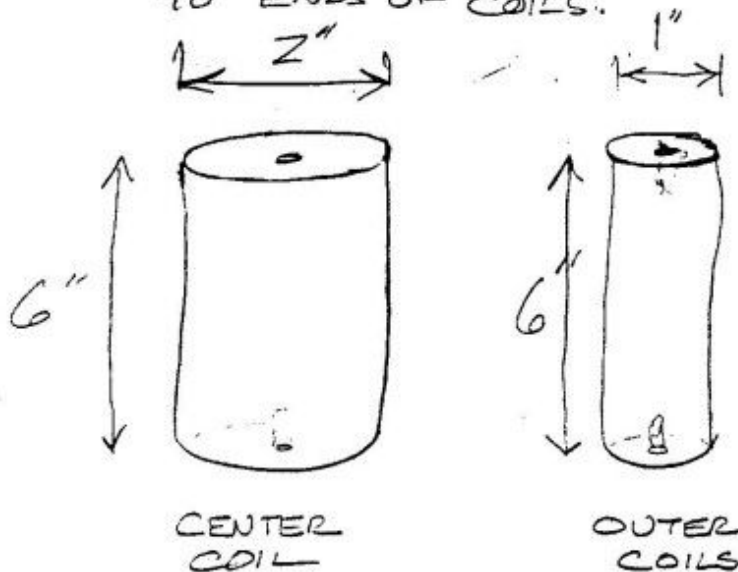
- THE OUTPUT FREQUENCY CAN BE ADJUSTED FOR MAX OUTPUT OF THE SECONDARY COILS



MY COIL



CENTER OF EACH CORE IS DRILLED AND TAPPED FOR $5/16$ " NAT. COURSE, ABOUT 1" DEEP. THIS IS NOT CRITICAL - USED TO ATTACH STEEL END PLATES TO ENDS OF COILS.

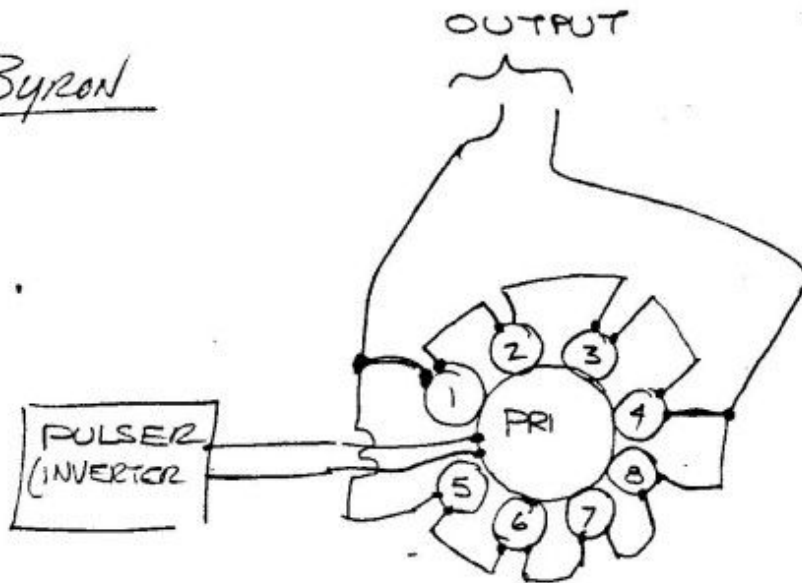


SOFT IRON (IF YOU CAN FIND IT -
IF NOT MILD STEEL)

- COVER EACH COIL CORE WITH A THIN LAYER OF MYLAR TAPE (OR 1 LAYER OF STANDARD ELECTRICAL TAPE TO PROTECT THE FIRST WIRE LAYER)
- WIND 800 TURNS OF NO 18 MAGNET WIRE ON PRIMARY, 1600 TURNS ON SECONDARY
- WIND 1600 TURNS OF NO 18 MAGNET WIRE ON EACH SECONDARY COIL. (2 TO 1 RATIO)
- AFTER WINDING COILS, WRAP WITH ELEC TAPE.

Byron

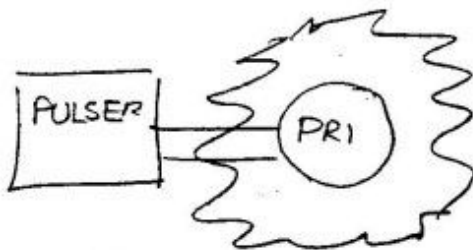
29 Jul 83



When you assemble the secondary coils around the primary (center) coil keep them right up against the primary coil.

I PERSONALLY DON'T THINK A COIL AROUND THE ENTIRE ASSEMBLY WOULD DO ANY THING TO MAKE IT BETTER, BUT WHO THE HELL KNOWS AT THIS TIME!

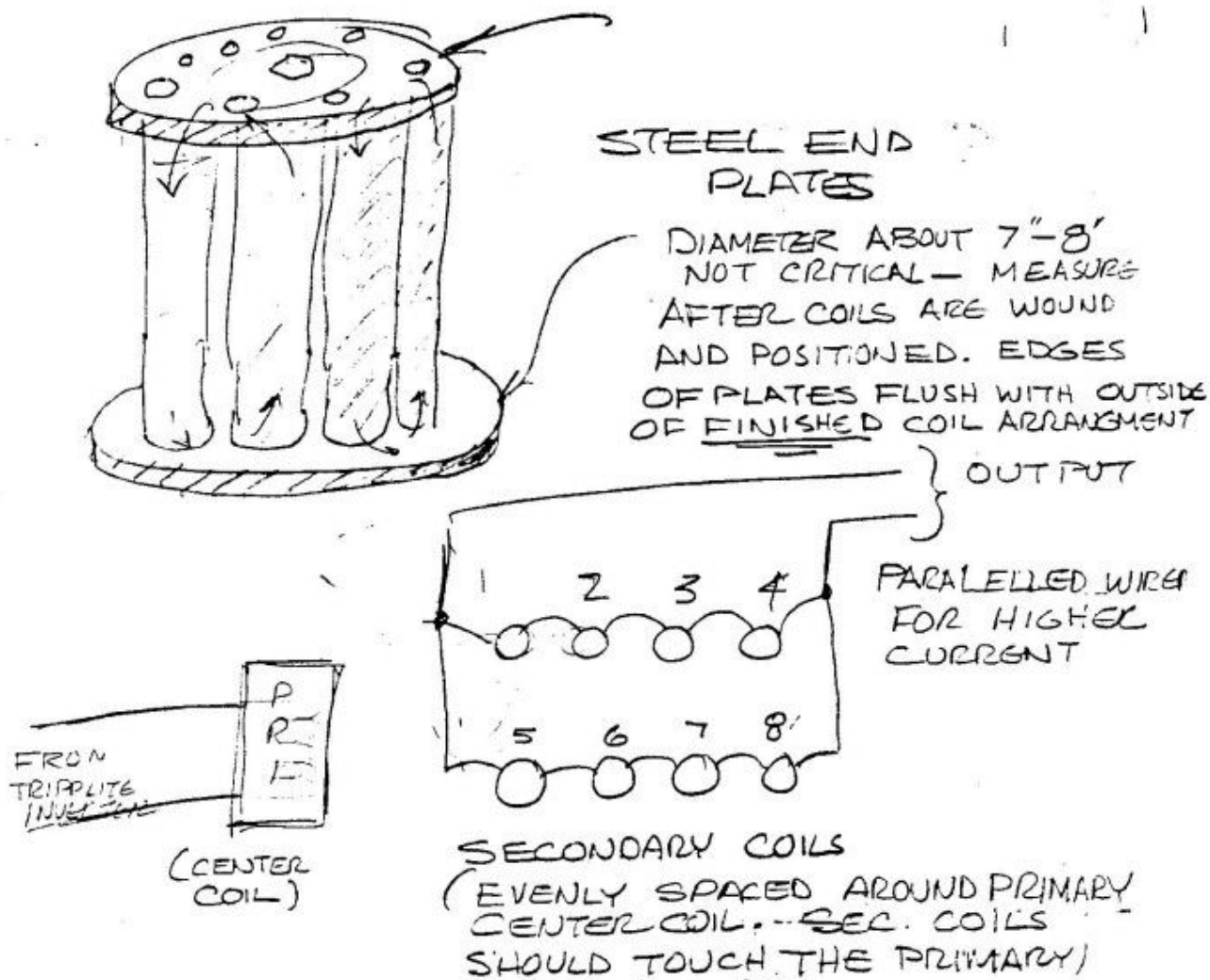
I HAVE FOUND THAT WHEN THE CENTER COIL IS PULSED, A MAGNETIC FIELD IS RADIATED 360° AROUND THE COIL



BY PLACING THE SECONDARY COILS AROUND THE PRIMARY, THEY WILL "PICK UP" THE MAGNETIC FIELD THUS PRODUCING ELECTRICAL CURRENTS.

BYRON — PLEASE DON'T LOCK YOURSELF INTO THE WIRING SCHEME AS I SHOW AT THE TOP OF THIS PAGE! TRY DIFFERNT COMBINATIONS OF HOOKING UP THE SECONDARIES. (SERIES ALL OF THEM SERIES 2 of THEM, ETC. ETC....

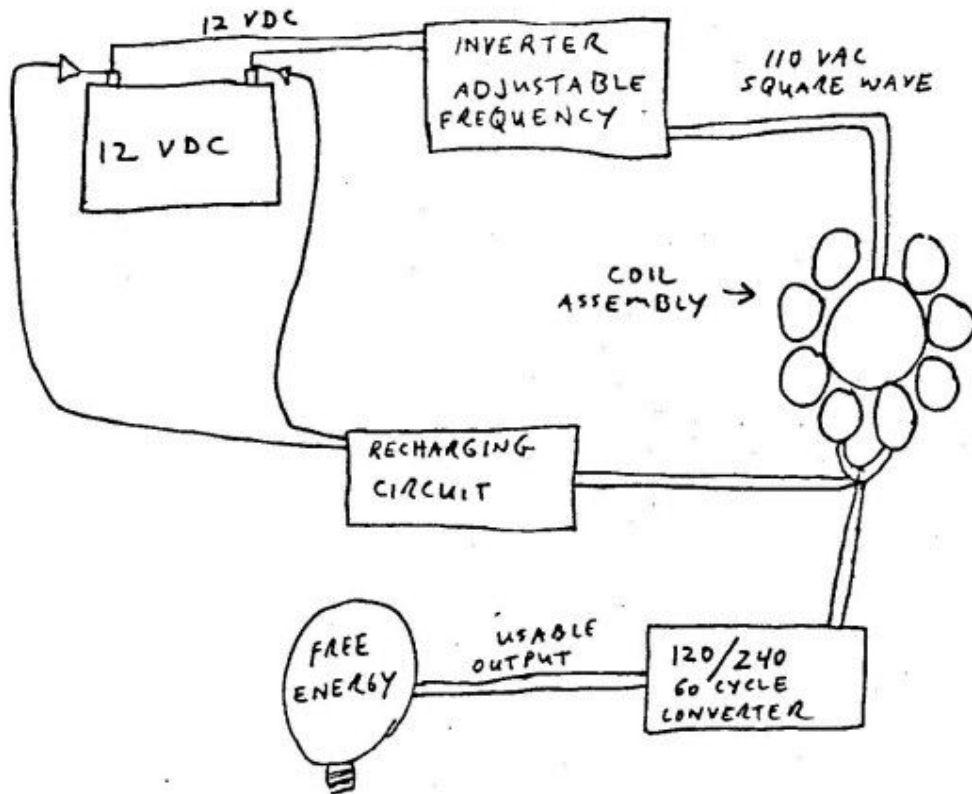
48



NOTE: THE ^{SECONDARY} COILS MAY BE SERIES IF DESIRED.
EXPERIMENT BOTH WAYS.

HUBBARD CONCEPT

THE FOLLOWING IS A BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE SYSTEM WE WILL HAVE ON DISPLAY.



THE BIG SECRET TO THE SUCCESS OF THIS SYSTEM IS USING SQUARE WAVES RATHER THAN SINE WAVES. THE ABOVE CONCEPT USING SOLID CORES ON THE COILS YIELDED 61% HIGHER AMPS OUTPUT THAN INPUT. WE ARE NOW CONSTRUCTING A SYSTEM USING LAMINATED COIL CORES WHICH SHOULD ATLEAST DOUBLE THE EFFICIENCY FACTOR.

CONTACT BYRON PECK IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE A MODEL, BECOME INVOLVED IN MARKETING AND/OR MANUFACTURING.

SC

WASS SYNERGETIC CONVERTER-TRANSFORMER

aka Hubbard Concept

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It all started back in 1919, here in Seattle when young Alfred Hubbard publicly demonstrated his coil system which was used to power a boat in Portage Bay and was documented by the Seattle Post Intelligencer.

The Hubbard Coil never went past the prototype stage mainly because big business who wanted to buy it would not give him a fair share of the company that was to commercially produce it. When Hubbard realized that he would never get a fair deal, he simply halted the project.

We began research and development into Hubbard's concepts in 1981. The most advancements have been made over the past six months with several working models now in operation across the country. Even though these models produce less than one kilowatt, they do demonstrate the concept and prove it is REAL.

Here is Jerry's explanation of our device:

The Hubbard Coil energy unit, or amplifying transformer, is a device which can convert the synergetic potential of space into usable power. It is now recognized by many of the more advanced scientists today that what is commonly referred to as empty space is really not empty at all.

In an article in a May, 1980 issue of Nature magazine, entitled Measurement of Static Electromagnetic Angular Momentum in Vacuum, an experiment is described which demonstrates that space itself has angular momentum, which proves that it has some kind of energy structure.

The only fruitful results being obtained in the search for a workable unified field theory are those by scientists who use the concept of a primordial formative field from which all other fields, forces, and matter itself arise.

It has been proven by researchers at the Argonne National Laboratories that sub-atomic particles are "self organizing geometric structures comparable to a plasma vortices". This overturns the wave-particle duality of Quantum mechanics in favor of a simpler wave-unity concept. Under this theory, the entire universe, including empty space consists of waves, and nothing but waves. These waves are of a very low amplitude, making them very hard to detect.

We are probably dealing with a full spectrum of frequencies, with the main frequency being fantastically high. When a full spectrum of frequencies are present, the longer waves will superimpose through the shorter ones, amplifying at certain frequencies and cancelling at others, resulting in window frequencies separated by octave intervals.

Although the amplitude of these waves is very low, the frequency is very high, on the average. It is known that, for a given amplitude, the higher the frequency of a wave, the more energy it contains. Therefore, the energy content of space must be immeasurably huge. It has been estimated that the energy contained in one square inch could solve mankind's energy problems until the sun burns out.

Most people who believe in some sort of Ether theory use a hydrodynamic analogy. They treat the ether as if it were some sort of fluid. The new theory of space structure supports this view in a fashion. Frequency in a volume of space is analagous to density, because higher frequencies can exert pressure against lower ones, similar to a density differential. This neatly resolves the paradox of the Ether being considered as an incompressible fluid which can nevertheless contain pressure differentials. Like a fluid, this space structure should be able to propagate streams and eddies. It most definately is the medium for the propagation of both transverse, or electromagnetic waves, and longitudinal, or gravitational waves.

With the use of a properly designed device which has a fast enough switching time, it is possible to take advantage of the fluctuations of this energy, and thereby obtain usable electrical or mechanical power.

One way of doing this is to use a square wave pattern in conjunction with batteries and a specially designed transformer. Alternate pulses are fed from the battery into the transformer through a square wave inverter. The other pulses are used to create a potential difference across the terminals of the battery, but with no actual current flow. If the switching time is fast enough, this system will capture and convert the fluctuations of this space energy, which is trying to maintain the equilibrium of the system. The higher frequencies spill down into the lower ones, which are then converted by the circuit.

This is the basic idea behind the WASS Synergetic Converter/Transformer, aka Hubbard Concept. A battery actually has a very large capacitance, and it is known that a capacitor can interact with the gravitational field, as in the work of I.I. Brown.

It is interesting to note that these concepts can be witnessed in the work of Larry Jamison, Edwin Gray and Howard Johnson, to name a few. What we have now is a system that is more refined and simple than any other previously constructed.

Our next step will be to demonstrate our model only to those seriously interested in manufacturing and marketing and who are willing and able to underwrite development of large commercial models. We are prepared to work under contract for those wishing to carry out such development or we will carry out development under contract or in partnership. We will consider any serious proposal concerning this matter which will benefit all parties.

Our primary objective is to develop this concept and our model into a commercially applicable system which can be used to meet the nation's energy requirements.

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