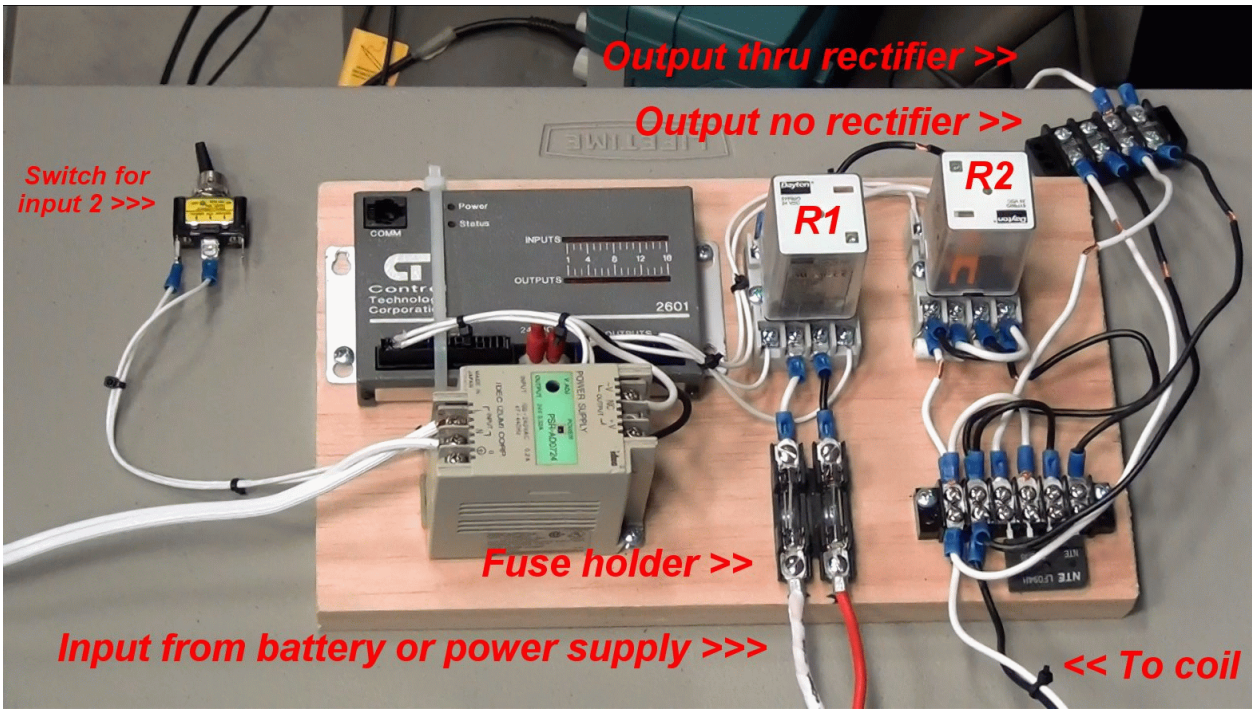
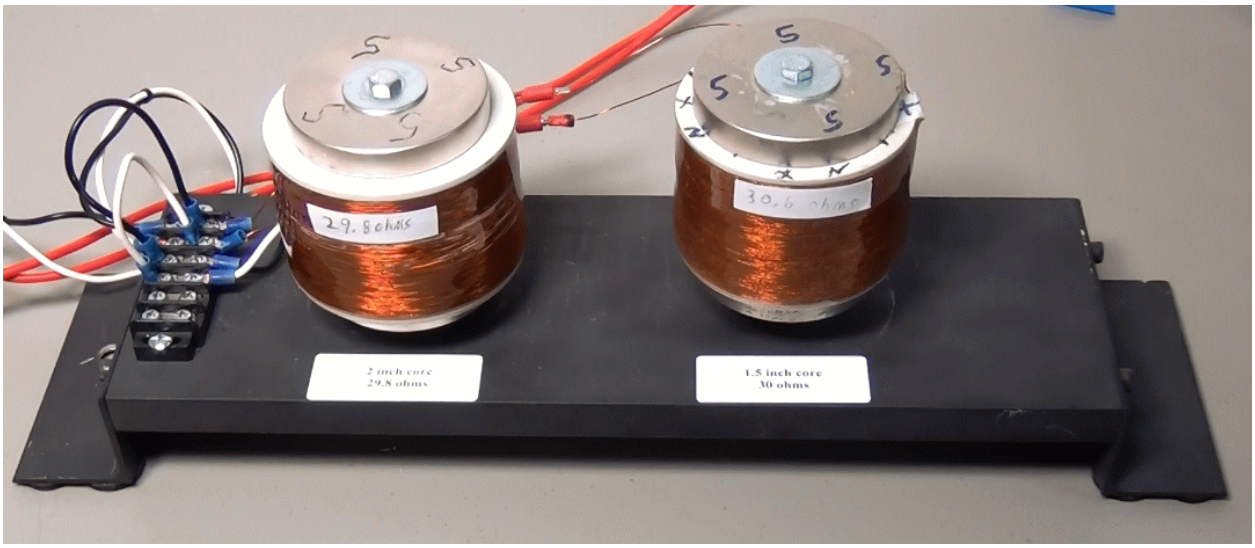
The GAP Generator with no moving parts



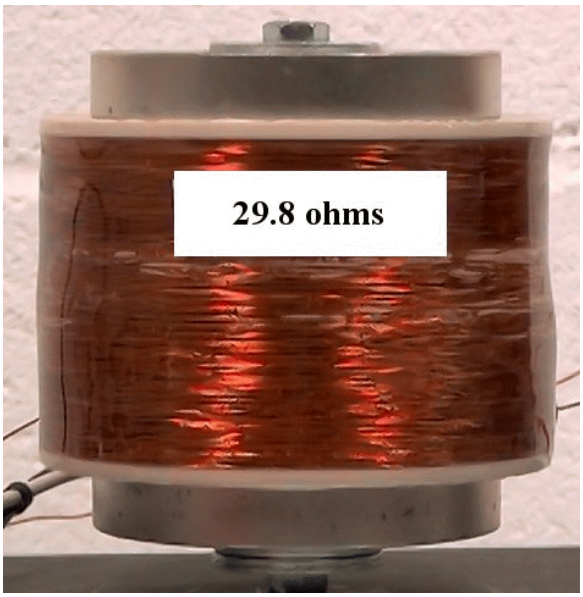
Above is the generator's brain
Below is the generator



Can add more coils with magnets

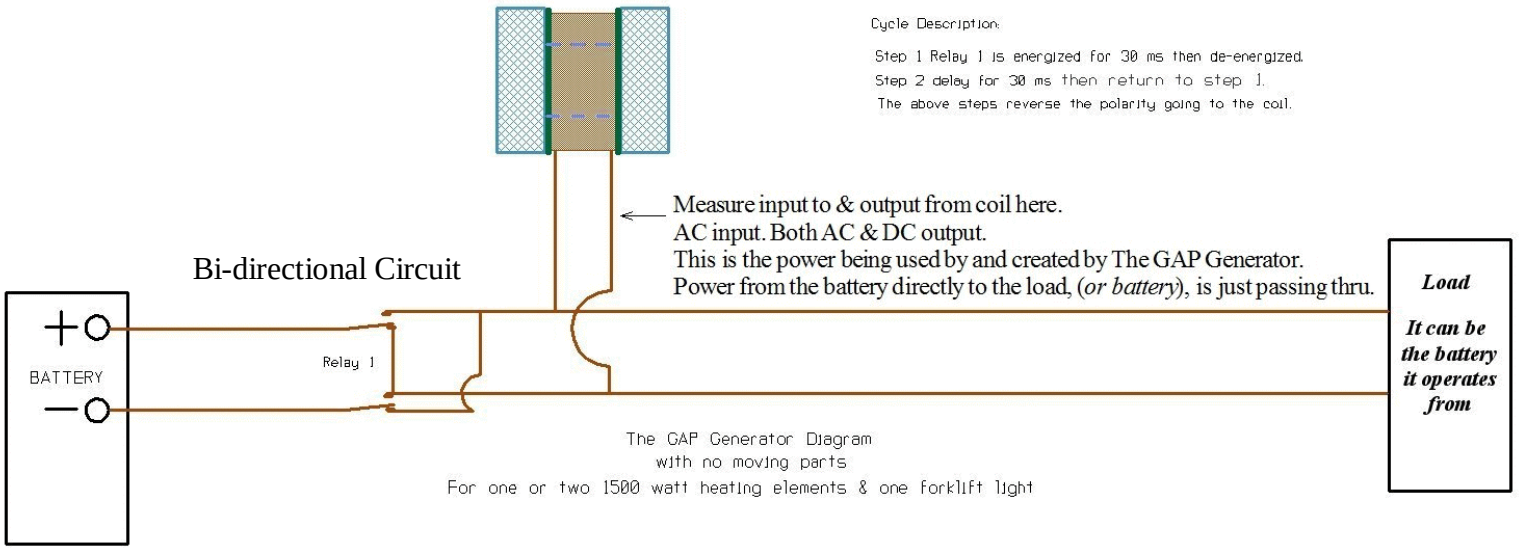
Coils are like balloons

1. Blow up a balloon. It is filled with air.
2. Release the end and the air escapes. It goes into the atmosphere. The balloon will fly around from the **POWER** of the compressed air inside the balloon. That is **ENERGY.** The **ENERGY** coming from the balloon could be put to use and doing something constructive.
3. Blow up the balloon and tie the end. The air cannot escape. It has nowhere to go. The **ENERGY** cannot escape.



When the coil is energized, electricity is applied to the coil. Like a balloon it is saturated, or filled, with **POWER.** Unlike a balloon, the coil generates heat. Why? The power has no place to go. The GAP Generator is designed to eliminate this problem. When the coil is de-energized, like the balloon untied, the **POWER** is released and it comes out of the coil. The GAP Generator is constantly, *every 30 milliseconds*, being energized and de-energized. The POWER in the coil comes out and goes into the load. That load can be the battery operating The GAP Generator. The coil does **not** get hot. See the heat test.

The GAP generator has an unusual circuitry. Something I call bi-directional. The input to the coil and the input to the load are connected. This allows the **POWER** coming out of the coil to be captured and used. **POWER** is also produced from the magnetism being moved back and forth at both ends of the coil.



A little more detailed explanation:

Electrical coils, when energized with a short pulse of current, produces a repulsive force. After being energized by a short pulse, the magnetic field formed around the electrical coil then collapses. As it collapses a current is produced in the coil. This is called back emf, *short for electromotive force*. This current is valuable and can be harnessed, stored, or otherwise utilized.

This current is **equal to the input energy,** minus resistance and heat losses. The energy input may be recovered minus these losses. The design of The GAP Generator is such that there is no heat buildup and this energy input is captured and utilized as it comes out of the coil.

The above happens two times per cycle which is every 60 milliseconds in time. So much for the capture of the power input to the coil as it is de-energized. Therefore my statement, "***Coils are like balloons***".

Now for the production of energy by The GAP Generator. The magnets on each end of the coil does **not** move but, as the coil is energized and de-energized, it's polarity is being reversed. Like I stated earlier, this happens two, (2), times per cycle.

1. Relay is energized for 30 milliseconds sending plus voltage to the coil.
2. Relay is de-energized for 30 milliseconds sending minus voltage to the coil.

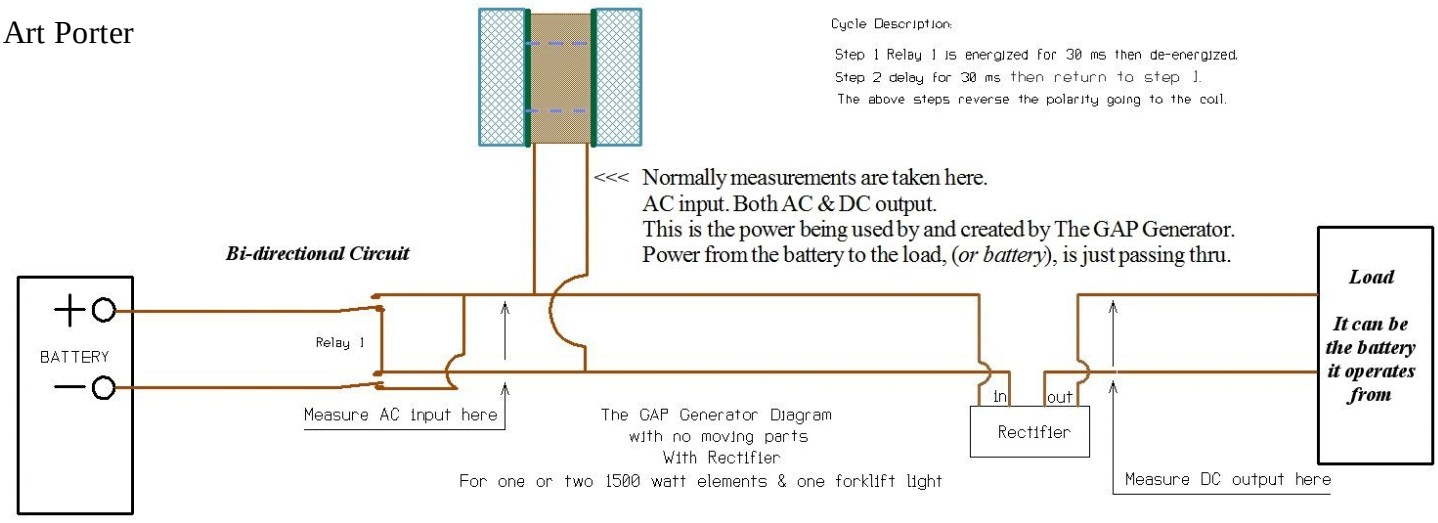
This plus and minus action causes the magnetism of each magnet to be moved back and forth, which in turn creates electricity. So, ***The GAP Generator*** is truly a generator.

Not only does the device capture the electrical power input, it creates electrical power also. With the input power being captured at near 100 percent, it's very easy for the magnetic force moving back and forth to generate enough power for this device to produce more energy that it takes to operate it.

I have an animation of this action taking place on the home page of my web-site.

Art Porter

Art Porter



On page 2 is a schematic with **no** full wave bridge rectifier.

The GAP Generator with no moving parts
Using Volt & Amp Meters
Input to & output from both coils

Compare the two element to the right to the one element below. Don't use two if one does as well. Actually one element and one light did much better.

The actual load would be charging the batteries used to operate the device.

Input to & output from both coils. With rectifier.			
Two 1500 watt heating elements & one 36 volt forklift light.			
03/21/19	06:15 AM	*Ran on 7.5 amp fuse.*	
AC volts in	34.66	*38.7 x 8.5 = Power supply.*	
AC amps in	0.90	31.19	Watts input to both coils.
L AC volts out	34.76		
L AC amps out	0.58	20.16	AC watts out left coil..
L DC volts out	10.84		
L DC amps out	1.19	12.90	DC Watts out left coil.
		33.06	Total Watts output left coil.*2" core 29.8 ohms.*
R AC volts out	34.25		
R AC amps out	0.38	13.02	AC watts out right coil..
R DC volts out	10.75		
R DC amps out	1.06	11.40	DC Watts out right coil.
		24.41	Total Watts output right coil.*1.5" core 30 ohm coil.*
		57.47	Total watts output both coils. *39.65 watts in first test above.*
		26.28	Watts over unity.
		184.24	Percent of unity.

This one, the one element, did much better. I really didn't think the load beyond the rectifier would make that much difference.

Will operate on a 4.5 amp fast acting fuse with full wave bridge rectifier. So, cannot use the amp reading at power supply. It's not accurate because of the pass through power to the load. For accurate reading of power, check input and output at the coils.

Input to & output from both coils. With rectifier.			
One 1500 watt heating elements & one 36 volt forklift light.			
03/21/19	06:34 AM	*Ran on 7.5 amp fuse.*	
AC volts in	34.87	*38.7 x 5.4 = Power supply.*	
AC amps in	0.89	31.03	Watts input to both coils.
L AC volts out	34.87		
L AC amps out	0.57	19.88	AC watts out left coil..
L DC volts out	10.25		
L DC amps out	1.63	16.71	DC Watts out left coil.
		36.58	Total Watts output left coil.*2" core 29.8 ohms.*
R AC volts out	35.16		
R AC amps out	0.39	13.71	AC watts out right coil..
R DC volts out	10.84		
R DC amps out	1.37	14.85	DC Watts out right coil.
		28.56	Total Watts output right coil.*1.5" core 30 ohm coil.*
		65.15	Total watts output both coils. *39.65 watts in first test above.*
		34.11	Watts over unity.
		209.92	Percent of unity.

The test to the right is with no rectifier. The performance is almost identical as with the rectifier.

The left coil performs better than the right coil. Note the core size of each.

Input to & output from both coils. With no rectifier.			
One 1500 watt heating elements & one 36 volt forklift light.			
03/21/19	06:51 AM	*Ran on 7.5 amp fuse.*	
AC volts in	35.17	*38.7 x 5.4 = Power supply.*	
AC amps in	0.90	31.65	Watts input to both coils.
L AC volts out	35.19		
L AC amps out	0.59	20.76	AC watts out left coil..
L DC volts out	10.21		
L DC amps out	1.44	14.70	DC Watts out left coil.
		35.46	Total Watts output left coil.*2" core 29.8 ohms.*
R AC volts out	35.30		
R AC amps out	0.40	14.12	AC watts out right coil..
R DC volts out	10.69		
R DC amps out	1.53	16.36	DC Watts out right coil.
		30.48	Total Watts output right coil.*1.5" core 30 ohm coil.*
		65.94	Total watts output both coils. *39.65 watts in first test above.*
		34.29	Watts over unity.
		208.32	Percent of unity.

I checked the output of each coil separately on this page

In the following test, I checked the output of both coils together. Hardly any difference.

Input to & output from both coils. With rectifier.			
One 1500 watt heating elements & one 36 volt forklift light.			
03/25/19	08:58 AM	*Ran on 5 amp fuse.*	
AC volts in	31.96	*38.8 x 5.7 = Power supply.*	
AC amps in	0.89	28.44	Watts input to both coils.
AC volts out	31.70		
AC amps out	0.83	26.31	AC watts out both coils.
DC volts out	16.44		
DC amps out	2.23	36.66	DC Watts out both coils.
		62.98	Total Watts output both coils.
		34.54	Watts over unity.
		221.40	Percent of unity.

The following test is checking output beyond the full wave bridge rectifier.

According to the power supply the following would apply: 38.8 volts x 5.5 amps = 213.40 watts input. This can't be because it operates on a 4.5 amp fast acting fuse.

33.75 x 5.28 = **178.20** watts output to element and light after rectifier. Of which, **65.15** watts was from The GAP Generator. The rest, *113.05 watts*, was pass thru from battery back to the battery. 33.75 x 5.28 will charge a 30 volt section of a 36 volt battery bank just fine. I've done it before.

The test above and on page 4 is the accurate way to test the performance of The GAP Generator.

	Using full wave bridge rectifier.			
	Testing with multimeters			
	The GAP Generator Both Coils			
One 1500 watt heating elements and one forklift light				
	03-21-19 at 08:40 am			
Volts	Amps	Watts	Ran on 4.5 amp fuse.	
34.91	5.38	187.82	Input AC Per multimeters.	
33.75	5.28	178.20	Output DC	
		-9.62	Watts overunity.	
		94.88	Percent overunity	
	Runs fine on a 4.5 amp fast acting fuse.			
	Using full wave bridge rectifier.			
	Testing with multimeters			
	The GAP Generator Both Coils.			
One 1500 watt heating elements and one forklift light				
	03-21-19 at 08:40 am			
Volts	Amps	Watts	Ran on 4.5 amp fuse.	
34.91	4.50	157.09	Input AC Per multimeters.	
33.75	5.28	178.20	Output DC	*65.15 watts per coils.*
		21.11	Watts overunity.	
		113.43	Percent overunity	
	Runs fine on a 4.5 amp fast acting fuse.			
	38.8 x 5.5 = 213.4 watts input per power supply.			
	178.20 - 65.15 is watts just passing thru back to the batteries.			
	178.20	*65.15*	*113.05*	*watts passing thru.*

178.20 - 65.15 = 113.05 watts passing thru.
The spreadsheet calculation doesn't display the minus and equal sign.

The GAP Generator with no moving parts
Using Volt & Amp Meters
Maximum Possible Input to Coils

I got to thinking about, how that just measuring the input directly to the coil or coils using AC, could be proven to be the best method. Suddenly I awoke in the middle of the night with the following idea and wrote it down. The following day I set out to prove it and, I believe I did just that. I decided to use standard digital volt and amp meters of top quality. Most people just don't have an oscilloscope sitting around and I thought if someone wants to check this out it would be easy to do. I created the following worksheet to record the test data and did some testing. Page 7 has a photo of the actual worksheet I used for the test.

1. Take input measurements between power supply and Relay 1. USE DC
Date: Time: **Both coils** with ½" x 3" magnets
DC Volts in _____ *One 1500 watt heating elements & one 36 volt forklift light.*
DC Amps in _____ = _____ watts input with coils.

2. Now, remove coils from circuit and do the same test as above.
Date: Time: **No coils.**
DC Volts in _____ *One 1500 watt heating elements & one 36 volt forklift light.*
DC Amps in _____ = _____ watts input with no coils.

_____ watts input with coils - _____ watts input with no coils = _____ watts to the coils.

_____ watts to the coils is the MAXIMUM that could be.
==========
It all worked just as it had come to me during the night while asleep. I took the data collected and put it into a spreadsheet. Since my power supply always gave different amp readings than both my amp meters, I decided to use the power supply amp readings as well. Page 7 has photos of the power supply as both tests were taken.

Comparing the two Maximum Input Tests.

19.36 watts max input per meters.
34.83 max input per power supply.
19.36 + 34.83 / 2 = 27.10 watts input.

Compare AC input at lines 423, 410, and 397.

Compare DC input coil side at line 449.

I think I'm safe to say the best way to check input to the coil or coils is AC and has to be done after the relay.

No matter which way The GAP Generator is still overunity.

Maximum Input	***that can be input to both coils. With rectifier.***		
One 1500 watt heating elements & one 36 volt forklift light.			
03/26/19	08:07 AM	*Ran on 5 amp fuse.*	
DC volts in	38.60	With **BOTH** coils attached.	
DC amps in	6.03	232.76	Watts input to both coils.
DC volts in	38.80	With **NO** coils attached.	
DC amps in	5.50	213.40	Watts input to both coils.
		19.36	Max watts input **per meters.**
Maximum Input	***that can be input to both coils. With rectifier.***		
One 1500 watt heating elements & one 36 volt forklift light.			
03/26/19	08:07 AM	*Ran on 5 amp fuse.*	
DC volts in	38.70	With **BOTH** coils attached.	
DC amps in	5.70	220.59	Watts input to both coils.
DC volts in	38.70	With **NO** coils attached.	
DC amps in	4.80	185.76	Watts input to both coils.
		34.83	Max watts input **per PS.**

Photos of the power supply as both tests were taken.

Power supply with both coils attached.

Power supply with no coils attached.

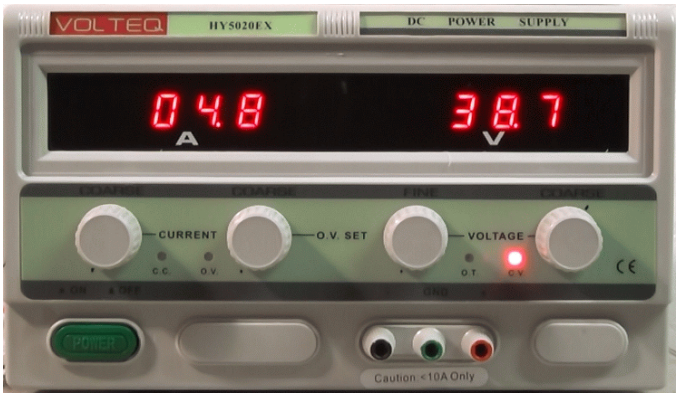


Photo of the actual worksheet I used for the test

The GAP Generator
The GAP Generator with no moving parts
Use Volt - Amp Meters
Input to coils

filename is: *determine watts used by coils*

Take input measurements between power supply and Relay 1. ***USE DC*** PS = 38.7 X 5.7
Date: 3-26-19 Time: 8:07 **Both coils** with 1/2" x 3" magnets
DC Volts in 38.6 *One 1500 watt heating elements & one 36 volt forklift light.*
DC Amps in 6.03 = 235.07 watts input with coils.

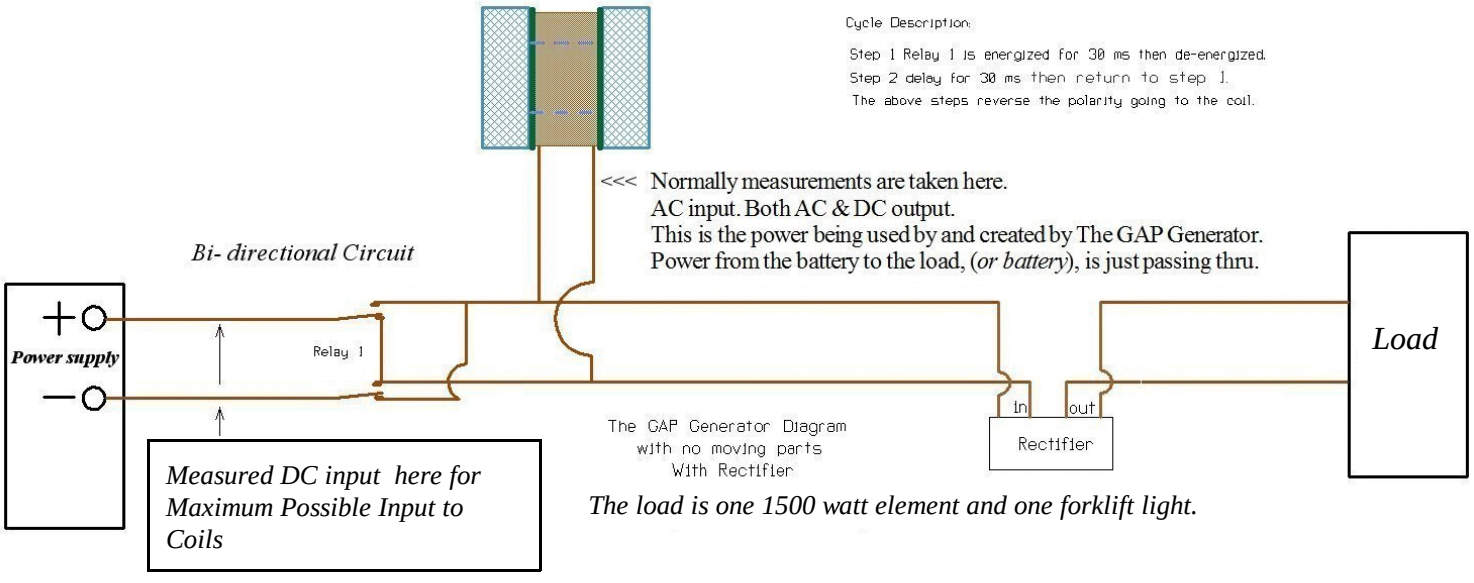
Now, remove coils from circuit and do the same test as above.
Date: Time: **No coils.** PS = 38.7 X 4.8
DC Volts in 38.8 *One 1500 watt heating elements & one 36 volt forklift light.*
DC Amps in 5.5 = 213.4 watts input with no coils.

235.07 watts input with coils - 213.4 watts input with no coils = 21.67 watts to the coils.

21.67 watts to the coils is the MAXIMUM that could be.

Notes:
With RECTIFIER.

The two meters below were used in the tests on the previous pages
EXTECH Model EX730



The load is one 1500 watt element and one forklift light.