



Infinite Energy

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Infinite Energy is not just a title of a journal, but a long-standing quest of the brightest human minds. It has been achieved by some diligent and lucky inventors—but they could not break through because of opposition interests.

In my humble opinion, all that will change in two to three years. That will be only the dawn of the new technological era. A further ten years will be necessary to spread the new methods and new machines. We, the readers of this journal, live in lucky times, envied by those who will read it as a history hundreds of years from now.

Energy production is the only field that has barely changed in the last hundred years. A revolutionary change is long overdue.

The first major opportunity was missed 300 years ago when a German inventor, Bessler (Orffyreus), demonstrated his mechanical perpetual motion machine several times to the learned and well-positioned gentry of his age. Even Leibniz, the polyhistor genius, was his great supporter.

Now a Brazilian company is following in Bessler's footsteps. One can see the construction of two giant mechanical free energy machines on the RAR Energia Ltd. website <http://www.rarenergia.com.br/>. See Photo 1. So is it impossible due to the rock solid principle of energy conservation?

After I finished my Ph.D. studies in energy production (thermal engineering), I started to collect experimental evidence for the conservation of energy—as a hobby. To my big disappointment, I found none in electrodynamics and mechanics, only in thermodynamics. No wonder, because these tests require such highly sophisticated data acquisition and processing that did not exist until now. There are indeed some cases involving transient electromagnetic and mechanical force fields where this law of conservation can be violated, not only to gain but also to lose energy.

I have counted over 100 inventions on excess energy with transient magnetic fields. Some are resonant, like Coler and Hubbard, but most of them are rotary motor generators, like the Adams motor. Two different constructions will break through within two to three years. One was invented in Switzerland and is being mass-produced in Hungary. The other was invented and is being produced in Hungary by Professor L. Szabó, a Hungarian born Canadian citizen. The machine weighs about 500 kg and it yields about 7 kW of electricity, and 3 kW of heat in steady-state condition. It is ready for mass production; the license rights are for sale. Certainly, there is further room for improvement, but for most uses this engine is already economical. The initial price will be about \$17,000, so it will be competitive with diesel generator units and also for nuclear power. This will be a shift of paradigm in physics and the economy as well.

There are rumors about the Spanish company Platinum Invests Group Corporation S.A. in Valencia, Spain, and half a dozen other similar companies.

Due to extreme dogmatism, the properties of space-time under asymmetric

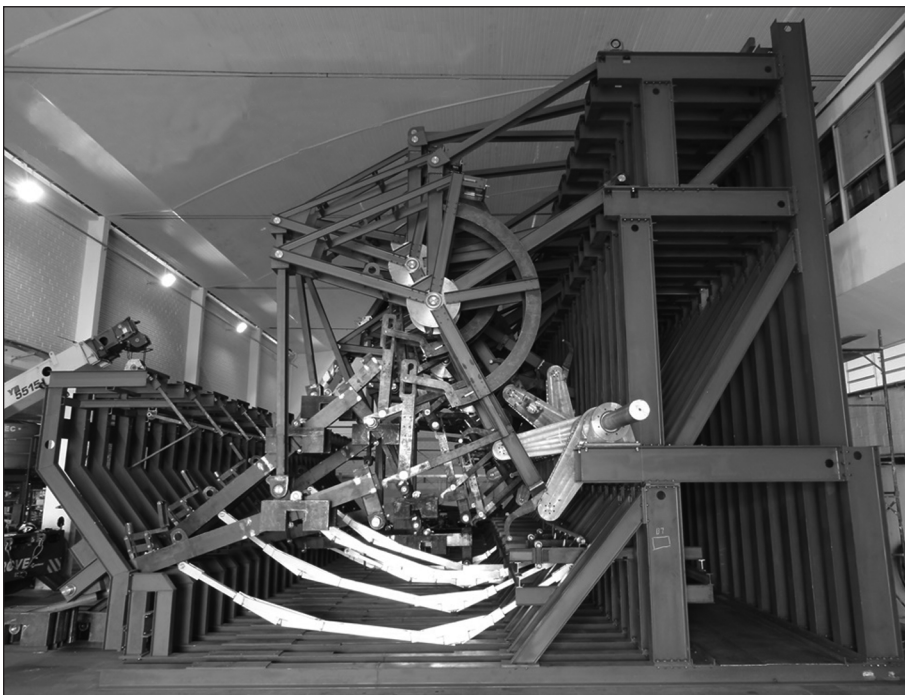


Photo 1. RAR Energia's second giant "perpetual motion" machine, built in Illinois. The machine is operational, and gives some excess energy, but is not self-powered.

transient force fields are not studied “officially.” The role of symmetry violations is not understood. Its study was not encouraged, unlike the shamefully useless and expensive particle physics.

The time is overdue for a turnaround, and to study what is important. The same is true for proper and “applied” nuclear physics as well. Biological transmutations—nuclear physics of life even at the level of bacteria and plants—have been suppressed since the dawn of chemistry.

Will LENR break through as well? Yes, the long-awaited industrial mass production of LENR may start in a few years as well. Will it be Rossi’s E-Cat, or Brillouin, or Defkalion, or maybe another name yet unknown? That is not important in general. What makes this series of events really exciting is that all these long-overdue changes will take place practically simultaneously.

A long, dark, tragic period will vanish from our history. In the wake of it, maybe antigravity and scalar wave technology will also break through. When the monopoly of the oil industry on energy production weakens, an unprecedented and overdue creativity may follow in science, which has been practically stagnant in the last half century.

The race is on for the true spirit of science as a method. We can and must have much better models of nature in all areas of “hard” science. In my opinion—from “ether” to “telepathy”—many scorned and denied concepts will revive.

One reason for this dismal stagnation is that most laws of “classical” physics were established during the first half of the 19th century (e.g., conservation principles), with their limited technological capability. They could not even imagine data acquisition with several simultaneous channels with milliseconds and six digit precision. All “laws” of hard science are subject to revision under new circumstances.

Let me quote a new example: It is well-known that sodium and chlorine make table salt, NaCl, and this salt is electrically insulating.

Artem R. Organow, a professor at Stony Brook University of New York, made a bold excursion into new parameters. His team tested the properties of table salt at very high pressures and temperatures. Within those unusual parameters there was an either excess of sodium or chlorine, forming a salt-like Na₃Cl or NaCl₃ or even NaCl₇ or Na₂Cl. Some of these salts were electrically conducting, as sodium formed a two-dimensional layer at this range of pressures.

These parameters, off limits since the dawn of chemistry, are new. Any student of chemistry will say automatically that Na₃Cl cannot be formed and any claim about it is junk,

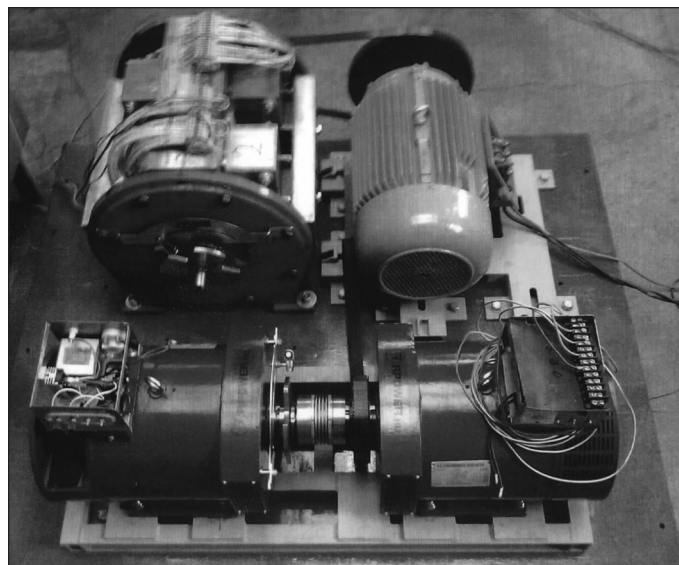


Photo 2. Two versions of a self sustaining machine. The unit consists of two motor/generators connected to each other by a clutch. They are connected electrically by a switch “black box,” the essence of this invention. During one revolution the units are used several times either as motors or generators, thus yielding excess energy. In the foreground commercially manufactured motor/generators are shown. In the background specially designed units are shown, which are better for this purpose.

not science.

Again, those taciturn circumstances! Science as an institution failed in its most important task: to encourage us to look for new possibilities under new circumstances.

So a large and very important area of knowledge was accumulated by brave and curious outsiders, against the wrath of the mainstream. Thus science as an institution dug its own grave. Within a couple of years there will be lawsuits against the editors of *Physical Review* and *Nature*, etc.

When LENR home heating devices and free energy electric cars appear at the end of conveyer belts, inevitable chaos and scandals will commence.

It is high time to prepare for the well-informed. I hope *Infinite Energy* as a concept and a periodical with a major voice in science will emerge from this forthcoming crisis. For the well-informed, this approaching crisis is an opportunity, and not a crash.

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