Free Electricity From The Sky? Fact or fiction? It is fact!

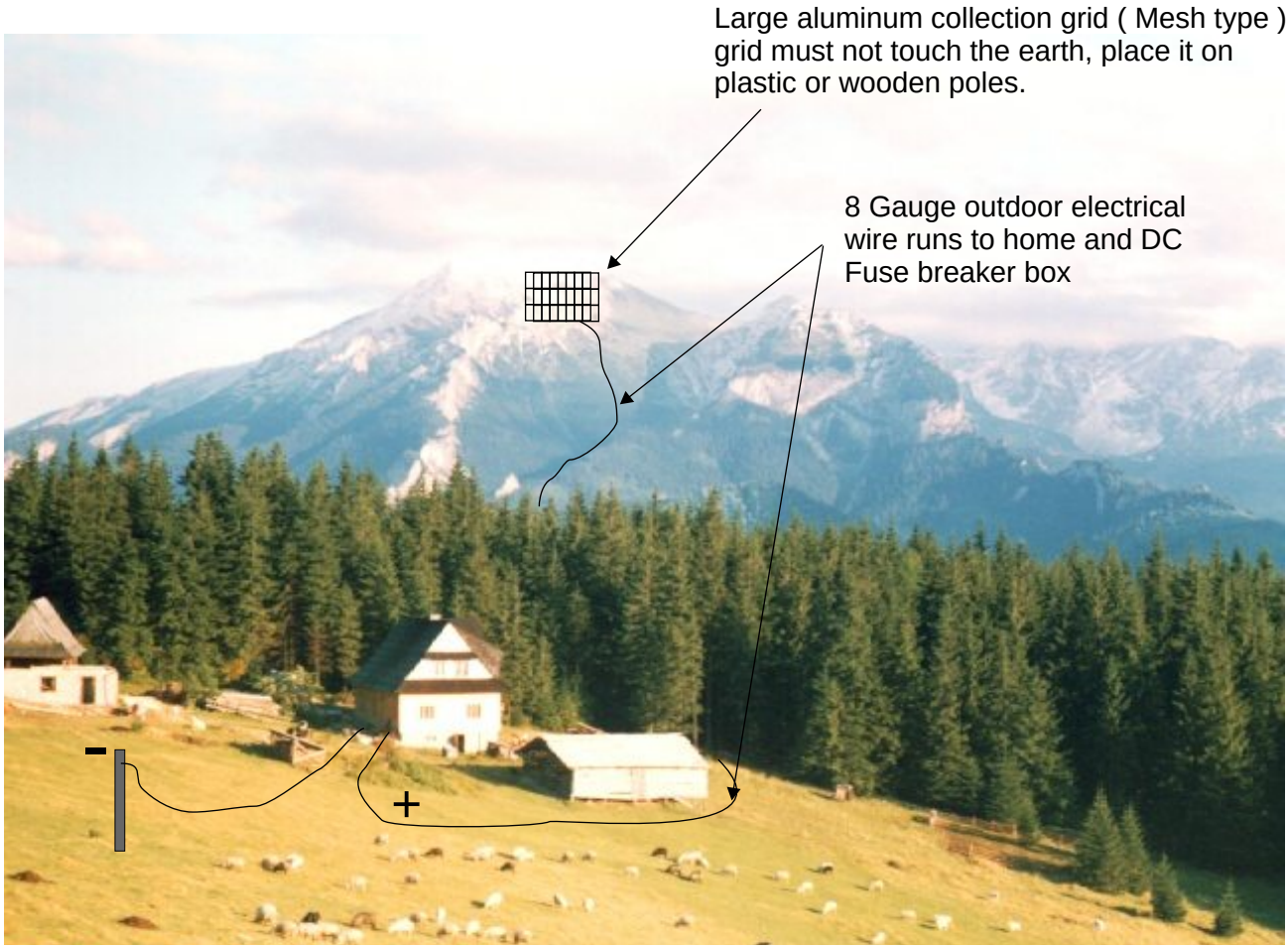
You may have read in old hobby books from the 1950's how free-powered radios became famous in connection with electronic eavesdropping in "The Electronic Invasion" and later appeared in magazine articles and TV shows.

There are two ways to collect free energy from the sky, one is from radio and television waves and the other is from the earth and sky itself. Collecting free energy from the earth and sky is the way we prefer to go. For example: the earth can be used to conduct free electricity all over the world to power homes, cars airplanes etc.....

In the early 1900's an inventor named Nikola Tesla invented a way to pump high energy electricity into the earth using a his Tesla coil. Tesla Said that the earth is like a capacitor, " the earth is as a spherical capacitor plate with the ionosphere as the other plate".

The frequencies that work best with this system are 12 Hz and it's harmonics and the storm frequency around 500 khz. from the earth to the outer or inner ionosphere is 60 miles. For example if you used a helium balloon and had a copper wire stretched from it to the earth you could collect up 20,000 volts DC x 1,800 amps

I heard of a man that lived up in a mountain top area and by collecting the energy from the earth and sky, collected enough power to power his entire home! He simply used a large metal screen and placed it at the highest point on the mountain top, he then ran a large 8 gauge copper electrical line from the screen to his cabin which provided the hot leg. For the ground leg he used a 8 foot copper pipe that he pounded into the ground, he then connected an 8 gauge copper wire to the copper ground pipe at the bottom of mountain. I was not told if he collected DC or AC 20,000 v? if it was DC then it would be very simple to use a very large step down transformer by pulsing the 20,000 vdc into the primary of the transformer. This would turn the 20,000 vdc into ac and at the same time lower the ac to a 120 vac, the primary dc pulse would have to be pulsed at 60 rpm. A HV dry type capacitor would have to be used in parallel to the coil to reduce sparking and plasma arcs.


Large aluminum collection grid (Mesh type) grid must not touch the earth, place it on plastic or wooden poles.
8 Gauge outdoor electrical wire runs to home and DC Fuse breaker box
-
+

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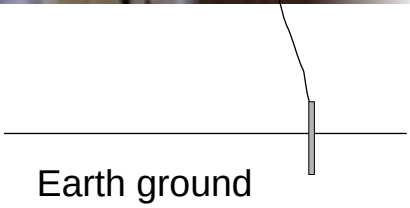
By sending up a model rocket into a cloud with a copper wire attached to the bottom of the rocket and the other end grounded to a copper pipe connected to the earth you can create an a ctual lighting bolt. I do not recome nd that anyone do this unless you are a professional! Remember! High Voltage can kill you. all it takes is one mistake and your dead!



"A lightning discharge is incredibly powerful--up to 30 million volts at 100,000 amperes--but is of very short duration; hence lightning cannot be harnessed or used."

WARNING: Do not try this at home, unless you are a high voltage professional. High voltage can kill. Wear rubber gloves and rubber shoes.

"A typical lightning flash involves a potential difference between cloud and ground of several hundred million volts, with peak currents on the order of 20,000 amperes."

The electric current in a lightning bolt is measured in amperes (A). An ampere is defined as the constant current which, if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, with negligible cross sections, and placed one meter apart in a vacuum, will produce between these conductors a force equal to 2 x 10-2 newton per meter of length.
A single lightning bolt is extremely powerful; measured in thousands and hundred thousands of amperes (kiloamps or kA). All of my sources on lightning basically differed from each other, ranging from a value of 1,200 amperes to about 200,000 amperes, but because in all cases the results I found were approximations or generalizations, some sources were closer in value than others. It is my opinion that lightning can be saved and stored, not the full bolt but the energy that travels from it can be saved in our earth capacitors, see our plans #459

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Another Free Energy from the Sky Option!

The following is information we have read from another inventor, but have not yet tried!

Most Ham operators know better than to disconnect an antenna and then pick it up later by the connector and touch a ground. An enormous charge can build up on an insulated wire! (the longer the wire the more charge that will build).

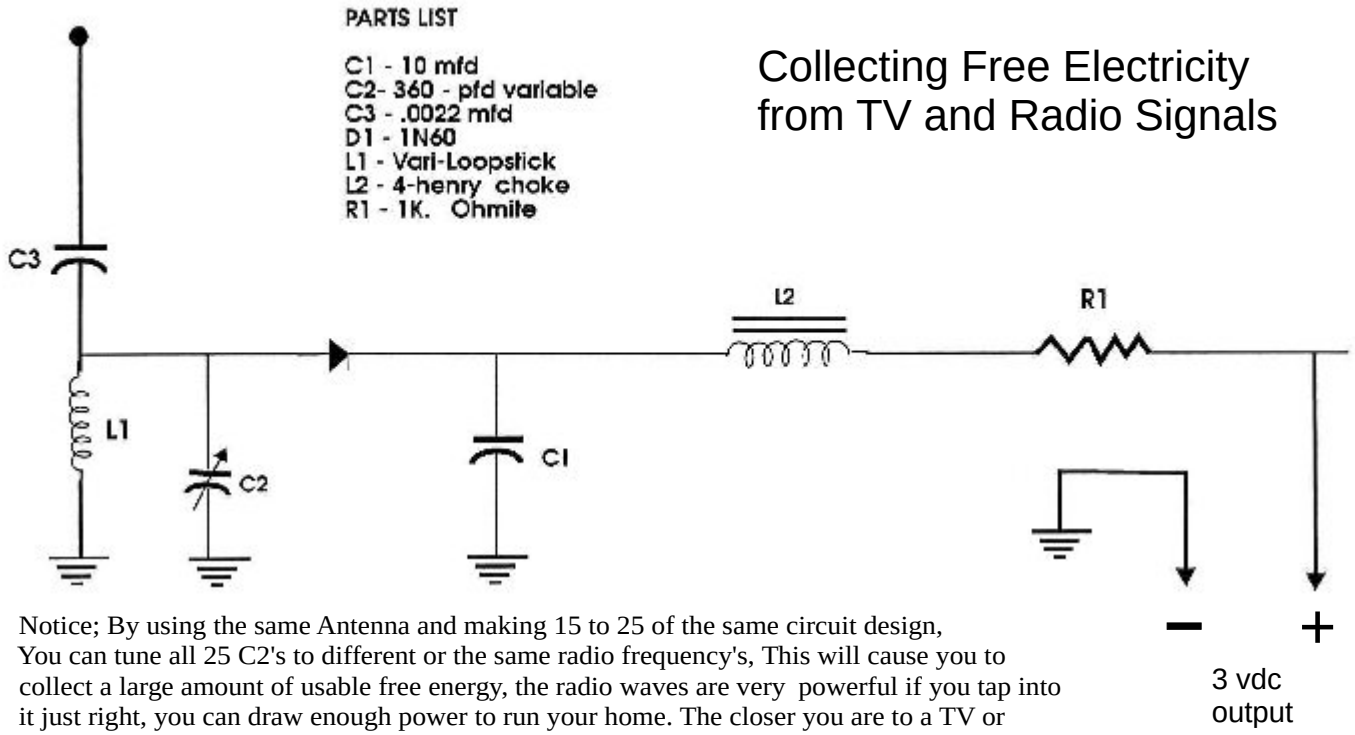
Many ham radio and CB operators have learned to pick up the coax and tap or hold the antenna against the case of the radio to bleed off this charge. But no one ever thought to use this free energy to charge batteries! Using a long wire antenna you can charge batteries to run motors or run your radio. Try hooking up a sparkplug to the end of the wire and then run the ground end (where the threads are) into a 12 volt coil off an old A model, but any old coil will do. The bottom connector of the coil that used to go to the points is hooked to the positive side of the battery. The negative side of the battery is hooked to a good earth ground and a 1 to 3 KV capacitor (a few picofarred type like those found in the horizontal section of a television chassis) is hooked from ground back to the wire where the top of the sparkplug is connected. That's about it! Nothing should be touching ground except the ground post of the battery. Use about 200 feet of insulated wire and it will completely charge a 12 volt deep cycle every 2 or 3 days! A thousand feet of wire will do it a lot quicker but the voltages approach lethal levels.

So how can this be? Why does it work so well? It works because the long wire acts like a capacitor and builds a charge on the wire. When a few thousand volts are reached, it will discharge by "sparking" across the sparkplug. The sparkplug delivers the charge to the coil that steps it down to a few hundred volts and pulses the battery.. The weather controls how much static electricity is in the air. I heard of a man who hooked a small neon bulb to a full wave loop one winter night during snow and high winds, the bulb burned continuously all night long!

The higher you get the wire of the ground the better. The wire has to be completely insulated. It doesn't seem to make any difference whether you lay it out in a straight line or weave it back and forth. Length is the important thing here, not size. Old phone wire or old coax from the cable company will work! (anything that is insulated and long will do the job).

Again please notice that we have not yet tried to build and test this set up. We recently heard about it and thought it might be good to include it as another option in collecting free energy from the sky. If you get it working please let us know.

As you can see there are many ways to collect free energy from the sky an another for example: Again anyone who has read earlier hobbyist electronic handbooks will remember the Famous Free-Power Radios which went on to fame in connection with electronic eavesdropping in the electronic invasion. Just imagine a 3 mile FM transmitter only l"x 1" and placed in the area were you want to monitor and using this system your FM (BUG) will work forever until discovered, it's a little scary isn't it! Any one can be listening to your conversations at any time and you would not even know it. This simple circuit shown will provide enough power to drive a small Transistorized amplifier, Receiver, or a small motor, make 10 of these and parallel them together or in series and you will be able to collect much more power! The circuit is essentially a radio receiver (crystal detector) tuned to the loudest signal on the band. But can a person get enough power to power your home? Yes, we have been told by using these plans combined with our #500 T-Henry moray plans for $40 you can power your home. These plans are confidential and are not advertised on our web.



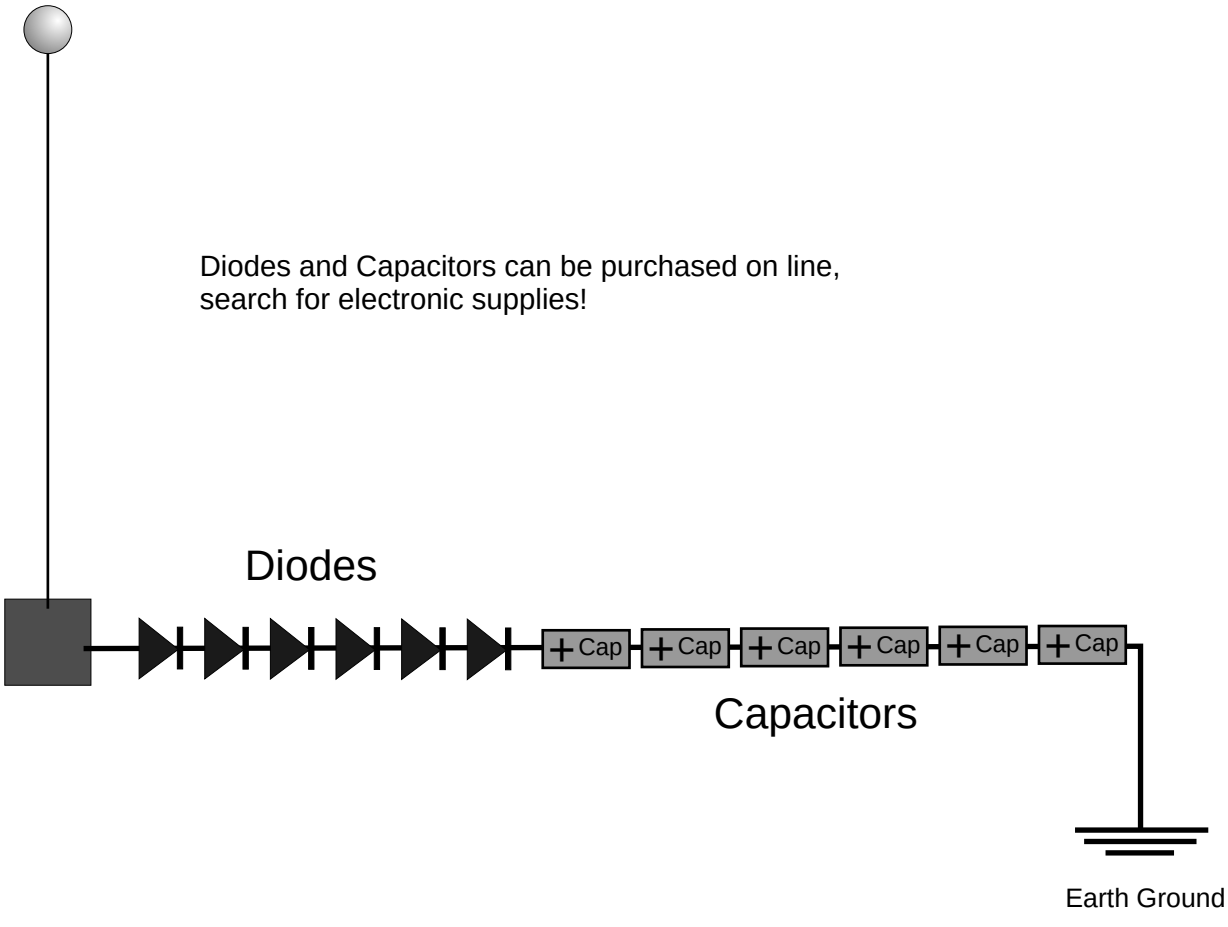
Notice; By using the same Antenna and making 15 to 25 of the same circuit design, You can tune all 25 C2's to different or the same radio frequency's, This will cause you to collect a large amount of usable free energy, the radio waves are very powerful if you tap into it just right, you can draw enough power to run your home. The closer you are to a TV or Radio antenna the more power you will get.!

If you live near a high voltage source such as 20,000 volt ac towers you can tap into that energy by not even touching the wire or the electric companies land and property, step it down with a home made transformer. (use small gauge wire.) or you can try a store bought transformer. Remember any transformer can be used to step up or step down voltage. When you step down the voltage the amperage goes way up.

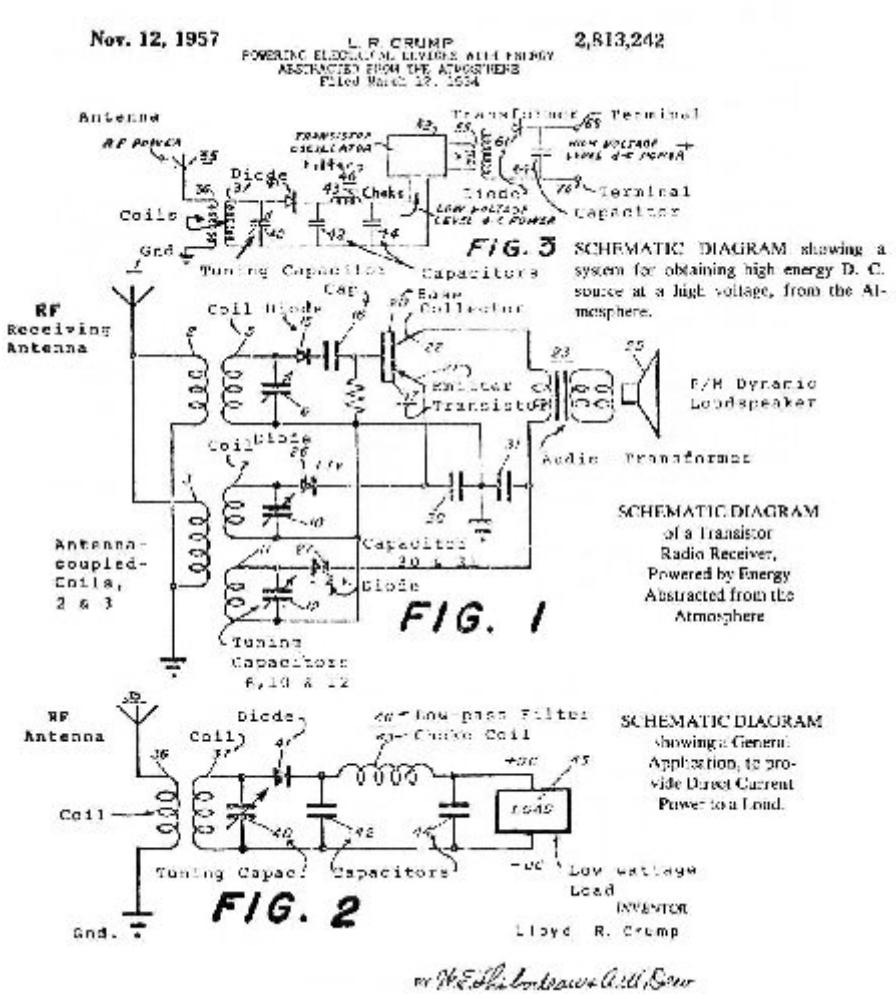
Model # 300

Here is another option: with this design we collected over 300 volts at ½ watt and were about 14 miles from a radio / TV tower. Our first experiment involved the use of only one antenna, later we used more antenna's by stacking them and achieved far greater results. The more antenna you use the faster the charge and the more voltage and power you will be able to collect. Get your antennas up as high as you can get! If you live in a nice neighborhood you may want to try placing your antennas in your home attic.

Our first prototype consisted of one CB antenna placed 20 feet up on a building structure. And one 200 mile range TV antenna. We first tried the CB antenna and collected over 300 volts ac we then attached the tv antenna and the CB antenna together and got 3 times that. The capacitors we used were electrolytic and rated at about 400 volts x 47 uf and placed in series to equal 6,000 volts. The diodes we used were silicon 1000 v x 2 amp placed in series as well to equal 6,000 v the ground was connected to the lab 120 volt wall outlet (Ground only) it is less dangerous to use a copper pipe placed into the earth.



You will find this invention very interesting!
Taking from a US Patent dated in 1957



Coil and capacitor are tuned to frequency of a radio transmitter from which the diode rectifies the signal and delivers a D.C. pulsating current , a full wave rectifier would give a better output.
To deliver an increase in power several tuned circuits could be coupled together. Results obtained from a 5 Kilowatt standard broadcast station from five miles away using only an indoor antenna to pick up the power signal. 2.5 to 3 volts at 0.5 to 1 milliwatt. A longer outdoor aerial would give better results
Please note that the newer coils using ferrite rods give a stronger signal and the coil can be substituted by one made by your self, A few turns are only needed to receive the stronger short wave stations such as radio Australia. Of course you would use your own short wave station in your country.
I have found that insulated steel wire coil gives better results than copper. The diode should also be a geranium type in preference to others types of diodes used.

United States Patent Office 2,813,242
Patented Nov. 12, 1957

2,813,242

POWERING ELECTRICAL DEVICES WITH ENERGY ABSTRACTED FROM THE ATMOSPHERE

Lloyd R. Crump, Silver Spring, Md.

Application March 12, 1954, Serial No. 415,986

1 Claim. (Cl. 321—2)

(Granted under Title 35, U. S. Code (1952), sec. 266)

This invention relates to the convenient and economical provision of power for the operation of electronic circuits and devices using transistors, and of other electrical devices having modest power requirements.

A great advantage of transistors, and a major reason for their enthusiastic reception since their introduction a few years ago, is the fact that they will operate satisfactorily with very low supply voltages and currents. One milliwatt or even less is sufficient to power a transistor in many applications. Various batteries have been developed to provide, in a minimum of space, the relatively minute amounts of power needed by transistors.

My invention provides methods and means that permit transistor circuits, and also other low-powered electrical devices, to be economically and conveniently operated without any batteries whatever, and indeed without any power supply whatever as power supplies are ordinarily conceived.

The invention centers around my discovery that it is practicable to construct operative transistor circuits that are able to abstract from the atmosphere sufficient electromagnetic energy to provide all necessary supply voltages and currents for their own operation. Circuits and devices powered according to my invention will operate indefinitely without any local power source whatever.

I have successfully constructed and demonstrated such circuits. For example, I have constructed a batteryless transistor radio receiver on which I have listened to either nearby or distant broadcast stations as desired, using either headphones or a loudspeaker; this receiver has been powered entirely by electromagnetic energy abstracted from the atmosphere.

From the successful operation of this receiver, and from other experimental work, it becomes clear that, by the methods and means of the invention, a great variety of practical and useful transistor circuits can be powered entirely by energy abstracted from the atmosphere.

Furthermore, as will become apparent below, my invention is applicable to the powering of other electrical devices requiring relatively small amounts of power.

An object of the present invention is to provide methods and means for powering transistor circuits entirely

Other objects, aspects, uses, and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description and from the drawing.

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a transistor radio receiver in which all necessary power is supplied by energy abstracted from the atmosphere in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram showing a general application of the invention to provide direct-current power to a load.

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram of a system for obtaining a high energy D.-C. source at a high voltage level using energy abstracted from the atmosphere.

Referring to Figure 1, a receiving antenna **1** is connected to antenna coupling coils **2** and **3**, the other ends of which are connected to ground. A parallel resonant circuit consisting of coil **5** and capacitor **6** is coupled to coil **2**. A second parallel resonant circuit consisting of coil **7** and capacitor **10** is coupled to coil **3**. A third parallel resonant circuit consisting of coil **11** and capacitor **12** is also coupled to coil **3**.

Coil **5** and capacitor **6** are tuned to the frequency of a radio transmitter from which it is desired to receive information—for instance, an amplitude-modulated standard broadcast station. The signal received from this transmitter need not be strong. The signal is detected by diode **15** to obtain an audio-frequency information signal. This audio signal is coupled through a capacitor **16** and is amplified by a circuit that includes a transistor **17** having a base **20**, an emitter **21**, and a collector **22**. The amplified audio output of the transistor is coupled through an audio transformer **23** to an electroacoustical transducer, preferably a permanent-magnet dynamic loudspeaker **25** as shown.

The novelty of the invention lies largely in the method and means by which the necessary direct-current power is supplied to the emitter and collector circuits of transistor **17**. This method and means will now be described.

Coil **7** and capacitor **10**, and also coil **11** and capacitor **12**, are tuned to receive radio signals of relatively high strength. It does not matter whether these signals contain information. These power signals are rectified by diodes **26** and **27** to provide direct-current power that is filtered by capacitors **30** and **31**. The D.-C. power thus obtained is utilized to power the transistor **17**.

In the circuit shown, two tuned circuits (coil **7** and capacitor **10**, and coil **11** and capacitor **12**) are tuned to power signals and the D.-C. voltages obtained from each are connected in series. The tuned power circuits may be tuned to the same or different power signals. Under certain circumstances it may be desirable to use more than two tuned power circuits and to tune them to more than two power signals; in this way power can be obtained from several signals and combined. On the other hand, if a strong power signal is available, a single tuned power circuit may suffice to give the needed D.-C. power.

Even weak information signals can be received successfully. A plurality of transistor amplifier stages can be

readily obtained from a 5-kilowatt standard broadcast station 5 miles away, using only an indoor antenna to pick up the power signal as well as information signals. In typical operation under these conditions a D.-C. voltage of about 2.5 to 3 volts is obtained between the emitter and the collector, at a current of about 250 microamperes; D.-C. power input to the transistor is thus of the order of 0.5 to 1 milliwatt. So far as I am aware, no one has ever before discovered and demonstrated the practicability of this method of powering a radio receiver.

Because existing broadcast stations within a radius of a number of miles provide adequate power signals, the invention is readily practicable with existing power signals in almost any location in or near any city in the United States.

Although I have described a transistor radio receiver powered by my invention, it will be readily apparent that the invention is applicable to the powering of any transistor circuit using one or a number of transistors, and to the powering of other devices requiring relatively small amounts of power. For instance, sensitive electromechanical, electrochemical, or electrothermal devices can be operated by the method of the invention.

Referring to Figure 2, which shows a more general embodiment of my invention, an antenna 35 picks up radiofrequency energy from the atmosphere. This energy flows through coil 36, which is coupled to a tuned circuit consisting of coil 37 and capacitor 40. The radiofrequency voltage across capacitor 40 is rectified by diode 41 and filtered by a low-pass filter 46 consisting of capacitors 42 and 44 and choke coil 43. The resulting D.-C. voltage is applied to a load 45.

In the practice of my invention, larger amounts of power can be obtained for short periods of time by storing received energy in a suitable energy storage device. Stored energy may then be withdrawn at intervals at a more rapid rate than that at which it was received and put into the storage device. In this way the invention can be used to provide short pulses of relatively very high electrical energy. This result can be readily obtained by charging a relatively large capacitor with direct current and then discharging the capacitor rapidly into a load when desired. This rapid discharge can be initiated automatically when the voltage across the capacitor reaches a certain level, or it can be initiated when a transistor radio receiver receives a certain information signal.

Higher voltages can be obtained with the invention by means of well known devices for raising D.-C. voltages as shown in Figure 3. The D.-C. voltage output from the capacitor 44 can be used to power a low frequency transistor oscillator 52 whose A.-C. output is raised to a higher voltage level by the transformer 55. This relatively high A.-C. voltage can then be rectified by a diode 61 and fed to a capacitor 64 to provide a high energy D.-C. source at a relatively high voltage level at the terminals 69 and 70. If desired, energy can now be withdrawn from the capacitor 64 at intervals in short pulses of high energy at a high voltage level. Pulsed radio transmission is one of the possible uses for this form of the invention. Other uses would be to provide a single relatively powerful pulse needed to actuate an electrothermal or electromechanical device.

a range of many miles. This eliminates the need for hundreds or thousands, as the case may be, of local power supplies. At the same time, such a system has the advantage that all of the remote devices can be simultaneously activated or deactivated at the will of the master station, simply by starting or stopping the transmission of the power signal. In such systems it will often be advantageous to use power signals of frequencies sufficiently high to permit the use of resonant receiving antennas of small physical dimensions for signal pickup at the remote devices. In addition to the power signal, the master station may transmit an information signal on the same or a different carrier.

Certain types of devices powered entirely by received radio waves are of course well known. The well-known "crystal set" of the early days of radio, which used a diode rectifier to demodulate an amplitude-modulated radiofrequency signal, is an outstanding example of such a device. My invention is readily distinguishable from such prior devices, however. In typical prior devices a modulated radiofrequency signal is applied to a diode to obtain unidirectional half-wave pulses whose amplitudes vary with modulation. These pulses are integrated by means of a capacitor to obtain a unidirectional signal the amplitude of which follows the audiofrequency modulation envelope. If the radiofrequency signal is received with sufficient strength the audio signal may have sufficient power to operate headphones or similar utilization device without power amplification; but the signal is utilized for its information content, rather than to supply non-information-containing power.

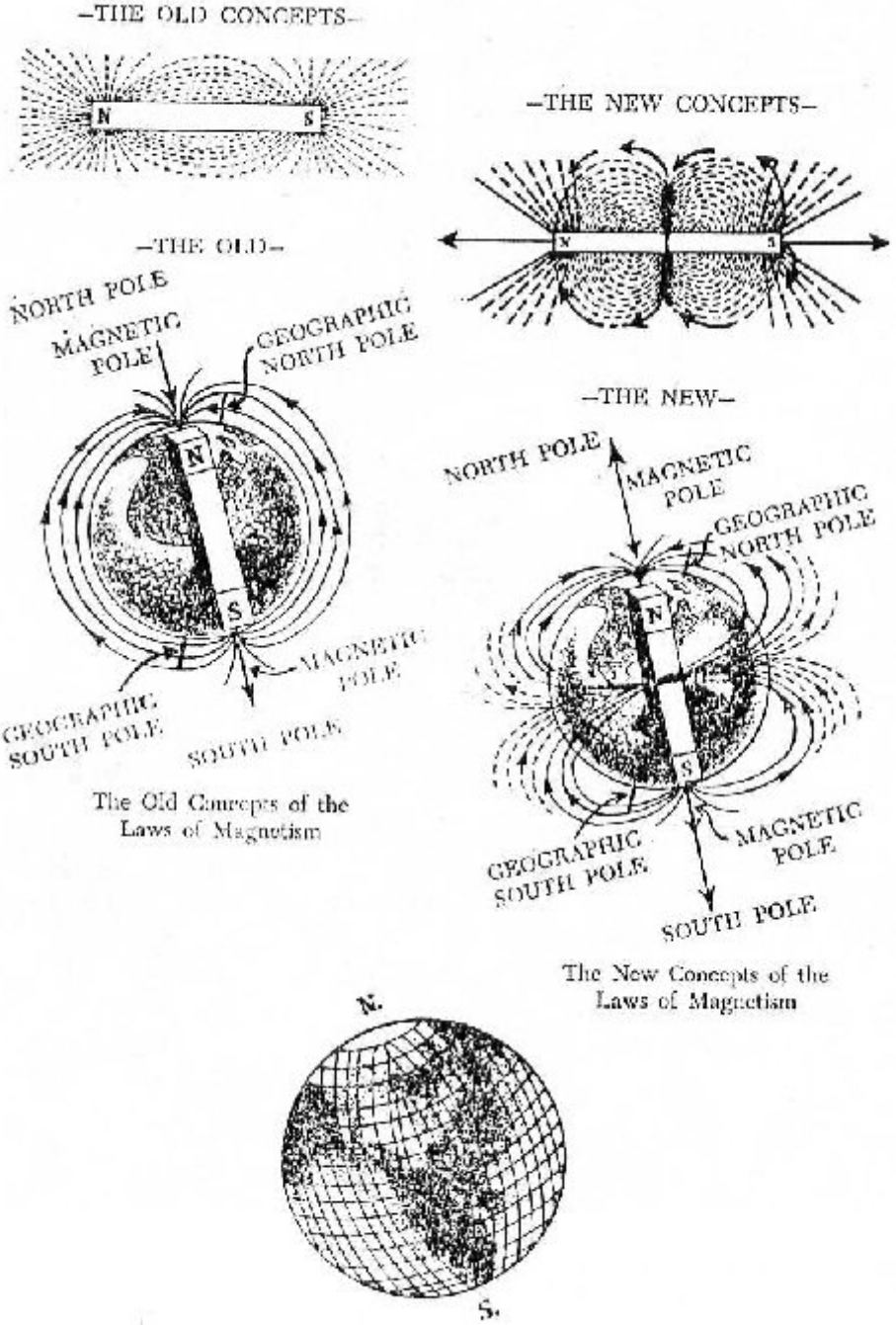
My invention, on the other hand, entails the utilization of received radiofrequency energy to supply power to at least one pair of circuit points (across capacitor 31 in Fig. 1, for example), such circuit points requiring power solely for its power content and not for any information or modulation it may contain. In other words, my invention entails the utilization of radiofrequency energy to supply power that would otherwise have to be supplied by batteries, generator, or other local power source.

It will be apparent that the embodiments shown are only exemplary and that various modifications can be made in construction and arrangement within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

I claim:

An electrical device for obtaining a high energy D.-C. source at a high voltage level using energy abstracted from the atmosphere, said device comprising in combination: resonant means for receiving radio waves, first rectifier means for converting said radio waves into first direct current energy, first capacitor means for storing said first direct current energy, an oscillator powered by said direct current energy, said oscillator producing an A.-C. output, transformer means for raising said A.-C. output to an increased voltage level, second rectifier means for converting the A.-C. output of increased voltage level from said transformer into second direct current energy, and second capacitor means for storing said second direct current energy.

References Cited in the file of this patent



The Old Concepts of the Laws of Magnetism

The New Concepts of the Laws of Magnetism

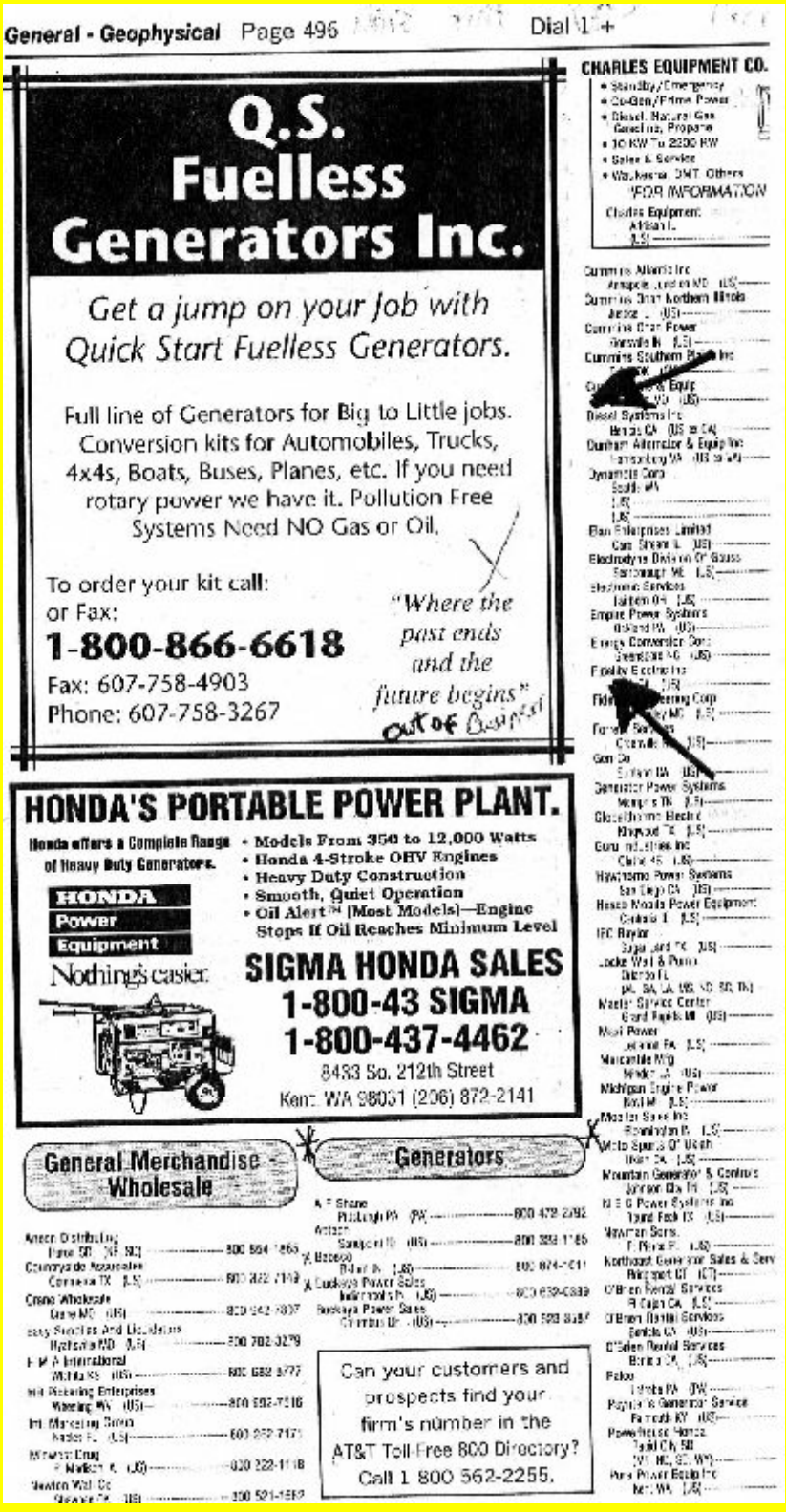
Question?

Is free energy being suppressed? Are companies that try to manufacture such devices quickly shut down?

The ANSWER to both questions is YES!

Check out this yellow page add I found from a 1994 1-800 AT&T yellow page book.

As soon as the book came to the front door of my business I tried to contact this Q.S Fuelless Generator Company Inc.
Only to find they have been quickly shut down! All phones lines to this company were shut down as well!



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