

The GAP Generator With No Moving Parts
The power supply states 42 volts and 5.9 amps.

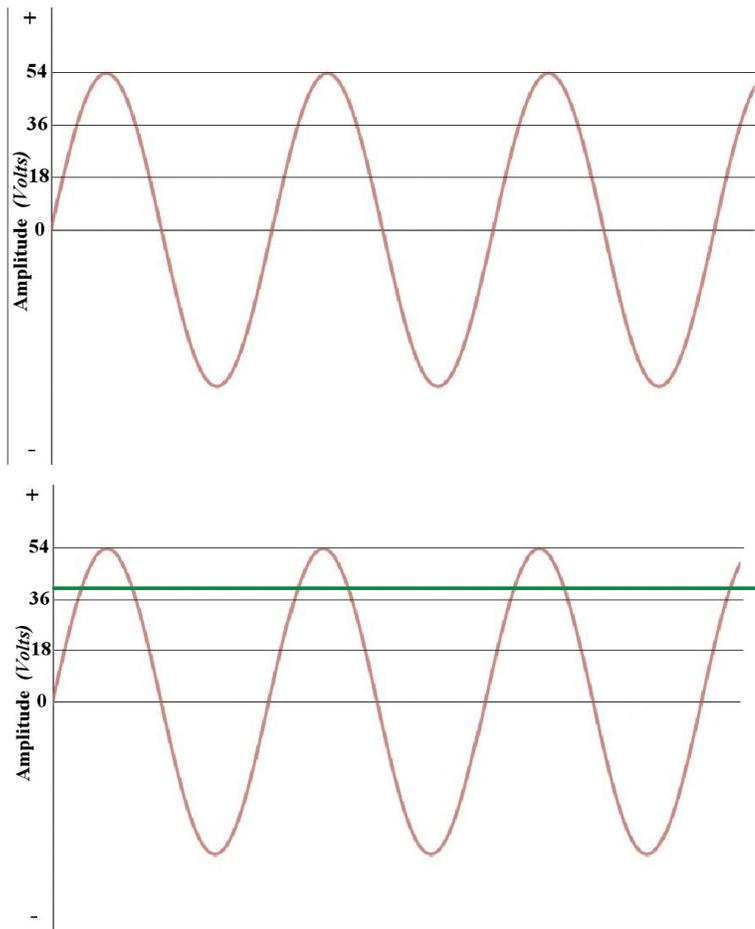
10-22-2018

Even though batteries, or a DC power supply, is used for input, the GAP Generator operates on **extra low voltage AC**. The first step is to convert the DC to AC. But, **there is both AC and DC output**. According to the power supply the input amps is **5.9** and an amp meter placed before the fuse state **6.22**. The load is one 1500 watt heating element and one 36 volt forklift light. At this load the GAP Generator will operate on a **5 amp fast acting fuse**. I've always had this issue but, since I've been testing with regular multi-meters it stands out more, easy to see, and determine the reason for this. Since the input and the output are connected, (*on the same circuit*), no matter where I place the amp meter it reads the output as well as the input. Note the **total amps output** on the details of the tests done 10-21-2018. Power produced by the GAP Generator is beyond the fuse and relay so it can be measured just prior to the load.

I attached the power supply directly to the load. The amps on the power supply stated 6.0 Again note the **total amps output** on the details of the tests done 10-21-2018 on the following page or the actual spreadsheet.

If it is determined that AC is the correct method to measure input then the following would apply:

Checking The GAP Generator with no moving parts using AC rms the following sine-wave would apply. The AC volts input was 38.14. ... $38.14 \times 1.414 = 53.93$. That voltage, 53.93, would be the peak voltage of 38.14 volts rms.



To the left is what AC rms looks like on an oscilloscope.

In the United states the hertz is 60. In Europe it's 50. The Gap Generator is 16.66.

<< The green line is 38.14 volts AC rms. This is what the volt meter would see.

Measuring input AC rms and using 5 amps

% Unity	Watts OUT	Watts IN	Watts OU	In Volts	Time		
157.32	300.00	190.70	109.30	38.14	10-21-18 at 20:02	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
154.43	294.42	190.65	103.77	38.13	10-21-18 at 20:08	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
178.11	340.73	191.30	149.43	38.26	10-21-18 at 21:30	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
			120.83	Average watts over unity using PS volts & fuse size for amps.			

Details of the tests done 10-21-2018

The GAP Generator With No Moving Parts				The GAP Generator With No Moving Parts			
Using Multimeters				Using Multimeters			
Power Supply states 42 volts and 5.9 amps.				Power Supply states 42 volts and 5.9 amps.			
The GAP Generator		No Rectifier.		The GAP Generator		No Rectifier.	
10-21-18 at 20:02		5 amp fuse.		10-21-18 at 20:02		5 amp fuse.	
Volts	Amps	Watts	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.	Volts	Amps	Watts	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
42.00	5.90	247.80	Input DC from power supply.	42.00	5.00	210.00	Input DC from power supply.
38.14	5.76	219.69	Output AC	38.14	5.76	219.69	Output AC
41.10	1.95	80.31	Output DC. Avg of 7.	41.10	1.95	80.31	Output DC. Avg of 7.
	7.71	300.00	Total output amps and watts.		7.71	300.00	Total output amps and watts.
		52.20	Watts overunity.			90.00	Watts overunity.
		121.06	Percent overunity.			142.86	Percent overunity.
The GAP Generator		No Rectifier.		The GAP Generator		No Rectifier.	
10-21-18 at 20:08		5 amp fuse.		10-21-18 at 20:08		5 amp fuse.	
Volts	Amps	Watts	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.	Volts	Amps	Watts	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
42.00	5.90	247.80	Input DC from power supply.	42.00	5.00	210.00	Input DC from power supply.
38.13	5.78	220.39	Output AC	38.13	5.78	220.39	Output AC
40.90	1.81	74.03	Output DC. Avg of 6.	40.90	1.81	74.03	Output DC. Avg of 6.
	7.59	294.42	Total output amps and watts.		7.59	294.42	Total output amps and watts.
		46.62	Watts overunity.			84.42	Watts overunity.
		118.81	Percent overunity.			140.20	Percent overunity.
The GAP Generator		No Rectifier.		The GAP Generator		No Rectifier.	
10-21-18 at 21:30		5 amp fuse.		10-21-18 at 21:30		5 amp fuse.	
Volts	Amps	Watts	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.	Volts	Amps	Watts	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
42.10	5.90	248.39	Input DC from power supply.	42.10	5.00	210.50	Input DC from power supply.
38.26	5.83	223.06	Output AC	38.26	5.83	223.06	Output AC
41.00	2.87	117.67	Output DC. No Avg. Just checking 5 amp fuse.	41.00	2.87	117.67	Output DC. No Avg. Just checking 5 amp fuse.
	8.70	340.73	Total output amps and watts.		8.70	340.73	Total output amps and watts.
		92.34	Watts overunity.			130.23	Watts overunity.
		137.17	Percent overunity.			161.86	Percent overunity.

The GAP Generator With No Moving Parts							
Summary of tests above.							
Using PS Volts and amps							
% Unity	Watts OUT	Watts IN	Watts OU	PS Volts	Time		
121.07	300.00	247.80	52.20	42	10-21-18 at 20:02	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
118.81	294.42	247.80	46.62	42	10-21-18 at 20:08	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
137.50	340.73	247.80	92.93	42	10-21-18 at 21:30	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
			63.92	Average watts over unity using PS volts & amps.			
Using PS Volts & fuse size for amps							
% Unity	Watts OUT	Watts IN	Watts OU	PS Volts	Time		
142.86	300.00	210.00	90.00	42	10-21-18 at 20:02	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
140.20	294.42	210.00	84.42	42	10-21-18 at 20:08	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
162.25	340.73	210.00	130.73	42	10-21-18 at 21:30	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
			101.72	Average watts over unity using PS volts & fuse size for amps.			
If it is determined that AC is the correct method to measure input then the following would apply.							
% Unity	Watts OUT	Watts IN	Watts OU	In Volts	Time		
157.32	300.00	190.70	109.30	38.14	10-21-18 at 20:02	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
154.43	294.42	190.65	103.77	38.13	10-21-18 at 20:08	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
178.11	340.73	191.30	149.43	38.26	10-21-18 at 21:30	No Rectifier.	One 1500 watt element & one forklift light.
			120.83	Average watts over unity using PS volts & fuse size for amps.			

The GAP Generator operates on **extra low voltage ac mixed with a small amount of dc voltage**. There is lots of output power loss when using a full wave bridge rectifier to convert all to dc. To measure output without an oscilloscope one has to measure both the ac and dc and add them together to get the total output. An oscilloscope, while in dc coupling, will include the ac with the dc and give the total output. While in ac coupling it rejects all dc. Using standard multi-meters, there can be a variation in the dc output because of where along the waveform the hold button is pressed. The best method for checking dc output volts, *with multi-meters*, is to take 6 or 7 readings and average them. It appears to me to be about half of what the ac volts is.

With the small mechanical relay I'm currently using, I'm limited to the voltage and amperage that can be applied. Currently the load is one 1500 watt heating element and one 36 volt forklift light. A couple things could be modified to produce much more power and up to 120 volts AC.

- 1: A larger solid state relay would allow much higher voltage and amperage to be induced to The GAP Generator.
- 2: The coil and magnet size could be increased. This would produce more output power.

I don't believe the small amount of DC voltage in the circuit would prohibit the use of this device to power one's home completely, including things like appliances, radios, and televisions. If it is a problem, there's always the full wave bridge rectifier that can be used. But with that you have to use an inverter to convert it back to AC, so why not just stay with AC. So what if it has a little DC mixed with it.

An engineer told me one time that he couldn't think of any use for electricity with both AC and DC on the same circuit. My answer to him was. "All I know is, the heating elements get hot and the light burns. Maybe other things like televisions and radios will have to catch up with this technology."

A prototype large enough to produce 120 volts would prove me right or wrong. I don't plan to do any more work on this project. I've already spent too much money but, if someone else wants to pick up where I've left off, feel free to do so. I would like to be proven right or wrong.

What do I see when I look at The GAP Generator as it is today? The Model T of the Overunity Industry.

Sincerely,



Art Porter