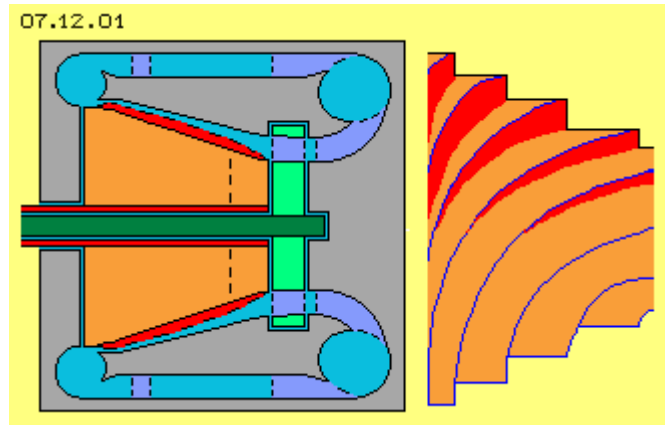


## 07.12. Summary

### Free Energy by Centrifugal Force

Researching possibilities for Free Energy mostly starts with pure mechanic systems. There are lots of experiments with un-balanced 'wheels', i.e. for using gravity force. However lever-arm-law is absolutely strong. So also most of my proposals e.g. of 'Bessler-Wheels' are dominated by wishful thinking - with some exceptions e.g. that 'Rhön-Rad' which still might function (however nobody did build up to now). In principle however I consider fluid-machines more suitable, because liquids allow variable shape of mass and gases in addition allow variable density.

Liquids are thousand times more dense than gases, so devices could be build smaller when using water or oil as working medium. The shorter the radius, the stronger centrifugal forces affect. These enormous forces are 'annoying' at most applications, however by suitable arrangement should result corresponding benefit. At previous chapter 07.05. Centrifugal-Thrust-Engine some proposals are discussed.



Like e.g. at Mazenauer-Machine or Clem-Engine, here a turbine in shape of truncated cone is used. Because turning momentum is generated by pressure, blades need a pressure-face however does not need a suction-face. This is done when using teeth-shaped deepenings, running spiral around that cone, like schematic shown at that picture 07.12.01 right side.

At machine sketched left side of that picture, only a part of mass flows through these deepenings, while the other part glides along housing-wall straight towards wider radius. That part of mass indirectly pushes onto diagonal pressure-surfaces of turbine and thus turning momentum comes up.

So centrifugal forces are really usable for drive, however centrifugal forces won't be for free, because masses at first must be accelerated. Many experiments did achieve most fast flows by relative few input of power, e.g. when using self-acceleration into suction-areas. At the other hand many experiments did show, water or oil afterward did stick at outer wall 'like lead'. So problem of these machines is guiding masses back again to smaller radius. Above this, fluid should keep its speed at its way from outlet back to inlet.

At this conception here, complex system of outlet- and inlet-canals was designed. Motions within are guided at those tracks, mass does move inward to small radius without moving contrary to centrifugal forces. Fluid moves by likely speeds at total way back, a pump must compensate only friction losses. So inertia of moving masses respective their centrifugal forces well could be used for generating turning momentum, however demanding rather complex construction.

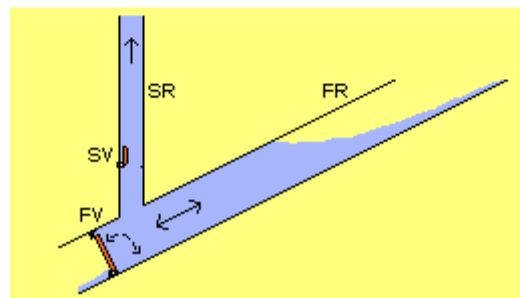
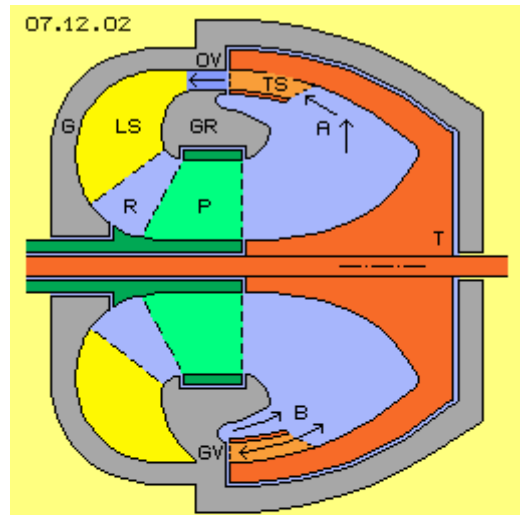
### Usable Energy by Back-Stroke

Demanded (re-) acceleration of mass could be achieved without input of external energy when using principle of Hydrostatic-Ram, like described at chapters 07.07. Backstroke-Centrifuge and 07.08. Ram-Engine. Principle process of hydrostatic ram is sketched at picture 07.12.02 at bottom.

Within fall-pipe FR water flows down until a valve FV suddenly is closed. Resulting pressure wave runs back within water by sound-speed. At original application, that pressure wave is used for lifting water upward within rise-pipe SR, beyond height of water-level of fall-pipe. Afterward, valve of fall-pipe is opened again and valve SV of rise-pipe is closed. That old-fashioned machine achieves efficiency up to 70 percent.

At previous Backstroke-Centrifuge respective Ram-Engine (e.g. like sketched upside of that picture by longitudinal cross-sectional view), opening and closing of valves is organized like 'revolving valve'. Openings of rotor glide along housing wall which by parts shows closed surface, by parts has openings. When openings match, water flows off rotor forward-outward. When opening of rotor comes to closed part of housing wall, flow abruptly is stopped, so previous vehement backstroke occurs.

Pressure of flow is mirrored, so pressure wave is directed forward-inward. Also within water, a pressure wave represents short compression, which afterward relaxes. So there is a short motion forward, followed by standstill or even backward motion. At hydraulic ram, that backstroke is lifting water within rise-pipe resp. water within fall-pipe also is pushed some upward. Finally however, that wave-power 'disappears' at both water-surfaces. Now here, that pressure wave is running around within rotor. Each pressure wave pushes water some forward in turning sense. Each following pressure wave hits onto water already rotating. Thus within short time, all water within rotor becomes rotating, continuously pushed forward by pulsating pressure waves. So now centrifugal forces come up and water is pressed along cone-shaped walls towards wider radius. Finally, water flows off rotor-openings by pulsating waves into areas of less environmental pressure.



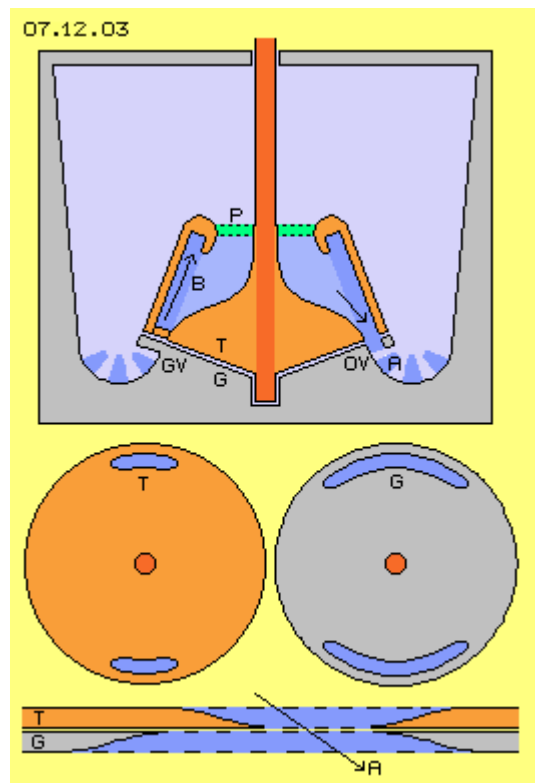
Thus within these machines, inertia is used in shape of centrifugal forces, resulting flow along diagonal arranged walls. At least by parts, that flow is transferred into turning momentum by suitable turbine-blades. If at the other hand that flow is stopped, deceleration occurs within thousandth part of second, resulting huge forces. Periodic pressure waves running around within rotor accelerate water in turning sense. Corresponding experiments already approved these theoretic considerations. However still problem is optimum shape and arrangement of turbine-blades.

### Blade-less Ram-Engine

Other experiments did show, turbines without blades often are best solution, because flow becomes decelerated only moderately and turning momentum is generated only by friction at surface rather smooth. As an addition to previous machines, picture 07.12.03 shows a ram-engine without blades.

At vertical shaft (dark red) a turbine T (light red) is installed. Turbine is build by cone-shaped core and a hollow truncated cone. Upside both constructional elements are connected e.g. by two rods, which are little bit inclined, so working as pump P (light green), pushing water downward. At bottom both constructional elements are connected by diagonal disk, which shows openings, through which water can flow off turbine.

Opposite to that turbine-bottom is positioned corresponding disk of housing, which also shows openings, however partly builds closed surface. While turbine-openings glide along housing-disk, temporary an open valve OV (right) or a closed valve GV (left) is



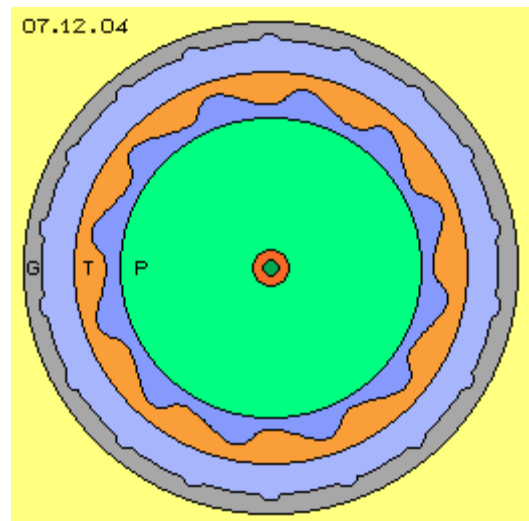
given. Water thus temporary will flow downward-outward based on centrifugal forces, like marked at A. At the other hand, temporary will occur back-stroke B, within rotor running around in turning sense of system.

That back-stroke pressure-wave also runs upward within that hollow cone and is mirrored downward again. At a whole thus water within rotor becomes accelerated in turning sense. When valves are open, water vehemently are pushed off by mirrored pressure wave. Openings of turbine and of housing as well must have smooth edges, e.g. like sketched quite downside at this picture. So this turbine has null blades, but fast turning water by friction at outer walls is generating usable turning momentum.

### Laval-Nozzles at Wind-Tower

Already at chapter 06.03. Ultrasound-Engine of previous part, motion processes were discussed resulting ultrasound-fast flows by Laval-Nozzles. Within bottlenecks occur increased number of multiple-collisions, where e.g. two molecules transfer their kinetic energy onto third molecule same time. That 'racer' thus flies by over-size speed into following wide outlet area and comes forward long distances within that relative void. Both energy-delivering molecules stay back within bottleneck by relative slow movements. These 'stationers' show few resistance for following collisions, thus have good chance to become next 'racers', flying through outlet with some delay however fast speed.

Efficiency of these Laval-Nozzles is approved at many technical applications. Also diverse experiments to proposals of previous chapters did result flows of high speed by input of few external energy. At chapter 07.06. Wind-Tower-Current-Generator diverse proposals were discussed for generating mechanic turning momentum by most simple technology. Picture 07.12.04 shows an example of a Wind-Tower by cross-sectional view.



Pump P (green) is simple round cylinder, pulling air into turning sense (left turning) only by friction at its surface. That blade-less pump naturally is turned easy. Turbine T (red) is a hollow cylinder with diameter some wider. If turbine would have only simple round surface, turbine would also become turning via air movements. However there would be 'slip' and turning momentum could not be transferred in total.

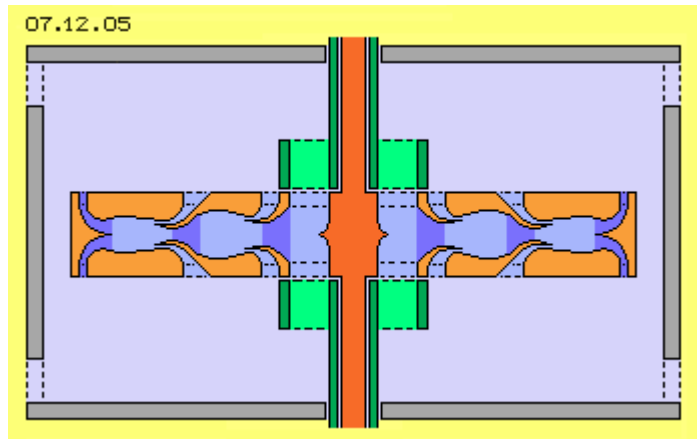
Now however that surface is shaped that kind, bottlenecks are build and each bottleneck is followed by wider area. In front of bottleneck, air is dammed up, i.e. turning momentum is transferred onto turbine. Within bottleneck exists high density, so multiple-collisions occur frequently. Resulting fast particles fly into following relative void of wider area, finally hitting onto diagonal wall of next bottleneck, i.e. resulting additional strong thrust.

Generally, mass-throughput in front of and behind of Laval-Nozzle naturally is of same size. However kinetic energy of fast flow essentially is increased. That energy by parts is transferred via friction onto surfaces of turbine and also of pump. At the other hand, these fast particles press into next bottleneck. Static pressure of dense air there pushes onto diagonal turbine-wall. By that arrangement, thus acceleration-effect of Laval-Nozzle is used by simple technique. However it will demand many experiments to find best contours and optimum distances at most suitable revolutions.

### Schauberger-Repulsive Re-Design

Behind bottleneck of Laval-Nozzle, particles fly with high speed (even by ultra-sound-speed), however only few particles each time-unit. So within wide area of outlet exists relative few density. That fast and thin flow is ideal for merging-in 'wrong-air' analogue to water-jet-pump. Within inlet aside and direct behind bottleneck, particles purely by chance are pushed into direction of outlet, based on quite normal molecular movements. Also these particles move at least by sound-speed, realiter by some 500 m/s. As relative few particles from bottleneck fly even faster into likely directions, few resistance exists for these additional particles. So behind bottleneck of Laval-Nozzle, not only super-fast flow is generated but also increased mass-throughput is achieved.

'Classic' example for alternative flow-science respective research for Free Energy is Schauberger's Repulsine. Many considerations and assumptions exist concerning function of that machine, also concerning material used. After long researches of my Fluid-Technology, mostly based on ideas of Schauberger, and also based on 'strange' appearances of diverse experiments, now years later I studied that machine once again. These wave-shaped disks represent narrowings and extensions running all around - and via slots also additional air is allowed to flow into canal between both disks.



In order to realize that acceleration-effect of Laval-Nozzle inclusive increased mass-throughput by most simple technique, I made proposals for re-design of Schauberger-Repulsine, like e.g. sketched at picture 07.12.05. Turbine (red) should be build symmetric, so additional air can be included from both sides. Near system axis, at both sides should be installed pumps (green), guiding air into first narrow area (dark blue). Direct behind bottleneck, additional air flows in from aside into that wider space (light blue). Both flows are dammed up at next bottleneck.

Inside, air is pulled into turning sense by friction at surfaces. Air thus leaves bottleneck in direction outward-forward. As particle there show increased speed, they fly faster forward than rotor is turning. From bottleneck to bottleneck speed becomes faster and faster. Also that additional air can follow movements up to sound-speed without problem, flying fast by 'own drive' (of just normal molecular movement). These fast masses finally push turbine forward in turning send, by friction at surfaces, especially in front of bottlenecks. Additional turning momentum is achieved by redirection of fast flow by some blades at outer border of turbine.

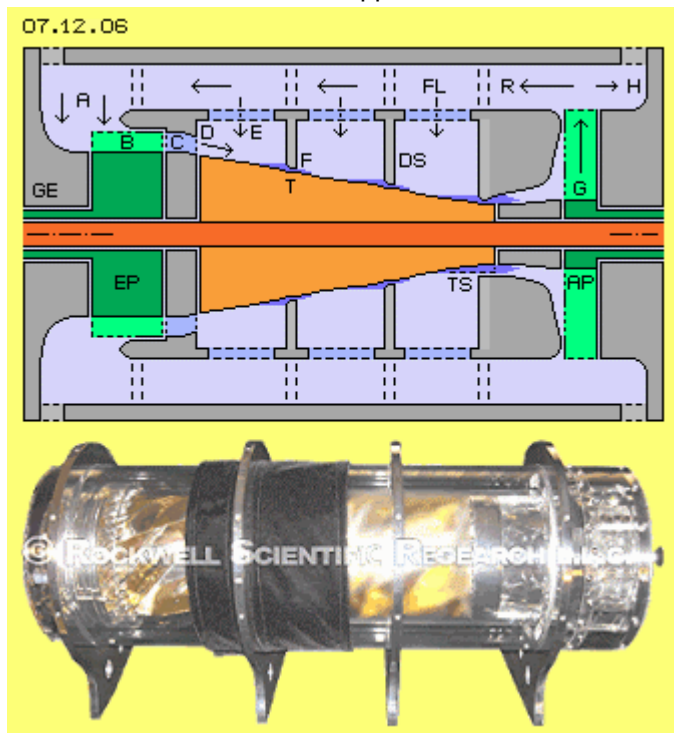
It's reported by witnesses, Schauberger Repulsine did crash through roof of workshop and did fly up and away. In spite of many efforts that machine however could not be rebuild functioning. Previous redesign consequently is reduced at the one hand on acceleration-effect of Laval-Nozzles and at the other hand on principle of water-jet-pumps. Both functions are known and approved, so reconstruction based on these principles should finally result working Repulsine.

### Typhoon within Pipe

Absolute clear appearance is also that self-acceleration of whirlwinds. Relative fast flow exists at centre and additional air from wide environment tangential flows inward. At centre thus exists relative few static pressure and ambient high static pressure compresses and accelerates that vortex system.

Most strong influx comes up along ground and thus corresponding masses of air must flow off sideward at top of vortex. That effect of self-acceleration of potential-vortices should also be realized by technical devices.

At chapter 07.10. Typhoon-Engine an especially compact construction was presented, e.g. like shown at picture 07.12.06 upside by longitudinal cross-



sectional view. Air is pressed into that system and accelerated in turning sense by inlet-pump EP (green, left side), and at the other hand, air is sucked off system by outlet-pump AP (green, right side). Via backflow-area R air flows back towards inlet-area.

In the middle a turbine T (red) is installed, around which air is turning. Turbine is cone-shaped so air becomes faster turning towards thin end respective outlet. Rotation is accelerated by sideward influx E from backflow-area. Around that turbine could also be installed 'nozzle-disks' DS of housing. According to Laval-Nozzles some bottlenecks are build between these disks and turbine-surface, so that rotating forward-inward moving flow once more is accelerated. Usable turning momentum is generated by friction of air at turbine-surfaces or by blades at turbine-outlet.

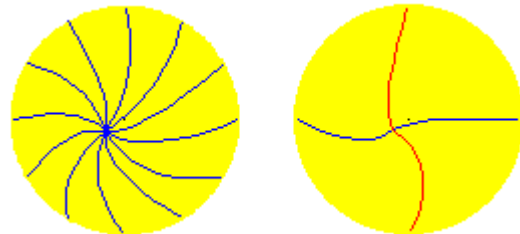
The 'Rockwell-Scientific-Research L.L.C.' presented at internet 'The Advanced Aerodynamic Air Turbine Engine AATE' and a photo of that website is shown at this picture at bottom. That engine is supposed to be based on Schauberger's considerations for vortex systems, at the other hand vague statements indicate that machine well could function by previous mentioned techniques.

At any case that outlet-pump produces relative void into which air particles fall by just normal molecular movements. Instead of normal chaotic motions, structured flows are generated, here fast rotation at narrow space. Given energy of molecular motions thus temporary is transferred into kinetic flow-energy, via turning momentum available for external uses (an alternative interpretation see below).

### Interaction with Space-Energy

Well known are experiments of noted laboratories, where fast rotating masses clearly did show loss of weight and other strange appearances affecting through walls and ceilings. Also some experiments to my proposals (like other explorers) did result appearances which can not be explained by pure fluid-mechanics. There must have come up any 'coupling with space-energy' (respective 'zero-point-energy' or a 'torsion-field'). For me, no abstract 'energy' nor abstract 'field' exists but only real substance called ether in shape of part-less and thus gap-less plasma. All material appearances, forces and fields etc. only can be vortices of ether within ether.

However, within that gapless plasma is not possible any kind of motion but in principle only swinging movements at circled tracks can exist, by huge number of multiple overlaying pattern. Basic motion pattern are 'Potential-Vortex-Clouds' and their principle process of movements is visualized at this animation.



That pattern appears by most different size, from spiral-galaxy to sun-systems und also e.g. as electron. Essential motion is swinging inward/outward and same time upward/downward. At equator that swinging motion is running at an inclined plane.

Free Ether is continuous motion by numberless overlays, thus is moving at 'confusing' tracks (which I called 'spiral-cluster-tracks'), however at most small radius, thus in shape of 'fine vibrations'. At a whole, Free Ether keeps its location within space. Opposite, Bound Ether is local motion pattern at longer stretched tracks, thus in shape of 'coarse swinging'. Material parts of air or of rotor are such coarse vortex-systems and their vortex-structures wander through nearby 'stationary' Free Ether.

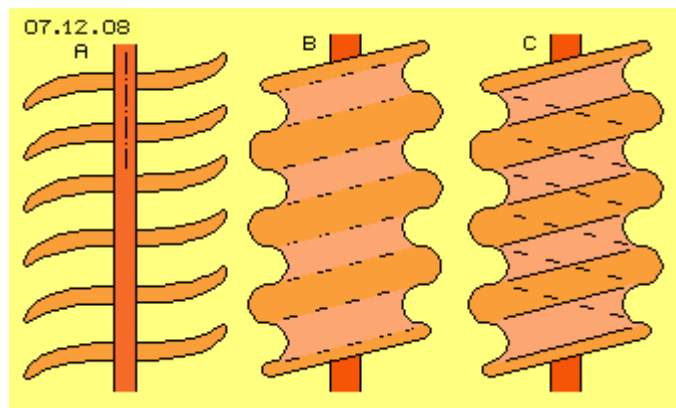
If material particles are moving steady at likely tracks, also Free Ether of that region takes that movement pattern, at least by parts. At the other hand, such general 'ether-flow' naturally affects wandering of local vortex-systems drifting within. If now one wants to establish certain interaction between material particles and ether by itself, one must chose 'very common' motion pattern, e.g. in shape of previous potential-vortex-cloud respective advantageous its motion pattern around equator.

### Ether-conform Swinging

Chapter 07.11. Torsionfield-Generator shows some rotors which can produce that advantageous shape of motions. Picture 07.12.08 schematic shows their basic design by longitudinal cross-sectional view.

While one revolution thus swinging inward and outward and same time upward / downward should come up. 'Blade-Tower' A has special two-blade props, where air is guided up by one blade and the opposite blade moves air down. Each level of props are shifted (here e.g. by each 60 degrees, opposite to simple drawing here), resulting a diagonal upward wandering wave-motion.

All air particles move synchronous, so ether there in general takes that motion pattern. Based on overlays, all ether always is moving at 'track-with-stroke' - and that ordered ether-motion by itself now affects thrust in turning sense of system, not only concerning air particles but also onto material of rotor by itself.



That general swinging of ether at environment of rotor can also be generated direct by atoms of rotor, e.g. by fast rotation of a 'Diagonal-Disk-Tower' B.

Relative to stationary Free Ether, coarse ether vortices of materia here are moving in and out plus up and down, so also fine swinging of ambient Free Ether synchronously will take that pattern, which at least gradually now is overlaying original motions, i.e. producing that special track-with-stroke.

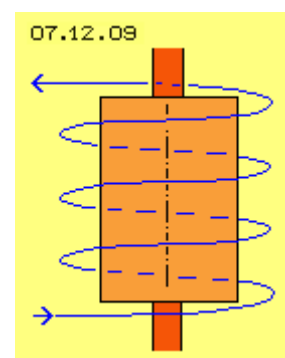
Analogue, a 'Spiral-Notch-Tower' C could be build, which in addition will show air flow spiral upward.

Generally, ether is moving multiple faster than any rotor, so rotor atoms continuously are driven by numberless smallest swinging movements which all show that 'stroke'. That stroke in general is upward directed, resulting that known 'levitation' of fast rotating masses. These known experiments mostly use round cylinders, however previous design of rotors will produce 'coupling with space-energy' much more intensive. These new rotors really boost a 'torsion-field' by its ether-adequate motion pattern.

Diverse machines of previous Fluid-Technology used energy of chaotic molecular motions, when ordered flows are generated by suction. Analogue now here, normal 'chaotic vibrations' of Free Ether are transferred into some structured motion pattern, based on overlaid motions caused by rotor revolutions. Within that ether these coarse vortices of material particles are 'floated or sloshed' forward, here in turning sense of system. Unlimited huge motion energy of all ether of wide environment thus partial becomes usable as mechanic turning momentum. Some experiments - more or less by chance - really did show according effects. However these results could not be reproduced. Now that new understanding and previous ether-conform processes offer quite new aspects - so there is real chance for working machines.

### Current based on Ether-Motion

Because that motion pattern of potential-vortex-clouds is so stabile and wide spread, it's also existing at flat level or e.g. around a wire. That appearance is called 'electric charge'. Naturally also that vortices-carpet exists by ether and thus interacts with ambient ether. If ether there is moving at 'track-with-stroke' (apparently appearing like a flow), also charge-layer is shifted, at least at 'gliding' surfaces of conductors.



Generally, that motion-pattern of charge shows analogue shape like swinging here generated by rotor turning. If a conductor-wire is positioned near to that ether-motion-system, its charge is enforced and/or shifted. This picture 07.12.09 shows a loose wound coil around rotor. If that coil is positioned by suitable distance and suitable inclination relative to direction of previous 'ether-stroke', voltage will come up respective direct-current will flow bottom-up.

At known N-Machines (Faraday-Paradox) voltage resp. electric current comes up by 'mysterious cause', nevertheless can be reproduced as we like it. Likely electric current is produced, based on corresponding ether swinging movements according to previous arrangement of constructional elements. Naturally many experiments and tests are required with various changed parameters of all components, e.g. up to slightly cone-shaped rotors. Turning of rotor will demand minimum input of power, so probably power-source of high efficiency could become reality.

That new understanding and new points of view could also explain some other 'mysterious' effects e.g. of electro-static devices, especially Testatika. If Carl Tilley really was able to produce surplus current, his generators probably could have used also that technology. Most interesting now is previous Air-Turbine-Engine (picture 07.12.06 bottom), where decisive constructional element is covered by black sheet - hiding probably previous coil. That machine also is called 'The Crystal Ion' - and 'ionised' air ('turned-up ether-conform') well could be transferred into electric current. So that Air-Vortex-Engine might not be constructed for producing mechanic turning momentum, but for directly producing electric current, analogue to previous considerations).

### **Outlook**

That final part 07. Fluid-Machines once more did show some possibilities for using Free Energy based on fluid movements. That final 07.12. Summary once more did show some essential aspects. Anyhow, these three parts of Fluid-Technology were intended only as an excursus into world of material parts, however these items got extended two long years. Probably I was able to contribute some new aspects to common flow-science, e.g. concerning theory of lift, difference of suction and pressure applications, generating ordered flows or about motion processes of Laval-Nozzles and some more.

I pointed out designs of machines should consequently rebuild these effects, by which energy of normal molecular motions become usable for external benefits. Meanwhile, many of my claims were approved by corresponding experiments without any doubts, however - by my state of knowledge - no complete running machine is available or even ready for sale. I can contribute nothing else than these multiple considerations and clues for new fluid-technologies. I hope these ideas become realized by other people with corresponding knowledge and abilities and capacities.

That last chapter 07.11. Torsion-Field-Generator already did leave borders of pure fluid-mechanics and made up new considerations to ether-background of all material resp. physical appearances. Also here I only can hope, these most interesting interactions between material parts and ether movements inclusive electric charge and current might stimulate competent experts who like to experiment and research these strange aspects. I well know, for most people it's rather hard to believe, real world is nothing else than somehow swinging plasma. Nevertheless that world-view might help explaining some phenomena and that understanding is decisive for building previous technical ether-bases devices - like future machines more efficient in general will only be possible if based on such ether-conform processes.

From now, I will publish exclusively items concerning ether. Just at that last chapter, many subjects were mentioned only in brief, which now demand detailed descriptions (e.g. gravity and inertia, sun and planets, electric- and earth-magnetism, charge and current, electron and hydrogen resp. atoms in general). However first item will show, how membranes are build by ether, i.e. a most important appearance, by view of that swinging plasma.

Naturally, however some later, I'll publish further proposals for Free Energy or other ether-conform constructions. However I hope, meanwhile any machine based on fluid-mechanics will bring real solution for energy- and environment-problems - or even previous ether-based machines.

Evert / 2008-11-30