Experiments With a Kromrey & a Brandt-Tesla Converter Built By John Bedini

With Comments by Tom Bearden

by Mike Mueller

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A BRANDT-TESLA CONVERTER
BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI
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by
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FOREWORD

Following an invitation by John Bedini, I went with him to Los Angeles immediately after the Colorado Springs Tesla Symposium on 10-12 August 1984. We had two days together to work on the Kromrey Converter and the Tesla Switching Device.

One thing came out very clearly: every time when we locked into the "free energy" all commonly known physical laws are no longer valid. The things happening react directly opposite to what one would expect. Specifically the more we loaded a specific circuit, the more output energy we gained, while using a constant input energy level. I will come back to this effect later, when I describe the experiments in more details.

At this point I want to take the opportunity and thank John Bedini and his lovely wife for their hospitality and assistance. It takes persons like John to get the "free energy" rolling. Without his publication [1] of the detailed plans for his free energy device, we would definitely not have seen the free energy devices demonstrated during the Tesla Symposium.

Also many thanks to Tom Bearden, who took his time and explained the results of the tests performed on 13-14 August 1984. His comments are contained in the concluding chapter of this report.

Kromrey Converter

John Bedini found that the material generally available concerning Kromrey's Converter had been altered. Rebuilding the Kromrey Converter from the patent papers ended up in a non-functioning device. Bedini found the necessary modifications which made this machine perform.

Our first goal was to determine the converter's efficiency. We found this to be quite difficult as the efficiency changes with the load applied.

FIGURE K-1 shows the first setup we used. We drove the Kromrey Converter from a 12 V motorcycle battery. We connected at the output of the converter a condenser and and a rectifier bridge in parallel. The rectified current was then put back into the motorcycle battery. To detect any current flow, we connect into the positive line a 12 V light bulb.

The result of this test was that the light bulb was lit up. However, after 15 minutes the battery voltage had dropped from 11.05 V to 9.10 V. The speed of the converter was stable at 1020 rpm.

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[1] "Bedini's Free Energy Generator" by John Bedini, Tesla Book Company, Millbrae, California 1984

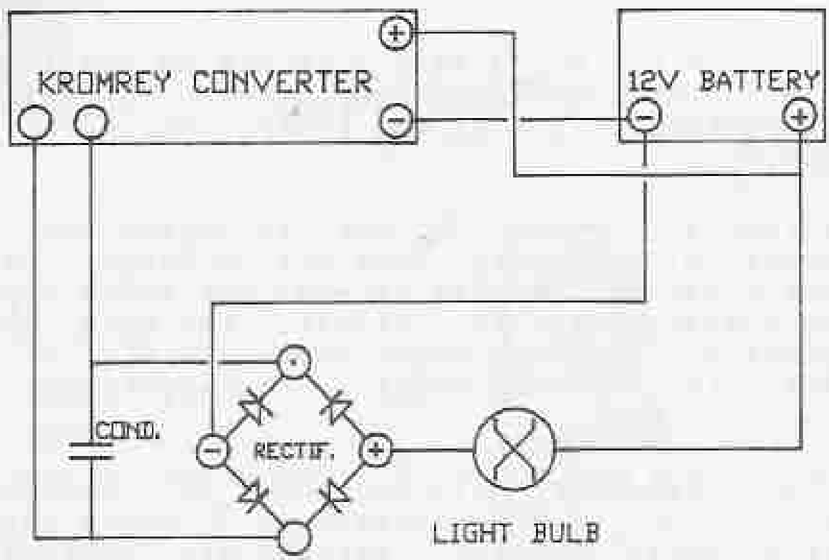


FIGURE K-1

KROMREY CONVERTER

TEST SETUP 1

In the next test we introduced a seperate battery (BATTERY #2) for charging from the converter.

We recharged the battery #2 from 12.30 V to 12.40 V within 4 minutes, and we measured a current into battery #2 of 0.8 amperes.

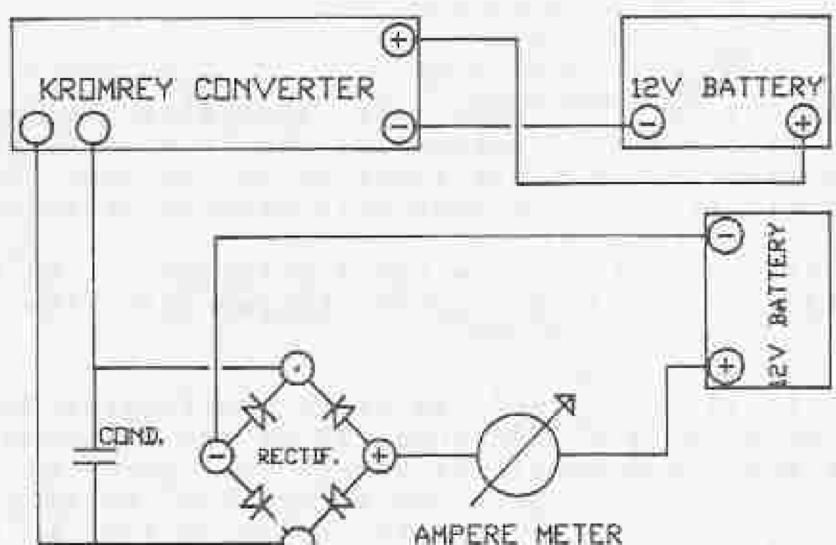
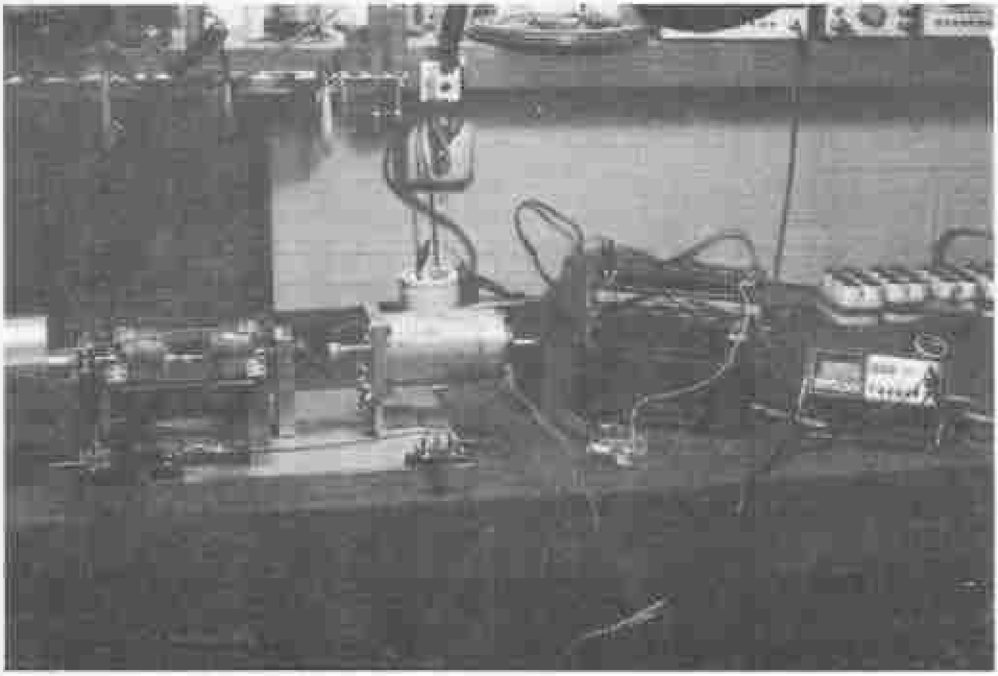


FIGURE K-2

KROMREY CONVERTER

SETUP 2

PICTURE C-1.1 shows the second test setup. On the left side is the Kromrey Converter, powered by an electric motor (center). Battery #2 is the battery in the front (center right) and battery #1 is the one behind it. The voltmeter shows the voltage of battery #2. The 12 V light bulb is on the table in front of battery #2.



PICTURE C-1.1

KROMREY CONVERTER

SECOND TEST SETUP

Because the Kromrey Converter turned too slow on one 12 V battery, we decided to drive the Converter using 24 V via two 12 V batteries, connected in series. **PICTURE C-1.2** shows this setup.

PICTURE C-1.2

Next we wanted to find a correlation between the normal charging of battery #2 using a commercial battery charger, and charging this same battery with the Kromrey Converter. We drained the battery #2 to 8 V, connected it to the Kromrey Converter, and after reaching 11.51 V, we measured the time it took to charge the battery from this voltage level of 11.51 V to 12.45 V. We reached this voltage (12.45 V) after 11 minutes. The indicated current into the battery was 0.94 A.

We then repeated these steps using the commercial battery charger. Because we ran out of time after nearly 2 hours, we disconnected the battery from the charger. The battery voltage had reached 12.41 V. The measurement is depicted in FIGURE K-3.

THE BATTERY CHARGER NEEDED 119 MINUTES

TO RAISE THE BATTERY VOLTAGE FROM 11.51 V TO 12.41 V

FIGURE K-3

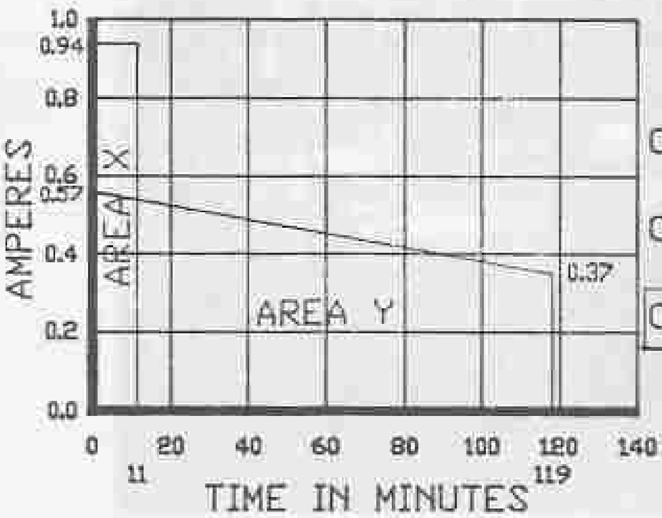
THE KROMREY CONVERTER NEEDED 11 MINUTES

TO RAISE THE BATTERY VOLTAGE FROM 11.51 V TO 12.45 V

NOTE: The charger could not fill up the batteries

to 12.45 volts within two hours.

We wanted to find the correction factor for the Kromrey Converter by comparing the same effect, i.e. the charging of the same battery from one specific voltage to another specific voltage. The calculation of this factor is shown in FIGURE K-4. This correction factor C_K was determined by dividing the area Y (amperes over time, for charging with the commercial battery charger) through area X (amperes over time, Kromrey).



$$C_K = \frac{\text{AREA Y}}{\text{AREA X}}$$

$$C_K = \frac{57.23}{10.34}$$

$$\boxed{C_K = 5.535}$$

FIGURE K-4

TABLE K-1 shows the combined test results. Because we detected an increase in the speed of the Kromrey Converter as well as a decrease in the input energy when we increased the output load, we decided to measure the input energy and speed when the output was shorted. Again, the input energy dropped and the speed increased.

MEASUREMENT	NO LOAD	LOADED WITH BATTERY	SHORTED	CORRECTED FACT. 5.535
- INPUT VOLTAGE	25.30	25.00	24.90	
- INPUT CURRENT	3.90	3.00	2.20	
WATTS IN	98.67	75.00	54.78	
- SPEED IN REV/SECOND	40.00	65.00	73.00	
- OUTPUT VOLTAGE [DC]	48.00	10.80	N/A	
- OUTPUT CURRENT	N/A	0.95	1.05	
WATTS OUT	N/A	10.26	N/A	56.78
WATTS IN/OUT		7.31		1.32

TABLE K-1

Using the earlier determined correction factor of 5.535 we calculated the energy we put into the battery to 56.78 Watts (from 10.26 * 5.535). Looking at TABLE K-1 we see that it takes only 54.78 Watts to run the Kromrey Converter when the output is shorted. This result led us to continue with these tests and load the converter output even more. The results of these tests can be seen in TABLE K-2 on the next page.

Here again, we detected that we will get a higher efficiency of the total device, the more we load down the output side. This effect is totally contradictory to the conventional laws of physics.

MEASUREMENT	NO LOAD	LOADED WITH LAMP & BATT.	LOADED WITH RESISTOR 13.5 OHM	LOADED WITH RESISTOR 0.63 OHM
- INPUT VOLTAGE	25.40	25.30	20.00	21.90
- INPUT CURRENT	3.90	3.90	3.39	2.30
WATTS IN	99.06	98.67	67.80	50.37
- OUTPUT VOLTAGE [DC]	48.00	28.00	50.00	20.00
- OUTPUT CURRENT	N/A	0.75		
- RESISTANCE [OHM]			13.50	0.63
WATTS OUT	N/A	21.00	185.19	634.92
WATTS OUT (CORRECTED)		116.24		
WATTS IN/OUT		0.85	0.37	0.08

TABLE K-2

We used the Kromrey correction factor for the first case, when we had connected the battery to the converter output. We did not use this factor in both other cases when we used resistors in the output cir-cuit.

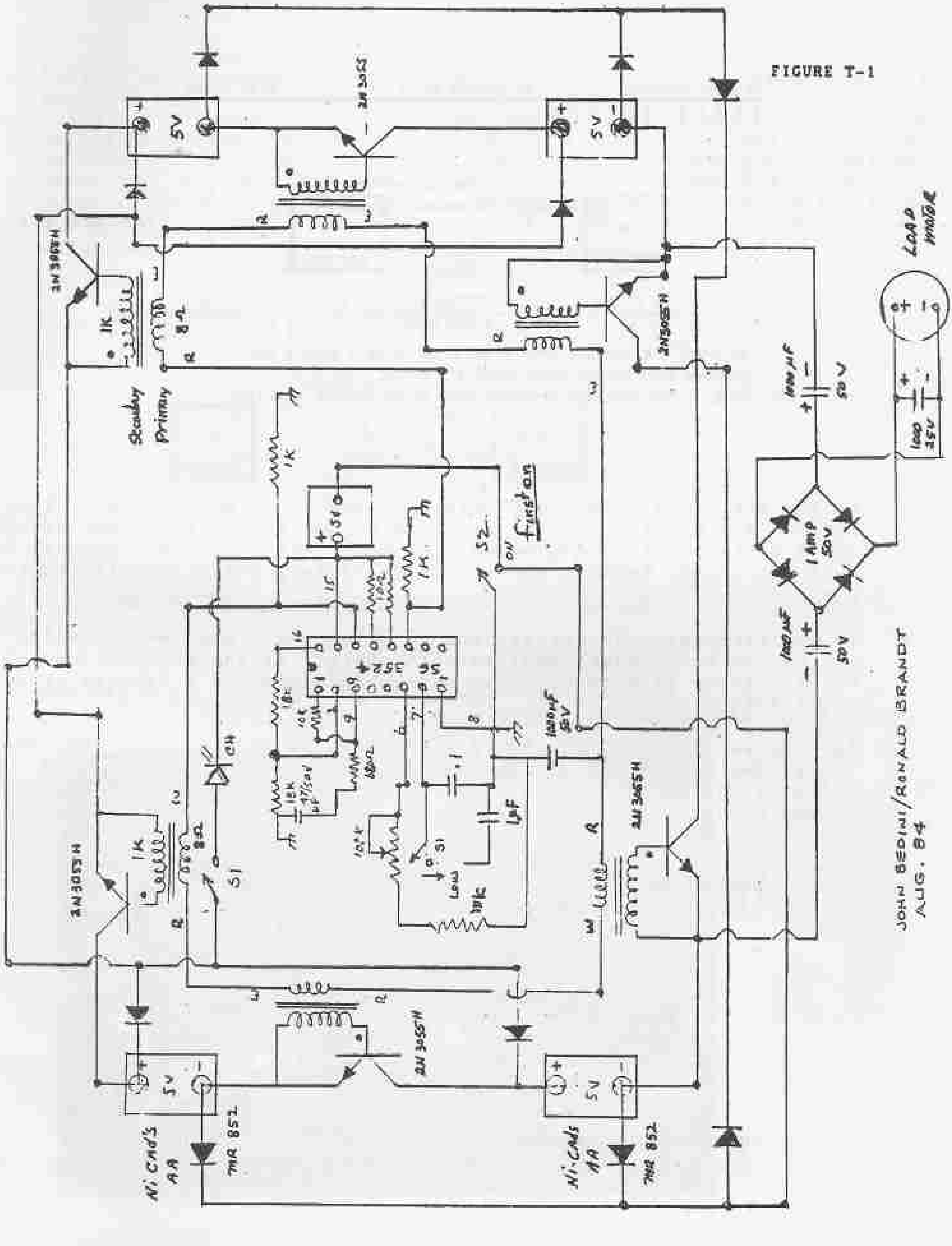
These above test results show that the efficiency of the Kromrey Converter is well above 100%.

The Brandt-Tesla Switch

We used as a starting point for our experiments, the switching device John Bedini had built for the Tesla Symposium (FIGURE T-1). Our goal was to upgrade this switching device for ordinary car or motorcycle batteries.

To get a better understanding of this system, we first built only one half of the circuit. FIGURE T-2 shows our first arrangement.

FIGURE T-1


2N3055
5V
1K
8Ω
Load Motor
1 AMP 50V
100 µF 50V
Ni-Cads AA
MR 852
S1
S2
ON
JOHN BEDINI/RONALD BRANDT
AUG. 84

BEDINI, MUELLER 13 AUGUST 84 TEST # 11A

TESLA SWITCH

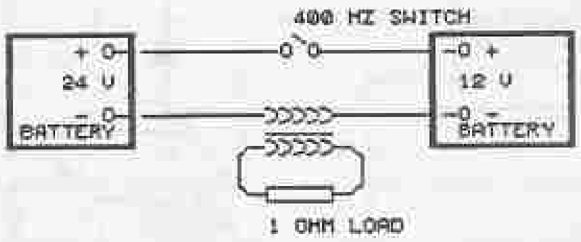


FIGURE T-2

TO RAISE THE VOLTAGE FROM 11.51 V TO 12.45 V TOOK 5 SEC.
COMPARE THIS RESULT WITH TESTS # 3 AND 5. FIG. K-4
NOTE: 1 OHM RESISTOR REMAINED COLD AFTER 15 MIN. RUN TIME.

Using the setup shown in **FIGURE T-3**, we performed the same kind of test we did earlier, using the Kromrey Converter. This time we used a 12 V battery with one dead cell as if it were a 10 Volt battery (dead cell not in the loop). The supplying battery was a freshly charged 12 V battery.

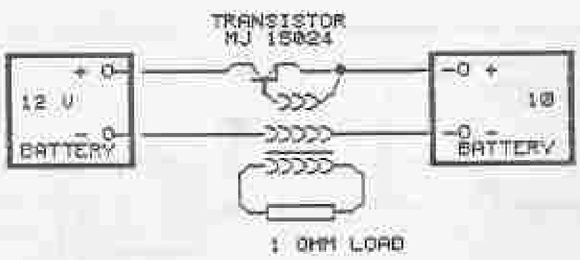
In the first step we drained the 10 V battery. When we connected this battery to the conventional battery charger it showed a voltage of 1.7 Volts. After 12 minutes 20 seconds we had reached a voltage level of 10.24 Volts.

Again, we drained the battery and then connected it to the Brandt-Tesla Switch. After 1 minute and 24 seconds we had reached 10.24 Volts. We detected that the temperature of the battery was higher than it was before, when we had used the conventional battery charger.

BEDINI, MUELLER 13 AUGUST 84 TEST # 11B

TESLA SWITCH

FIGURE T-3



TO RAISE THE VOLTAGE FROM 1.7 V TO 10.24 V TOOK 1 MIN 5 SEC.
NOTE: 1 OHM RESISTOR REMAINED COLD AFTER 15 MIN. RUN TIME.

Because we had already learned that the efficiency will go up the more we load the circuit (see **TABLE K-2**), we decided to load this Brandt-Tesla circuit also. We modified our test setup slightly by introducing amperemeters and two light bulbs. A 110 V, 40 W bulb was used on the secondary side of the transformer, and a 12 V, 280 W quartz lamp was connected in parallel with the 10 V battery. **FIGURE T-4** shows the arrangement and the currents we measured. Again, we found that when we connected the quartz lamp, the 110 V light instantenuously became brighter.

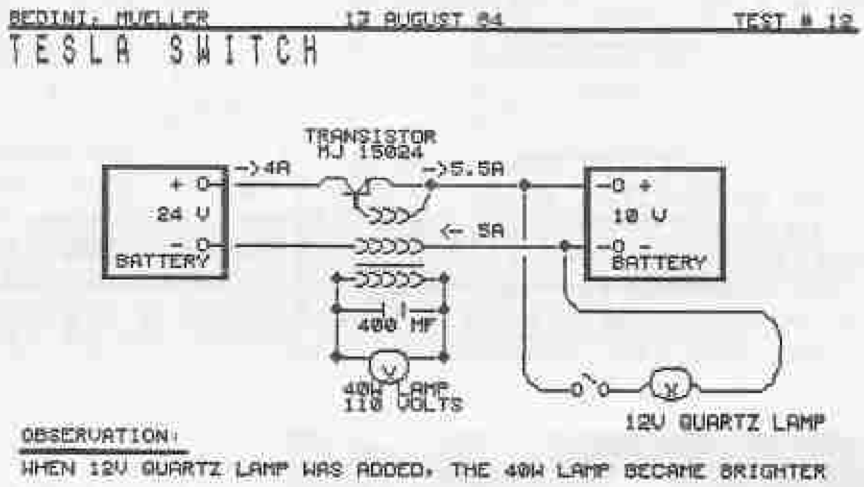


FIGURE T-4

PICTURE C-2.1 shows this experiment. The quartz lamp is on top of the 10 V battery and the 110 V light bulb is in front of the transformer.

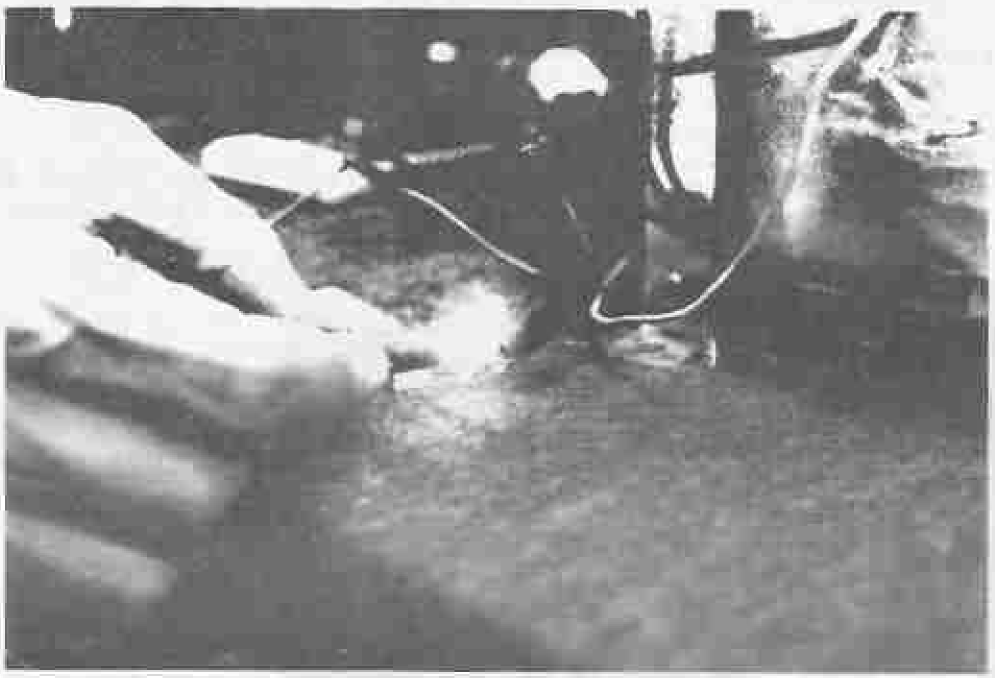
PICTURE C-2.1

When we compare all the measured values we get the following table:

CURRENT FLOW FROM THE 24 V BATTERY:	4.0 A	AT 24.0 V	--->	96 WATTS
CURRENT FLOW INTO 10 V BATTERY:	5.5 A	AT 10.6 V	--->	58 WATTS
INTO QUARTZ LAMP:	30.0 A	AT 9.0 V	--->	270 WATTS
40 WATTS 110 V LIGHT BULB:			--->	40 WATTS

WATTS IN/OUT = 96/368 = 0.26

Every time when we disconnected and connected the 110 V light bulb in the setup as shown in **FIGURE T-4** we saw a spark about a half-inch long. The light of this spark was noticably different from the light of sparks observed when experimenting with high voltages. **PICTURE C-3** shows such a spark. We discovered that in addition to X-rays we were also generating scalar waves. These were detected using a scalar wave detector built by John Bedini, which was based on a plan by Tom Bearden.



PICTURE C-3

Simplified Diagrams

At the end of this report I now show two simplified switching diagrams. These have been modified from the original diagram of Mr. Ronald Brandt which was given to John Bedini. Ken Moore and I updated the original diagram to make it more understandable to the layman.

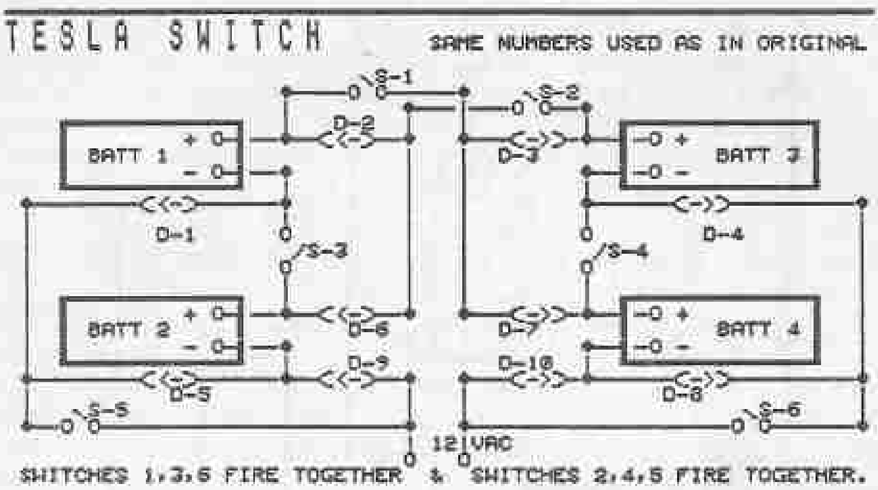


FIGURE T-5

Original Diagram

of Mr. R. Brandt

FIGURE T-6 shows how a circuit can work using three double-pole relay switches driven by a pulse rate generator (Ken Moore).

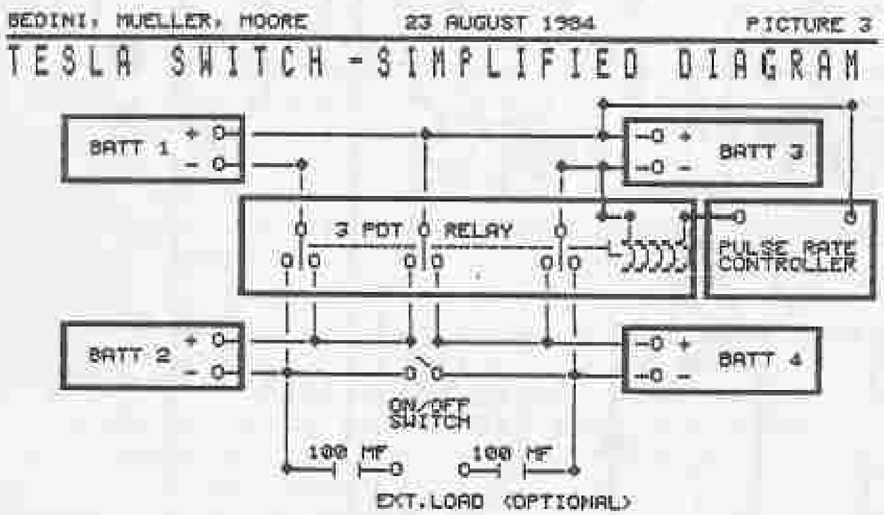
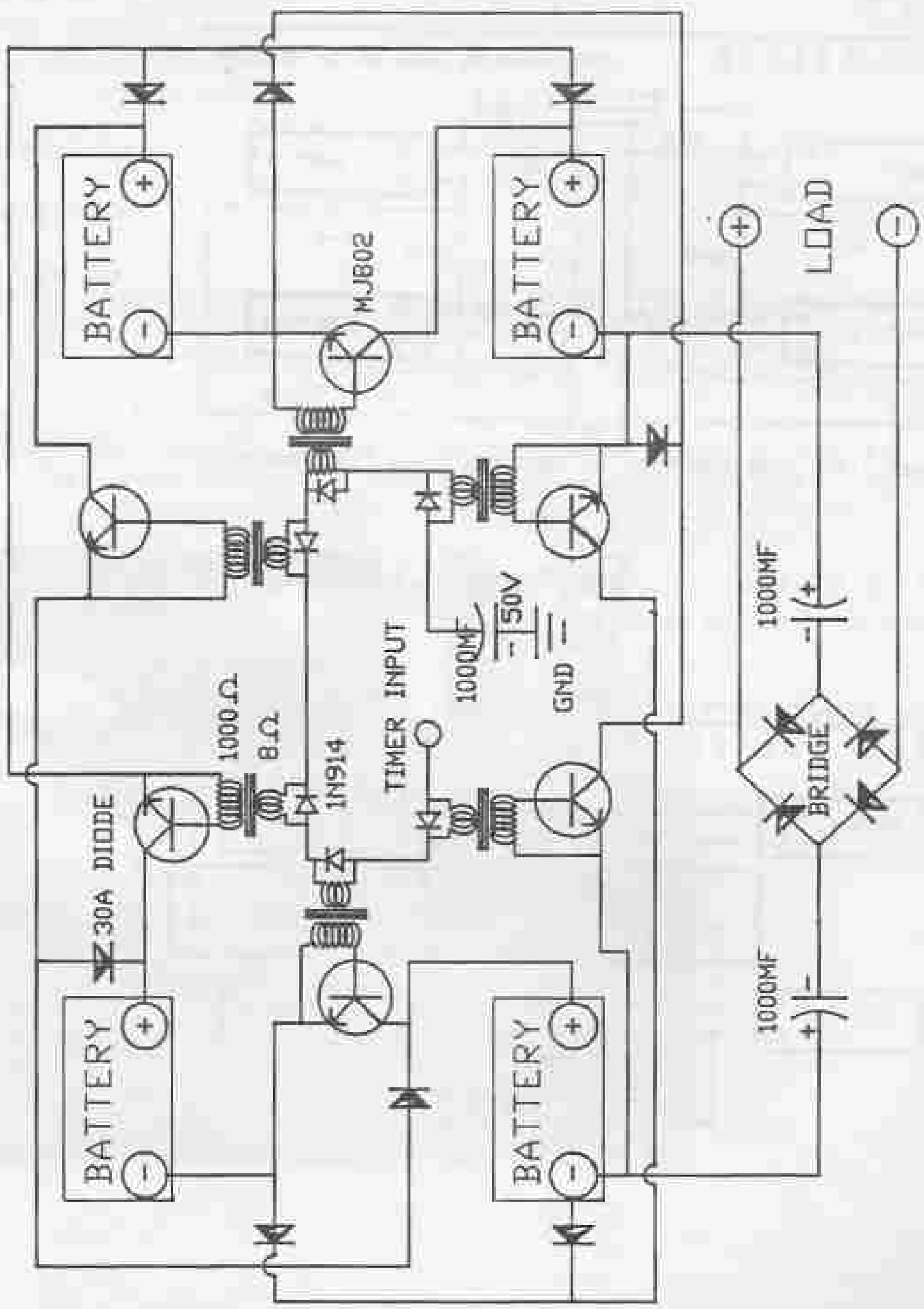


FIGURE T-6

FIGURE T-7 shows the circuit diagram for a setup using MJ802 power transistors driven by a rotary switch or electronic timer.

FIGURE T-7



Ken Moore

COMMENTS BY TOM BEARDEN

- The Observation/Detection Process -

From the standpoint of modern physics, the "universe" we detect, measure, and see is always the "output" of an interaction between the detector/observer and "that unobserved reality" that is really there before the interaction. The "basic reality, before observation/detection" is comprised of something referred to as "action," having the units of angular momentum. That is, unobserved reality is composed of "energy multiplied by time," or "momentum multiplied by length," or the product of two other "locked together" (canonical) variables.

The best way to visualize a photon -- the basic electromagnetic quantum -- is to think of it as "a little piece of energy welded to a little piece of time," with no seam in the middle. In other words, the photon is a sort of "fusion of energy and time, without separation in any fashion." When we speak of "energy," ultimately we speak of photon exchange, whether the photons are "virtual" (smaller than can be individually detected) or observable (large enough to be individually detected.

Even with the macroscopic mechanical interactions, ultimately the forces are generated not by colliding objects but by exchange of virtual photons, in the view of modern quantum physics.

At any rate, when we make a "detection," the smallest amount of change involved in the unobservable universe is one "quantum" of action. However, we do not actually detect a whole quantum: instead we detect one piece of the quantum and lose the other piece. In other words, if we detect all the little piece of energy in the quantum, we lose all the little piece of time. If we detect a little piece of momentum, we lose all the little piece of length. The point is, one can imagine that we "split" or "fission" the quantum when we "detect", and we only detect one part of it. **FIGURE 1** shows the operation of the detection process. Specifically, according to quantum mechanics we can never directly detect or observe the piece of "time" at all. Time is not observable, even in principle, in quantum mechanics.

In my first crude paper along these lines [1], I pointed out that quanta do not superpose; instead, a single quantum change occurs at a time, and a single detection occurs at a time. In conceptually modeling the fundamental detector itself, it was necessary to utilize a "fusion" process on the fragments of the quantum resulting from the fission/detection process. In other words, one has to clear out the residue before another "fragmenting" can occur. The way this happens is that the two pieces are fused together, back into a full quantum, disappearing into the basic action continuum.

Thus the passage through time of a body occurs in little time jumps. (**FIGURE 2**). And each little piece of time helping to make an individual jump is removed before the next jump occurs. That is, our march through time is not at all through a continuous time dimension as