

ADAMS BREAKS THE GRAVITY BARRIER

Inventor Robert Adams appears to have broken the gravity barrier, with his advanced Adams Electric Motor Generator operating in a high state of resonance and apparently tapping gravitational energy.

"During the later months of 1992, I derived what I considered to be an equation for possibly the ultimate in rotary motor generator design. The purpose of this exercise, was to ascertain whether further unconventional design features of the machine parameters, using this equation, proved certain theories which I had previously discussed with Mr Bruce Cathie, an internationally recognised New Zealand researcher in this field.

Upon applying the 'equation' to the machine parameters and testing it, there was no doubt the machine was running in a higher state of resonance than previously obtained.

It had been arranged beforehand between myself and Mr Cathie that, should the results of this test be of some substance, Mr Cathie would travel from Auckland to Whakatane specifically to check the machine parameters with his 'harmonic equations'. These results confirmed the theory which we had previously discussed and planned to implement.

The results of these first trial tests have been superseded, with the new figures obtained being found beyond anything that is known of in the present-day field of free energy research. There is every possibility that these latest figures, also, will be surpassed in the near future.

The equations and how they are applied are hidden within certain parameters and, to this end, it could be said that to reach the ultimate in rotary over-unity devices is not possible without the correct application to all parameters of the machine using the 'Adams Pulse Method' and the Adams-Cathie equations.

The above methods and results give us a valuable lead in the realm of solid-state gravitational energy research. The equations and methods of application in design procedures, however, remain, at this stage, secret. The efficiency figures possible from the device are such that they simply cannot

be published.

I wish readers to refer further to the following discussions on Wilhelm Muller and Dr Rolf Schaffranke, the general content of which relates to my discovery of the mysteries of magnetism some twenty-four years ago."

THE ADAMS PULSED ELECTRIC MOTOR GENERATOR:

ON WILHELM MULLER

"Reference to an article authored by Tom Valentine, California bases freelance journalist, in regard to claims by Wilhelm Muller and his magnet manufacturers.

I must take Muller and his magnet manufacturers to task on their statement that "magnets can do a tremendous amount of work" - this is not so.

In an over-unity rotary machine, the magnets are 'assisting' to run the machine, but they are not generating the extra energy beyond the reaching of 100% efficiency. The magnets are not doing actual work, as such, beyond that point.

It is likely that Muller's machine is operating, according to the efficiency figure Muller quoted, somewhere on the near lower end of a positive resonance curve. From the generally known information on his device, this would be the likely area in which it is operating. If this is so, then the chances of greater efficiency are slim, particularly on account of it appearing to be operating in a positive mode. For the rotor magnets to operate as a gate to harness gravitational energy beyond unity, it must be in a negatively resonant mode and not operating in a closed magnetic circuit system.

Bruce Cathie and I spent an entire day together in January 1993 going over his harmonic equations in regard to my advanced machine, and confirmed that it was running in an advanced state of resonance, harnessing gravitational energy and demonstrating evidence of the magnets forming a 'gate' to harness one half-cycle of the gravi-

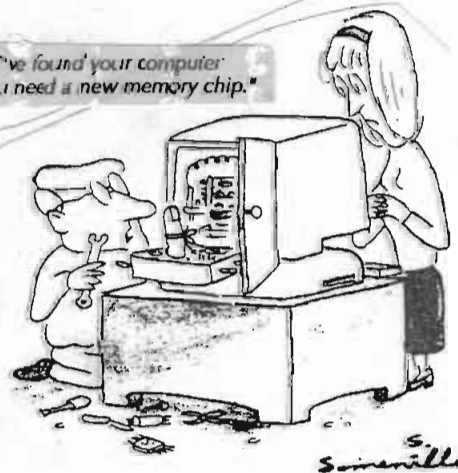
tational pulse, but doing no actual work over and above the 100%.

In regard to another claim by Muller that he had to use powerful neodymium magnets, this also is contrary to our findings. It matters not whether you use standard off-the-shelf 'alnico' magnets or powerful magnets, the results are no different. It is not necessary to use powerful magnets to prove if a machine can be constructed with over unity capability. This fact has been shown repeatedly with the Adams machines, using small and weak magnets.

The inference also that Nikola Tesla might have required today's advanced magnetic materials to achieve over unity results, is also totally wrong. The only difference between using ordinary magnets like 'alnico' and, for instance, 'samarium cobalt', is that you get greater energy output from the stronger magnets by way of their ability to detect and amplify this energy on a greater scale; and, therefore, upon utilising the Adams pulsing system, you can have a device using any ordinary magnets capable of not only 100% efficiency, but also of being tuned into operating as a gate in detecting and delivering gravitational energy.

As for the establishment's texts stating that "magnets do no real work", the establishment, for once, is correct. It is, however, interesting to note that this is a very 'convenient' fact for the establishment to expound upon - there could be an underlying inference here that magnets are useless for machines designed to achieve beyond unity results.

"I think I've found your computer troubles. You need a new memory chip."



Permanent magnets and their place in science today need to be more fully understood."

ON DR ROLF SCHAFFRANKE

"Reference to an article written by Dr Schaffranke in *The Manual of Free Energy Devices and Systems, Volume Two*, published by D.A. Kelly, in which on page 7, paragraphs 7 and 12, Dr Schaffranke erroneously maintains it is necessary to use super magnets to tap gravitational energy.

I found that my original 1970 open magnetic circuit motor generator is superior to my 1976 closed magnetic circuit model in regard to the results of obtaining and maintaining a correct harmonic vacuum oscillation and so tapping gravitational energy during one half-cycle of the gravitational pulse wave.

People who make such claims regarding the use of super magnets, obviously have little or no experience in the realms of rotary free-energy devices using permanent magnets. Over twenty years ago, I proved that even tiny weak magnets bought off the shelf and incorporated into my machines yielded efficiency into the hundreds of per cent over unity.

A permanent magnet is an entity unto itself. It is no different in any way whatsoever from its brothers made of different materials; it is still a permanent magnet irrespective of its gauss rating.

These claims are tantamount to saying that you can get more than 2.2 volts out of a lead acid cell simply by increasing its ampere hour rating, or conversely, you use a ten horsepower motor to run a machine that only requires one horsepower.

I reiterate - the sooner science rejects conventionalism, the better for humankind.

If indeed magnets were doing a tremen-

dous amount of work, they certainly wouldn't last long in any machine. There are secrets and mysteries surrounding magnets and collapsing field energies, and only after exhaustive studies of these two phenomena in practice, do these mysteries unravel themselves and emerge in their glory, and, correctly applied through the use of the required mathematics, pave the way to tapping gravitational energy in astronomical quantity.

For high-power rotary machines, however, super magnets are the obvious choice, for reasons of higher power capabilities, reduced weight and volume. When installed in an 'Adams' machine, these super magnets enable the opening up of clearances between rotor and stator without appreciable loss due to the high overall efficiency of this machine.

If indeed it were possible to induce magnets to do a tremendous amount of work, as claimed by the aforementioned people, then I claim that the magnets must first have very substantial energy imparted to them to undertake the task ahead. Secondly, when reaching this 'tremendous' state, they would start heating up and continue to do so until they reach the point whereby their magnetism would begin disintegrating, and continue to do so until the machine would eventually come to a halt, unable to start again.

There are a lot of people out there striving for the ultimate in rotary electrical machines. They all have my personal blessings for their endeavours, but may I hasten to add for those who make such claims, that they exhibit a lack of experience and knowledge of the capabilities of permanent magnets in rotary electrical machines.

But don't be disappointed, readers, as I assure you that permanent magnets are indeed the answer to free energy. Correctly adapted to a rotary machine they are the

'gateway' to harnessing gravitational energy.

With the application of the 'Adams resonant pulse frequency equation' and the 'Cathie harmonic equations' combined with the 'Adams Pulsed EMG System', incredible energies can be very easily and cleanly made available.

I wish to state to all readers at this particular stage, that I have only, in the past year, made the decision to publish certain aspects from my twenty years, work in the field of free energy research.

Because of this, most other researchers have probably never heard of me and so naturally assume they are among the first pioneers into free energy research.

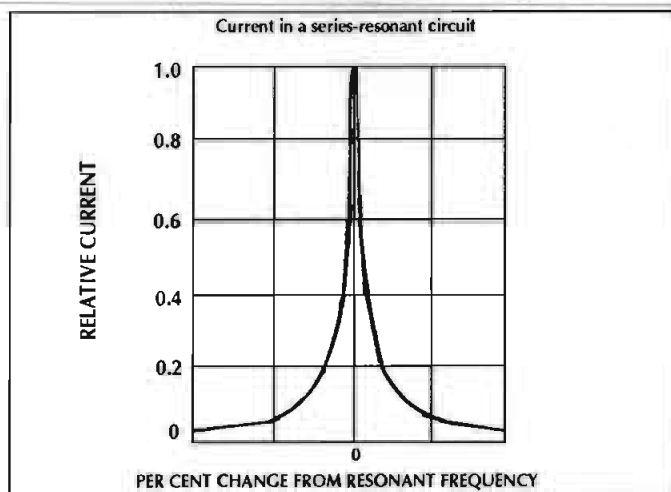
There are no doubt many other researchers who, for various reasons such as lack of finance, fear, suppression and very many other barriers, have not had even a chance to be heard. It is to be hoped the day will soon arrive when all can benefit from our work."

THE ADAMS PULSED ELECTRIC MOTOR GENERATOR - January 1993

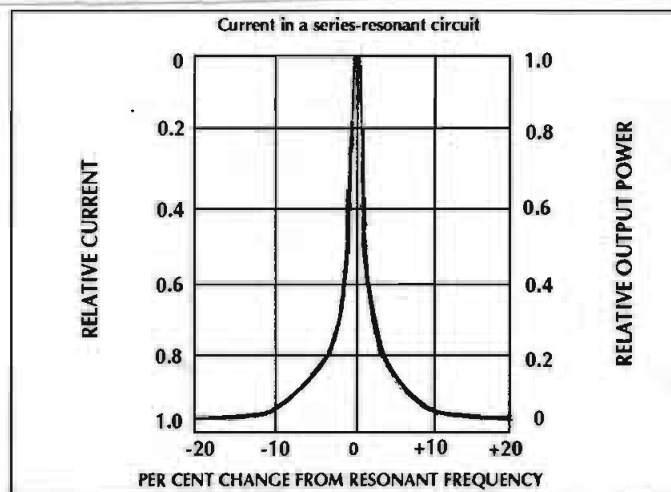
"An explanation to readers on matters pertaining to hysteresis loss, eddy current loss, magnetic drag. Also some advice regarding further information required from enquiries received to date by interested parties:

I would first like to state that it has been made clear that this machine has been proven to be capable of over-unity performance, plus the fact that it has proven itself capable of returning energy to its supply source. So we now come to the matters mentioned above.

If a machine is to run at unity or better, it must first 'overcome' those problems found in the conventional machine, which, of



Typical conventional D.C. machine current variation; if indeed it were capable of even approaching a state of resonance, in a closed magnetic system.



Typical current variation in "Adams Pulsed D.C. Machine" upon approaching resonance, current decreases, power output increases, machine in this negative mode is tapping gravitational energy.

course, are principally those of magnetic drag, hysteresis loss and eddy currents, all of which waste energy in heat and hence require a cooling fan - with its attendant losses as well.

As explained previously, the Adams machine runs cool in comparison to the conventional machine and does not, therefore, require a cooling fan. Now these factors surely speak for themselves. It must also be borne in mind by the reader that in the conventional AC or DC machine, the internal heat of windings and stators reach boiling point within fifteen minutes. The Adams machine does not have this problem.

Given these salient factors, which in themselves are a starting point for those of you who are forward-thinking, I feel I have provided sufficient hints, information and guidance to enable those astute enough to realise the potentiality of the principles given, to build a machine for themselves according to their own leanings as well as along the lines of the Adams machine.

Most of you know of the manual which has been published and distributed by NEXUS Magazine. My purpose in compiling this manual is to give those interested an insight into the principles of the mysteries of my machine, and I expect those interested, patient and persevering enough to accept that they must work out and work with these mysteries and to, like myself, to battle to get there. Only then will true understanding and enlightenment reveal itself and true reward, however slowly, be theirs.

Notwithstanding these statements however, I submit here a few further valuable recommendations for readers, and as time progresses, and as time permits, some further such tidbits of information will be drip-fed through NEXUS as a form of encouragement to all concerned.

I would like to inform readers at this point in time that, because of the steady flow of response I have had since publication in NEXUS, by enthusiasts, interested parties and investors alike, it is no longer possible to address enquiries of the nature of those above individually, other than on a consultancy basis. Although I will continue to contribute certain articles to NEXUS as long as I am able, and will continue to personally reply to all mail, I ask readers to kindly understand that a good deal of my time is involved in consultancy already on my advanced projects, so my free time is somewhat limited. I encourage readers to keep their eyes on NEXUS as I intend to remain as loyal to them as they are to me.

Here, then, are those few further recommendations to readers.

If contemplating the construction of a proving machine - note as follows:

1) Don't purchase expensive powerful

'neodymium' or 'samarium cobalt' magnets without first having experience with cheap easy-to-get 'alnico' magnets, for if you commence with powerful magnets you will find yourself facing powerful problems. More information on this matter of 'powerful magnets' will be found in the article referred to as "The Adams 1992-1993 Christmas-New Year breakthrough" (refer to NEXUS Vol. 2, No. 11) and in the article written by the inventor referred to as "On Wilhelm Muller" (dated 1 February 1993). Using powerful magnets will not prove anything beyond what alnico will do. However, given this, if you feel you must choose powerful magnets, for whatever your reasons, take heed - great care is required in the handling of them to preclude personal injury.

2) For a proving machine do not use less than 10 ohms each for two stators at 180° apart; recommend series mode for first attempt. Don't be concerned about start windings initially and, remember, what can be achieved microscopically can be achieved macroscopically and so I strongly suggest - walk before you run.

3) Should you experience any difficulty in designing and constructing the tapered disc contactor (machining, etc.), then use electronic switching, i.e., photo, Hall effect, or inductor effect, with switching current transistor, etc. The machine, correctly constructed, should still deliver a minimum 107% efficiency. The charging effect will, of course, be lost, and the input current to supply the electronic switching will raise the total input quite steeply. The point to be made here is that in using electronic switching, in a larger machine, the degree of loss due to this use of electronic switching is negligible.

However, for those who are seeking greater efficiency figures, it is advised to stay with the tapered disc contactor method and build a small low wattage unit, i.e., 0.25 to 1 watt. This is the area of power rating within which you will gain quicker and better results which, in turn, will provide the necessary experience for designing and building a larger unit.

Once again the inventor cannot stress the importance enough, for those who wish to construct a successful device, to start at the bottom rung and listen to what the device is saying to you as you go along.

NOTE FOR THE CURIOUS

I have received a lot of requests regarding an explanation accounting for such low temperature operation on full load. This one fact alone is indisputable evidence of very high efficiency rating.

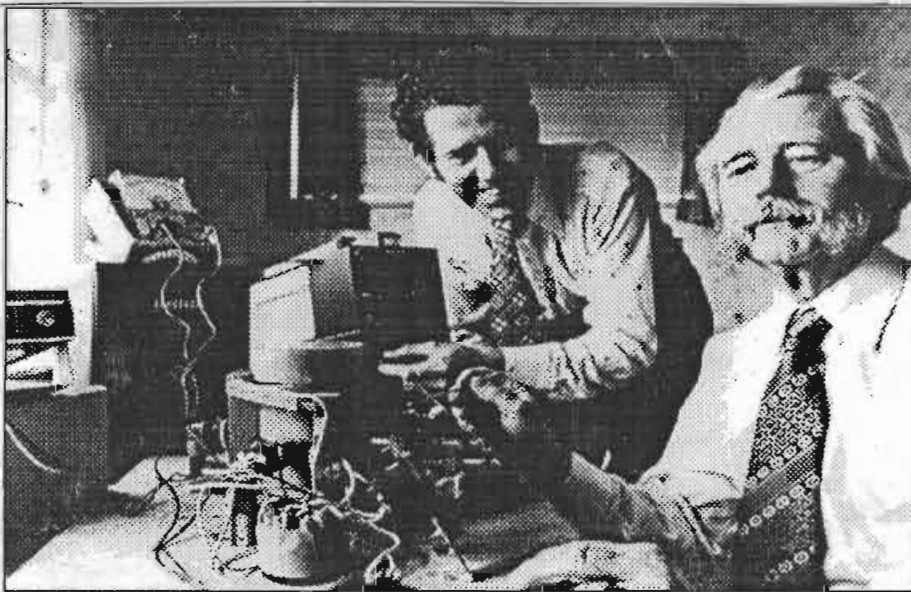
I have therefore decided to make up a set of drawings which will explain to the reader the questions regarding hysteresis, eddy current and magnetic drag losses, as well as temperature ratings, etc.

These drawings will be accompanied with written explanations concerning the 'how' and 'why' of certain factors.

These drawings and their accompanying information will be available directly from the inventor at the address given below at a cost of NZ\$20.00 including postage.

Meanwhile, for further information on the 'Adams and Cathie' projects, you'll find it all in your future issues of NEXUS."

Robert Adams,
46 Landing Road
Whakatane, New Zealand.



The inventor of the Pulsed Electric Motor Generator, Robert Adams, with his technical assistant Mr John Martin (background), March 1975, then six years into his research and development work (18 years ago).

SUPPRESSED MECHANICAL FUEL VAPORISER

By Peter Nielsen (The Mad Scientist)

Dear NEXUS,

In response to the recent article on fuel vaporisation for increased performance and mileage, I would like to offer the following story. It was told to me about fifteen years ago by an inventor living in Phoenix, Arizona. In the course of business, he visited a friend who happened to be doing patent illustrations for a simple petrol-saving device. Several days later they met again and the following tale unravelled. The artwork was commissioned by a small machine shop on the outskirts of town. When the draftsman tried to deliver the finished job, he found the factory stripped and deserted. Only the metal studs, which once anchored heavy equipment, were left protruding from the concrete floor. A neighbour said an unmarked semi-trailer had a few days earlier hauled everything away. The proprietor also disappeared without a trace.

Out of curiosity, the orphaned plans were then re-examined. They showed a horizontal metal tube. It had three or four vertical partitions and closed ends, all with a round vent near their uppermost circumference. A shaft mounted on sealed ball-bearings ran down the central axis, driven at high speed by an external pulley connected to the car's fan-belt. To it were attached, in each compartment, a set of radial turbine-like blades. A tube led from one end of the cylinder direct to the vehicle's petrol supply or pump. The downstream side went to the carburettor. The unit could be switched in or out of the line by a solenoid valve activated from the dashboard. Here's how it works.

Upon starting the car and warming up, ordinary fuel was drawn. At speed, the machine was placed 'on-line'. The effect reported was a sharp acceleration - without ever touching the foot pedal. Petrol entering the first air-filled chamber was mechanically atomised by the rotating wheel. This passed through each successive compartment, becoming more and more like a fine mist. Any condensed liquid fell to the bottom of each section, which acted as a sump, sucked up again into turbulence by the spinning blades. Only the most vaporous components from each chamber passed through the row of top vents and on to the carburettor, resulting in cleaner and more EXPLOSIVE combustion. Adjustment of flow rate would be critical to prevent saturation of the impeller cavity. With improved design, the device could possibly function as both a liquid fuel pump AND variable inlet chamber for admixture of air and/or water.

So now you know what someone badly didn't want anyone to find out. No wonder they're worried. Sounds like a nice weekend project to me - at your own risk, of course. Seriously, this conversion is highly dangerous, maybe illegal, and to be attempted only by licensed automotive engineers. The above info is offered for educational purposes only, and has not been substantiated by the author.

PS: Years later, my friend conducted his own experiments while working at Motorola. He once injected an unknown proportion of petrol and water between two thinly spaced piezo-ceramic wafers. It is a property of this material to vibrate at ultrasonic frequencies when electrical power is applied. Circuits of suitable configuration are common in medical scanners, and industrial cleaning baths for small parts. What emerged was a white viscous foam, a surprisingly stable emulsion that ignited violently when lit. Then there is also the story about how he tried to 'blackmail' razor blade companies with a herb from the Amazon that removes hair permanently. Maybe later, folks.

GRAVITATIONAL FIELD CHANGES LINKED WITH VOLCANIC ERUPTION

The art, or science, of predicting volcanic eruptions has received a new boost recently, with the discovery that the earth's gravitational field can fluctuate in field strength in the months or weeks leading up to an eruption.

In *Nature*, geophysicist Hazel Rymer and colleagues at England's Open University found that the gravitational field around

Italy's Mount Etna increased sharply six months before it spewed forth in December 1991.

Unfortunately the technique of gathering this data can be very dangerous, since researchers often have to climb into a volcano to take gravity readings.

(Source: *Time*, 15 February '93)

FUSION RESEARCH RESULTS SUPPRESSED BY WHITE HOUSE

Scientists involved with fusion experiments at nuclear weapons laboratories are "beside themselves" over a continuing gag order.

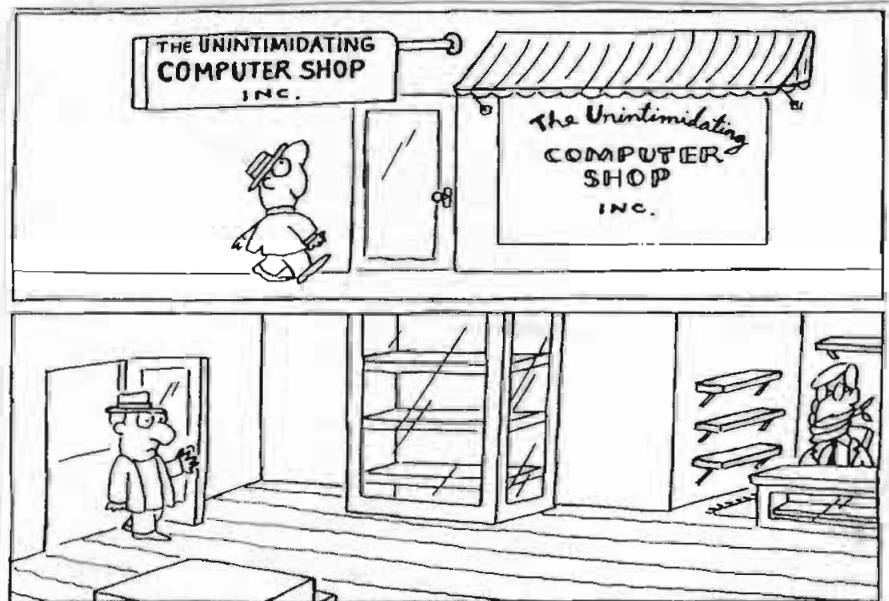
According to the researchers, German and Japanese scientists often present at open conferences findings that are treated as military secrets in the US.

Laser-powered fusion, sometimes called inertial confinement fusion, is produced by focusing an array of powerful laser beams on a small pellet of hydrogen fuel.

Unlike Germany and Japan, laser fusion research in the US, Britain and France is funded by the military. As a result, American scientists have been calling for less secrecy on laser fusion, so that they can work more easily with foreign colleagues and promote their research.

Despite a promise from energy secretary, James Watkins to "eliminate unnecessary restrictions", officials from the White House National Security Council stepped in and put a stop to the process. They were worried that information from the experiments could give foreign nations clues to the design of important thermonuclear weapons.

(Source: *New Scientist*, 5 December '92)



Somerville

Vol 2, No 13 - 1993