**Monday, June 28, 2010**

**Don L Smith Device**

# Don L. Smith

Resonant Induction Energy Transfer

Device

## Free Power!

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## WARNING! DANGER! HIGH VOLTAGE!

High voltage rules apply here!

Free Energy Device!

In this picture is everything you will need to make a self running power supply. The input is a 12vdc 7ah lead acid or gel cell battery (not shown). The input goes to a 12vdc to 120vac inverter of about

200 watts more or less, it is not critical as long as it can turn on the next part, the transformer. The transformer is a 9000v, 30ma, 35khz neon sign transformer with two outputs that are rectified and its output is controlled by the variac for neon signs after the inverter. The next thing you see is two high voltage capacitors of .1uF 4000vdc. They are in parallel which makes .2uF 4000vdc. These are the self healing type, though not critical as long as you keep the transformer adjusted to 4000 volts or less. Don keeps it down around 2000 to 3000 volts.

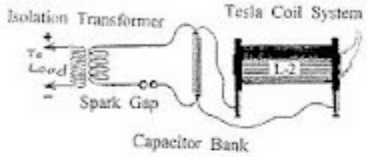
The next part before the coils is the enclosed spark gap connected to the neon transformer ground and the one end of the L-1 coil and the capacitors. Where the wire and the gap meet is also your grounding lug for this part of the system. If you look carefully at the capacitors, you will see that they are in parallel across the two L-1 coil wires (red) and the high voltage diodes are coming from two different connections and meeting at the capacitors. Look carefully at the polarity of the diodes. These diodes should be rated at least 2 times the output of the transformer.

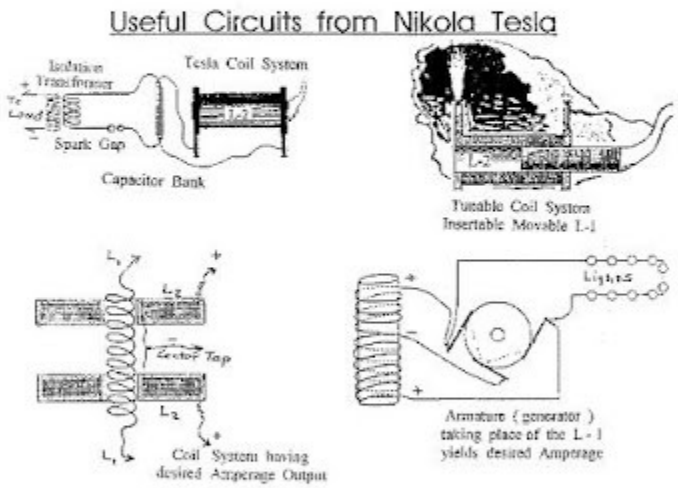
The next part is the L-1 coil that takes the power that you have generated and sets how much you are going to step it up. For example: If you have 2500 volts coming from the transformer and you have 10 turns on your L-1 coil, then you divide 2500 by 10 and you get 250 volts to transfer to each L-2 winding. So if you have 30 windings on your L-2 coil, then you will have stepped the voltage up to 7500 volts. 60 windings = 15000 volts. 100 windings = 25000 volts and so on. Get it? So far its basic Tesla stuff.

In this setup, the L-1 coil (the one going through the middle of the bigger coil) has 5 turns on a 2" PVC tube with the connecting wires running through the inside of the tube. The wires for the L-1 coil are multi-stranded. This is an adjustable coil setup for tuning the coils as per Nikola Tesla's design circa 1896. The L-2 coil is a Barker-Williamson 10" x 3" 40 turn tinned copper coil 10 or 12 Awg with 4 turns removed in the middle (or unwound for connections). This coil is 4 turns per inch and costs about $100.00. You can make your own by wrapping your wire around a form for a lot less! If you will notice, the L-2 coil is separated in the middle and then hooked together at the grounding lug in the middle. This is for better control of the frequency and amperage....that's right, I said AMPERAGE! At this stage of the game, this mother will kill you instantly so be careful! High voltage rules apply here! Tesla definitely knew how to produce more than just sparks!

In the following Tesla diagrams, the top one is how to finish the circuit for high frequency power and the bottom left is the coils in the device in this article. Notice in the bottom left the L-1 coil inside the L-2 coil with the split coils and the center tap for amperage? Look like anything we are building here?

If Tesla coil builders would just look and read what Tesla was really after and accomplished, they would have a lot more than just sparks flying from their coils! They would have real usable power in the kilowatt to megawatt range!

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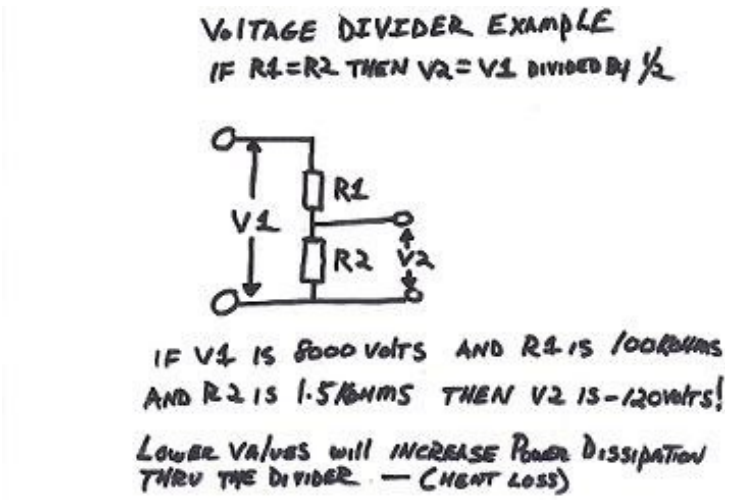
Ok, on with the picture. At this point the L-2 coil is connected in 3 places. The top +, the middle -, the bottom +. Across the top + and the middle - is a .47 uF high voltage capacitor. You only need the one because of the L-2 coil being hooked in series. The high voltage diodes are rectifying both top and bottom positives giving you pulsed DC.

The capacitor bank (the gray ones on the right) are four 2000vdc 8uF oil filled caps in series NOT parallel, giving this setup a continuous 8000 volts @ 20 amperes of power.

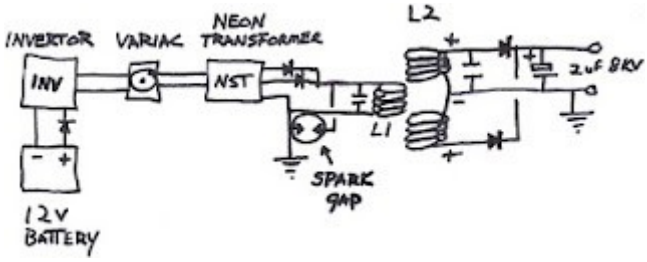
The trick to using this power from the capacitors output is to choke it down to the voltage for your isolation transformer to use. This acts like a dam on a river and the pressure for your voltage is right there just like a battery. Use a voltage divider rated for volts and amps at this point. Use an inverting circuit after the voltage divider for true AC and 120 hertz frequency (60 up/60 down) to the transformer. Remember, this mother can fry isolation transformers so be sure to have one rated at least 30 amps. Ohms law and full amperage only comes into effect at the isolation transformer circuit. The more you load it, the more amperage it produces.....just as Tesla said it would do.....that's why it can fry transformers!




Here is the link to a free program called Electronic Assistant that you can use to calculate everything that you need to build this wonderful circuit at:

http://www.electronics2000.co.uk/

Schematic of circuit:

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This is a simple straight forward machine that was basically designed in the 1890's by Nikola Tesla and modified for modular circuitry by Don Smith. There are so many ways to do this that it boggles the mind, but this circuit will power what you need.

Also, it is very important that this setup be grounded to a great earth ground! The L-1 coils length is 1/4 of L-2. If the battery positive input lead is 1/4 wave of the L-1 or the L-2 coil then it will stay charged and virtually run forever. Remember, you can tune this thing with the L-1 coil.

# Parts list:

1. 12vdc 7ah lead acid or gel cell battery. 2.Small 12vdc to 120vac inverter. 3. Neon sign variac. 4. 9000v neon sign transformer, 30ma, 35khz. 5. Six high voltage diodes. 6. Two 4000volt, .1uF high voltage capacitors. 7. one encapsulated spark gap. 8. heavy duty multi-stranded insulated cable. 9. 2" PVC tubing. 10. one 10"x 3" coil 4 turns per inch (40 turns). 11. one .47uF high voltage

capacitor. 12. four 2000vdc, oil filled, high voltage capacitors totaling 2uF_8000vdc. 13. Various connectors and lugs. 14. High voltage cable for connection to the 8000vdc caps (auto ignition cable comes to mind).

WARNING!!!

Build these projects at your own risk! We are not responsible for errors in the plans, diagrams, or instructions and other people's opinions on these projects! Some of these projects deal with very high voltages!! If you are not familiar with high voltages/amps we recommend that you seek the services of a qualified licensed professional to help you! High voltages can kill in an instant so be safe and learn all that you can about high voltage safety before attempting these projects! This website is for information/entertainment purposes only.

For more free energy devices and info go to: