

# [A Practical Guide to 'Free Energy' Devices](#)

Part D4: Last updated 14th August 2006

Author: Patrick J. Kelly

## 4. Energy can be taken from “permanent” magnets

Howard Johnson, Nelson Camus, John Newman, Hans Coler

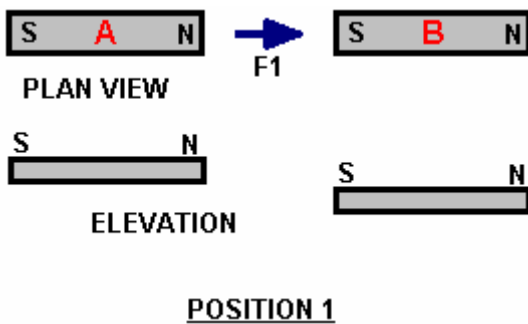
Several motor designs have been published where the motor uses permanent magnets as the motive power. These stir up an incredible amount of indignation on the part of those who believe that such motors are not possible. Several more motor designs have been published where the permanent magnets have their operation or position modified by electromagnets or small electric motors. It is generally conceded that these will work but most people do not believe that the resulting device will operate as an Over-Unity device. I have never seen a working motor powered by permanent magnets alone, so I merely present the information to you for your assessment and/or investigation.

One major objection to permanent magnet motors comes from the belief that permanent magnets can't do work. This is clearly not true. Take the case of a steel ball bearing placed near a strong permanent magnet:



What will happen? As soon as it is released, the ball bearing accelerates towards the magnet and rolls all the way over to it. Work is being performed, and if you don't believe that, then try pushing a car for a couple of miles. The level of exhaustion which results from doing that should convince you that work *is* being done. In addition to the movement, air is being pushed out of the way as the ball bearing moves. It takes power to push air around. If the magnet is on a board, then sound will be produced by the ball bearing moving and it takes power to make sounds. If the magnet is powerful, the ball bearing can be made to roll up a slope to the magnet. In that instance it is especially easy to see that work is being done since the whole weight of the ball bearing is being raised from its starting position to its finishing position. The difficult part is to devise a system where this power to do work can be used to drive a useful mechanism.

The single biggest objection to a permanent magnet motor is that the rotor magnets will find a point of magnetic balance with the stator magnets and lock in a stationary position at that point. This appears to be a perfectly reasonable opinion to hold. Let's apply some layman common sense to the problem and see if we can come up with at least a reasoned opinion on the subject. Suppose we have two identical bar magnets, 'A' and 'B' as shown here in 'Position 1':



Magnet 'A' is held in a plane slightly higher than magnet 'B' so that they do not touch if they pass each other. There are four forces acting in this position:

The North pole of magnet 'A' is attracted to the South pole of magnet 'B'; this is the largest force in this position.

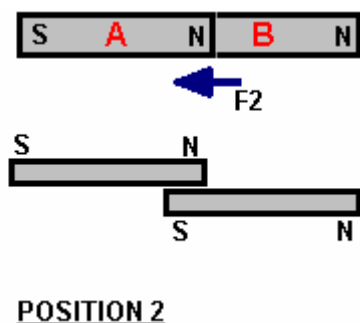
The North pole of 'A' is repelled by the North pole of 'B' but as they are so far apart, the force is relatively weak.

The South pole of 'A' is repelled by the South pole of 'B' but as they are so far apart, the force is relatively weak.

The South pole of 'A' is Attracted to the North pole of 'B' but as they are so far apart, the force is very weak.

Let us say that these four forces combine to give a composite force shown as 'F1' in the above diagram. Assuming that magnet 'B' is a stator magnet which is fixed in position and that magnet 'A' is a rotor magnet which is free to move in a plane just above magnet 'B', then, if friction forces are small enough, magnet 'A' will start to move towards magnet 'B'.

As it moves, the forces change. The nett change is an increase in the composite force moving the two magnets towards each other. However, when the North pole of 'A' reaches a position directly above the South pole of 'B', the balance of the forces has changed so much that there is a radically different situation. The momentum of the rotor will carry the North pole of 'A' just past the South pole of 'B' as shown here:

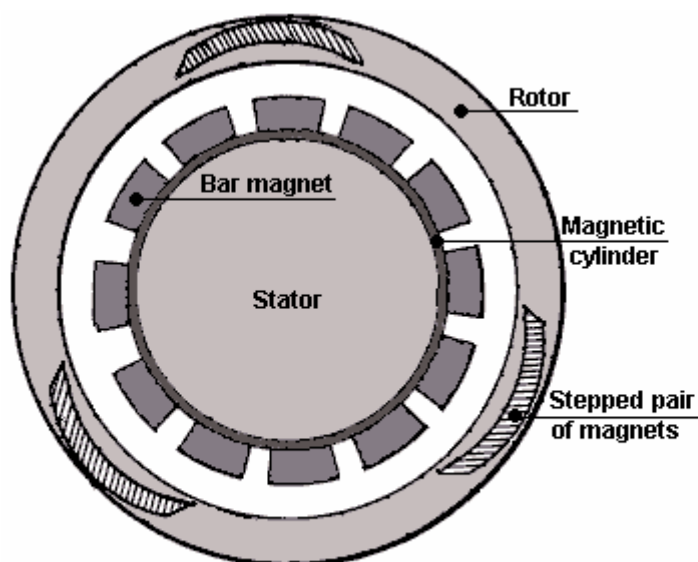


The resultant force 'F2' is in the opposite direction and is very large. The North pole of 'A' is strongly attracted backwards to the South pole of 'B'. The North pole of 'A' is experiencing a serious level of repulsion from the North pole of 'B'. The South pole of 'A' is also experiencing a serious level of repulsion from the South pole of 'B'. The only force which tends to keep magnet 'A' moving onwards is the very much weaker attraction force between the South pole of 'A' and the North pole of 'B'.

In this situation, it is clear that the rotor will rapidly come to rest with the North pole of 'A' directly above the South pole of 'B'. Even if the rotor is heavy and given a good spin to start the system, with this arrangement, it will still come to rest in its equilibrium position and not continue to rotate.

It does not necessarily follow that every other arrangement will also do that although an intuitive guess would be that it is likely to be so. If the stator magnets are much shorter than the rotor magnets and there are two or more rotor magnets held together in a stepped position there may well be a situation where there is a continuous nett forward force. Many people have come up with ingenious arrangements for using permanent magnets. These include introducing a magnetic screen at the moment when a reverse force would be encountered and removing it when the nett forward thrust situation starts. Other systems move the "stator" magnets, some on rotating discs, some on rocker arms. Some examples are given here:

**Howard Johnson.** Howard Johnson built, demonstrated and gained US patent 4,151,431 from a highly sceptical patent office for, his design of a permanent magnet motor. He used powerful but very expensive Cobalt/Samarium magnets to increase the power output and demonstrated the motor principles for the Spring 1980 edition of *Science and Mechanics* magazine. His patent is included in this set of documents. His motor configuration is shown here:



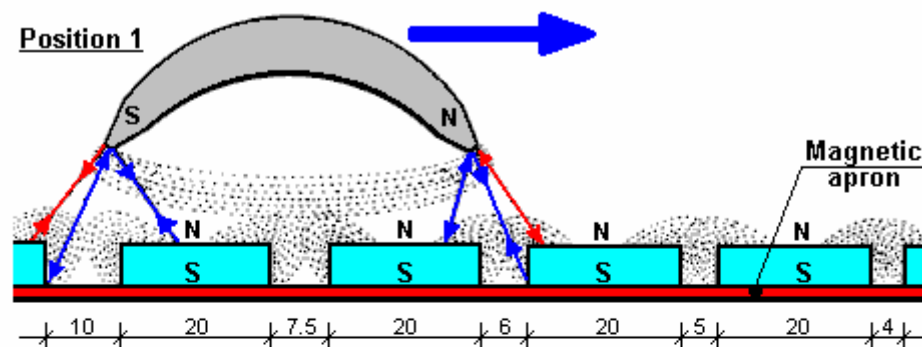
**Note that the gaps between the magnets are not a constant width.**

The point that he makes is that the magnetic flux of his motor is always unbalanced, thus producing a continuous rotational drive. The rotor magnets are joined in stepped pairs, connected by a non-magnetic yoke. The stator magnets are placed on a mu-metal apron cylinder. Mu-metal is very highly conductive to magnetic flux (and is expensive). The patent states that the armature magnet is 3.125" (79.4mm) long and the stator magnets are 1" (25.4mm) wide, 0.25" (6mm) deep and 4" (100mm) long. It also states that the rotor magnet pairs are **not** set at 120 degrees apart but are staggered slightly to smooth out the magnetic forces on the rotor. It also states that the air gap between the magnets of

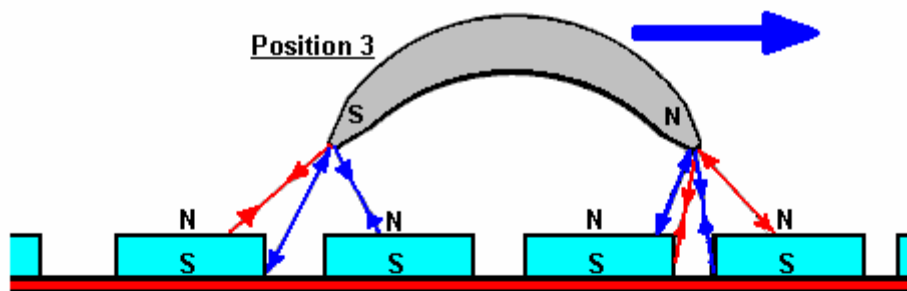
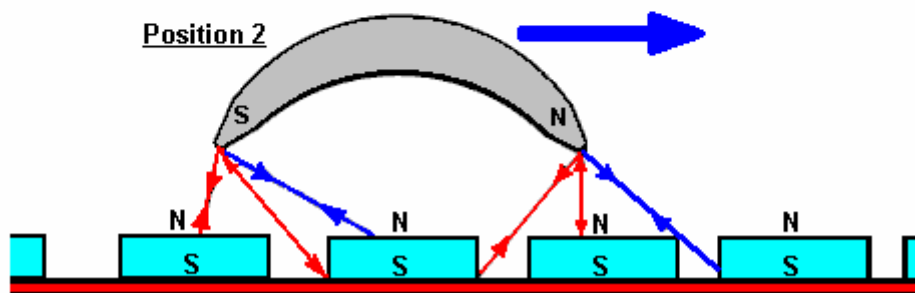
the rotor and the stator are a compromise in that the greater the gap, the smoother the running but the lower the power. So, a gap is chosen to give the greatest power at an acceptable level of vibration.

Howard considers permanent magnets to be room-temperature superconductors. Presumably, he sees magnetic material as having electron spin directions in random directions so that their nett magnetic field is near zero until the electron spins are aligned by the magnetising process which then creates an overall nett permanent magnetic field, maintained by the superconductive electrical flow.

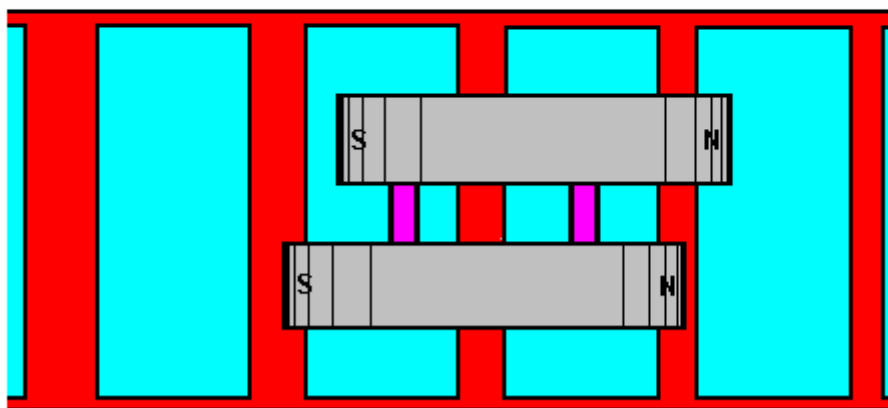
The magnet arrangement is shown here:



Note that Howard Johnson did not draw the inter-magnet gaps as equal distances



ELEVATIONS



PLAN VIEW

Note that Howard Johnson drew the rotor magnets with a 3% difference in length

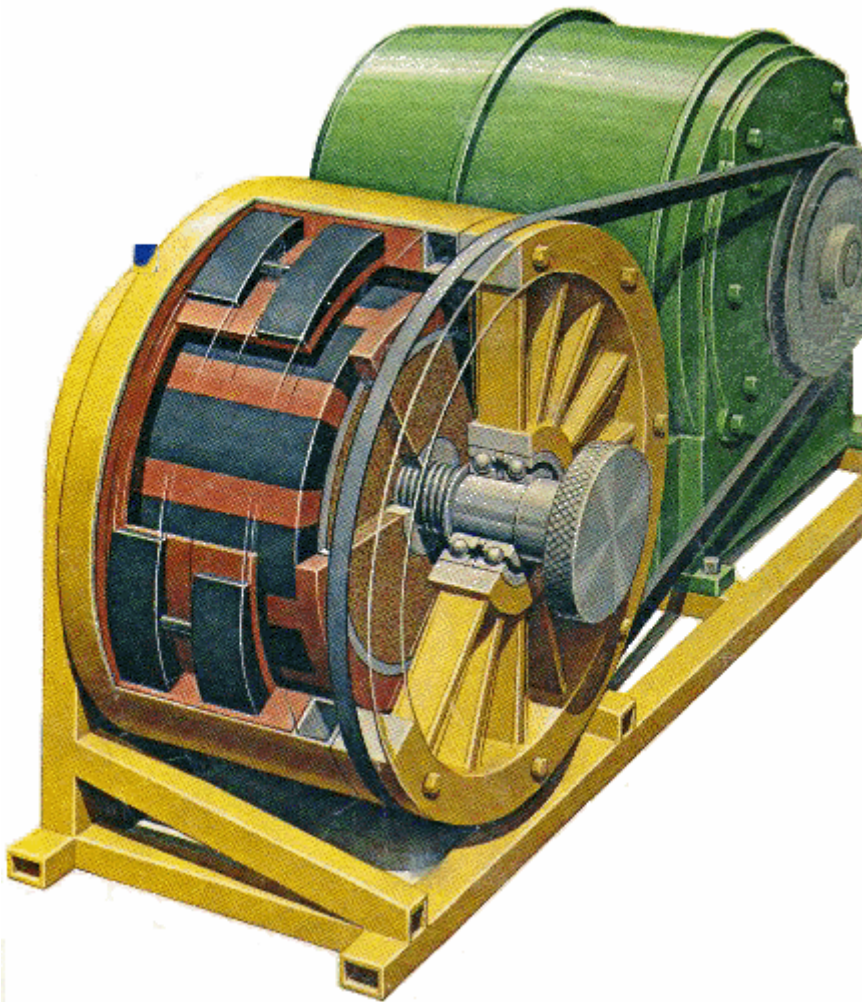
Howard made measurements of the magnetic field strengths and these are shown in the following table:

Measurements taken at the North and South poles of the armature magnet shows that there is a constant off-balance situation.

"Zero" Air Gap SOUTH POLE of Armature over:		1/8" Air Gap SOUTH POLE of Armature over:	
Spaces (Repulsion)	Stator Magnets (Attraction)	Spaces (Repulsion)	Stator Magnets (Attraction)
925	1650	950	1250
675	2220	550	1175
600	2200	650	1150
500	2175	650	1150
375	2325	800	1150
300	2275	600	1175
525	2150	750	1150
600	2275	700	1200
450	1800	800	1100
550	1700	850	1150
575	1825	650	975
400	2050	850	1250
475	2150	675	1350
6,950 Gauss		9,475 Gauss	
26,775 Gauss		15,225 Gauss	
33,725 Gauss (Total)		24,700 Gauss (Total)	
9,025 Gauss (Difference)			

"Zero" Air Gap SOUTH POLE of Armature over:		3/8" Air Gap SOUTH POLE of Armature over:	
Spaces (Repulsion)	Stator Magnets (Attraction)	Spaces (Repulsion)	Stator Magnets (Attraction)
750	1600	875	1100
700	1450	950	1450
850	1500	950	1400
1175	1600	925	1375
950	1400	925	1350
900	1400	950	1450
950	1575	925	1350
800	1350	925	1350
1050	1550	1000	1350
1000	950	925	1100
850	1700	875	1250
800	1900	775	1275
550	1400	600	1300
11,325 Gauss	19,375 Gauss	11,800 Gauss	17,100 Gauss
30,700 Gauss (Total)		28,700 Gauss (Total)	
2,000 Gauss (Difference)			

the magazine article can be seen at <http://newebmasters.com/freeenergy/sm-pg48.html>.



Dr. Gerhard H. Beyer provides us with a good deal of information on magnets and magnetism:

We'll never really know who discovered magnets as it happened such a long time ago. Maybe someone picked up a piece of "magnesian" rock on an Aegean coast and noticed the piece of lodestone was peculiar. It attracted a piece of iron, and could change the proper- ties of the iron when the iron was rubbed with the rock.

Thales, who lived in Greece about 600 B.C., studied attractive forces associated with magnets, and a resin called "amber". That started the long history of magnetism and electricity that is still being added to today. It may have been that some Chinese used magnetic stones which pointed northward to find their way through the Gobi Desert many centuries ago. The use of a magnetized needle floating on a cork, which has developed into the compass we know today, was a great boon to explorers and markedly changed our world. More recently, the discoveries of new materials, such as ferrites and rare earth magnets, are likely to change our world again.

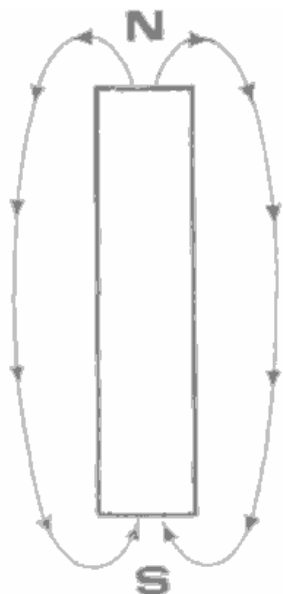
Have you ever wondered how magnets work? Why some elements are magnetic and others aren't? How a magnet manages to change things without touching them? Let me suggest at least partial answers to some of these questions. However, it most likely that there will be more questions than answers, for there are many things still to be discovered about magnets.

More work needs to be done. Maybe YOU will do it if you get interested in magnets. That's one of the reasons for this book. Way back in 1734, a Swedish scientist named Swedenborg showed the difference between magnetized iron and unmagnetised iron. Since then, we've discovered a lot of new materials and new techniques. Today there are better sensors for making measurements, and there are computers to help in recording, analyzing, and displaying them. Let me also tell you about these new materials and techniques and to show you some magnetic patterns no one else has ever seen.

#### **The Direction of Magnetic Fields:**

For generations, physics students and others have been taught about magnets through the use of iron filings. It has been the popular belief of almost anyone with a common knowledge of magnetics that the pattern made by the filings represents the form and the movement of the magnetic fields. The following is an illustration of the popular view, using a

simple bar magnet:

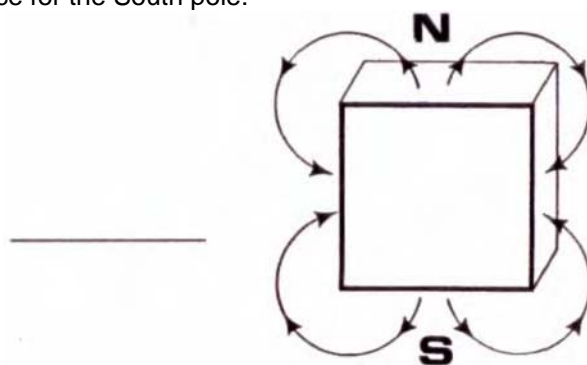


The over simplification of magnetic field, showing its movement from the North pole of the magnet to its South pole.

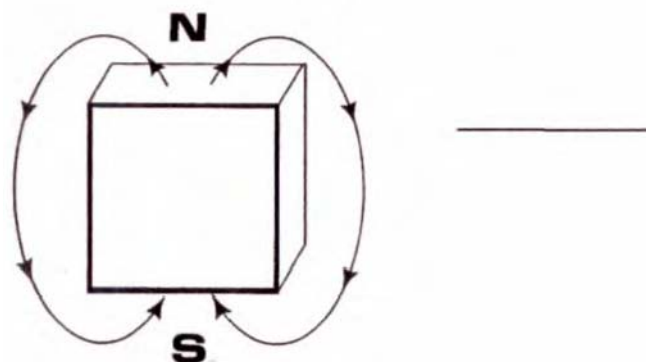
Today, however, it is quite evident that iron filings do not show magnetic fields as they are, but instead they show what little pieces of magnets do in magnetic fields. The two are about as much alike as a Venetian blind and a blind Venetian.

The pieces of iron become little magnets that attract each other, and are not free-moving particles in the magnetic field. They cannot act as a dye to show where the fields are, and what they look like. These lines of force, that is, the magnetic fields, are much more complex than most minds would ever conceive. The concept that is about to be introduced here has been verified through much research, and will be demonstrated by experiments throughout the text.

This is what the direction of the lines of force really looks like, demonstrated with a cubical magnet having the top face for the North pole and the bottom face for the South pole:



As opposed to this:



This actual graphic mapping of a magnet shows its lines of force by measuring the intensity of the magnetic field every 1/16" at each point on a grid, covering the entire magnet, as well as some of the field in the area around the magnet. This measurement of the strength of the magnetic field is rated in gauss.





Upon careful examination of the earlier illustration, you will notice that the lines of force leaving each pole are going in opposite directions. For this to be possible, you must have two completely different lines of force which distinguish the North pole from the South pole, the difference being the direction of the lines of force. This brings us to the theory in which this work is based:

The lines of force of which a magnetic field consists are the track of a particle. But, reason tells us, that if the illustration is true, and the lines of force are the track of a particle, then since there are two lines of force, then there must be two different particles. The knowledge of the existence of two particles came about by the design of a generator. As a result of DC current being sent in one direction through a magnetizer around the rotor to be magnetized, alternating North/South poles are laid down.

To illustrate this:

# MAGNETIZING A 92 POLE PERMANENT MAGNET GENERATOR ROTOR



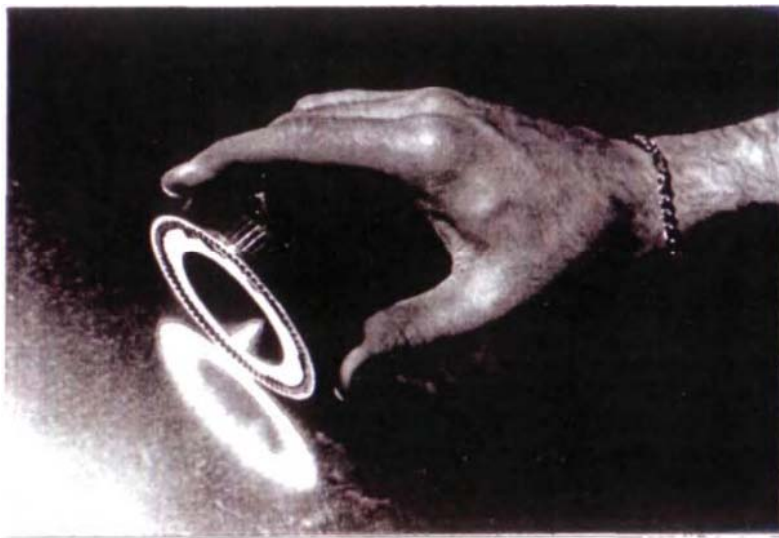
The magnetizer, designed by George Eyerly, is assembled.



92 alternating north/south poles appear on the rotor. It is now ready to generate.

The preceding process uses the two particle principle, laying down lines going in opposite directions around a current carrying wire.



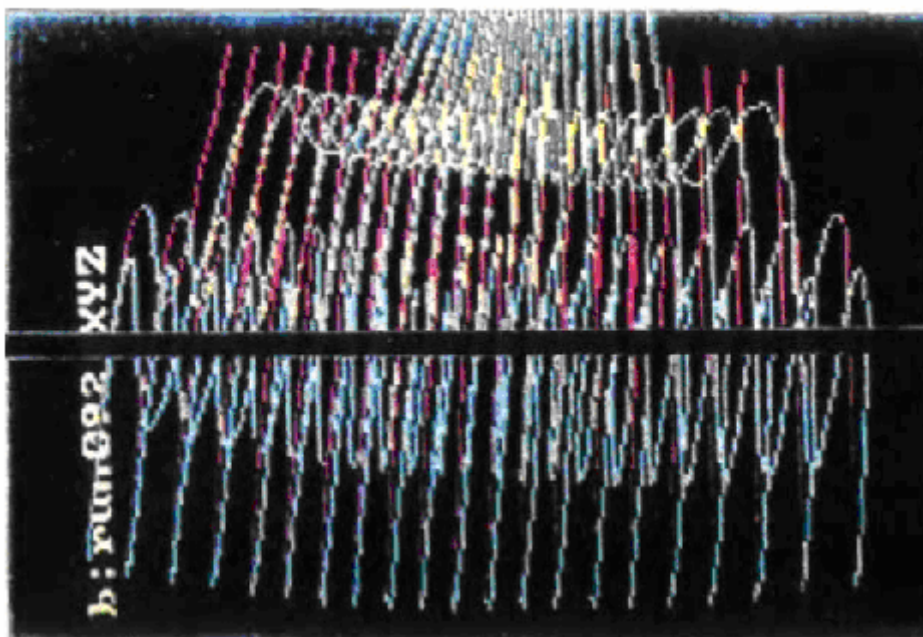


The rotor is put inside and a single wrap of conductor is placed around it.



A magnetizing current is released through the copper and . . .

This is made possible in keeping with the principle that, around the wire which is conducting the current, these two particles orbit in opposite directions as illustrated here:

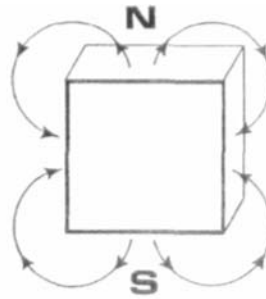


Computer colour illustration

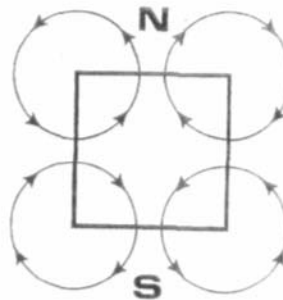
One of the most amazingly illustrative and thoroughly innovative concepts in the area of magnetic field structure has been the discovery of vortices caused by the path of the particles which make up the lines of force. Notice the above illustration.

In the permanent magnet, we have the same two spins in opposite directions. We do not know what makes them behave that way, but we do believe the record of our excellent monitoring and recording equipment.

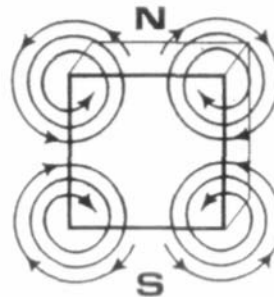
Increased detail:



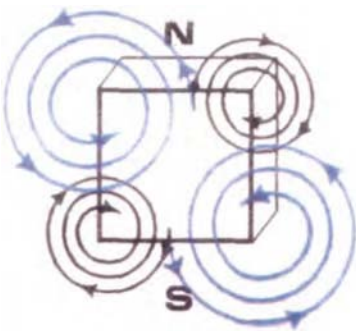
This gives us four complete spins, one in each corner.

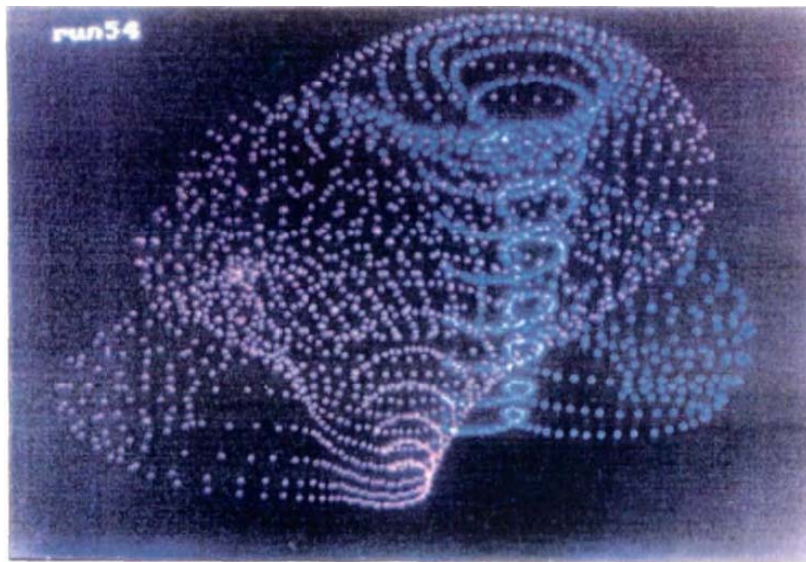


More details:



### THE DOUBLE VORTEX WITH THE SPINS ALONGSIDE

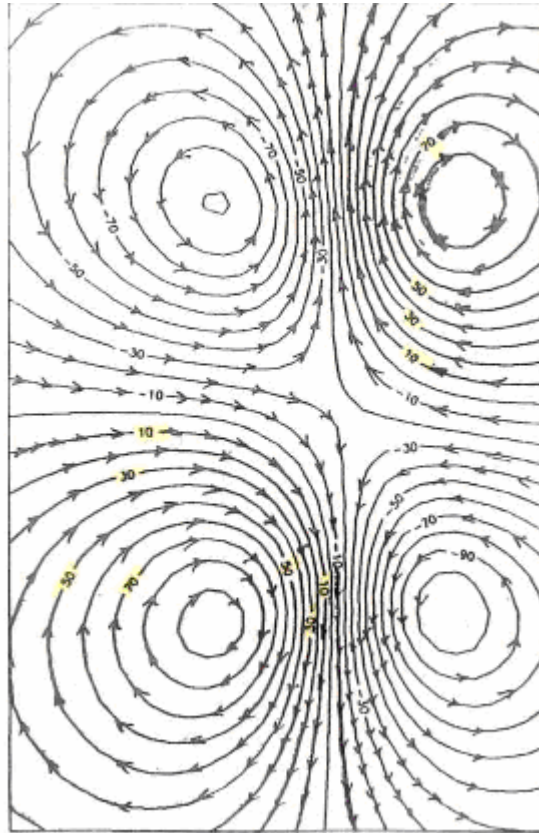
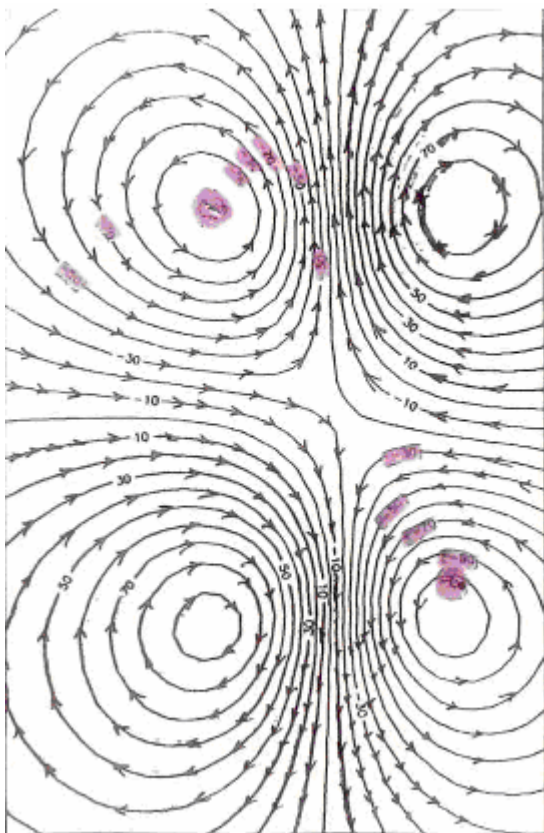




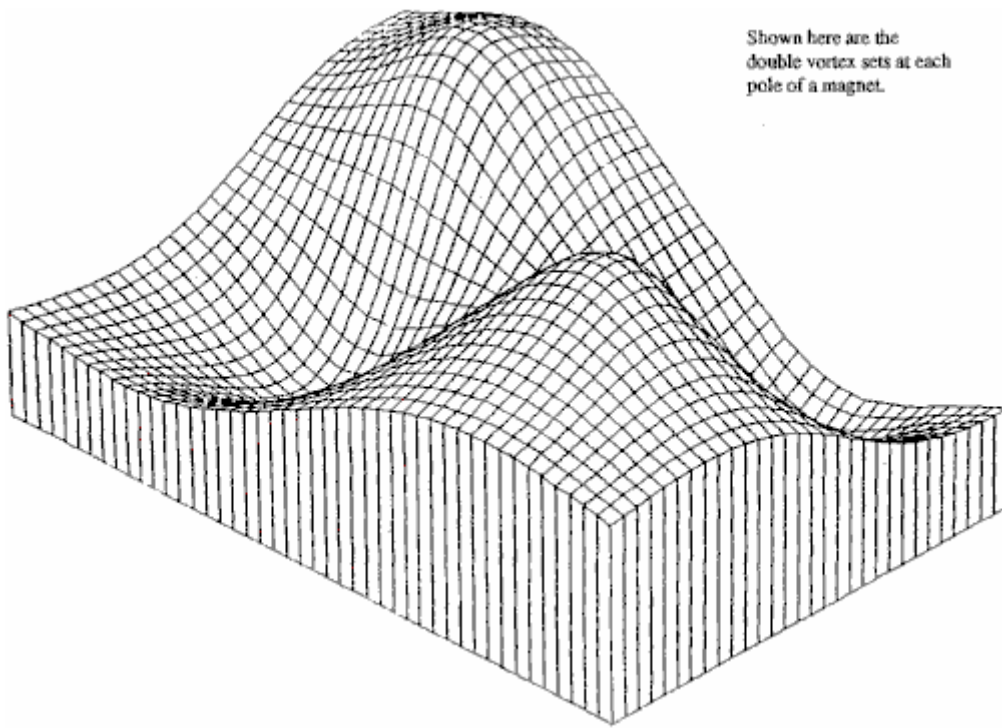
*Here is the picture which recorded the discovery of the Double-Vortex*

In the illustration above, it is evident that the "whirlwind" or "tornado" effect is present and that there are two vortices present at each "pole". An interesting and important piece of information, though, is that these vortices are not all the same, as is shown in the preceding illustration for clarity. Notice the distribution of the spins:

The Double-Vortex is highly significant in many ways, but since the stronger north element (vortex) exists in both poles, the point to be reckoned with here is that both particles exist at both poles, so you are sure to ask what the deciding factor is which distinguishes one pole from the other. Therefore, there is an element of both the "North" and the "South" at the North pole and at the South pole. The same illustration just used "South" in each pole. The North element (vortex) is dominant, shows that the North pole is the one with the weakest south and has proven to be the stronger vortex with higher gauss element (vortex). This means the other pole must be South.

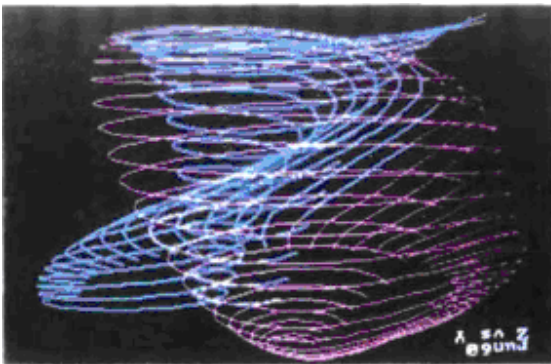




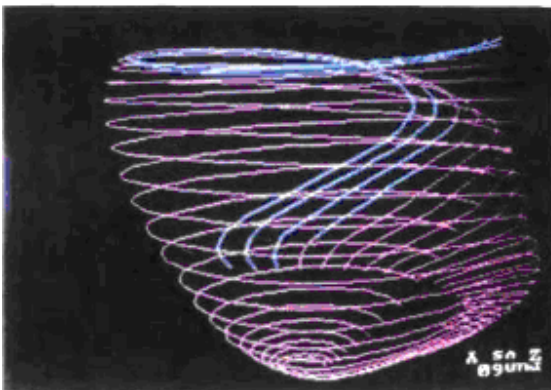


Shown here are the double vortex sets at each pole of a magnet.

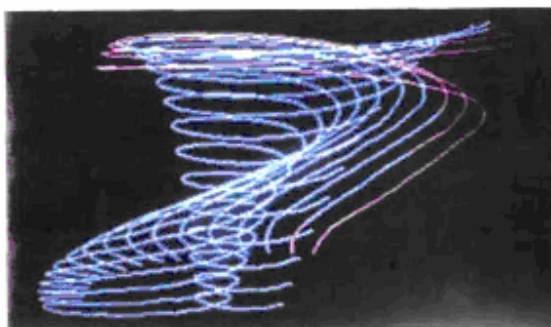
This is a topographical map of the fields at the end of a square ceramic bar magnet magnetised through its thickness.



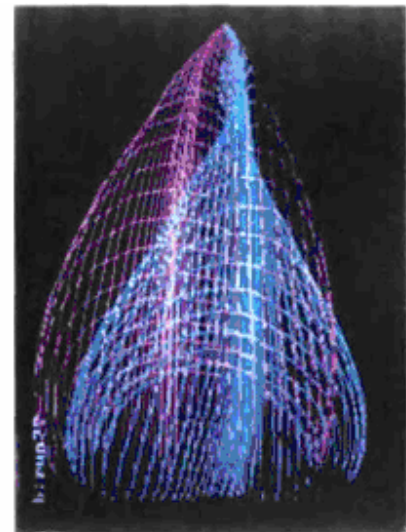
The Double Vortex:



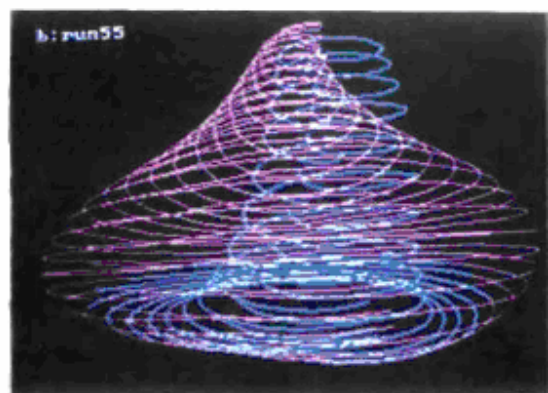
This vortex is the north element.



This vortex is the south element.

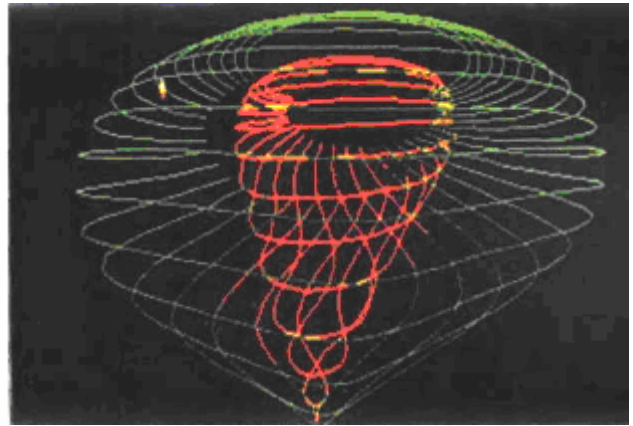
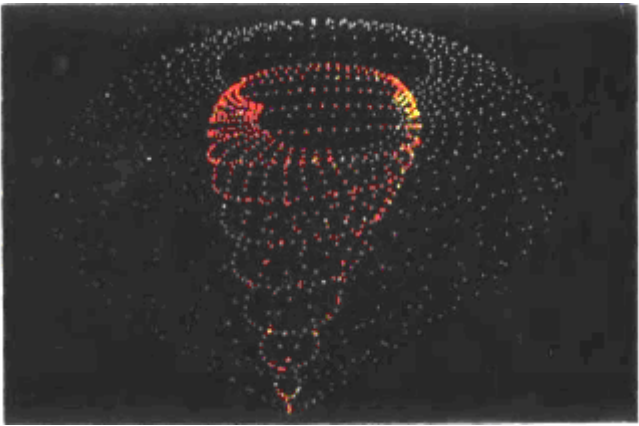


The Double Vortex of a different magnet mapped at a slightly different angle



Slightly different materials result in different formations of the fields.

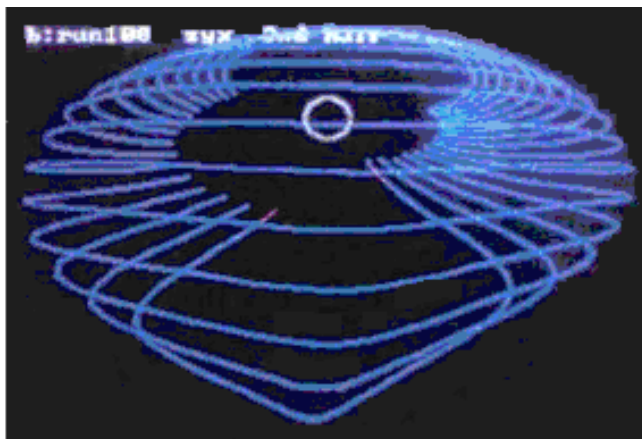
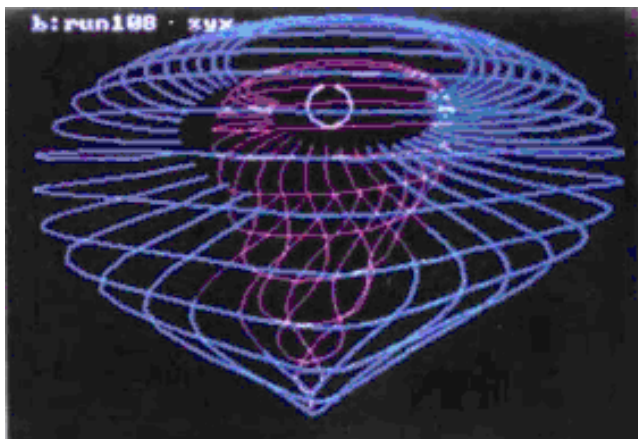
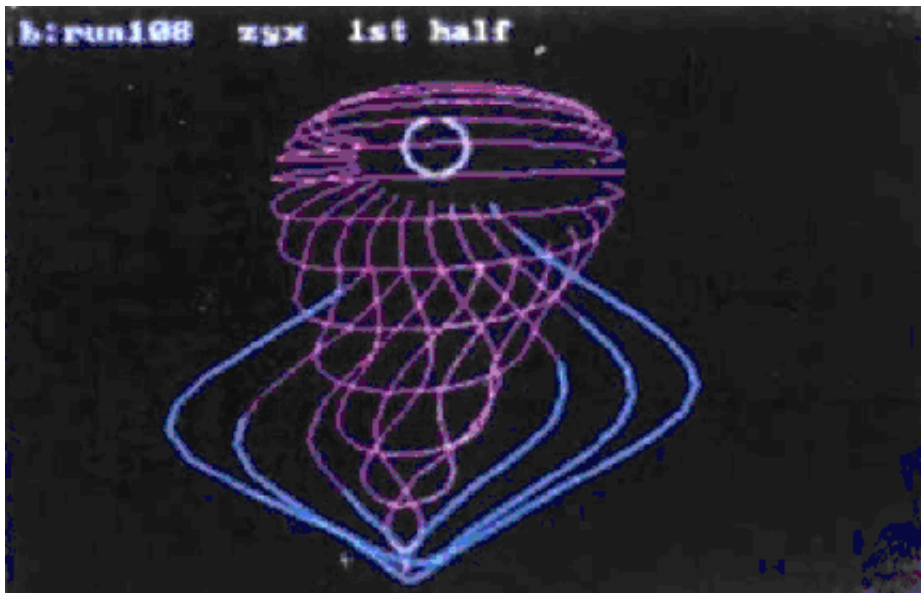
When dealing with Double Vortices, different arrangements of magnets can be used to manipulate the form in which a Double Vortex shows up. In a different experiment, in which layers of different kinds of magnets are used, the manipulation of the strengths of the different layers produced the formation of a vortex within a vortex. Notice the illustrations and descriptions:



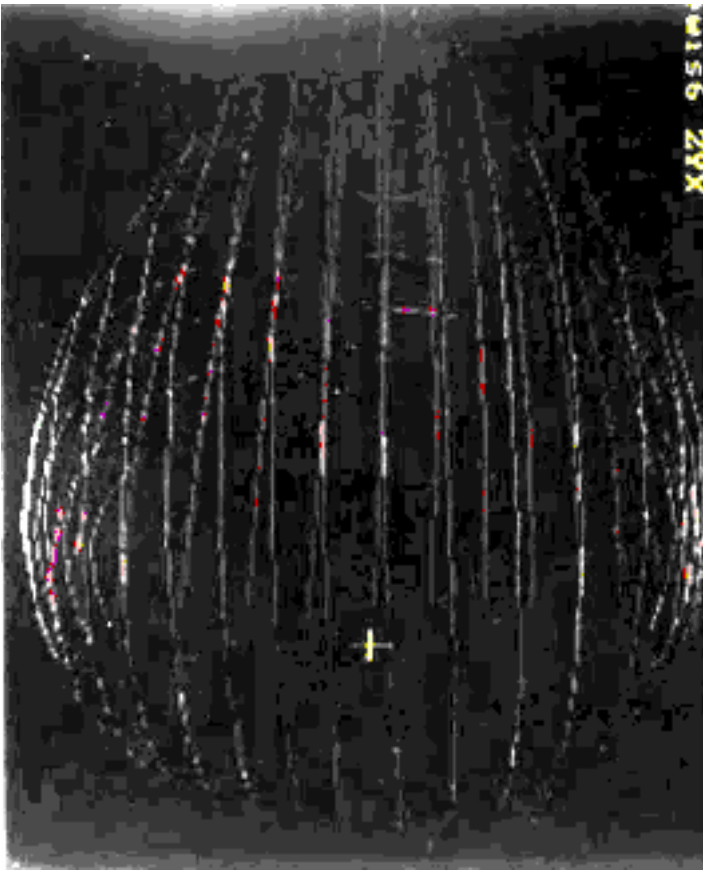
The 3-D mapping showing the tracks of the particles in a particular "vortex in a vortex"

The following three pictures show the vortex in:

- (a) a vortex
- (b) the "South" vortex, and
- (c) the "north" vortex.



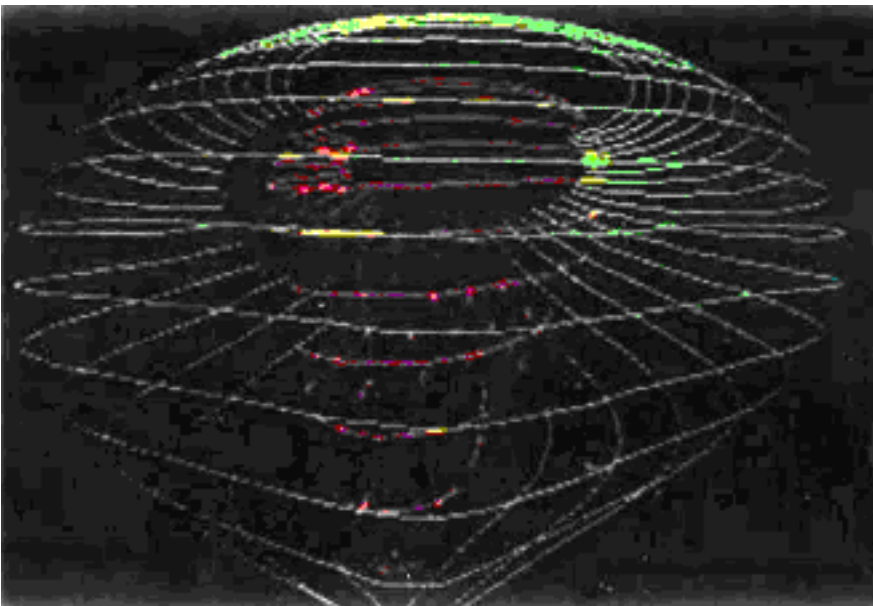




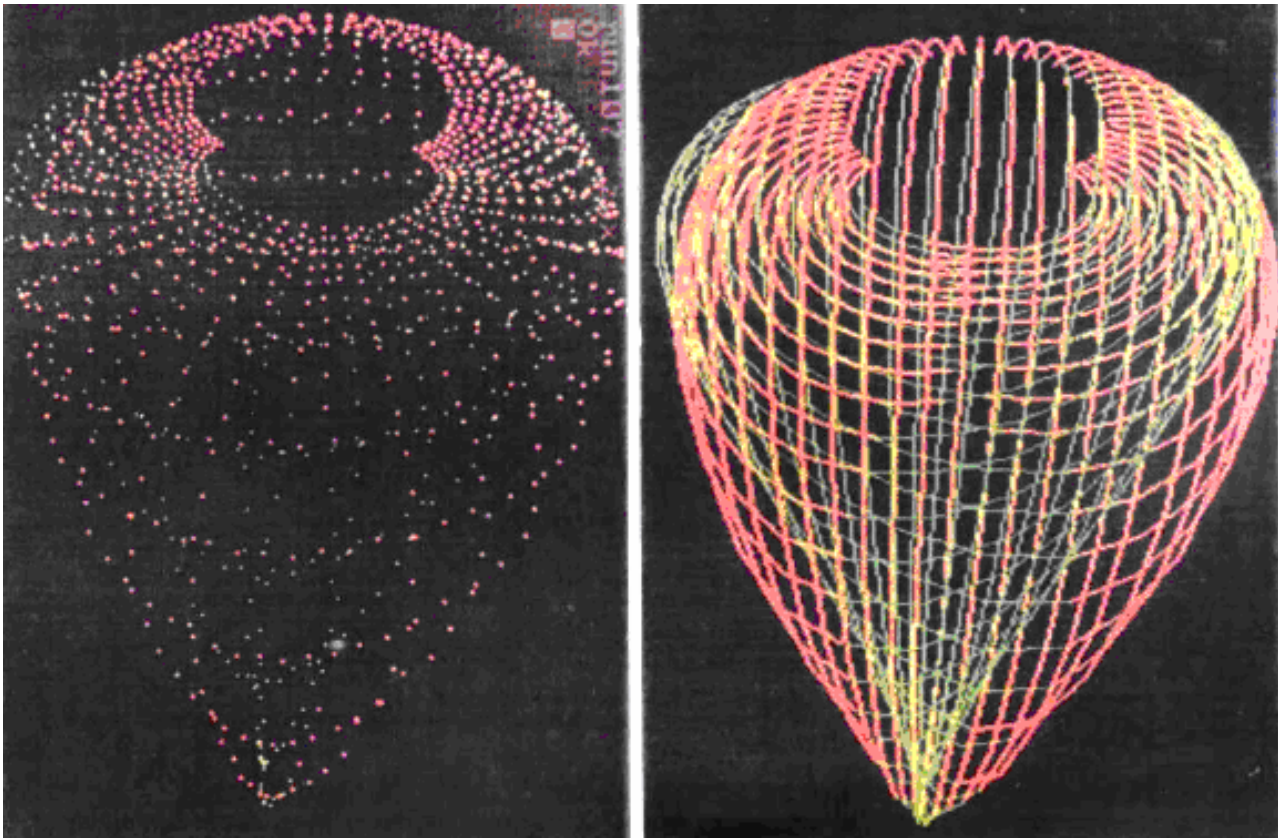
Notice the 3-D effect that the mapping produces.

The vortex within another vortex is formed by the combination of three different magnets. The fields shown exist immediately above them when they are layered like a sandwich and standing on edge. This magnetic sandwich is composed of a ceramic magnet, neodymium magnets, and magnetic rubber or vinyl (similar to those on the door of your refrigerator).

The computer is also used to register the percentages of the two particles which make up the two vortices. These percentages are important in determining the momentum of the magnetic field. These two populations can be distinguished in the recording process, because the different particles are going in opposite directions.

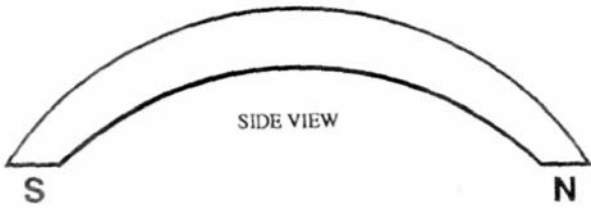


The Double Vortex in a different magnet has a different form, as is shown here.

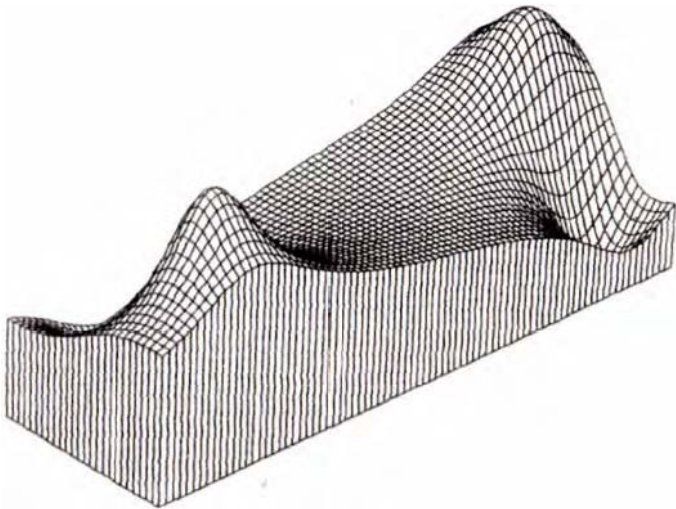


The following is a theory that may help to explain the various conditions of the Double Vortices:

Since the Double Vortices can be arranged so that they are in different relationships to each other (i.e., alongside or within each other) their relationship to each other determines, or may determine the momentum of the field.



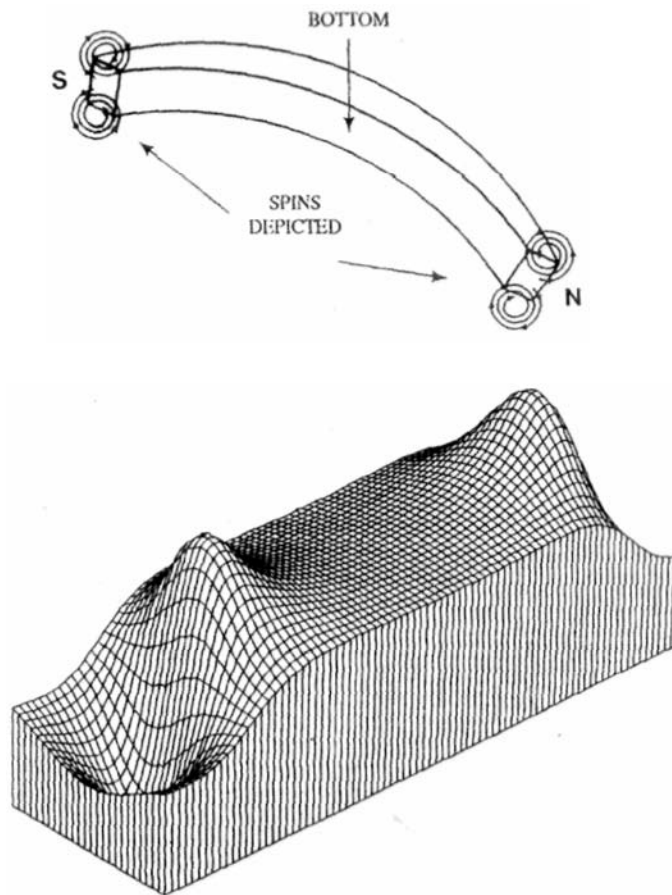
Here is a graphic computer printout of the plotting picturing the above.



The different axes show the Double Vortices at either pole.

Case in point: Maybe the vortex in a vortex demonstrates the apex of unity and concentration of the field, giving a single pole the most direct thrust possible.

A magnet that clearly depicts the two vortices at each pole is the "banana" shaped curved magnet. The magnet:



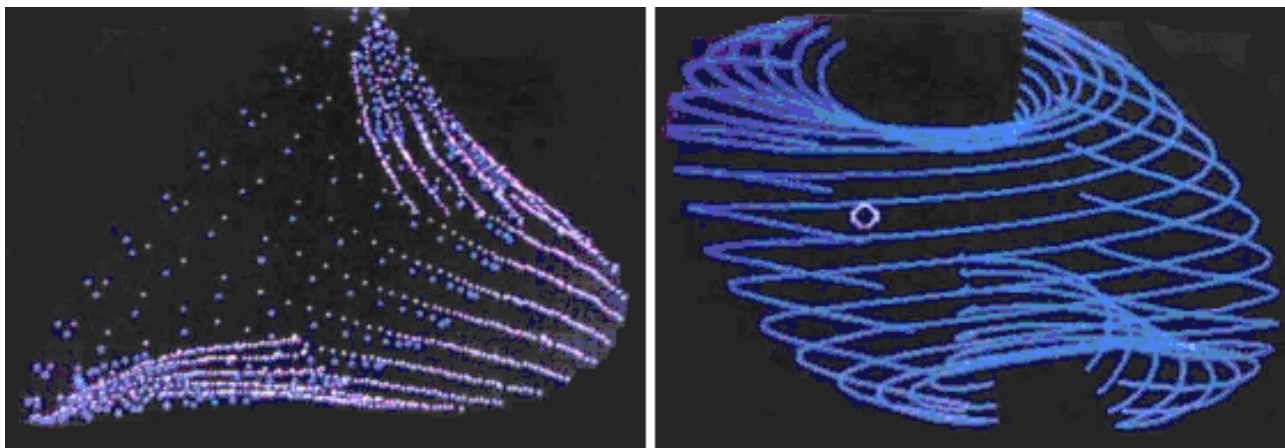
## ATTRACTION AND REPULSION

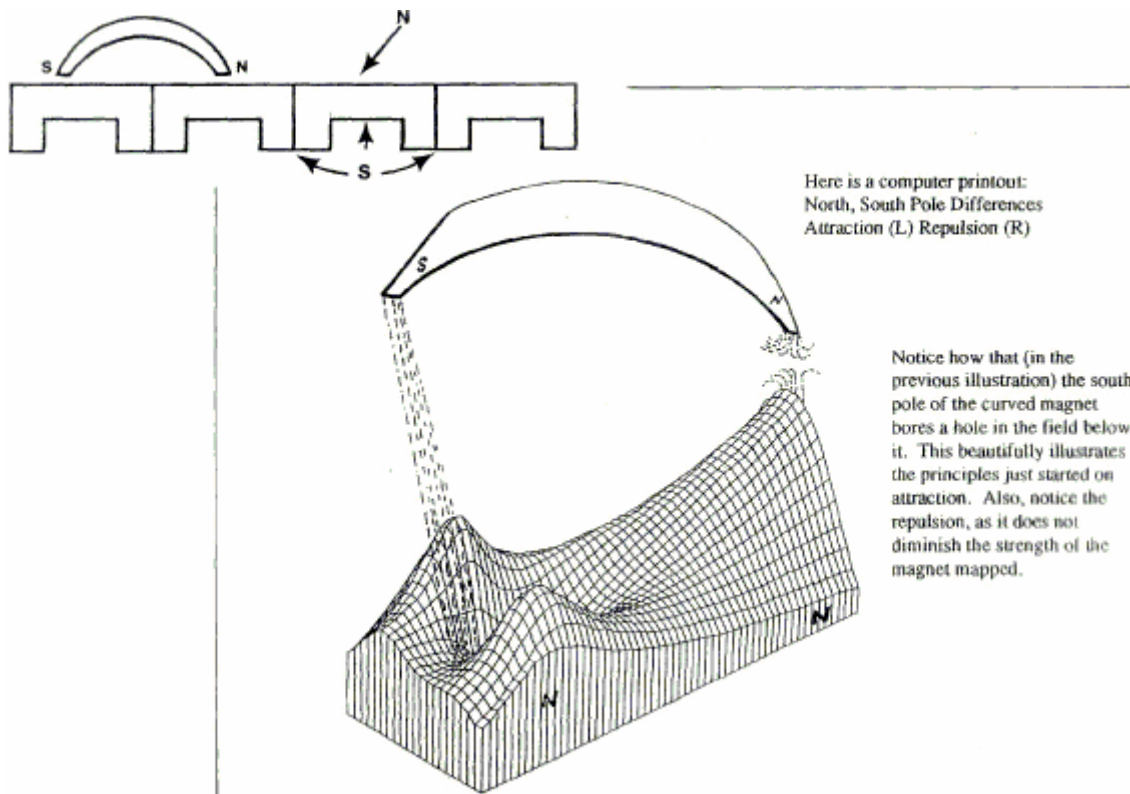
Up to this point, the discussions and descriptions have dealt with single magnets, or single magnet arrangements and their fields. Now, we will present interactions between magnets, and show what really happens in attraction and repulsion.

Taking a ceramic magnet magnetized through the thickness we mount a curved metallic magnet over it and monitor the reacting fields in a one-half inch air gap. Study it carefully - the result may not be what you were expecting. Notice first what happens in attraction. We are all familiar with the pull of one magnet toward another. But, the mechanism is not visible, even if we use iron filings. What we need to see is the activity of atomic particles that constitute the magnetic fields. Our mapping operation shows these particles pairing off as the unlike fields merge. Examine the illustration.

Our topographical program shows that the gauss count (the strength of the lines of force) at the attracting end has been reduced, because the pairing of a large part of the particle populations. The repulsion of like poles represents particle activity which is quite different from attraction. The particles react with each other as they form two vortices that spin in the same direction. There is no reduction in the gauss count, which registers about three times as high as it does at the attracting end.

Illustration: The magnets used in the previous two illustrations, and the one that will follow, appear like this:

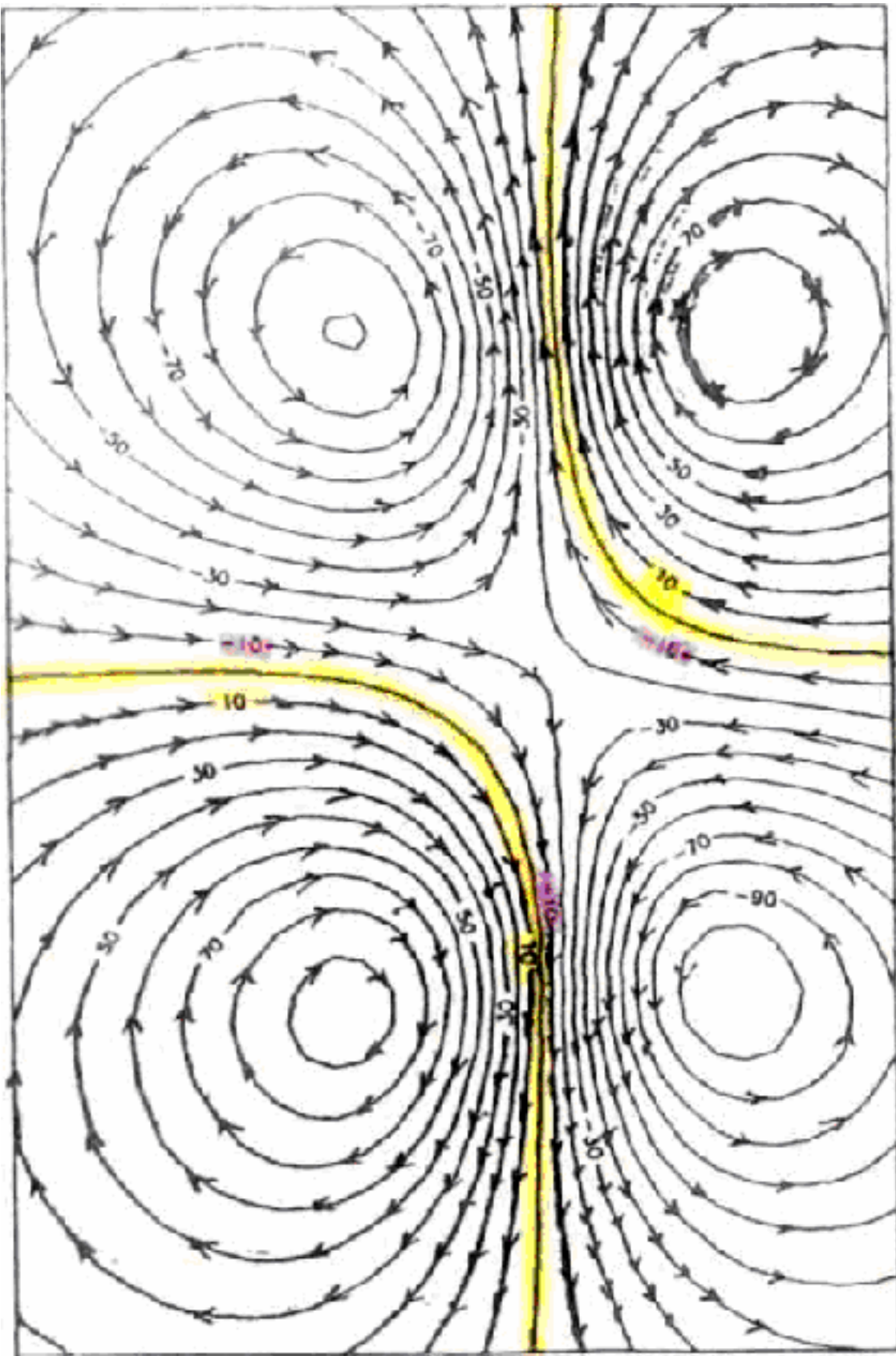




#### ATTRACTION and REPULSION of VORTICES WITHIN A MAGNET

This is a very unique area of interest. Notice the following topographical printout:

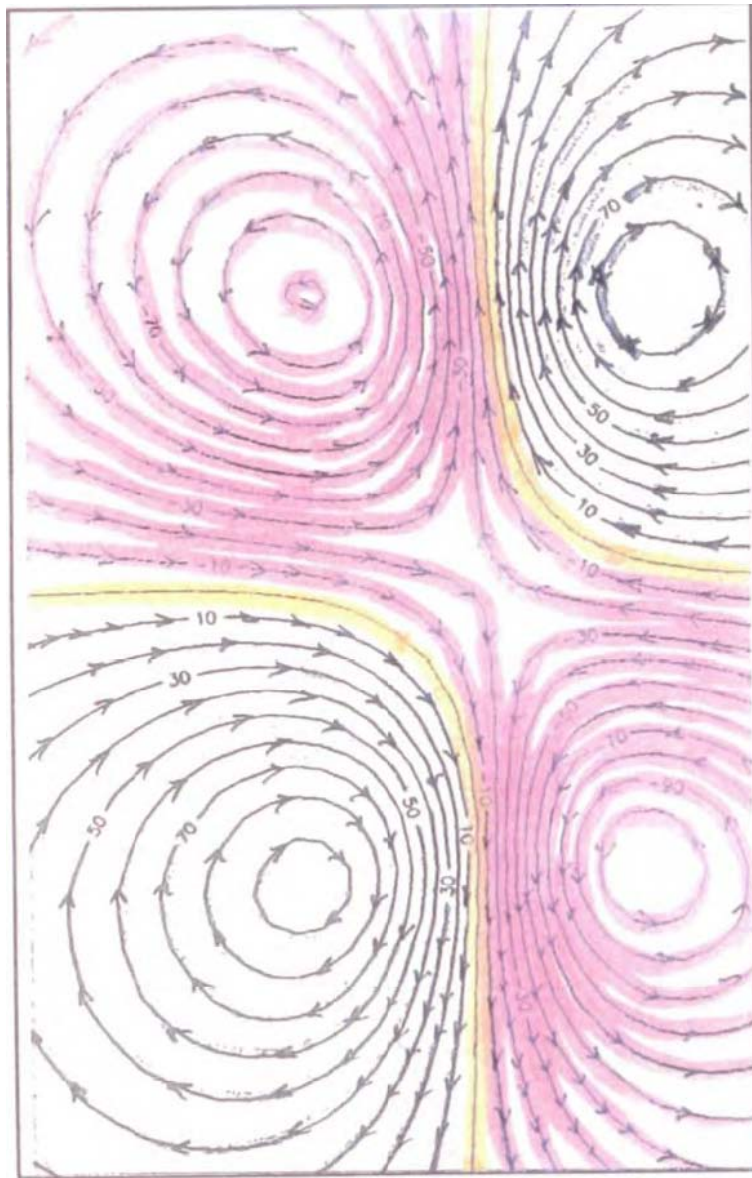




If you look carefully, you will see that the vortices are separated by zerolines or dead space. The reason is the direction that the vortices spin. Each vortex repels those next to it. Why? Magnetic lines of force going in the same direction repel. Notice that as the lines leave the poles, they are going the same direction, and therefore repel. Also, as they enter the sides, they enter going in the same direction and so repel each other. This leaves a fine line inbetween vortices on the centre of the magnet with no lines of force.

Another thing that is very interesting, though, is the fact that vortex spins in opposite corners (in the case of the stronger North element) attract each other. They can form a bond of continuous spins from corner to corner. Notice in the following illustration, the evident bond of continuous spins from corner to corner that shows the linkage of the two north elements:



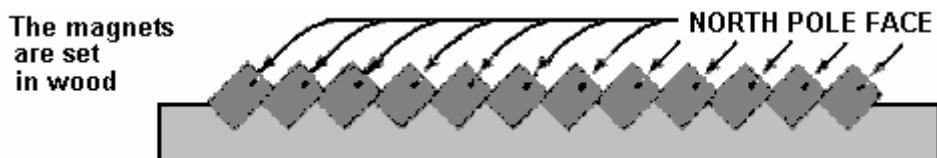


## CORNER SPINS

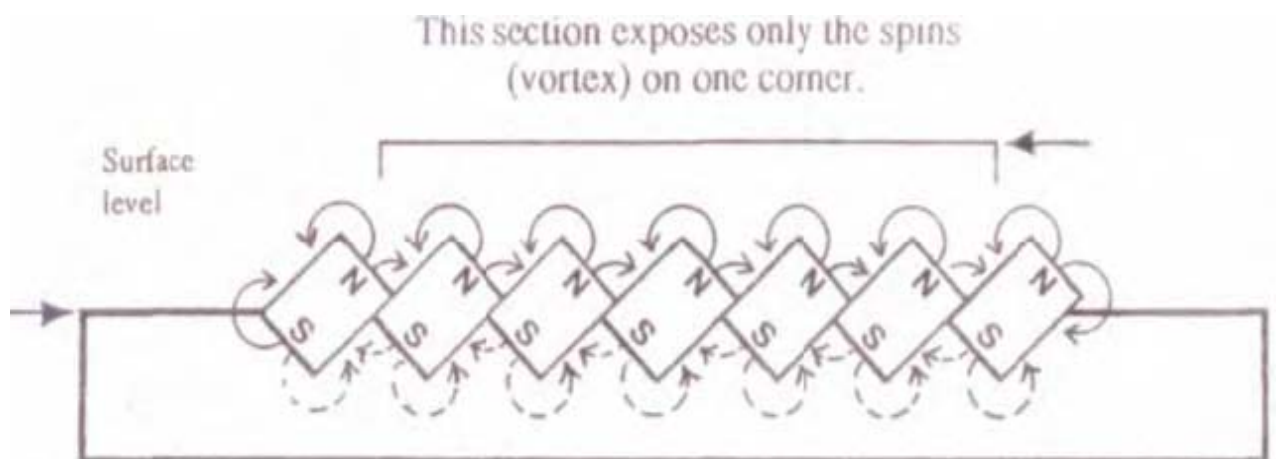
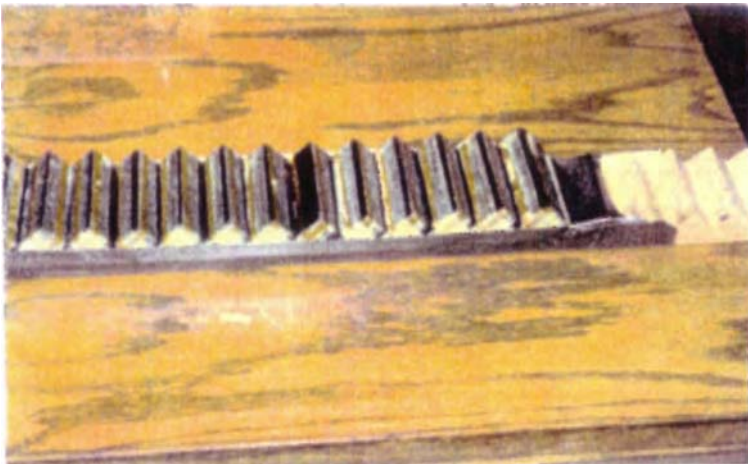
Using the spins (vortex) of an individual corner of a magnet.

We now begin to discuss the arrangements of magnets designed for the purpose of doing work. The work is achieved by interactions between magnetic structures that cause one to drive the other. The following structure uses a series of magnets with only one corner exposed so that the spin vortex of that corner only is used to interact with the spins of a curved magnet, which is to be driven.

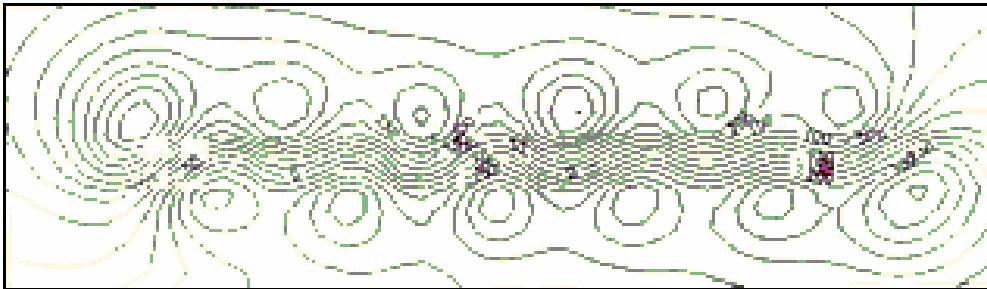
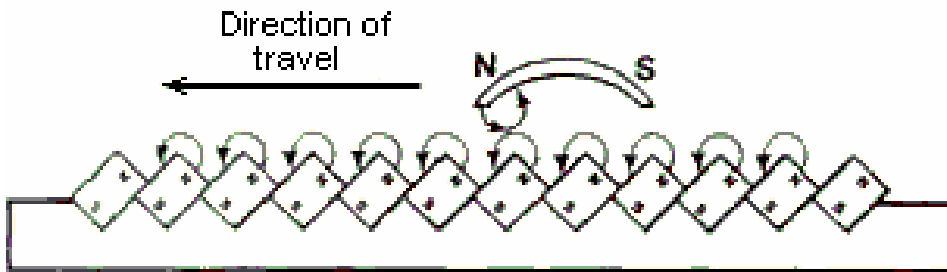
Illustration:



Actual photographs:



Therefore, with this structure, and a curved magnet placed above it:-

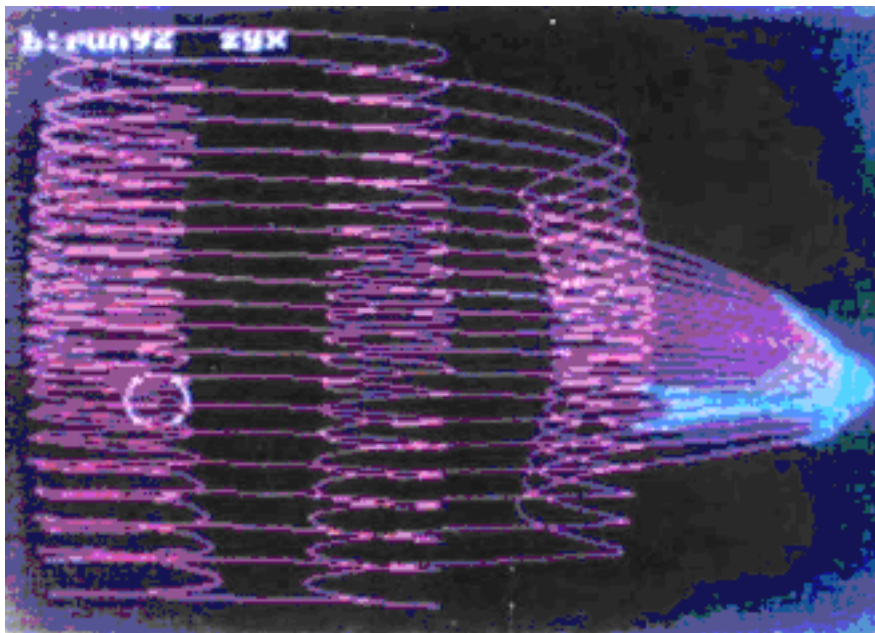


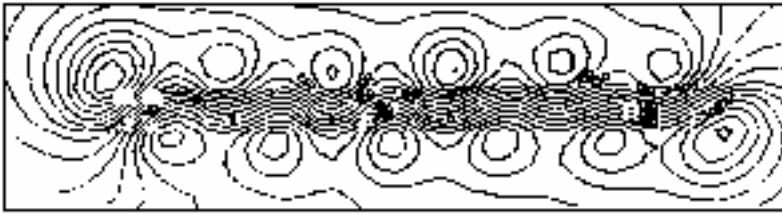
JAWS1 TRACK — RUN149 x axis

The interacting spins, going in opposite directions, drive the curved magnet forward. This arrangement of the magnets greatly enhances the driving movement normally due to the right pulsing caused by simultaneous repulsion and attraction.

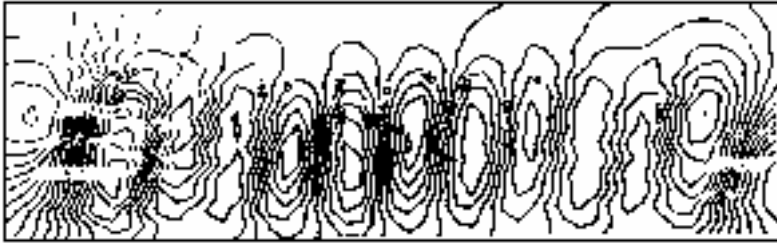
The pictures made by computer mapping show us that these corner spins tie knots in the lines of force, or make loops.

Here is how these spins register in this formation:





JAWS1 TRACK — RUN149 x axis



JAWS1 TRACK — RUN149 z axis

This is just one of the many ways that the magnetic field can be appropriated and used.

## THE MAGNETIC GATE

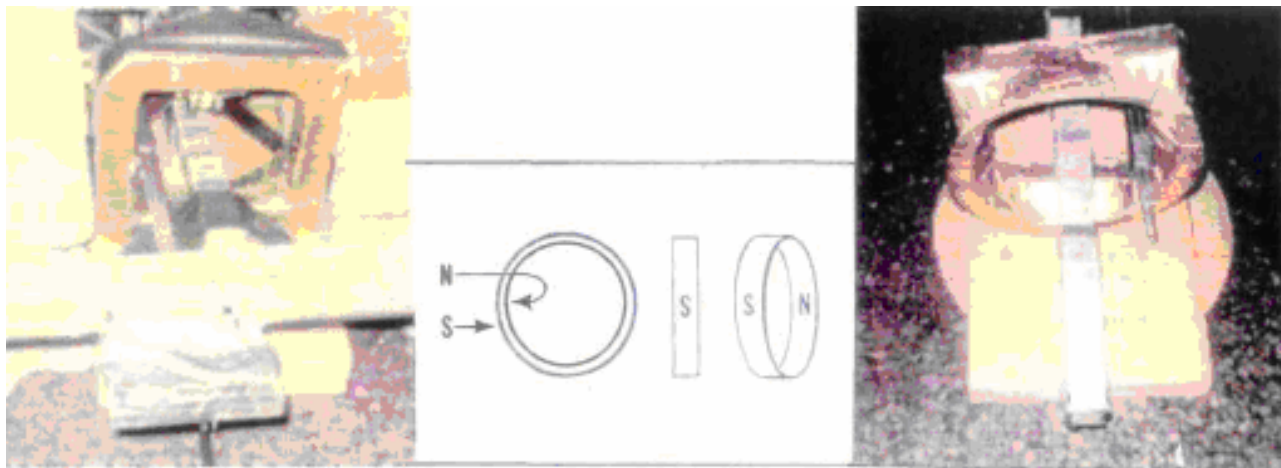
One of the most radical new concepts due to the knowledge of the four spins (vortices) is the magnetic gate. (This is also an application designed for the use of doing work.)

To anyone with a knowledge of physics, the thing about a "gate" that is fully radical is the fact that, in this case, a north magnetic field attracts a north pole. It will reject an approaching south pole.

This result, not anticipated by the physics books, shows how the spins in a magnet, and the fields outside it can be controlled. In this case, one set of spins (and its field) is shorted out, and the other set takes over. The second set is going in a direction that will provide attraction despite the fact that the compass will register it as an opposing field. The gate is a complex arrangement of magnets. Its face is a square of four ceramic magnets magnetized through the thickness, with the north pole being the face for the whole square.

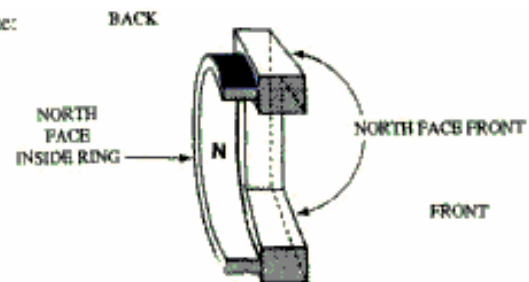




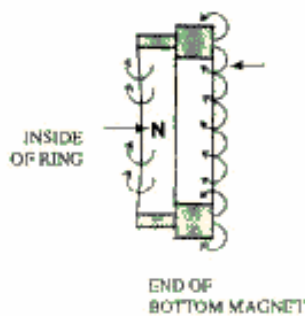


The back side of the gate is a ring of rubber magnets with the North pole on the inside face. This ring attracts to the back of the square

Here is a cross-section of the gate:



Another cross-section, to show the spins\*

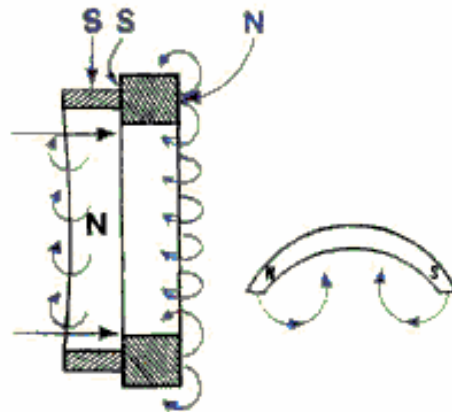


FRONT, NORTH FACE

Only the front spins operate on the square; the spins on the back of the square, and the front of the ring, are shorted out.

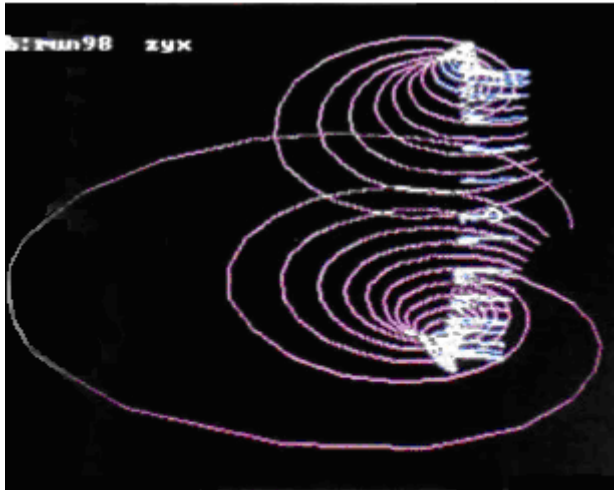
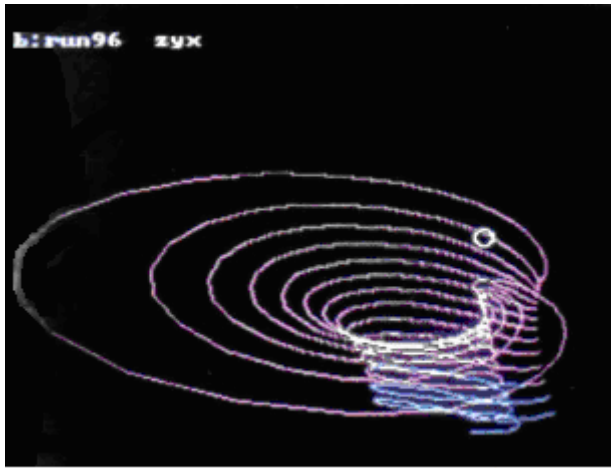
The south spin on the back of the square goes directly into the north face inside the ring behind.

The other spin of the ring's north inside is shorted out into the south back of the square.



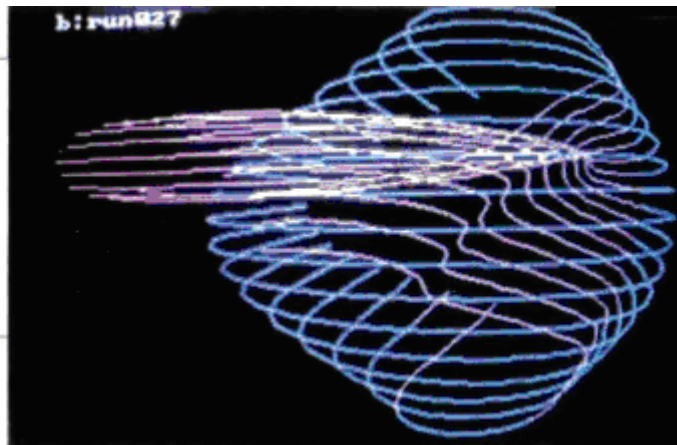
Since there are no back spins going the same direction as the leading north spin of the curved magnet, there is no repulsion. Because the spins of the gate are in the **opposite** direction of the lead north spin, there is **ATTRACTION** of two north poles, and therefore, the spins drive the curved magnet through the gate.





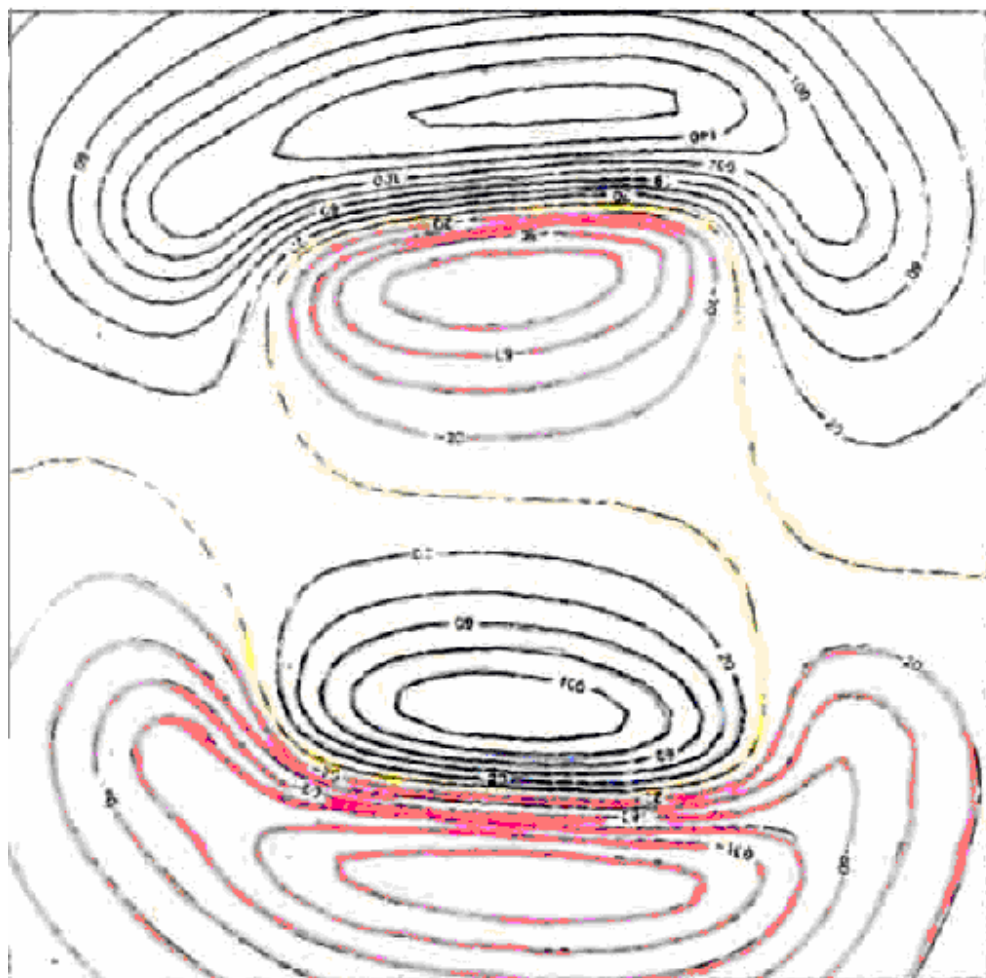
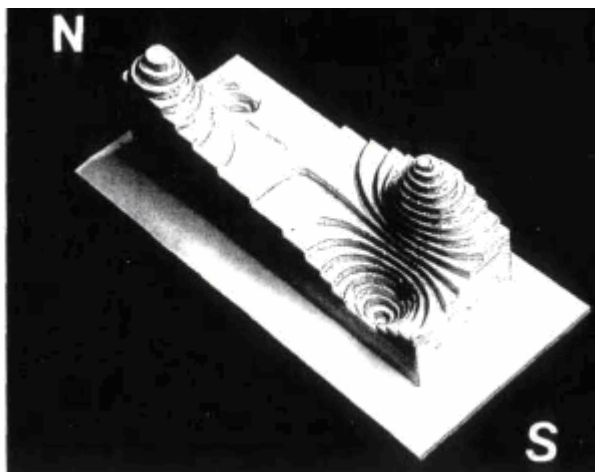
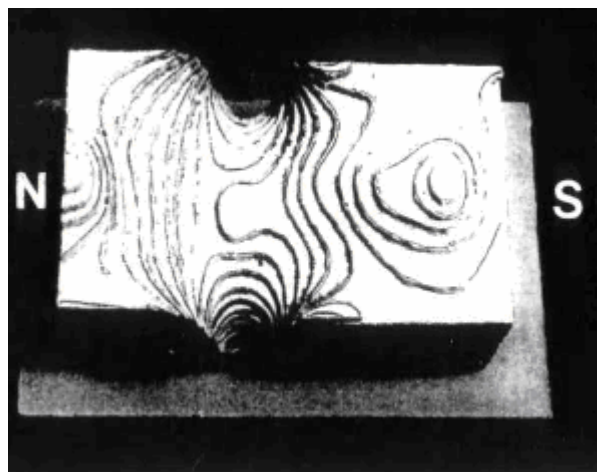
The computer pictures beautifully, the spins in the sides of the gate which propel the curved metallic magnet through

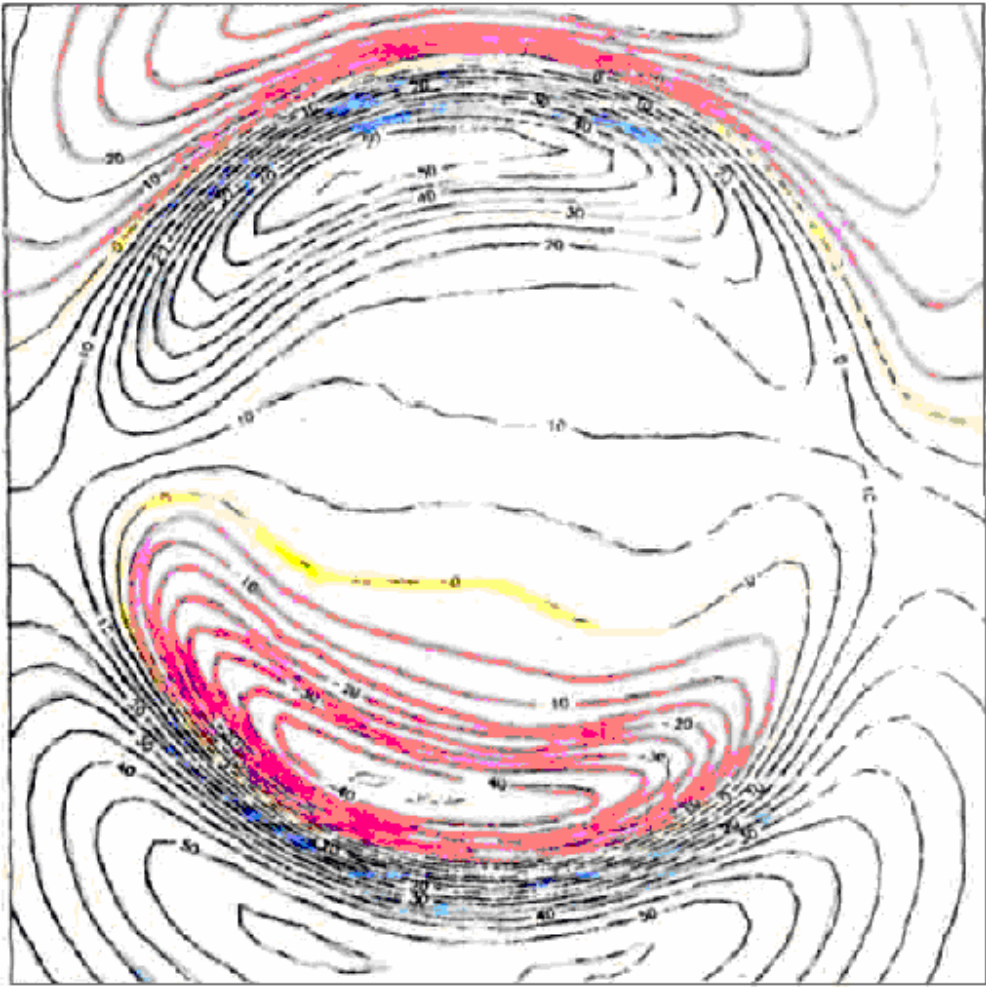
This picture shows the interaction of the curved metallic magnet as it enters into the gate



### MORE ABOUT THE MAGNETIC GATE

This is a picture of a topographical model of the magnetic gate. The vortices on the sides, which enable the north magnet field to attract another north pole, are the result of shorting out one set of spins in order to use the other set. The second set is going in a direction which will provide attraction despite the fact that the compass will register it as an opposing field. (Note: The gate's north magnetic field will reject an approaching south pole.)





FRONT GATE FACE (north) REAR GATE FACE (south)