

The GAP Generator with no moving parts

08-22-2020



Coil 1 only.		Input to & output from Coil 1 With rectifier.			
N/O contacts only.		Six 250 watt light bulbs			
COIL-1 has 2" dia. core. 29.8 ohms.		04/02/20	12:41 PM	Ran on 10 amp fuse.	
	<i>Before coils.</i>	AC volts in	39.40	42 volts at Power supply.	
	<i>Before coils both wires.</i>	AC amps in	3.01	118.59	AC watts input.
	<i>Before coils.</i>	DC volts in	0.00		
	<i>Before coils both wires.</i>	DC amps in	0.00	0.00	DC watts input.
	<i>After full wave bridge rectifier.</i>	AC volts out	7.09	118.60	Total watts in.
	<i>Checked at coil. Both wires</i>	AC amps out	2.75	19.50	AC watts out.
	<i>After full wave bridge rectifier.</i>	DC volts out	37.24		
	<i>Checked at coil. Both wires</i>	DC amps out	13.49	502.37	DC Watts out.
		Total output for Both Relays >>>>>>>		521.87	Watts output.
OLD Relays	Compare to Coil-3.			403.28	Watts over unity.
Unhooked coils 2 & 3.				440.03	Percent of unity.

The above test was done using the one coil to the left. Below I give a details of how this was accomplished.

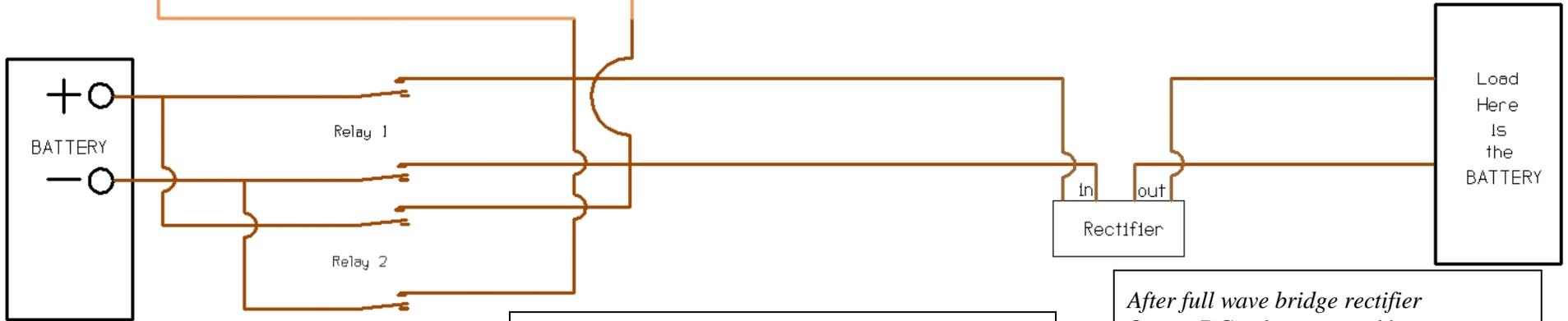
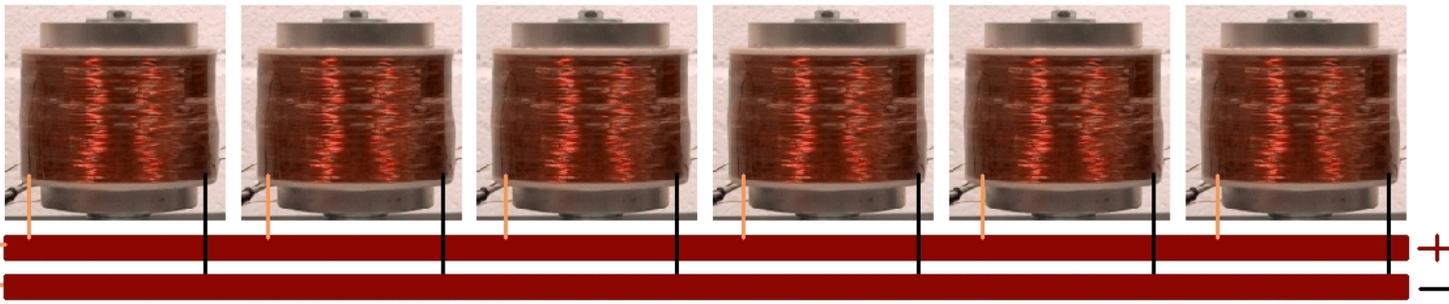
On 02-24-2020 I discovered that the normally closed contacts did not perform anywhere close to the normally open contacts. Since that time I've only been using normally open contacts. To do this I had to use two relays. It works GREAT. The test displayed is the best results I've had. Need Solid State Relays real bad. Solid State Relays have no moving parts and will handle much higher voltage. Some up to and over 100. And, will handle more amps.

The first relay energizes the coil for 30 milliseconds, turns off, delays 10 milliseconds, the second relay energizes for 30 milliseconds, reversing the polarity in the coil, turns off, delays 10 milliseconds, and repeats this cycle over and over. This causes the magnetism to shift back and forth producing power as though they were actually moving. Also, the back emf is captured.

The test results displayed, is just one coil. I un-hooked the other two. This is getting into some serious power production. Free power. Note, 403.28 watts over unity with 440.03 percent of unity. Only 118.59 AC watts input and No DC power input and I measured for DC as well as AC.

The average home in the United States uses 10,909 KWH per year or 909 per month. $10,909 / 365 = 29.88$ KWH per day. One kilowatt hour equals 1,000 watts. Let's say we want to have The GAP Generator only run half the time. $29.88 / 12 \text{ hrs} = 2.49$ or 2,490 watts. $403.28 \times 6 = 2419.68$ watts. So at current configuration a six coil GAP Generator would supply an average size home in the United States and only operate half the time. Oh by the way, it makes no sound.

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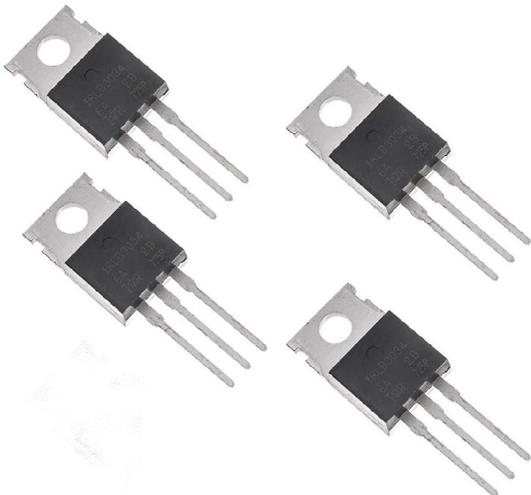
The GAP Generator Schematic

Showing six coils. All operated by the same relays.

Cycle Description:

- Step 1. Relay is energized for 30 milliseconds.
- Step 2. Relay 1 is de-energized for 10 milliseconds.
- Step 3. Relay 2 is energized for 30 milliseconds.
- Step 4. Relay 2 is de-energized for 10 milliseconds.
- Returns to Step one and repeats as required.

After full wave bridge rectifier
Output DC volts measured here.
Output AC volts is measures here.



Replace the two mechanical relays on the right with four of the solid state type to the left. Like the mechanical relays, these will invert the DC volts input to AC but, will perform much much better.



The GAP Generator

I feel it's just a matter of a short time till the **Green Energy Deal** is going to become a reality. It has already been adopted in the state of Virginia, which is where I live. The GAP Generator can play an important role in that **Green Energy Deal**. Virginia has a House Bill, HB-754, which will make available **35 million dollars per year** for sun, wind, and geothermal projects to replace the use of coal. **The GAP Generator is a green as it gets** and with just a little of that money could replace all **coal, solar, wind, and geothermal** technology. See the GAP Generator Portfolio where I estimate \$250,000.00 for more engineering work alone.

Below is a description of how I would set up and operation to mass produce The GAP Generator.

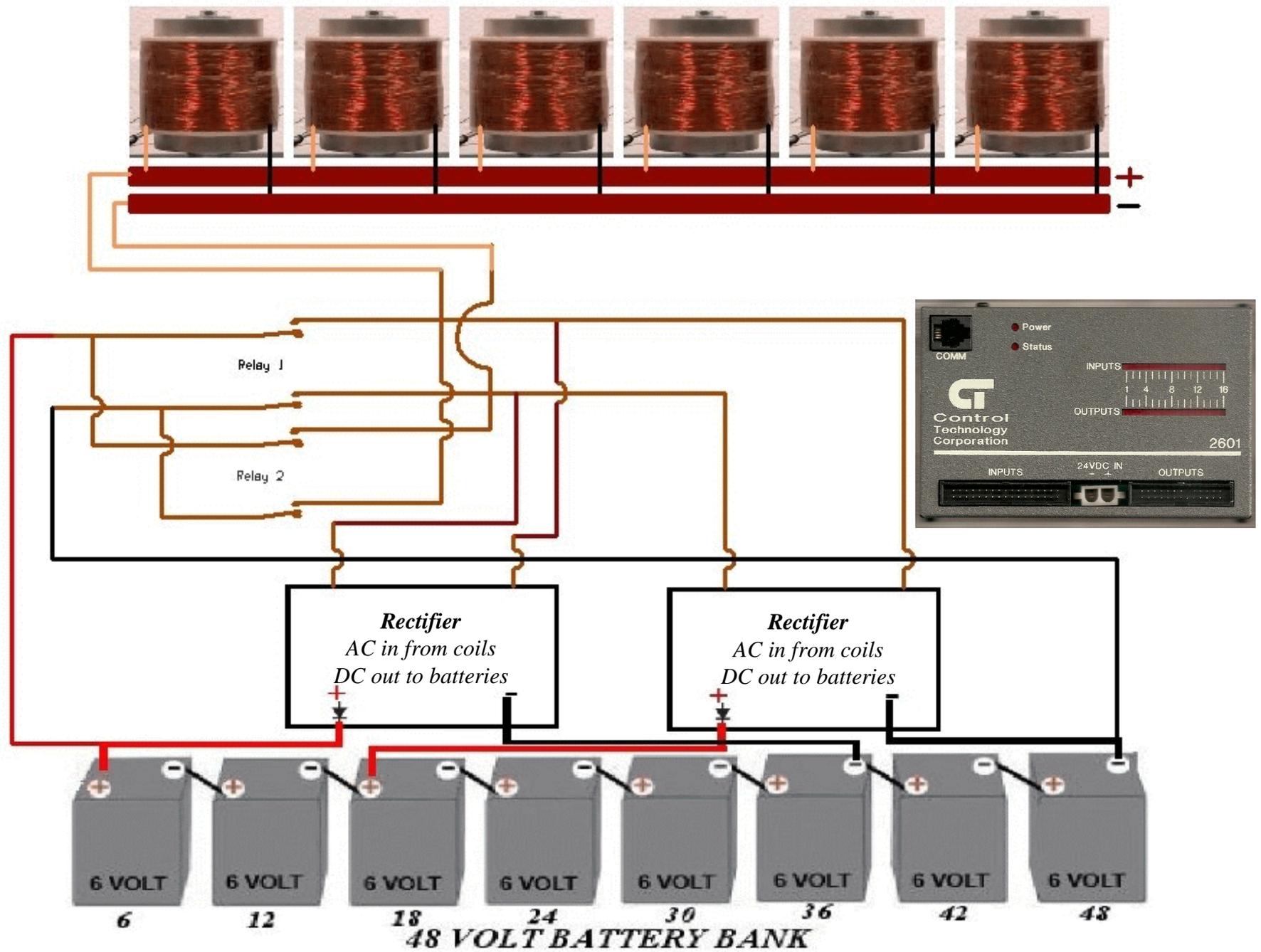
Manufacturing
I imagine six divisions.

1. Magnet Division. *Would produce the magnets which are made by powder metal process.*
2. Coil Division. *Would manufacture coils required. Purchase the wire. Core could be made from powder metal also.*
3. Electronics Division. *Would design and manufacture all electronics, electrical, etc. Contract a reliable company to develop all required or hire a reliable engineer. His job would be:*
 1. *Do in solid state what I'm now doing with old relays.*
 2. *Make battery charger with solid state controls to monitor and turn on and off when needed. The GAP Generator has to be under load.*
4. Containment Division. *Would design and manufacture plates for mounting coils, magnets, electronics, etc. Would also manufacture a neat box to contain all devices. Plastic or fiber as much as possible.*
5. Battery Division. *Would manufacture the deep cell batteries required.*
6. Assembly Division. *Do all final assembly and testing.*

All divisions would be at same location.

Estimated cost:

I estimate approximately \$250,000.00 in more engineering work. Mostly for electronics and some for maximizing



In the above is actually the way the GAP Generator would be set up.

1. The coils, relays, and 2601 controller would be mounted onto the top of a roll around cart.
2. The batteries would be mounted on the bottom shelf of the cart.
3. Relay 1 & relay 2 would be replaced with four solid state relays as shown on page 2.
4. 48 volts Dc from the 48 volt battery bank, (**red** & **black** wires), will feed the relays. *See page 4.*
5. The relays invert the DC volts to AC volts.
6. The AC volts goes into the coils and full wave bridge rectifiers.

The back emf and power produced by The GAP Generator goes through the two full wave bridge rectifiers to the batteries. One rectifier will feed power to a 36 volt section of the 48 volt battery bank and the other rectifier will feed power to another section of the 48 volt battery bank. This is shown in detail with the black and red wires coming from the rectifiers to the batteries.

The DC voltage coming out of the rectifiers will be well above the voltage required to charge a 36 volt section of the battery and using two rectifiers will insure all batteries are charged equally. One rectifier is all that may be needed but, I thought using two would be clearer to understand.