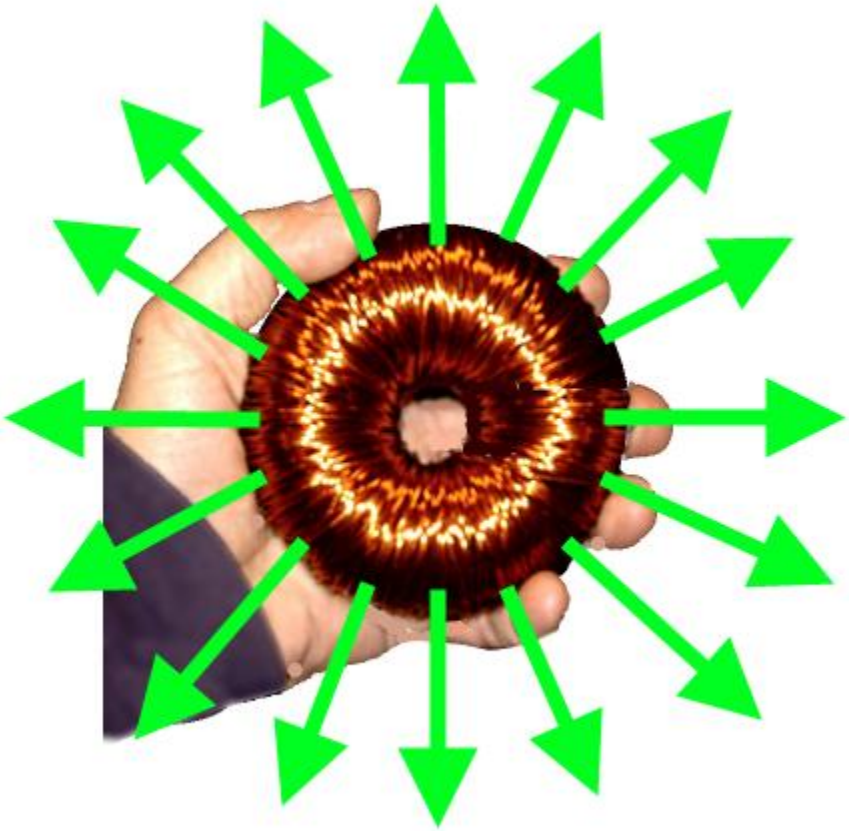
Free-Electricity CURRENT TRANSFORMER You Can Make

For Fun and Profit!



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PUBLISHER'S DISCLAIMER

We did not build nor tested the technology presented in this book. This book is offered to you for informational purposes only. No warranty is given that it is free from error or omission, nor as to the accuracy of any information in it.

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FOREWORD

Important Note: Any book is basically a communication from the author to the reader. If the book is written in a language the reader does not understand, then the communication will not be received. By the same token, if the reader goes by a word he/she does not know, or only partially understands, then the communication that the author intended will not be fully duplicated. Be sure while reading this book that you do not go past any word you do not fully understand. A glossary is included in the back of this book with some technical definitions, but if you aren't sure of any other words, please use a dictionary you feel comfortable with to get the word fully defined.

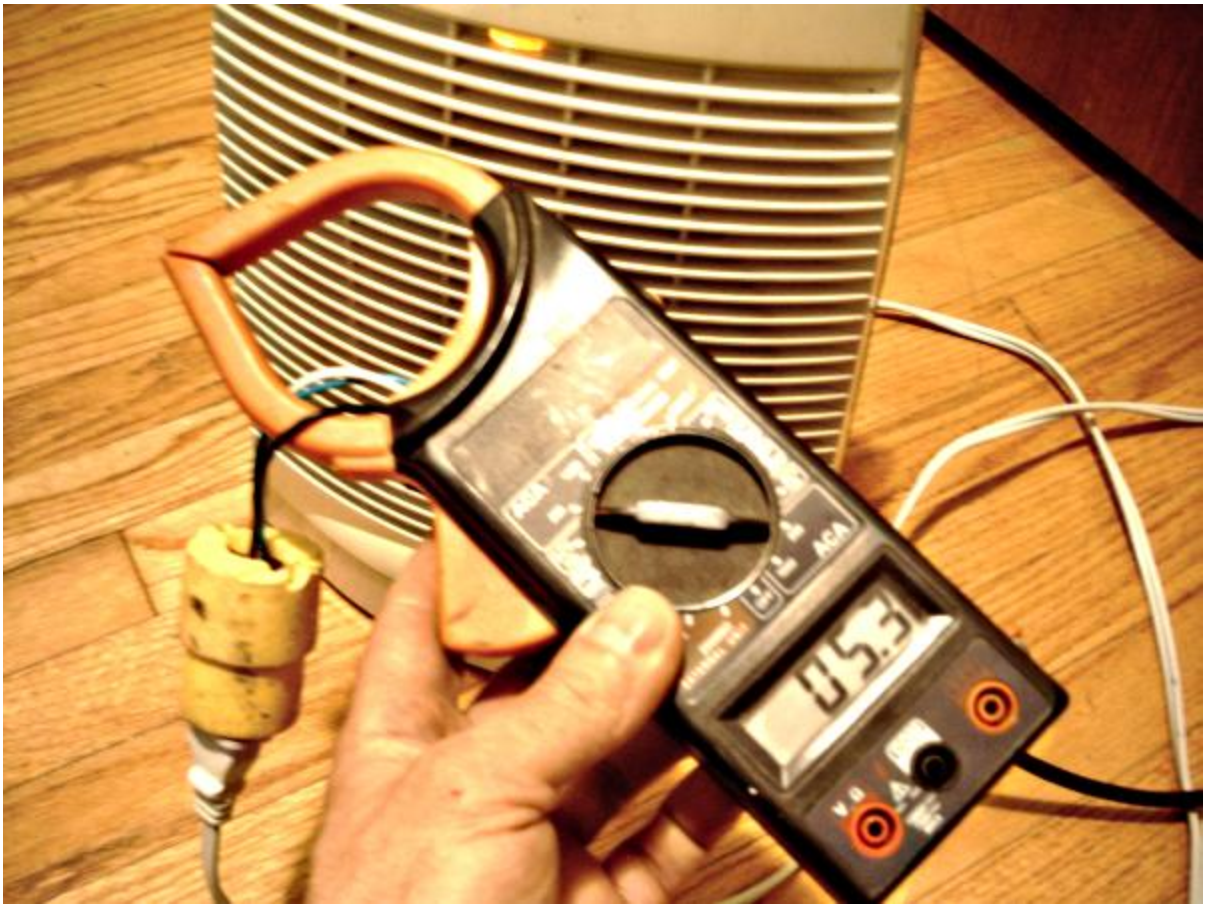
WARNING!! This technology is experimental. Do no attempt to build this device unless you are qualified to do so and are willing to take full responsibility for your own actions and assume all the risks. Electricity is dangerous and can kill! This book is an explanation of what I learned while working on my device. I am not recommending anyone build one of these.

INTRODUCTION

Let me introduce one piece of equipment that is vital for the tests and demonstrations described in this book. This piece of electrical equipment is known as a multimeter. One of its functions is as an Ammeter to measure current flow (Amps). It is able to do this because it has a current transformer built into it. At one end there is a circular ring of iron with magnet wire wrapped around it which is its own little transformer.

It can be opened because it is hinged and this is made so you can pass one leg of an AC electrical circuit through it. The field around the wire induces a flow of electricity in this clip transformer and the Ammeter is able to calculate the number of Amps moving through a wire.

Refer to the photo below. If I turn this heater on and pass one leg of its cord through the clip transformer, you can see on the digital readout that the heater is pulling 5.3 Amps. So, even though the meter is not in electrical contact with the wire, it is able to detect the field around it and measure the current flow.

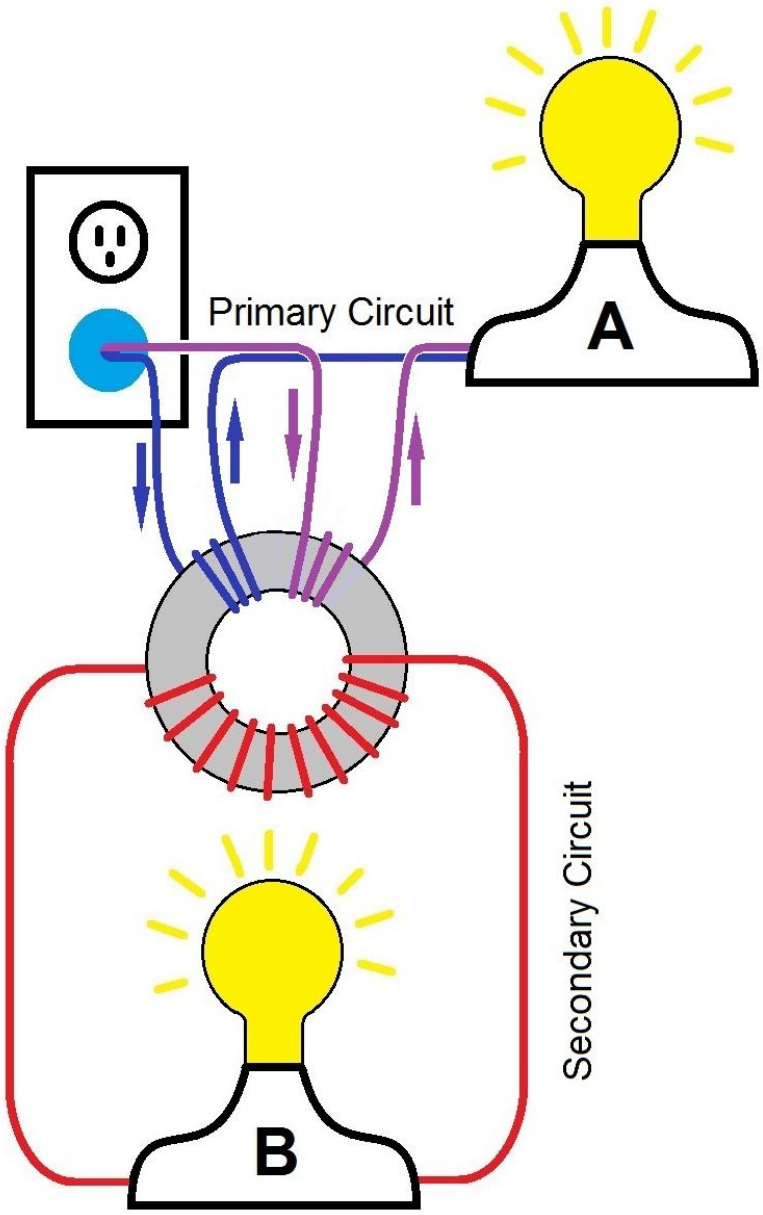


FREE ELECTRICITY?

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Let me describe my successful experiment with building my Current Transformer, or CT for short.

The anatomy of this system is quite simple. As you can see that light "A" is plugged into a 110 Volt ac wall outlet (Primary Circuit). One leg of the power cord is wrapped around a ferrite toroid clockwise and the other leg is wrapped counter- clockwise. Study the diagram carefully as it is important to remember that the two legs must be wrapped correctly or they will cancel each other out.



Light "B" is connected to magnet wire that has been wrapped around the ferrite toroid (Secondary Circuit).

When light "A" is lit, Light "B" will also illuminate without any additional load on the Light "A" circuit because the two are not in electrical contact.

FREE ELECTRICITY...

WHY I WROTE THIS BOOK

It is important to understand that I did not write this book to prove anything to anyone. I just wanted to document for anyone who might be interested, as clearly as I could, what I've learned in working with this technology. This technology has actually been around for quite a while. You may have even used it yourself and not fully realized its potential.

Before we get into it though we are going to talk about "fields." There are different types of fields, but you can't see them. You can see their influence and manifestations. There are "gravitational fields." The Earth's gravitational field is what keeps your feet firmly planted on the ground. There are "magnetic fields" which is what causes two magnets to snap together when they get close enough. Then there are "electrical fields" and that is the one this technology takes advantage of.

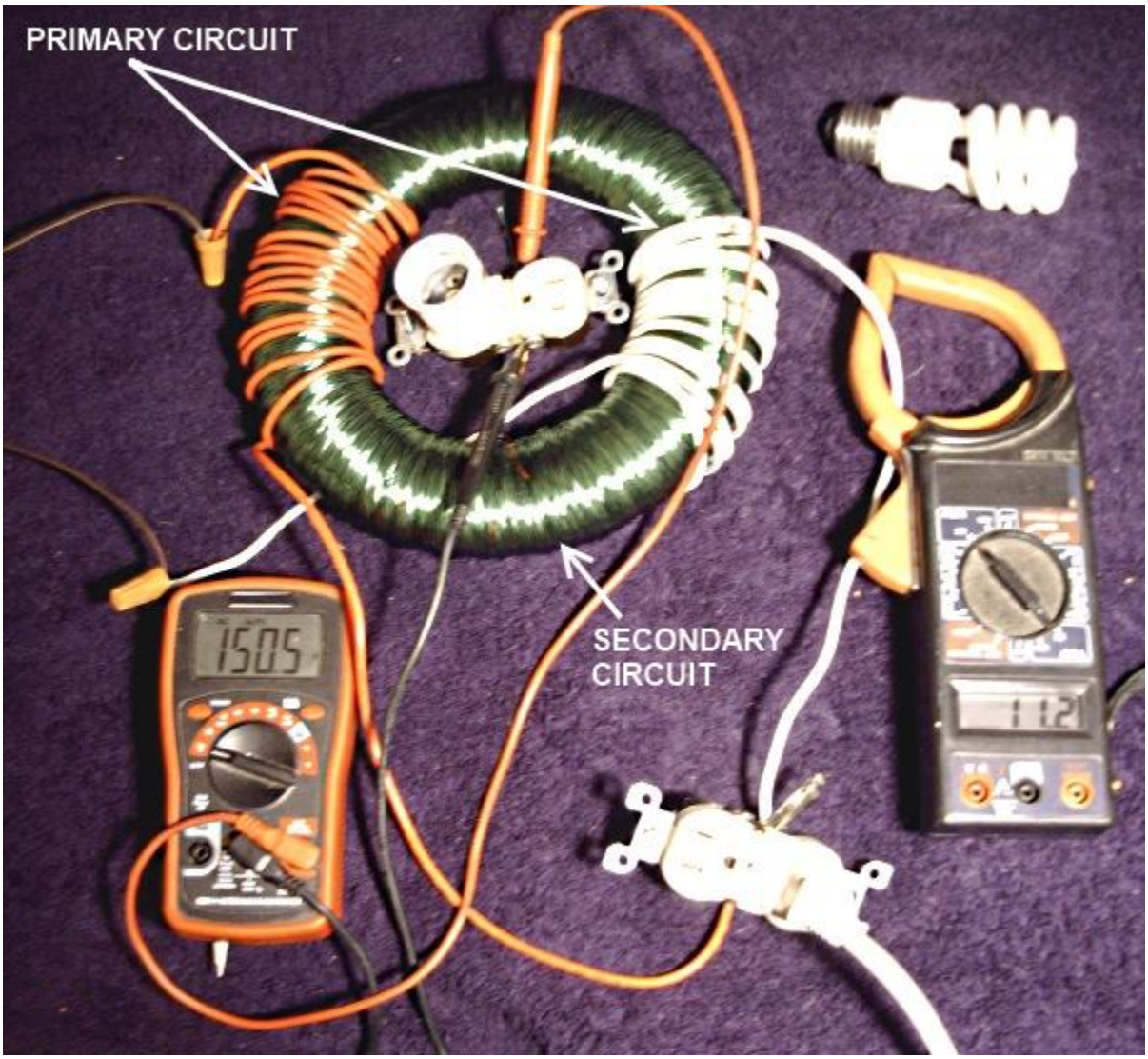
The wires in your house have electricity going through them and these wires have electric fields surrounding them. The electric field around a wire that has current flowing through it can be harnessed to create a new flow of electricity in a parallel wire. This is done with a Current Transformer (CT). A "CT" is a device that is commonly used by electricians as a piece of test equipment to measure the flow of electricity in a circuit without having to physically touch the wire. The circuit to be measured is passed through the center of a doughnut shaped piece of metal called a toroid.

The toroid can be made out of various combinations of materials with "ferrite" (pure iron) being quite common. When a ferrite toroid is put into an electrical field it magnifies the field. "Magnet Wire," which is copper wire covered with thin insulation, is then wrapped around the ferrite toroid and a flow of electricity is induced into the magnet wire. This flow of electricity is parallel to the one in the main circuit and can be measured by the electrician so he doesn't have to break into the main high-voltage circuit he's working on. It so happens that if you wrap a lot of magnet wire around a ferrite toroid, the flow of electricity will not just be large enough to measure – it can be made large enough to do actual work which is how Free Energy is created with this system.

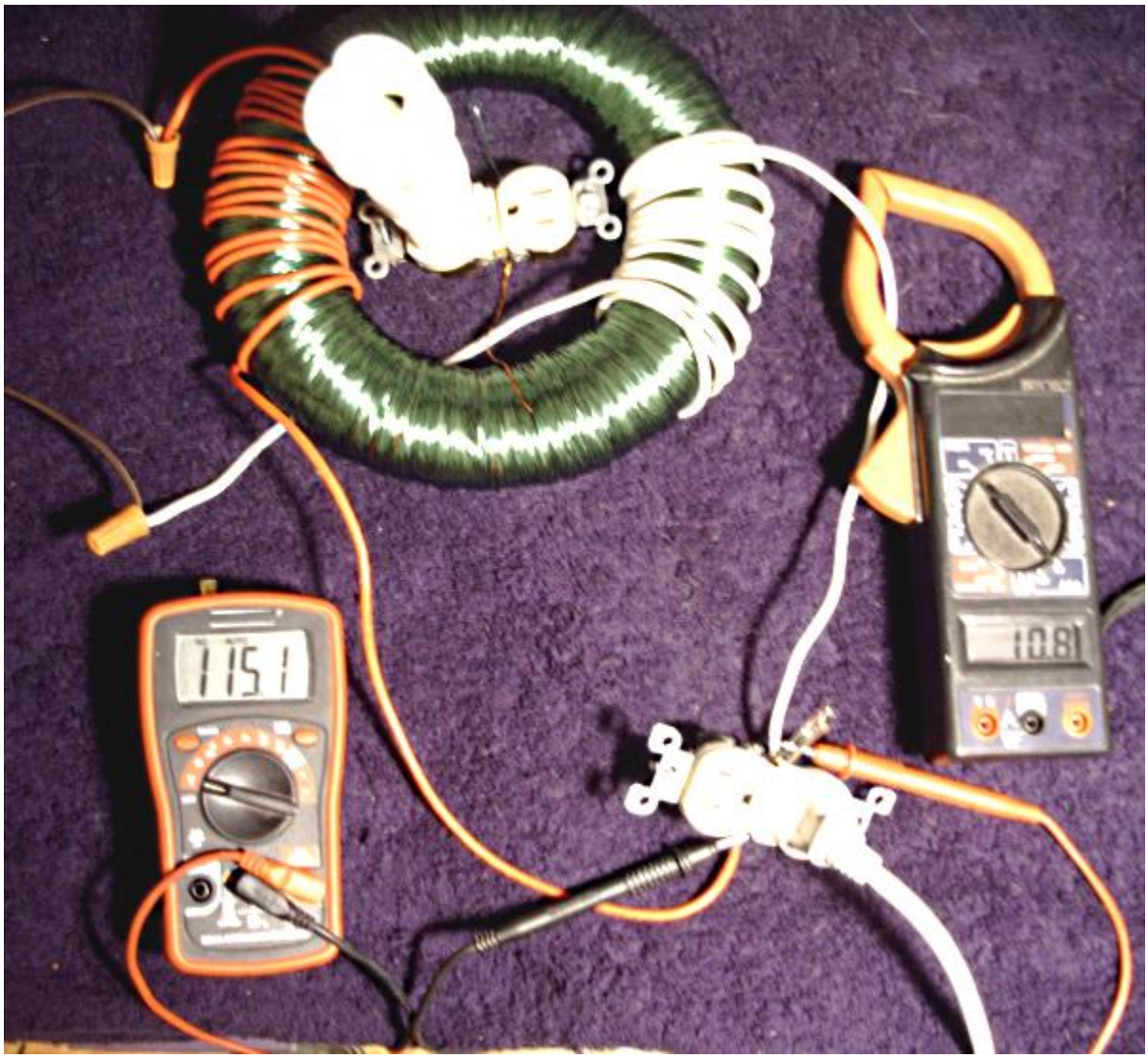
This photo shows how when you take a CT that has been properly wound and place it in an electric field, the CT can produce useful electricity. As you can see I took a ferrite toroid and wound it with green magnet wire to make my CT. I took each end of the magnet wire and connected them to an electrical outlet (shown in center of the CT).

I plugged a socket into the outlet so I could screw a light bulb into it. I split the Primary Circuit into its two legs (notice the two brown wires entering the upper left of the photo). I took one leg of the Primary Circuit (red wire) and wrapped it around the left side of the CT, then wired it to one side of an outlet (center bottom of photo). I took the other leg of the Primary Circuit (white wire) and wrapped it around the right side of the CT in the opposite direction to the red wire, then connected it to the other side of the outlet.

I plugged a heater into the Primary Circuit to create a field around the CT. The Ammeter shows how many Amps are going through the Primary Circuit (11.2 Amps). The multimeter on the left shows the number of Volts in the Secondary Circuit (150.5 Volts).



When I screwed a light bulb into the Secondary Circuit the bulb lit up and the number of Amps in the Primary Circuit ***dropped*** to 10.8 (I'm not sure why the Amps dropped, but that's actually a good thing). The meter on the left shows the number of Volts in the Primary Circuit (115.1 Volts).



I wouldn't normally pull so many Amps through the Primary Circuit but this is not a demonstration of the most efficient use of a CT, it is just a pictorial demonstration of how a CT can be made to do useful work. Normally I would only pull 0.5 or 1 Amp through the Primary Circuit and have several CTs wired together for the most efficient setup, but since I'm simply trying to demonstrate the lighting of a single bulb, I've increased the Amps in the Primary Circuit.

WINDING THE TOROID

I built a jig to hold the toroid to free my hands for winding. Make sure to keep the windings tight and as neatly wrapped as possible. The number of windings needed to get the power desired will be determined by the size and composition of the toroid and the number of windings and current passing through the Primary AC wire.

I cut down an empty plastic spool so that when I loaded it with a few hundred feet of wire it would still easily pass through the center of the toroid. After emptying each spool of wire I would test the toroid to see how much current I was getting. This gave me an idea of how many more times I needed to wrap the toroid.

The more you wind the toroid the more voltage you will get, or the smaller your voltage in your Primary wire has to be to get the same voltage. I would also test the Primary AC wire with different numbers of turns and various Wattages until I found the ideal combination for my particular toroid (more on this later).

Completed CTs can be wired together in parallel to increase Amperage or in series to increase voltage (similar to connecting batteries together). For higher voltages, you will need a step-down transformer to bring the voltage down to a useful range. Doing this will also increase the Amperage.

This is a stand I bought at Harbor Freight Tools (www.Harborfreight.com, about $10) to hold the magnet wire when soldering splices[1]. Remember to scrape off the wire's coating before splicing, and to isolate the splice after soldering.

[1] Splices are required when one spool of wire is out of wire and you still need more windings.

MATERIALS LIST

Once you've decided what you are trying to achieve with your system based on your budget perhaps or how ambitious you are with your project, you will need to collect your materials:

1. TOROID(s): Also known as "core." I recommend going large and using those made of ferrite. Small CT's aren't powerful enough and are too hard to wind. You can use them if you have to, but if so you'll need a lot more of them. I bought mine on Ebay and they were 7-3/4" O.D. X 6" I.D. X 5/16" thick. (eBay stock fluctuates wildly and what's available today, may be gone tomorrow).

2. MAGNET WIRE: I've found this to be in pretty constant supply on eBay but you can even buy it at Radio Shack. 24 gauge is a good size to start out with. I prefer green coated wire because it is easier to tell when you've scraped off the coating to solder the wire when making splices.

3. PRIMARY CIRCUIT WIRE: This is the live wire you will use to charge the CT. I use insulated, stranded wire. I prefer to get the type used in autos because it is more flexible, not the type used in houses.

My transformer winding station

I built the jig shown below to hold the toroids as I wind them. It is made out of 3/4" plywood and I've c-clamped it to the table top to keep it stable. There are blocks on 3 sides to keep the toroid in place. The blocks on the sides don't need to pinch the toroid tightly, just place them so they keep the toroid from sliding off when it's at its maximum diameter and fully wound.

Notice the block in the back is stepped (see red circle) so as I wind the CT and it gets thicker, I can pull it toward me slightly and it will continue to keep the CT from flopping around as I wind it. I have an additional stepped block on the top that swivels out of the way when I don't need it.

I cut down an old plastic spool to hold the magnet wire. There is a bolt sticking out of the end of the plastic spool that I use to hold as a handle, to make it easier to wind more wire onto the spool. Make sure you don't scrape the magnet wire when winding it or you could damage the coating on it and cause a short circuit.

Splices in the magnet wire should be covered with a layer of electrical tape folded over them as insulation. It would be a good idea to wrap the whole CT with electrical tape when completed to protect it. This CT is over wound with about 7300 turns because I needed it for a demonstration. I should have stopped winding it at about 6000 turns for peak performance. I wear gloves when winding to prevent blisters.

DESIGNING AND USING YOUR CURRENT TRANSFORMER

DETERMINING THE GOAL FOR YOUR SYSTEM

It is necessary to determine exactly what you are trying to achieve before you can design your system. You need a constant, unvarying flow of electricity to utilize this technology and so there are really three possible applications.

1) You are already generating a steady flow of electricity from solar, wind or flowing water that you are sending back into the grid and you want to send that energy through an array of CT's first, to produce even more power (determine what the Wattage is you're producing because you are going to need to know it for the next step).

2) You are already paying to electrify something constantly and you want to route that flow of electricity through an array of CT's first to generate more power for additional uses. For instance: say you have a machine shop with lights that are always on – you could direct that flow of electricity through an array of CT's first, and produce power to operate your machines.

3) You want to build an overunity system that produces more power than is in its Primary Circuit and has the capability of running perpetually.

SUPPLEMENTAL POWER SYSTEMS

Every aspect of this system has its optimum size and quantity and it will be your job to find it via thorough testing. Use the largest toroid you can find. You won't know what gauge magnet wire to use until you know how much electricity you are making. I found 24 gauge good to start with.

Start winding your toroid, stop every 1000 or so turns and test the CT at the Wattage you worked out that is available from Step #1 or Step #2 above. Testing at this point can be done by winding with one leg of the Primary Circuit if you wish because adding the other leg won't add Volts, just Amps.

You will find that the number of Volts you're able to produce with that Primary Wattage figure will gradually increase the more you wind the CT but eventually the voltage will begin to flatten out. When you notice this happening, cut down the number of windings between each test until you've zeroed in on the optimum number of windings and maximum voltage production for the Wattage you'll be using. If you overwind, the voltage produced will actually decrease.

Do the same for the number of turns on your Primary Circuit windings. Add a few turns on each leg of the Primary windings and retest. Stop winding when you reach the maximum **voltage** production in your CT.

OVERUNITY SYSTEMS

I have not built this type system but my experience with this technology tells me this is what you would need to do. Use the largest ferrite toroid you can find. Wind it 1000 times with magnet wire and test the CT by winding it with one leg of the Primary Circuit wire and seeing how much voltage you get at various Wattage's. Wind it 1000 more times and retest. You will soon discover that one particular Primary Circuit Wattage will stand out as being more efficient than the others.

For example, say you get 10 Volts when you charge the CT with 50 Watts, but you get 20 Volts at 200 Watts. 200 Watts gives you more Volts, but it took you four times as many Watts to get it, so 50 Watts is more efficient.

Keep winding and testing the toroid until you achieve maximum voltage production at the most efficient Primary Circuit Wattage. As you approach the optimum number of windings you will see the voltage production flatten out, and if you exceed the optimum number the voltage will decrease. Do the same as you did on the previous page to figure out the optimum number of windings for the Primary Circuit.

Build as many CT's as you need to exceed the Primary Circuit Wattage when the CT's are wired together and you will have achieved overunity.

Below is a picture of a ferrite toroid. They come pre-manufactured in various diameters and thicknesses. If you are going to be using lots of them, you can of course have them made to your specifications.

This is an example of a small CT I wound for some early experiments I was doing. This wound up being too small to be very useful though. It did produce power but you would have had to wire quite a few of them together to get enough power to do anything.

I wound some toroids that were 7” in diameter which were much easier to work with.

ANOMALIES AND PITFALLS

- You may be experimenting but don't be sloppy. Keep your windings tight and as neat as you can make them. One time I was winding a toroid and I needed to extend the primary circuit wire. I used a wire nut to add more wire and inadvertently wound the added wire in the opposite direction to the rest of the circuit. The CT produced absolutely no power because the part I added cancelled out the earlier signal because I changed the direction I had been winding.

- Get out of the thinking that "bigger is always better." One time I wound a CT with a Primary Circuit 50 times because I wanted "lots of power." Well, that CT wound up producing 2 Volts because l exceeded the optimum number of windings for that toroid. When I unwound it to just 16 turns, it then produced 145 Volts. It's important to remember you're dealing with harmonics and resonating frequencies.

HINTS AND TIPS

- I urge you to seek the assistance of an electrician or engineer if you need guidance in sizing the wire for this system because undersized wire can be a hindrance and a danger. Also, get help if you need assistance in the final setup of your system so you don't create a hazard for you or anyone else.

- I envision that in order to make this technology workable you would need probably 50-100 CT's wired together to produce a decent amount of power. In which case you would need to design a rack to hold all of the CT's and insulated housings to hold the wires and components. Of course you could just build a two bulb lamp where the power to light one bulb was directed through a series of CT's and they provided the power to light the second bulb for free, cutting the cost to power that lamp in half.

- When splicing, make sure to scrape the coating off of the ends of the magnet wire to expose the bare copper so you get a good solder joint. Do the same when you are preparing to do a test so you get good electrical contact with your test equipment. Wrap the solder joint with electrical tape folded over it to prevent any shorts.

- I try to make my CT's generate 110-120 Volts so the power is useable without having to reduce the voltage with a step-down transformer.

- Keep accurate records of everything you do, so you can refer to it later. You'd be surprised at how valuable this data can be later on when you run into something you can't make sense of.

- You can use a split-core instead of a toroid because they are made to come apart which makes winding them much faster and easier.

SUMMARY

You've probably noticed I didn't get heavily into the science or theory behind this technology because it is easy to get so caught up in the significance that you can talk yourself out of even trying. Mine is more of an empirical approach. If I have a question, instead of running to a text book, I just try it. I find this approach much more fruitful and enlightening.

I would like to credit NCbookz.com who sold me the plans that got me started in this line of research. I've expanded on those original plans here, made my own improvements and hopefully have helped push this technology further along.

The thing that appeals to me the most about this system is that there are no moving parts and nothing to wear out. As another Free Energy device it can be utilized to get us off our oil dependence and help clean up the environment. Because of all the different ways this technology can be used I did not provide detailed plans in this book. Instead, I am offering guidelines for you to use in designing and constructing your own system to fit your particular needs.

Over to you, my friends.

~Mindfreer,
The Author

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Ammeter : An instrument that measures electric current in Amperes.

Amperes (Amps): The rate of the flow of an electric current. To use a water analogy – the volume flow rate of water moving through a pipe would be the Amps.

Current Transformer (CT): A device usually used for measurement of electric currents. Toroidal in shape, it has a core of silicon steel, nickel alloy, or ferrite.

Ferrite: The component which gives steel and cast iron their magnetic properties. Practically speaking, it can be considered pure iron.

Magnet wire: Also known as enameled copper wire. It is a copper or aluminum wire covered with thin insulation. Uses very thin enamel insulation to minimize thickness and maximize resistance to heat.

Multimeter: An electronic measuring instrument that combines several measurement functions in one unit. A typical multimeter may include features such as the ability to measure voltage, current and resistance.

Overunity: Any device or system that perpetually (indefinitely) produces more energy than it consumes, resulting in a net output of energy for indefinite time.

Toroid: Any doughnut-shaped object, such as an O-ring.

Transformer: An electrical device by which alternating current of one voltage is changed to another voltage.

Voltage (Volts): Does nothing by itself, has potential to do work, appears between two points, and is always there. To use the water analogy – water flows in a pressurized pipe because there is difference in pressure between two points; the amount of pressure would be the "Volts" in an electrical system.

Wattage (Watts): A Watt is an electrical unit of power. This term is commonly used to rate appliances using relatively small amounts of electricity. Wattage is stamped on light bulbs and all appliances. Wattage = Amps x Volts. If you think in terms of water through a hose, Wattage is a measure of how much pressure is required to push the volume of water delivered in a period of time.