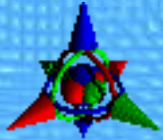


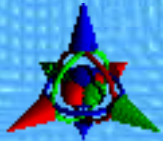
JOHN BEDINI'S COLLECTION OF FREE ENERGY MACHINES

Welcome to my home page on energy and other items. Right now I'm gathering all of my materials together on free energy machines. So please come back soon. IF YOU CHOOSE TO BUILD THESE ITEMS YOU BUILD THEM AT YOUR OWN RISK.

LAST UPDATE 11-16-2000



[BEDINI'S FREE ENERGY GENERATOR](#)



[Eike Mueller" on the "Kromrey Converter and Tesla Switch](#)



[Motor diagrams and lab notes](#)



[The Tesla Switch](#)



[The First Permanent Magnetic Motor \(1269 A.D.\)](#)



[Ideas and Motors](#)



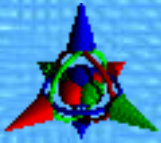
[Energy Machine Pictures](#)



[The Hamel Spinning Disc Motor](#)



[Magnetic Pictures By Greg Watson of the Hamel Spinner.](#)



[Stubblefield and my research with the system.](#)



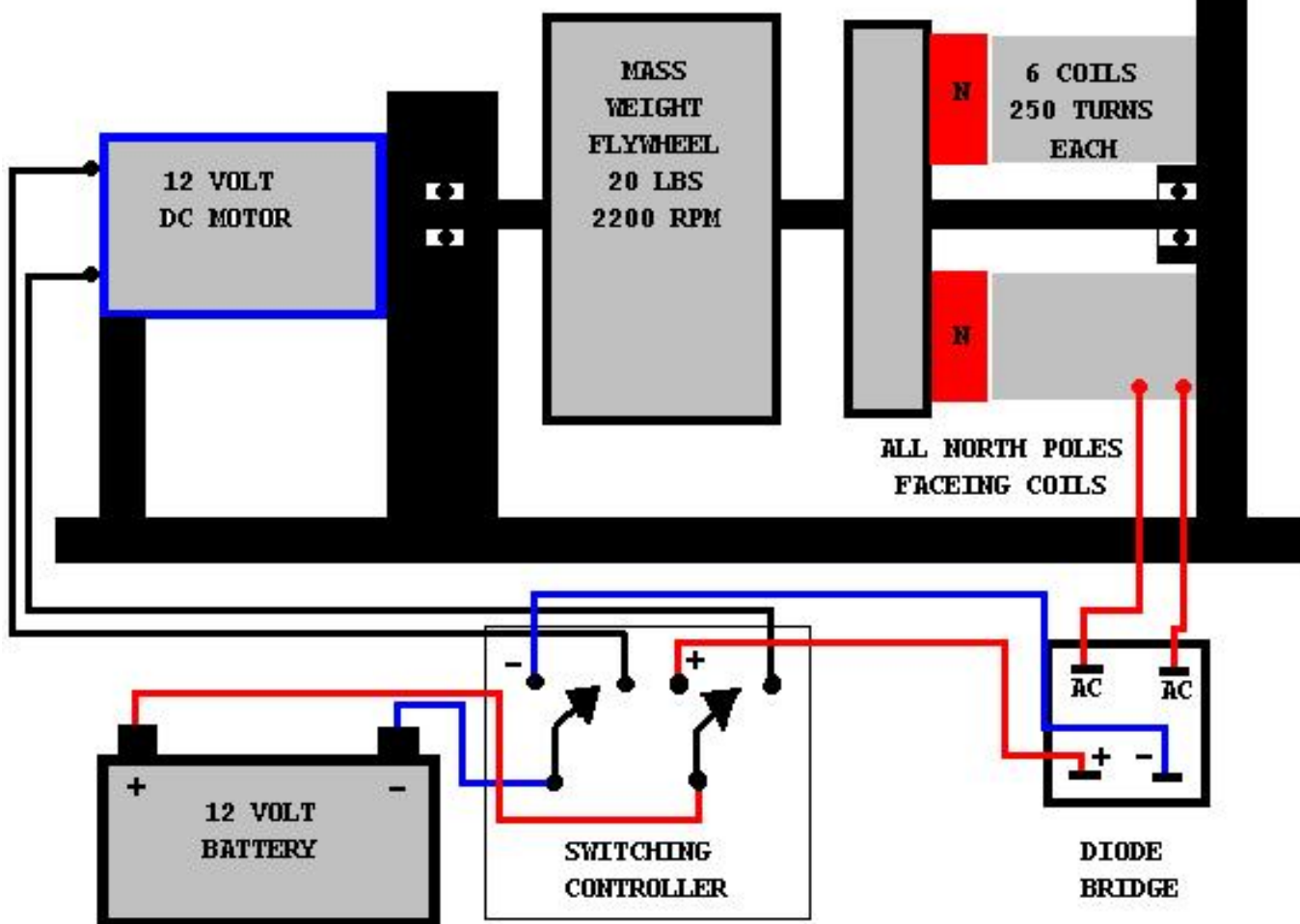
[List of other Links](#)



BEDINI'S FREE ENERGY GENERATOR

JOHN BEDINI 1984

ENERGIZER

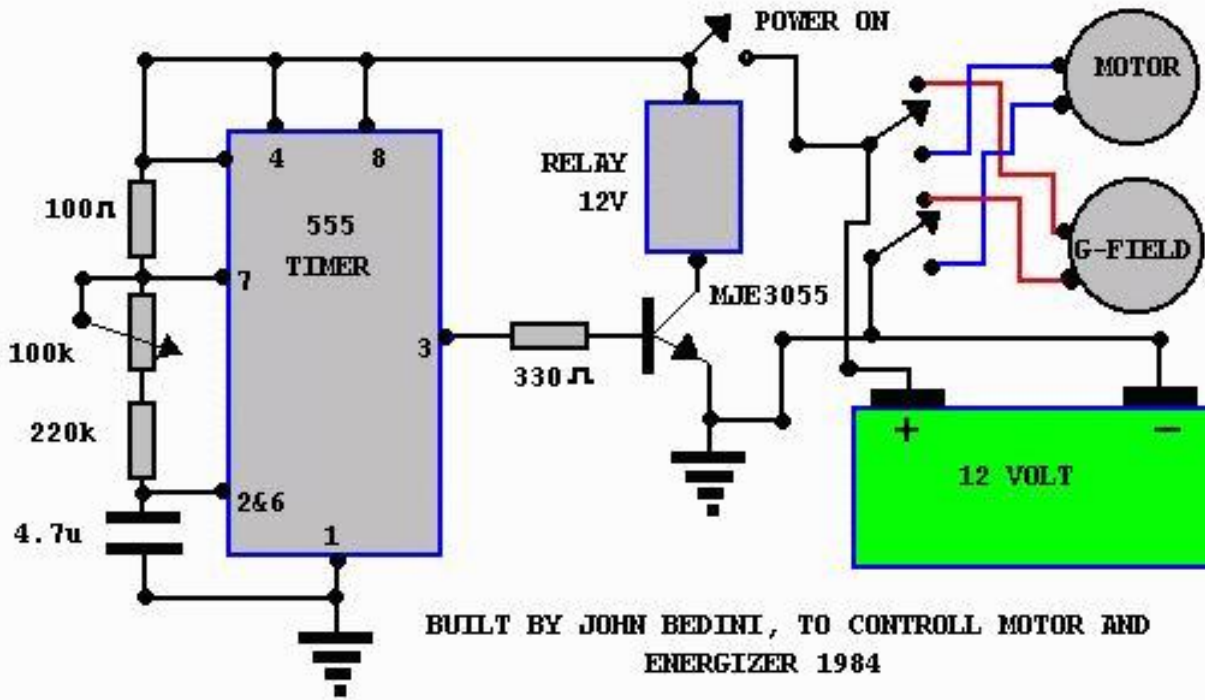


This was the first prototype John Bedini Built in 1984. Also Jim Watson Built a 12KV unit.

TOM BEARDED
JOHN BEDINI
JUNE 1984

**WARNING HIGH
VOLTAGE ENERGIZER**

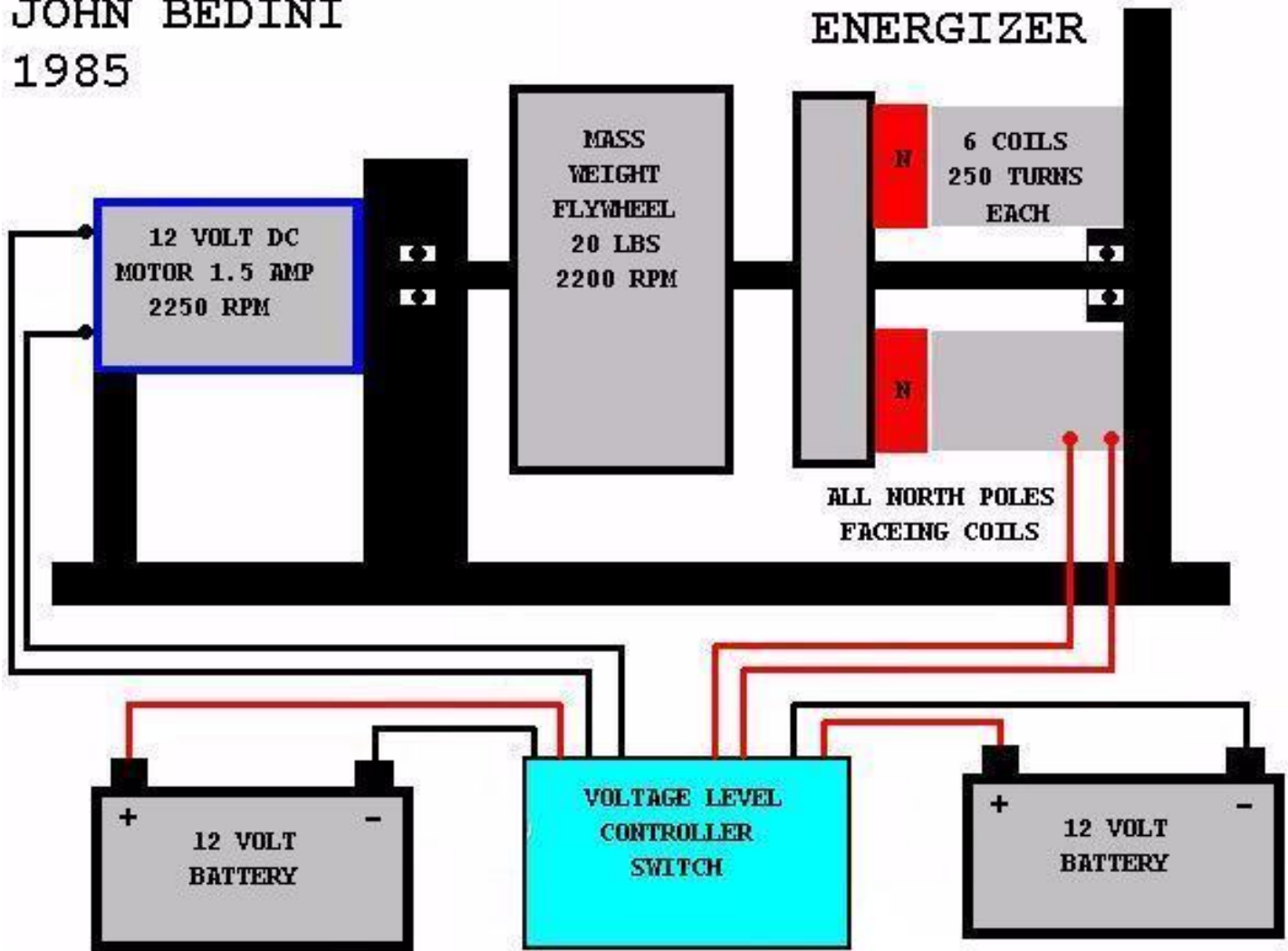
SWITCHING CONTROLLER FOR MOTOR



Bedini's demonstration was followed by Jim Watson, a research scientist living in Colorado Springs. Watson presented two working devices similar to John Bedini's. The smaller device was running during Watson's entire presentation and the audience could verify that the battery was being recharged constantly. The larger device, which weighed 800 pounds, was demonstrated only for 10 minutes due to practical reasons. During this time a constant load of 12kw could be withdrawn from the device. The device itself was powered by two 12v car batteries.

SEE: ENERGY MACHINE PICTURES

JOHN BEDINI
1985



THIS WAS THE SECOND UNIT BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI 1985. THIS IS A TWO BATTERY SYSTEM WITH A VOLTAGE LEVEL SWITCH CONTROLLER.
(SEE JIM WATSON)

TOM BEARDED
JOHN BEDINI
JULY 1985

FOREWORD

Imagine having a small D.C. electrical motor sitting on your laboratory bench powered by a common 12 volt battery. Imagine starting with a fully charged battery and connecting it to the motor with no other power input. Obviously, the motor is going to run off the battery, but by conventional thinking it will stop when the battery runs down.

Impossible, you say. Not at all. That's precisely what I have done and the motor is running now in my workshop.

It isn't running by the conventional wisdom of electrical physics. It isn't running by the conventional rules of electric motors and generators, but it is running.

It isn't something complex. It is pretty simple, once one gets the hang of the basic idea.

It is running off the principles of electromagnetics that Nikola Tesla discovered shortly before 1900 in his Colorado Springs experiments. It is running off the fact that empty vacuum - pure "emptiness", so to speak - is filled with rivers and oceans of seething energy, just as Nikola Tesla pointed out.

It is running off the fact that vacuum space-time itself is nothing but pure massless charge. That is, vacuum has a very high electrostatic scalar potential - it is greatly stressed. To usefully tap the enormous locked-in energy of that stress, all one has to do is crack it sharply and tap the vacuum oscillations that result. The best way to do that is to hit something resonant that is imbedded in the vacuum, then tap the resonant stress of the ringing of the vacuum itself

In other words, we can ring something at its resonant frequency and, if that something is imbedded in the vacuum, we can tap off the resonance in vacuum stress, without tapping energy directly from the embedded system we rang into oscillation. So what we really need is something that is deeply imbedded in the vacuum, that is, something that can translate "vacuum" movement to "mass" movement.

Well, all charged particles and ions are already imbedded in the vacuum by their charged fluxes, so stressed oscillations - that is, vacuum oscillations - can be converted into normal energy of mass movement by charged particles or ions, if the system of charged particles or ions is made to resonate in phase with our tapping "potential". For our purpose, let's use a system of ions.

First we will need a big accumulator to hold a lot of the charged ions in the system that we wish to shock into oscillation. We need something that has a big capacitance and also contains a lot of ions.

An ordinary battery filled with electrolyte fits the bill nicely. While it is not commonly known, ordinary lead-acid storage batteries have a resonant ionic frequency, usually in the range of from 1-6 MHz. All we have to do is shock-oscillate the ions in the electrolyte at their resonant frequency and time our "trigger" potential and "siphon" current correctly. Then if we keep adding potential to trigger the system we can get all that "potential" to translate into "free electrical energy".

Look at it this way. Conventionally "electrostatic scalar potential" is composed of work or energy per column of charged particle mass. So if we add potential alone, without the mass flow, to a system of oscillating charged particles, we add "physical energy" in the entire charged particle system. In other words, the "potential" we add is converted directly into "ordinary energy" by the imbedded ions in the system. If we are clever we don't have to furnish any pushing energy to move pure potential around. (For proof that this is possible, see Bearden's *"Toward a New Electromagnetics; Part IV; Vectors and Mechanisms Clarified"*, Tesla Book Co., 1983, Slide 19, page 43, and the accompanying write-up, pages 10,11. Also see Y. Aharonov and V. Bohm, "Significance of Electromagnetic Potentials in the Quantum Theory", *"Physical Review"*, Second Series, Vol. 115, No. 3, Aug 1, 1959, pages 485-491. On page 490 you will find that it's possible to have a field-free region of space, and still have the potential determine the physical properties of the system.)

Now this "free energy resonant coupling" can be done in a simple, cheap system. You don't need big cyclotrons and huge laboratories to do it; you can do it with ordinary D.C. motors, batteries, controllers and trigger circuits.

And that's exactly what I have done. It's real. It works. It is running now on my laboratory bench in prototype form.

But that's not all. I am also a humanitarian. I am concerned for that little old widow lady at the end of the lane, stretching her meager Social Security check as far as she can, shivering in the cold winter and not daring to turn up her furnace because she can't afford the frightful utility bills.

That's simply got to change and I may well be the fellow who changes it. By openly releasing my work in this paper, I am providing enough information for all the tinkerers and independent inventors around the world to have at it. If I can get a thousand of them to duplicate my device, it simply can't be suppressed as so many others have been.

So here it is. I have deliberately written my paper for the tinkerer and experimenter, not for the scientist. You must be careful, for the device is a little tricky to adjust in and synchronize all the resonances. You'll have to fiddle with it, but it will work. Keep at it.

Also, we warn you not to play with this unless you know what you are doing. The resonating battery electrolyte produces hydrogen, and if you hit it too hard with a "voltage spike" you can get an electrical spark inside the battery. If that happens, the battery will explode, so don't mess with it unless you are qualified and use the utmost caution.

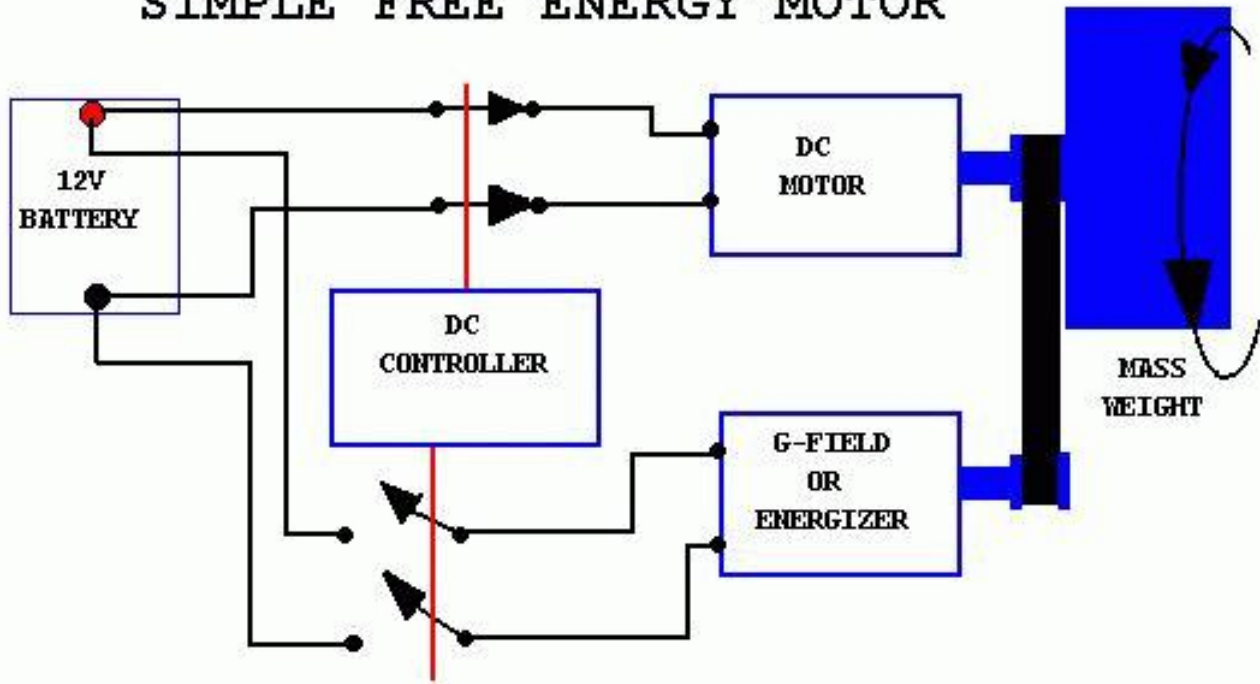
But it does work. So all you experimenters and pioneers, now's your chance. Have at it. Build it. Tinker with it. Fiddle it into resonant operation. Then let's build this thing in quantity, sell it widely, and get those home utilities down to where we can all afford them - including the shivering little old lady at the end of the lane.

And when we do, let's give men like me the credit and appreciation they so richly deserve.

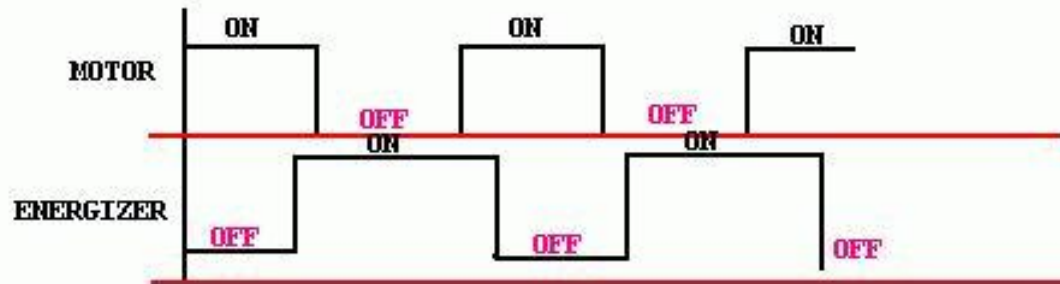
The Institute Of Electrical And Electronics Engineers, Inc

John C Bedini has constructed a laboratory model of a machine in which output energy exceeds input. It consists of a lead-acid battery which powers a small DC motor, which turns a magneto-like dynamo, which provides output energy to an electronics package, which in turn feeds timed (scalar?) pulses back to the battery terminals for recharging. As a demonstration, Bedini then removes the good battery and sequentially inserts fully discharged, dead batteries. Each of the dead batteries eventually receives a full charge. Stated differently, He starts with one good battery and four discharged batteries. At the end of the demonstration all five batteries are fully charged. This author has personally visited Bedini's lab many times, in company with technicians and professors of Physics and Electrical Engineering. None of us has been able to fault Bedini's findings. Each of my professorial friends, however, has requested that their names not be used for attribution, the inference being that their respective universities would not be understanding of heretical concepts.

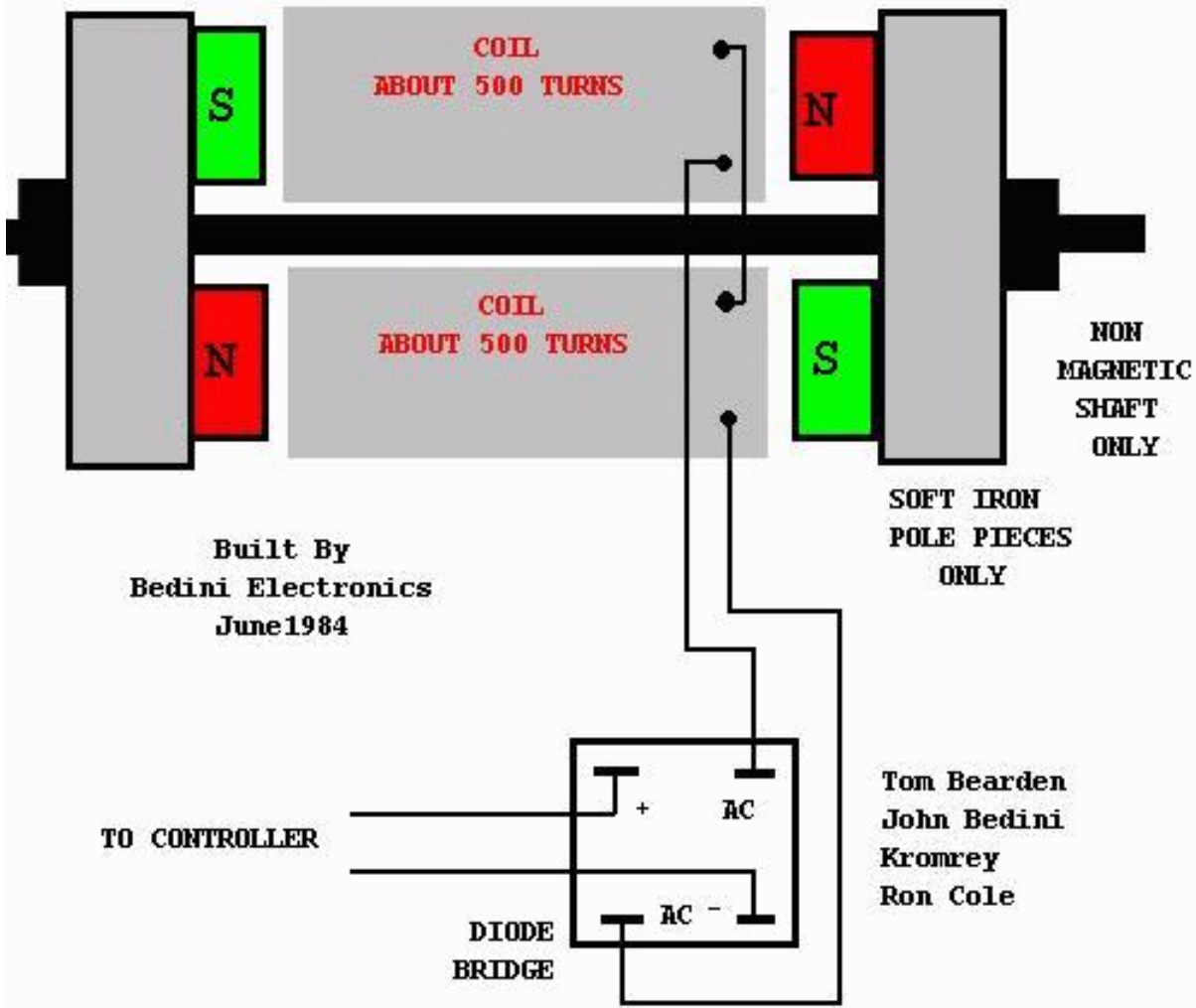
SIMPLE FREE ENERGY MOTOR



Tom Bearden
Built By
John Bedini
June 1984



G-FIELD GENERATOR



Copyright © 1996



EXPERIMENTS WITH A KROMREY AND A BRANDT-TESLA CONVERTER BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI

FOREWORD

Following an invitation by John Bedini, I went with him to Los Angeles immediately after the Colorado Springs Tesla Symposium on August 10 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 wife for their hospitality and assistance. It takes persons like John Bedini 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.

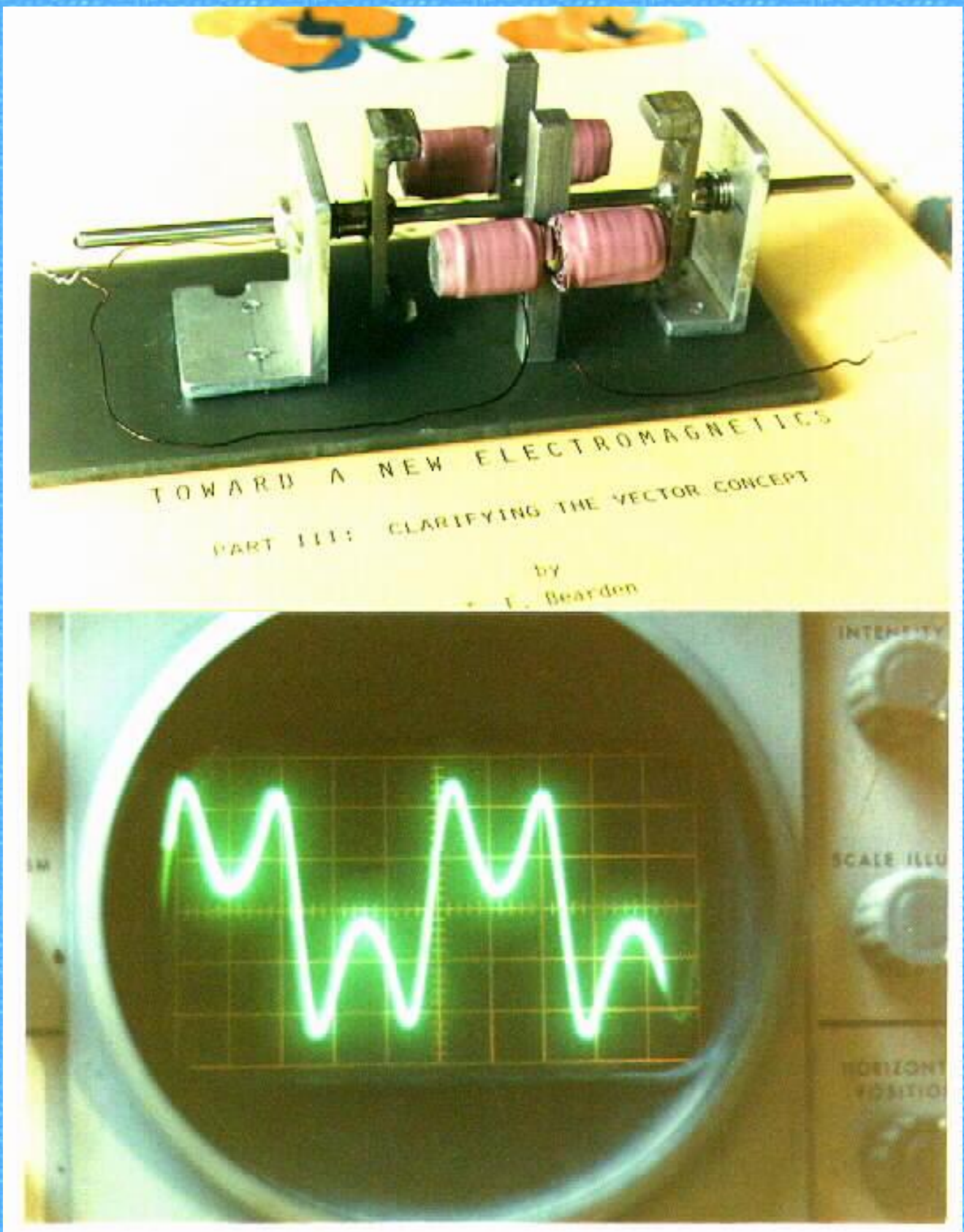
Also many thanks to Tom Bearden, who took his time and explained the results of the test performed on August 13 1984. His comments are contained in the concluding chapter of this report.

G-FIELD # 1



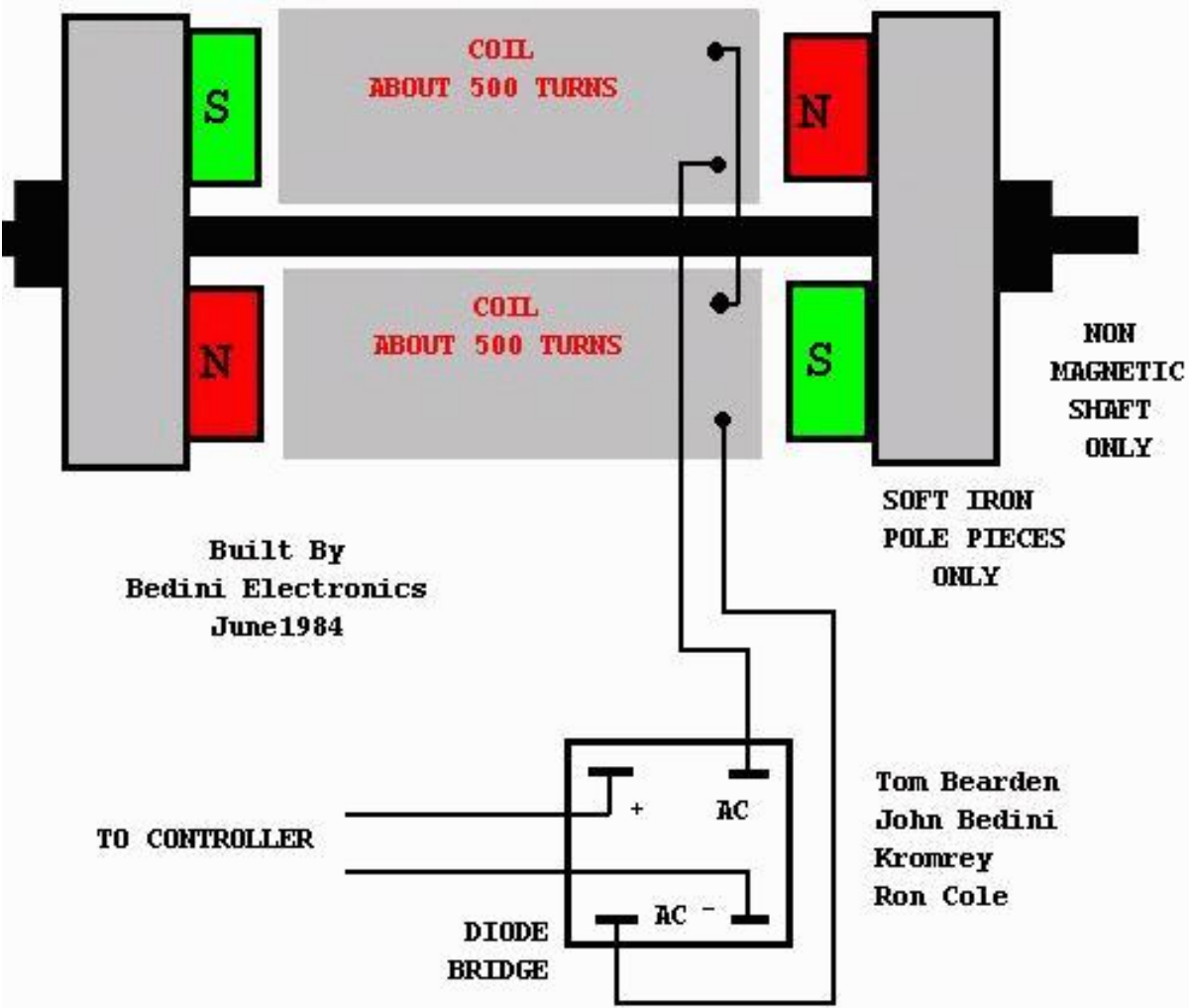
This was the model G-Field Bedini Electronics produced in the 80's.

G-FIELD BUILT BY **RON COLE**



PROTOTYPE G-FIELD BUILT BY COLE WITH WAVEFORMS ON SCOPE UNDER LOAD

G-FIELD GENERATOR



Copyright © 1996

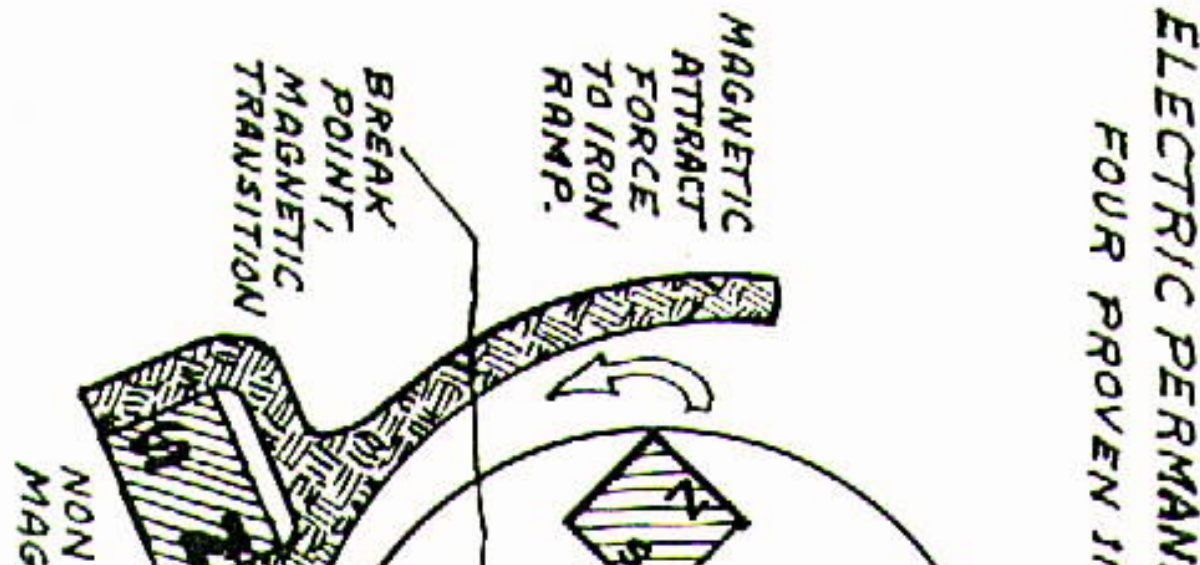


MOTOR DIAGRAMS AND LAB NOTES

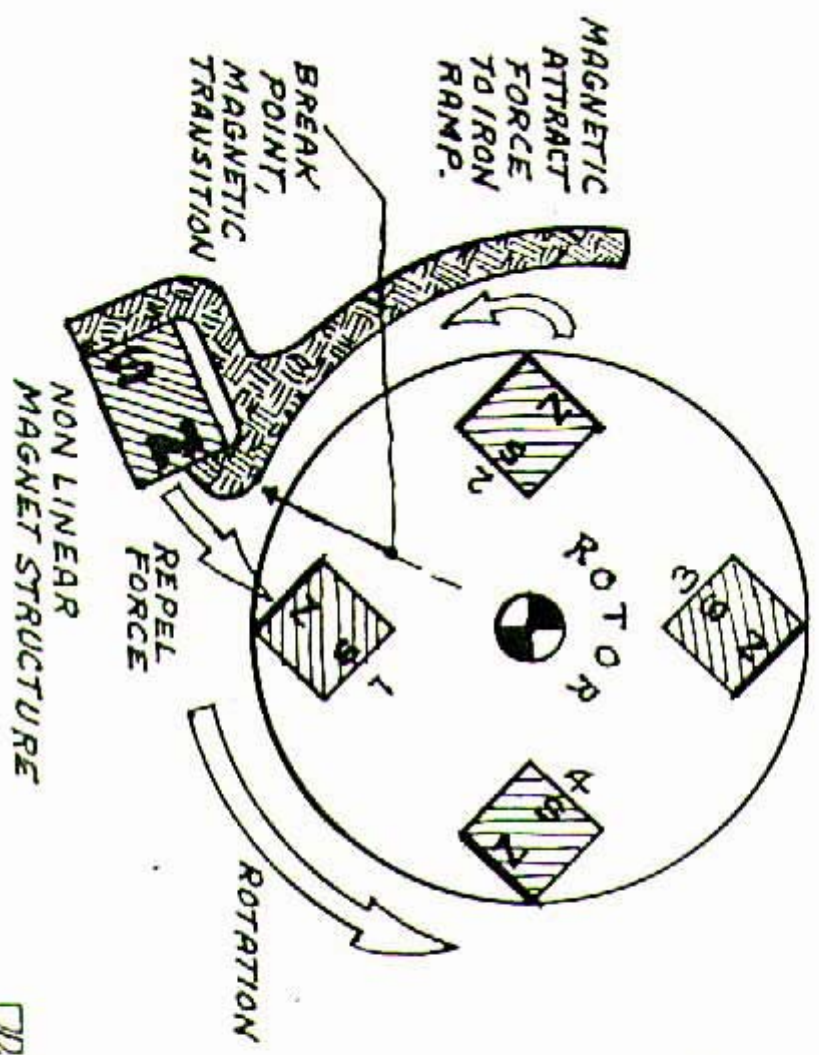
Motor Diagrams And Lab Notes

The lab notes and diagrams on this page were built by John Bedini and Ron Cole. The theory is all Tom Bearden's, and comes out of the book "TOWARD A NEW ELECTROMAGNETICS PART 4: VECTORS AND MECHANISMS CLARIFIED"

The circuit diagrams that are in this section are for people with electronic backgrounds. Some of the parts are outdated and will need to be replaced. "PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE THINGS UNTIL THEY WORK"



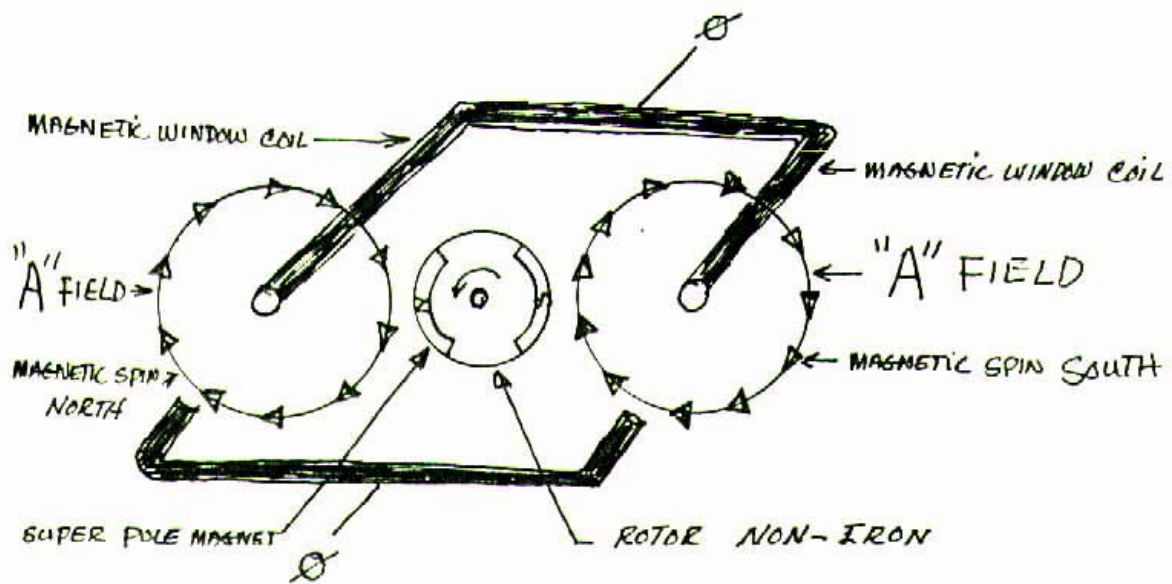
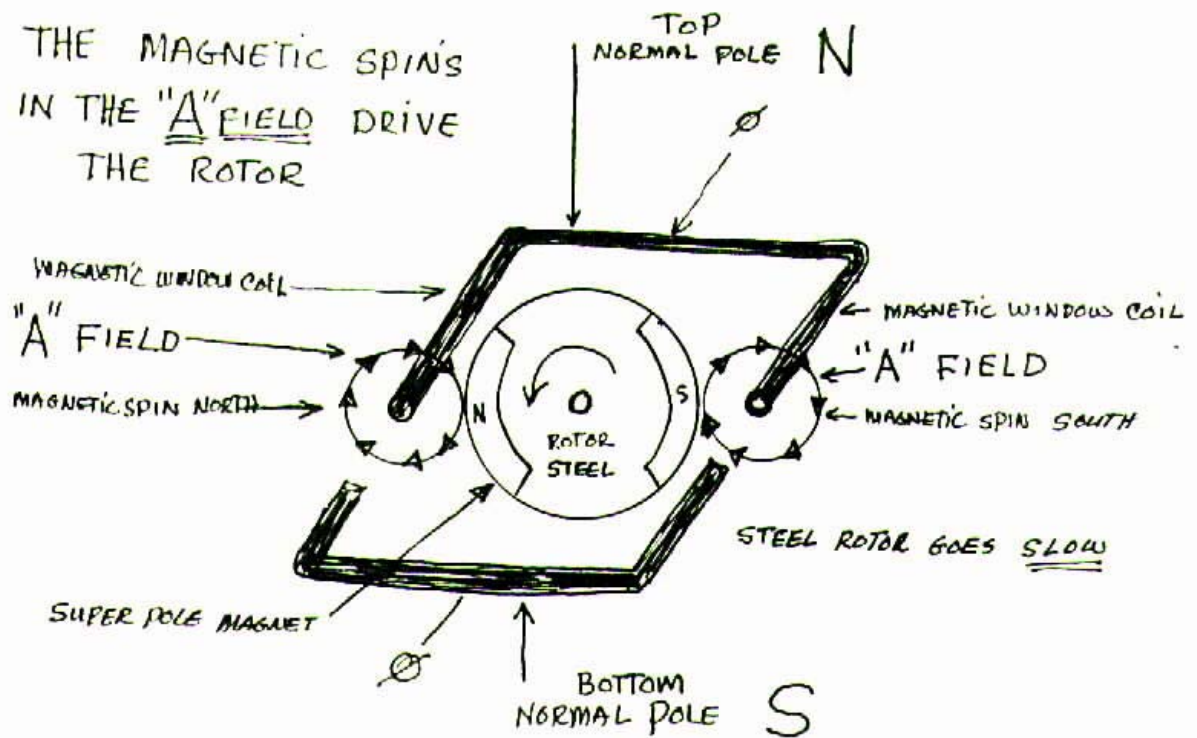
**NON ELECTRIC PERMANENT MAGNET MOTOR -- IT REALLY WORKS!
FOUR PROVEN INDIVIDUAL CONCEPTS UNIFIED INTO A SINGLE FUNCTION.**



BACKGROUND REF:

- H. JOHNSON
- T. BEARDEN
- J. BEDINI
- R. COLE

THE MAGNETIC SPIN'S
IN THE "A" FIELD DRIVE
THE ROTOR

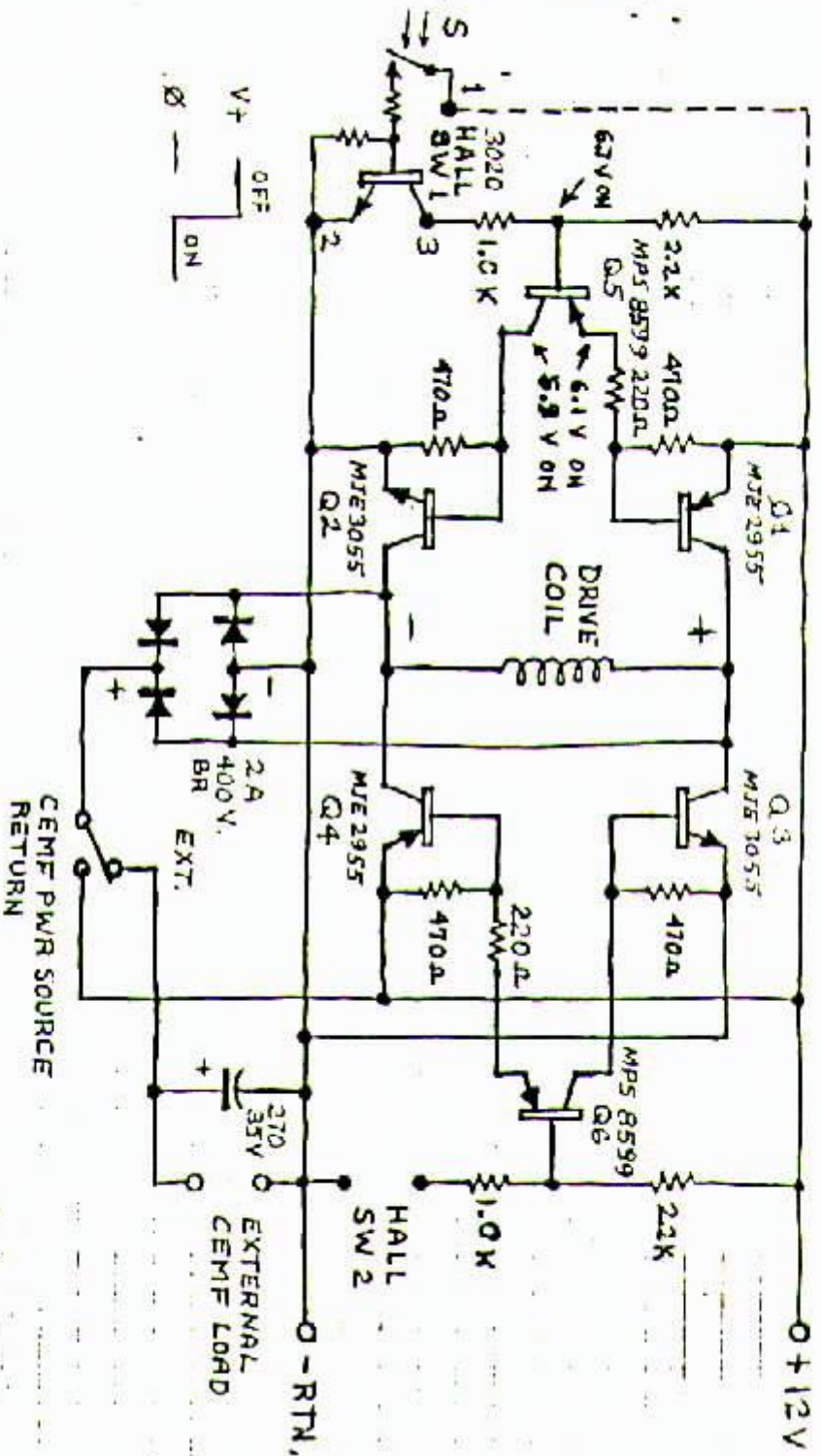


NON-IRON ROTOR GOES FAST

SPECIAL VIEW

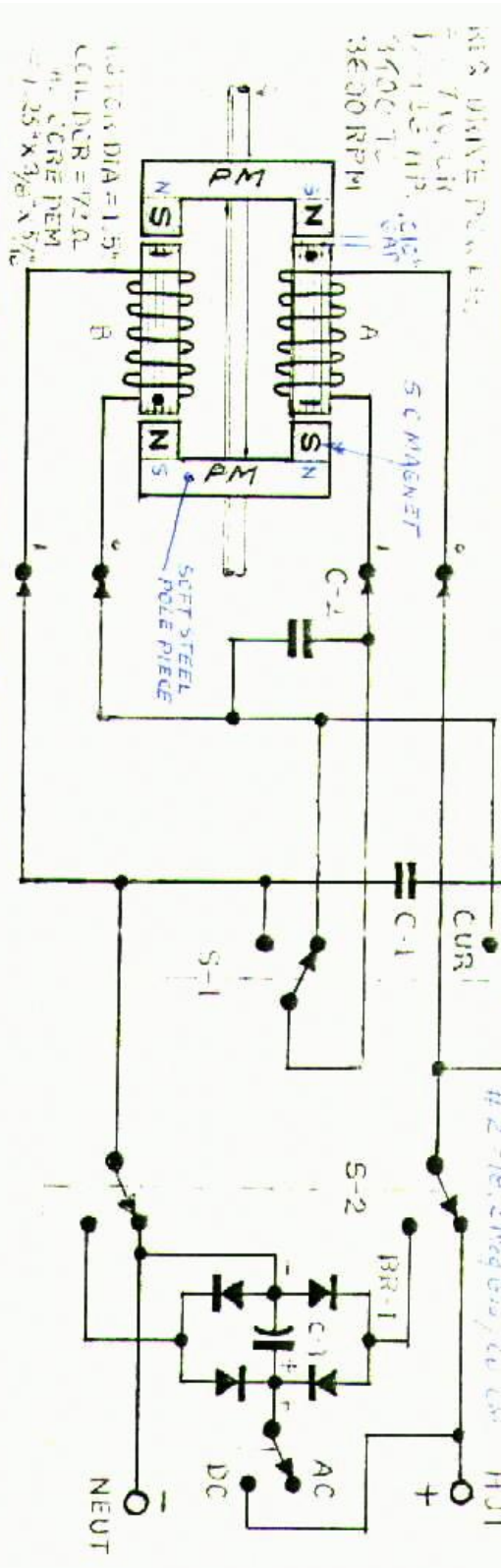
LAB NOTES
JOHN BEAUNI

SEQUENTIAL BIPOLAR SWITCH - COMMUTATOR



ONLY 1.5 C.C. OF SAMMERS-COPLIT #1 MAGNET MATERIAL WAS USED FOR THE ROTORS IN THIS MINI GENERATOR.

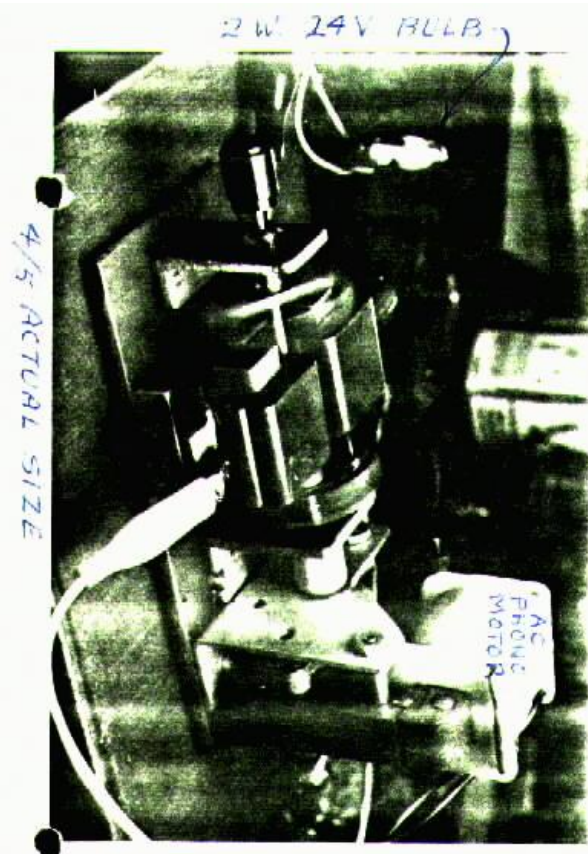
2.5 WATT COLT GENERATOR



- C-1 1.25 μF NP 400V
- C-2 5 μF NP 200V
- C-3 1000 μF P 150V
- BR-1 1A 500V RECT. BRIDGE
- S-1, S-2 3PDT SW

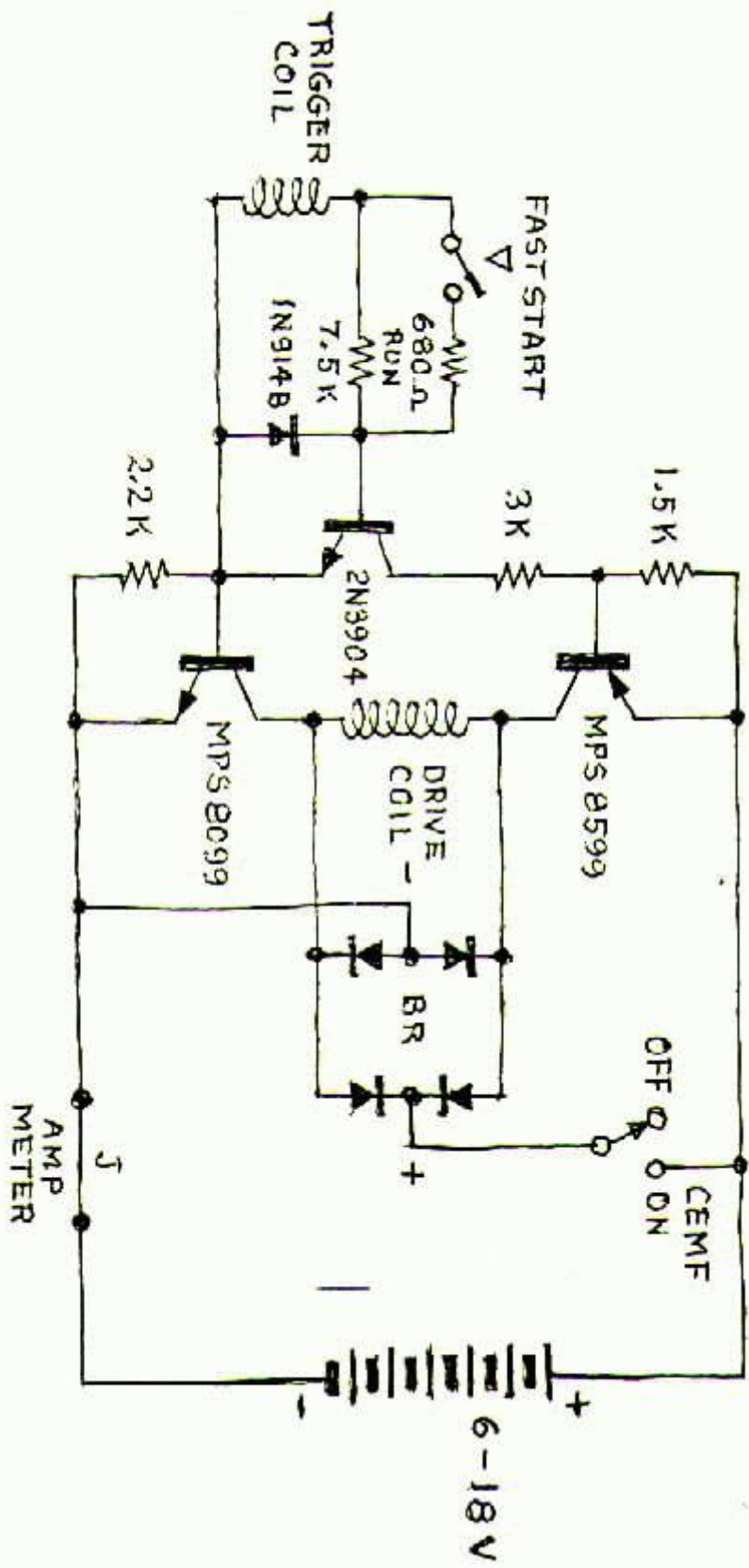
OUTPUT POWER (MAX)

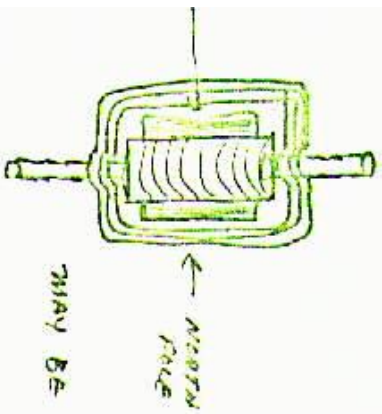
VTG MODE:	AC	90V @ 27MA
"	DC	120V @ 15MA
"	DC	12V @ 200MA
CLR MODE:	AC	52V @ 45MA
"	AC	14V @ 175MA
"	DC	55V @ 45MA
"	DC	10V @ 250MA



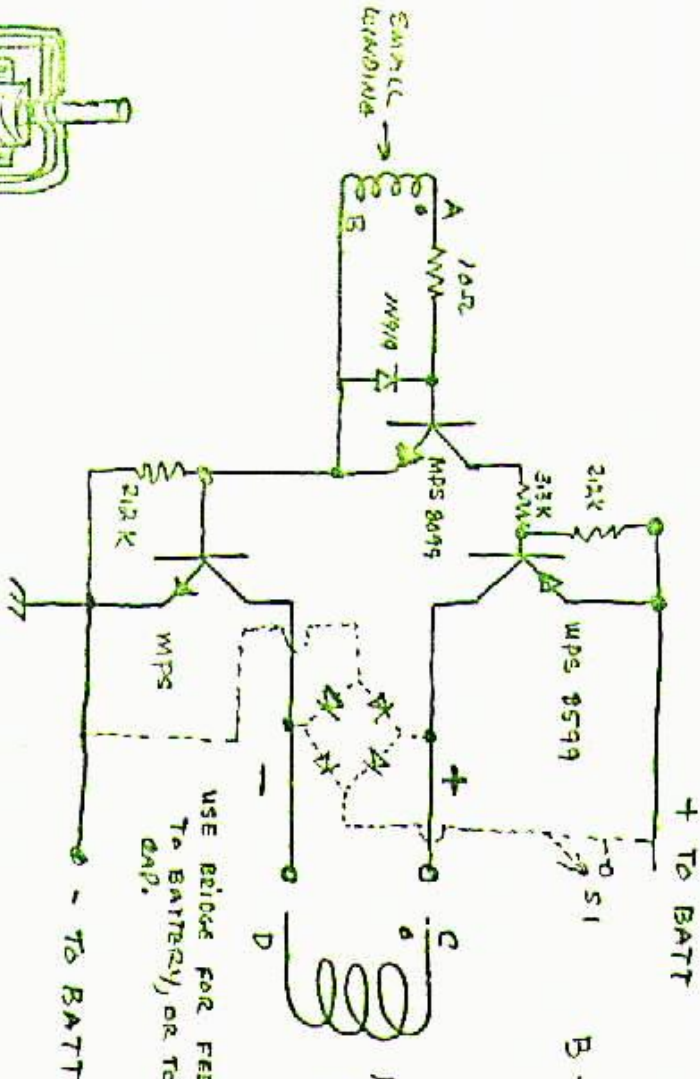
4/5 ACTUAL SIZE

GEN ->





MAY BE 2, 8, 12 POLE MOTOR



Power Coil
Bis Windings



BI-FILAR WOUND
Two wires, one
SMALL, ONE BIG.

LAB. NOTES
TEHN BEBUNI
RAN GOL
9-14-85

THE TESLA SWITCH

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

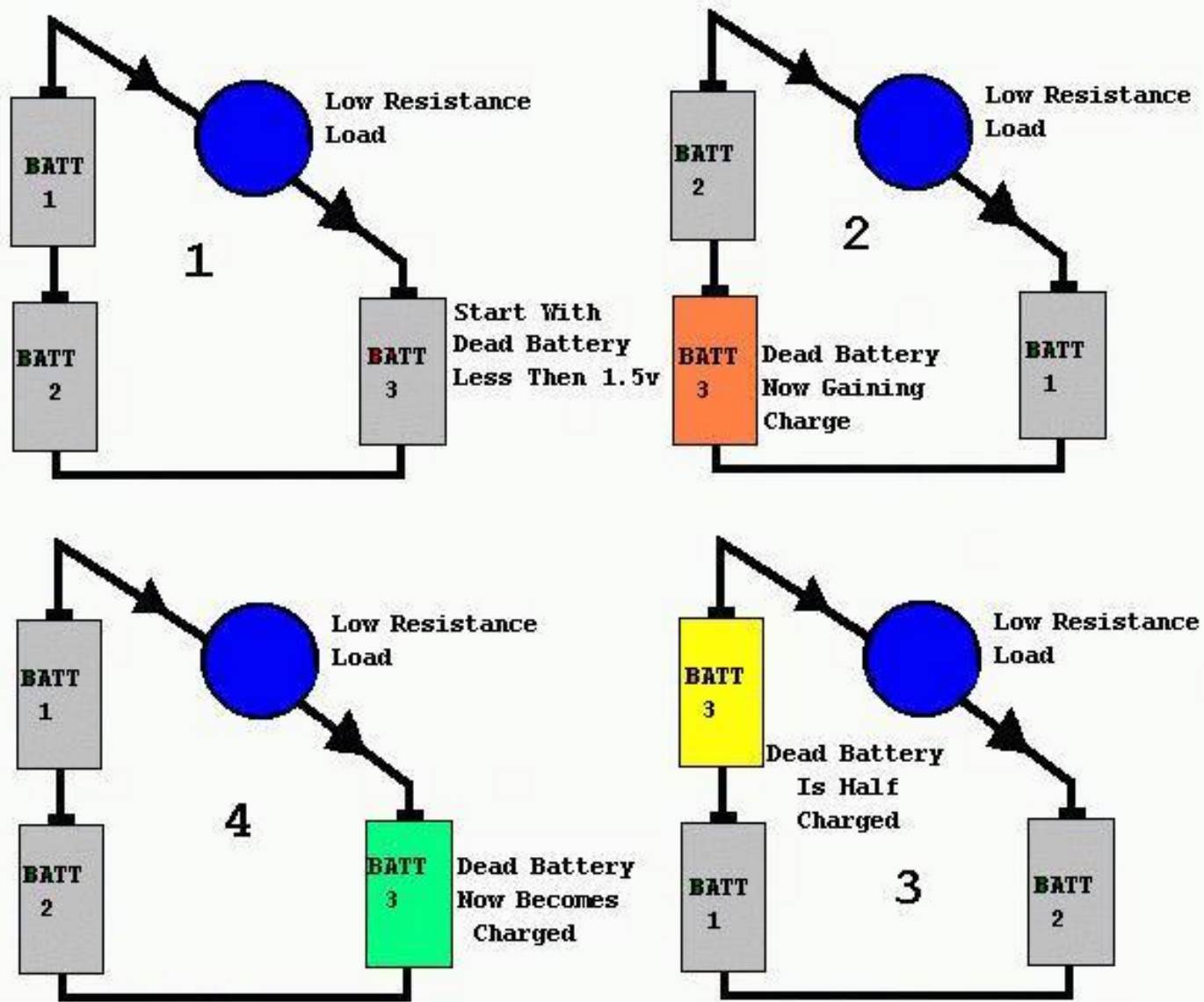
Because we had already learned that the efficiency will go up the more we load the circuit, we decided to load this Tesla circuit also.

We found that when we connected a second lamp, the first lamp instantaneously became brighter.

Each time we disconnected and connected one of the light bulbs or other loads in the circuit, we saw a spark about a half inch long. The light of this spark was noticeably different from the light of sparks observed when experimenting with high voltages. We discovered that in addition to X-rays we were also generating scalar waves. These were detecting using a scalar wave detector built by John Bedini, which was based on a plan furnished by Tom Bearden.

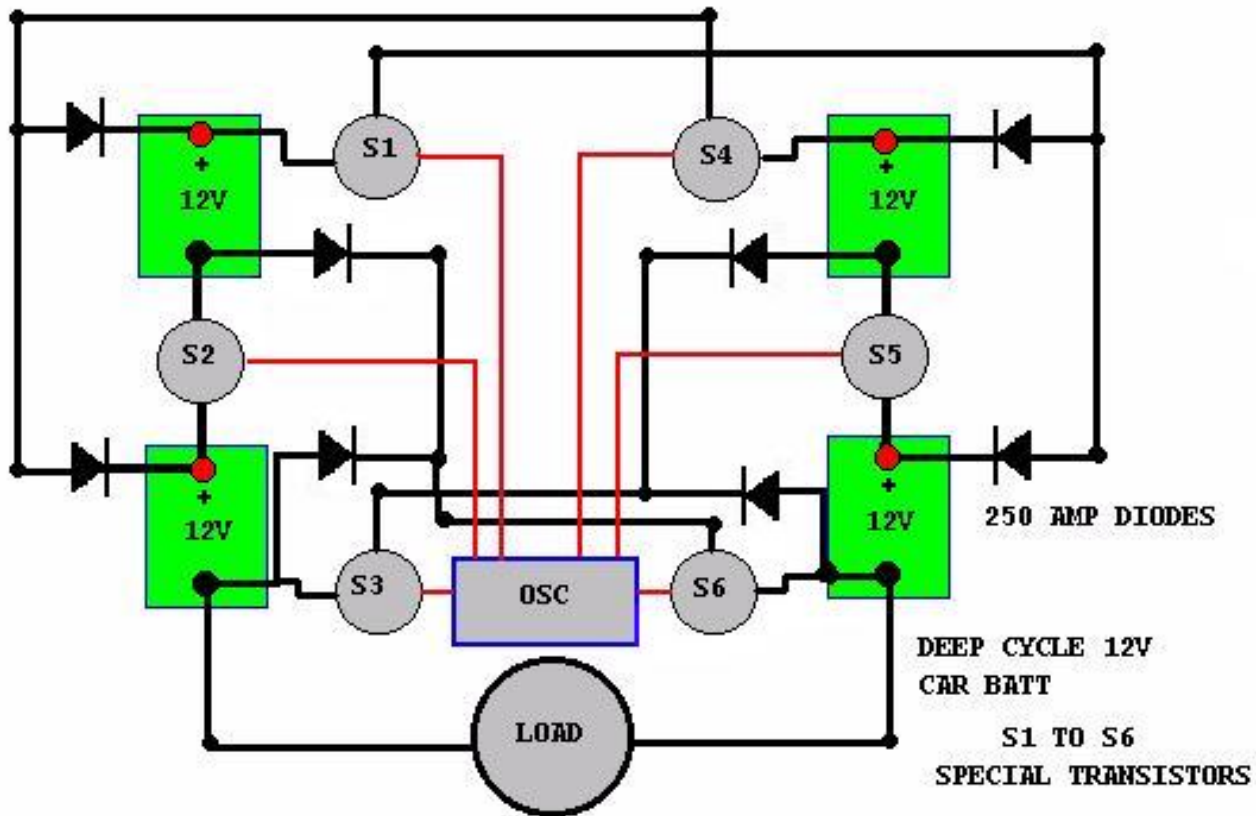
THE CIGAR-BOX SIZE TESLA SWITCH

Bedini was then invited to speak at the Tesla Centennial Symposium in Colorado Springs, CO, on August, 11, 1984, The symposium honored the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Nikola Tesla in the USA, and was sponsored by the Tesla Committee, by the Institute for Electronic and Electrical Engineers (IEEE), Pikes Peak Section, and by the Ford Aerospace & Communications Corporation, Colorado Springs Operation. At the symposium, Bedini demonstrated an inexpensive, cigar-box sized Tesla-type converter witch he had recently built. Throughout the demonstration, which lasted a full 24 hours during the symposium, a constant load was being drawn out of the system to do work, Nevertheless, the converter kept the nickel-cadmium batteries fully charged! The concept, witch had been originated by Nikola Tesla, was given to John Bedini by Ronald Brandt, who was a personal friend of Nikola Tesla. Brandt is reputed to have a similar converter which he has used for years without loosing the battery charge. Bedini presented the schematic diagram showing how to build the solid-state device, and then released copies of the schematic diagram.

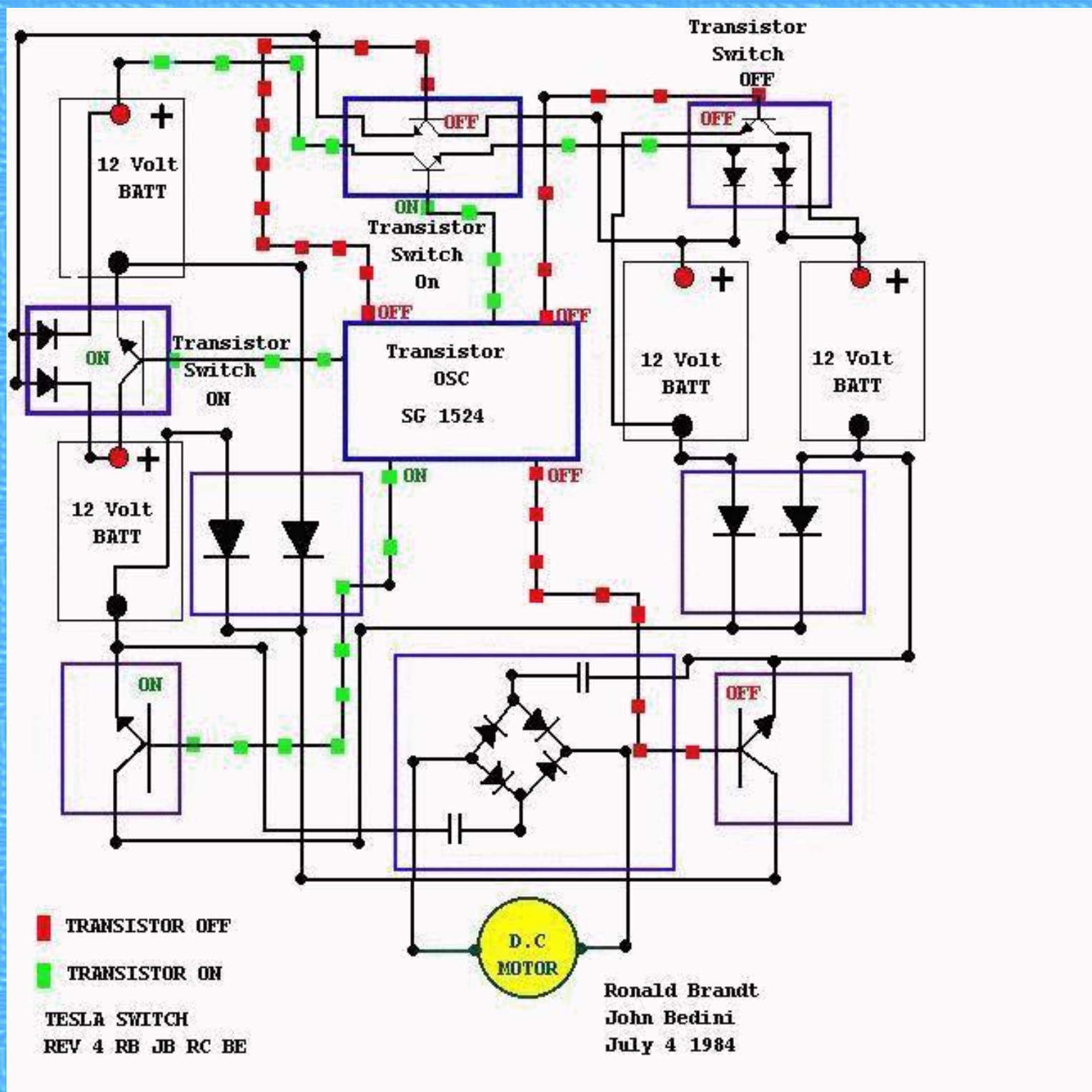


This Diagram Was used by John Bedini to test the Tesla Switch

RONALD BRANDT 1983



This is the Ron Brandt converter, the way I received it from Ron in late 1983. Ron had this in a car which he drove all over town and on the highway at speeds up to 60 MPH. Tesla could have had the same type Converter



The scalar wave battery charger.

It happened on a Saturday night on the Bill Jenkins Show. I was invited to speak between the Dodger Baseball game and the news. The show had about one hour remaining to the end at 12:00 midnight.

Bill Jenkins knew nothing about what I was going to talk about that night. The time came for us to go on the air and the program started. I then proceeded to talk to the audience and I said, "Did anyone ever try this experiment: Did you ever try charging two capacitors, say about 22,000 microfarads, with 12 volts and then putting the two capacitors in series and dumping the

charge across that same battery?" In the next few minutes the phone lines started to light up so I took the first phone call and answered the person's question. By the time the next call came up, it was time for news. By the time the news was over, I was on my way home with Bill.

Well two weeks went by and it came time for the next radio show. This is where Ray and Bill showed up. Bill Jenkins called for the radio station Chief Engineer, and said to Ray and Bill: "Well Show Us what You Got." Bill said, "WE HAVE A SCALAR WAVE BATTERY CHARGER." The Engineer said, "Sure you do." Bill said, "We do. We built this to John Bedini's plan." The Engineer said "OK, LET'S TEST IT." About this time Bill threw the switch on the side of the box , the lights and the motor started to run and Bill said to the station Engineer, "GO AHEAD MEASURE THE BATTERY." The station Engineer put the best meter the station owned across the battery. The Engineer looked over to Bill Jenkins and Me and said, "I do not believe this. This battery for all practical purposes is dead but yet it's running the lights and the motor and the battery is not running down."

For weeks after that the station was flooded with calls from people trying to find out where they could find this Bill and Ray. About one month after that I got a phone call from Bill. He said "Would you like to come over to my house. I said, "Sure." I got to his house and we talked for about two hours. At the end of our talk I asked Bill if I could have a copy of the circuit diagram. He said, "Sure. After all, you invented the thing."

This is where the bad part comes in. What the hell happened to Bill and Ray with this box? They never did anything with it. Here is the good part, the circuit diagram as he drew it I have only copied it in my paint program. IT'S YOURS, HAVE FUN. I NEVER BUILT IT. I ONLY HAD AN IDEA ABOUT A PORTABLE BATTERY CHARGER YOU NEVER HAD TO PLUG INTO THE WALL FOR POWER.

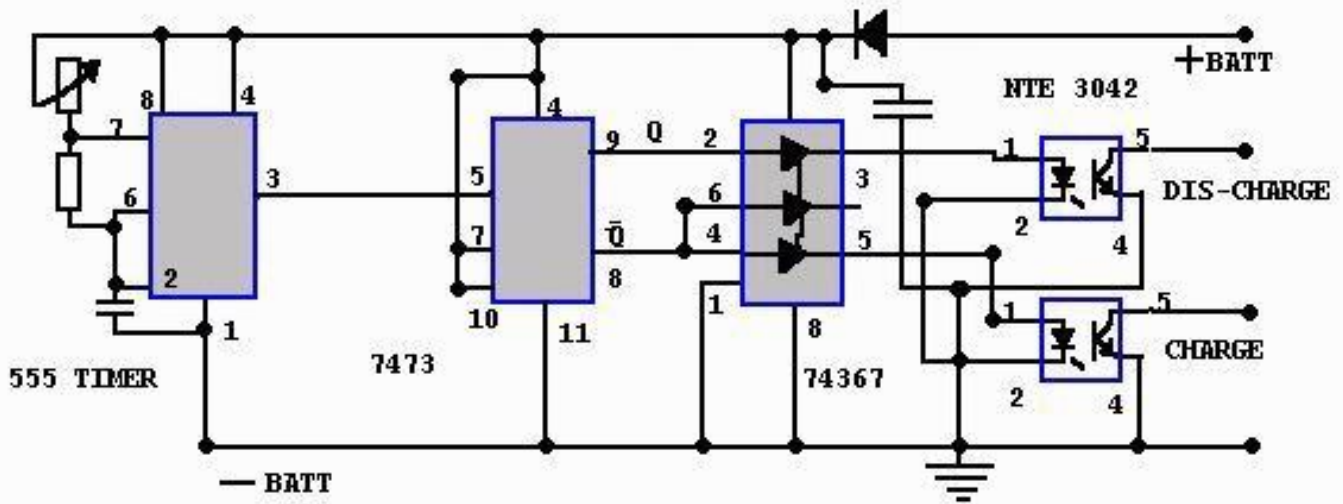
Some things in the circuit look wrong to me. But this is the circuit just the way I received it. So that's what I'm putting on the page. I have not studied this circuit and I haven't built it. I'm just giving you the information.

WARNING: BATTERY COULD EXPLODE IF YOU HAVE FAULTY CONNECTIONS. BUILD AT YOUR OWN RISK.

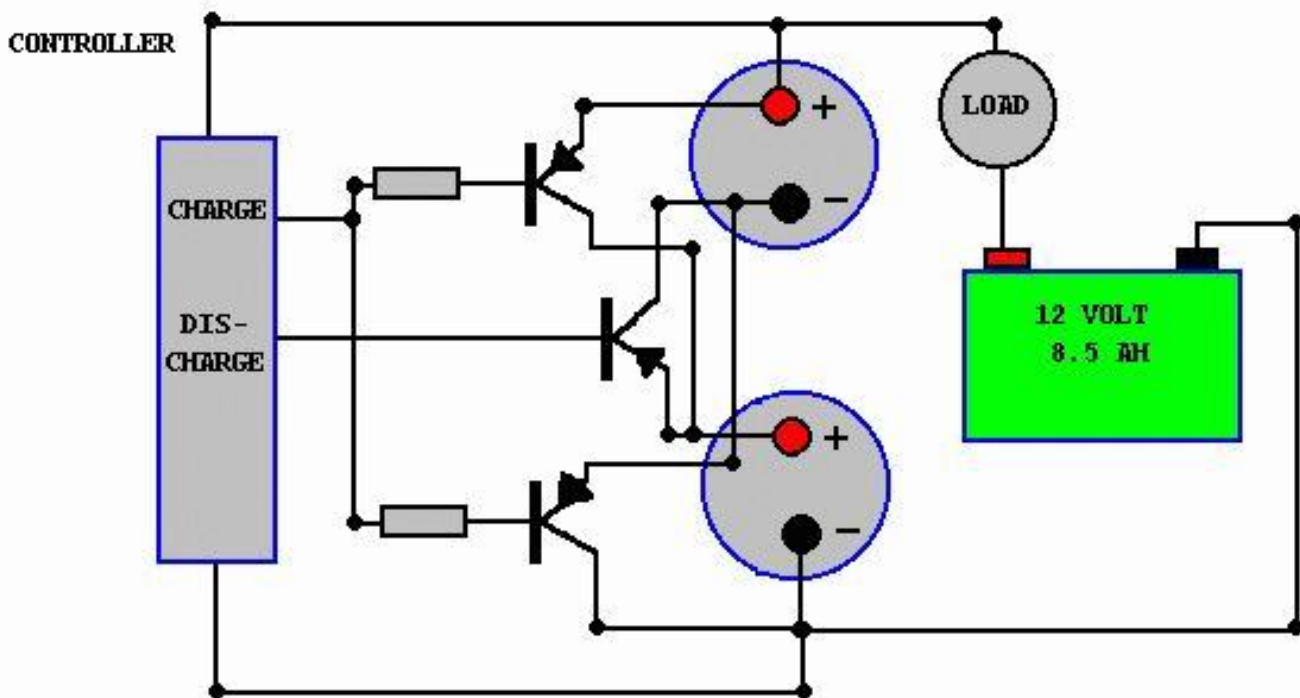
Good Luck

John Bedini

SCALAR WAVE CONTROLLER

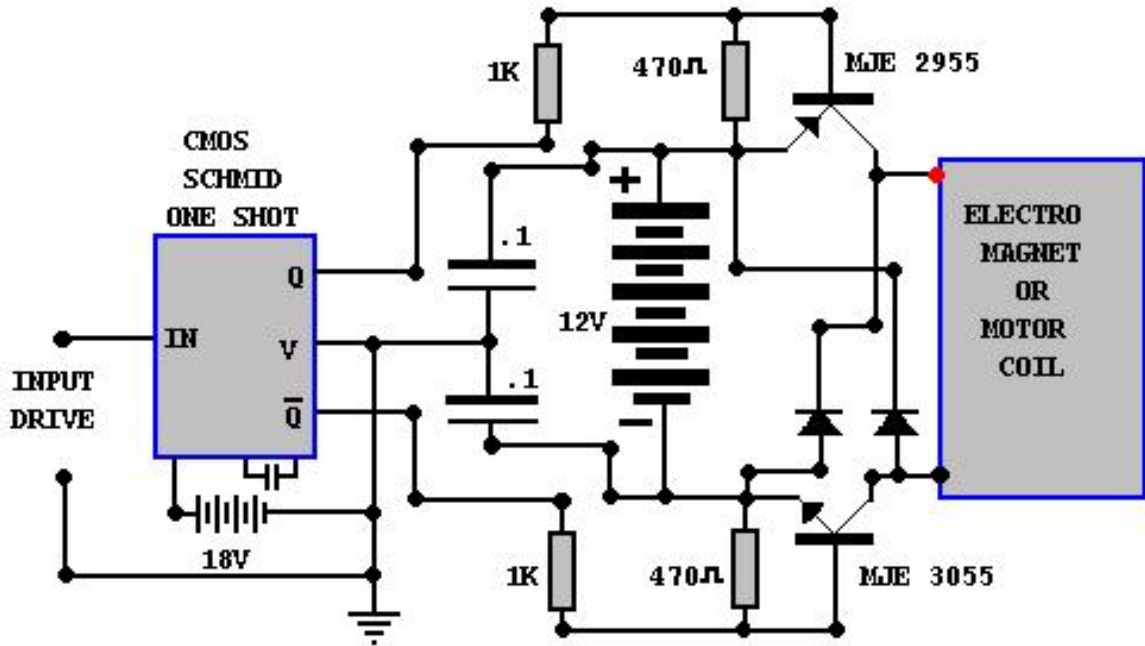


THE SCALAR BATTERY CHARGER



THE TRANSISTORS ARE OLD TOP-HAT 108'S (PNP)
 THE CAP'S 15000 UF
 THE RESISTORS ARE UNKNOW
 THE CONTROLLER HAD IN IT A 555 TIMER 7473 AND 74367 AND TWO
 NTE 3042

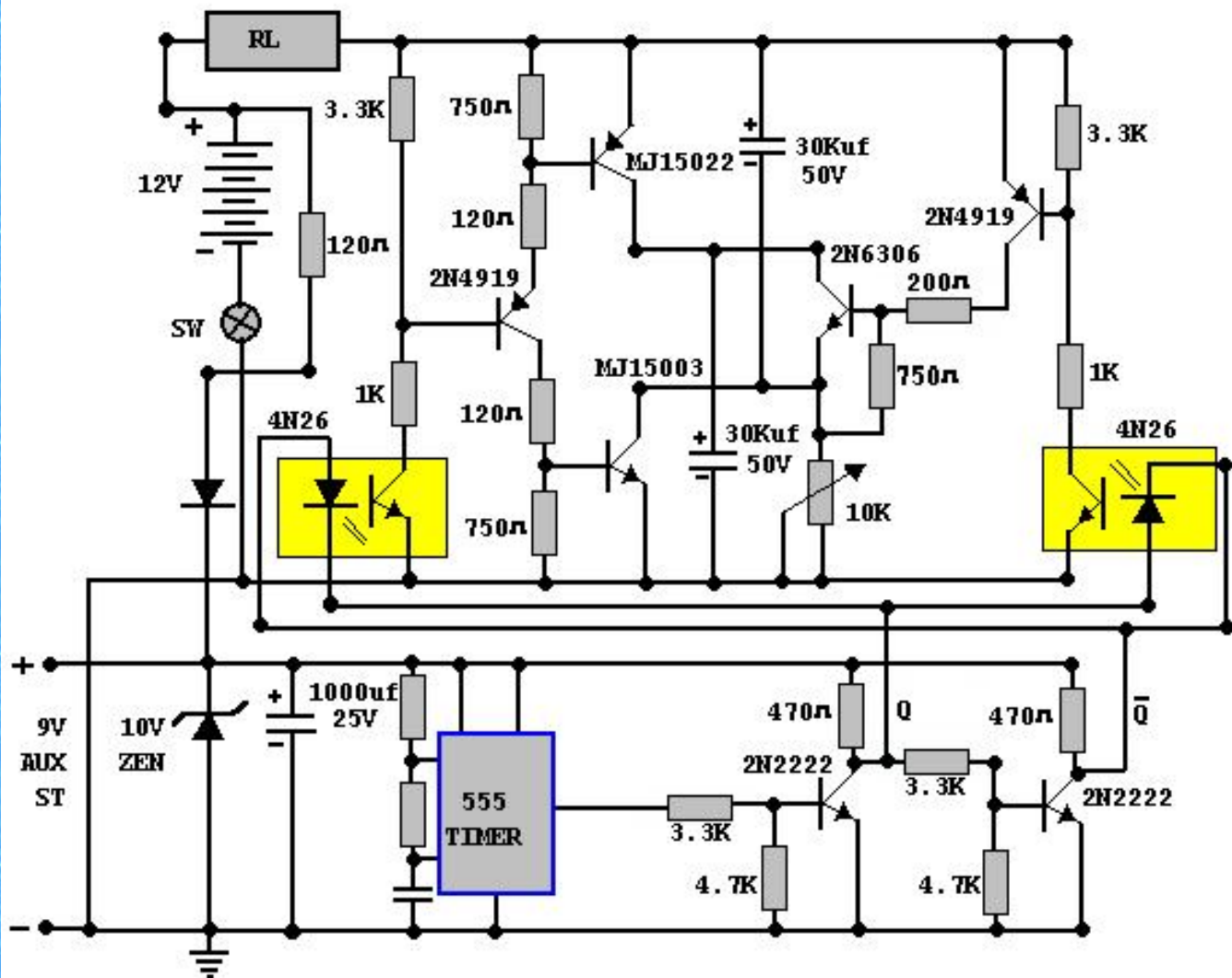
INDUCTIVE BACK EMF RETURN POWER TO SUPPLY SYSTEM



A METHOD FOR CAPTURING WAISTED ENERGY: THIS WAS BUILT BY RON COLE TO TEST THE MOTOR COILS, RON USED THIS CIRCUIT LATER ON THE BI-POLAR BATTERY SWITCH.

might say something here, Ron Cole and I worked together, some of the circuits He did others I did. We are still very good friends to this day, except that I moved to Idaho and Ron stayed in California, but we still talk on the phone to each other.

RON COLE'S BIPOLAR SWITCH CIRCUIT



THIS WAS RON COLES, (PAR SWITCH) THE FREQUENCY WAS 10hz TO 500hz.
 RON COLE NEVER SAID WHAT IT DID TO THE BATTERY. BUT IT IS LIKE
 BILL NELSONS SCALAR BATTERY SWITCH. RON COLE 1989

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Return


PETER PEREGRIOUS MOTOR

Permanent magnetic motor

This was written in old english. We did the best we could.

In this chapter I will reveal to you the way of constructing a continually moving wheel, elaborated with marvelous ingenuity, in the pursuit of which invention I have seen many people wandering about, and wearied with manifold toil. For that they did not observe that they could arrive at the mastery of this by means of the virtue, or power of this stone.

For the construction of this wheel, you shall prepare a silver case, like the case of a mirror, hollowed out, worked within with skillful workmanship, with carvings and perforations, which you shall make for the mere sake of BEAUTY, and of lightening the weight: for the lighter it shall be, the more swiftly it will move. You shall, however, make the perforations so that the EYE OF THE IGNORANT MAY NOT PERCEIVE INSIDE THE CASE, what is cunningly put therein. But inside let there be small claws or teeth of iron, of one another, so that they be not distant from one another more than the breadth of a bean or the thickness of a pea. But let the said wheel be uniform in weight of its parts. And then fix an axis through the middle, about which the wheel may revolve, the axis remaining quite immovable. To this axis also let a small silver bar be added, fixed to it, situated between the two cases, at the end of which let a magnet be set, prepared in this manner.

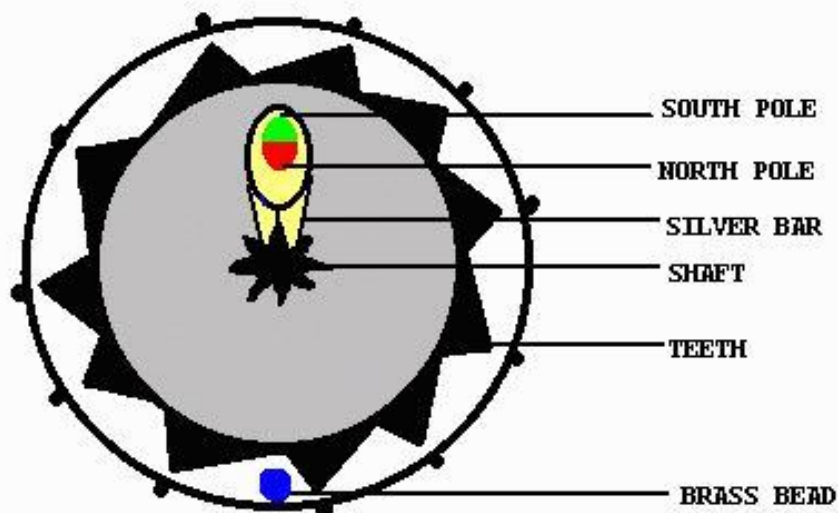
Let it be rounded and its poles found, as has been said. Afterward let it be fashioned in the same shape of an egg, without touching the poles, and let it be thinned down a little on two opposite sides between the poles, so that it may be flattened in shape, in order that it may occupy less room, so that it may not touch the sides of the case on the inside in the motion of the wheel. And having been so fashioned, let it be placed on the small bar, like a stone in a ring, and let the north pole be a little inclined toward the teeth of the wheel, so that the virtue may flow into the iron teeth not along a diameter, but with some inclination: so that when any tooth shall have come to the north pole, and shall be passed a little beyond the same in consequence of the impetus of the wheel, it may approach the southern part, which will repel rather than attract it, as is clear from the rule propounded above. And to each tooth will move continually in a perpetual state of attraction.

And in order that the wheel may fulfill its part the more, swiftly, shut up between the cases a little round bead of brass or silver, of such size as may be contained between any two teeth: so that when the wheel is raised, the bead will fall on the opposite side. Wherefor when the motion of the wheel is continuous toward one side, the fall of the bead also will likewise be continuous toward the opposite side being received between each pair of teeth of the wheel perpetually: and seeking by its weight, the center of the wheel or of the earth, it will prove an assistance, and will not let the teeth rest in a direct line with the stone. But let the spaces between the teeth be conveniently recessed, so that they may be able to hold the bead properly in the direction of its fall, as the present description shows.

FAREWELL.....

Finished in camp, at the siege of LUCERA, in the year of our LORD 1269 on the 8th day of AUGUST endeth this treatise.

PETER PEREGRINUS MOTOR 1269 A.D.



This was the only drawing we could find on the Peter Peregrinus motor in Old English.

This epistle of Peter Peregrinus, on the magnet written in 1269, is done into ENGLISH by Silvanus P. Thompson from the printed latin versions, Bertell 1868, and Hellmann 1898, and amended by reference to the manuscript copy in his possession, formerly amongst the Pallips Manuscripts, dated 1391, and is printed in the year 1902, in the caxton type, by Charles Whittingham & Co. at the Chiswick Press, to the number of 240 copies of which this is #27 by T.T.

P.Peregrinus -(1269 A.D.) To Lee Bowman in 1954.

Peter Peregrinus is credited with the development of the first known and recorded permanent magnet motor in 1269.His original work is on file at the New York City Public Library.

The Peregrinus P.M.M. work remained dormant over the centuries until it was revived by Mr.Lee Bowman of California in 1954. Who evolved a small scale working model.

The device consisted of three parallel shafts supported in bearings within end plates secured to a solid base plate. Three gears were secured at one end of each of the three shafts, at a two-to-one ratio, with one larger gear on the central shafts, as shown.

At the opposite end, three discs were secured to the shafts ends with one larger disc on the central shaft, and the two equal size smaller discs on the two, outer shafts. The discs were also fixed at a two-to-one ratio, the same as the gear ratios at the opposite shafts ends. Eight Alnico rod permanent magnets were equally spaced on the one large disc, and four magnets each on the two smaller discs, so that they would coincide in position when the three discs were revolved. The elongated Alnico permanent magnets were placed on each of the discs so that they revolved parallel to the shafts, and their ends passed each other with a close air gap of about .005".

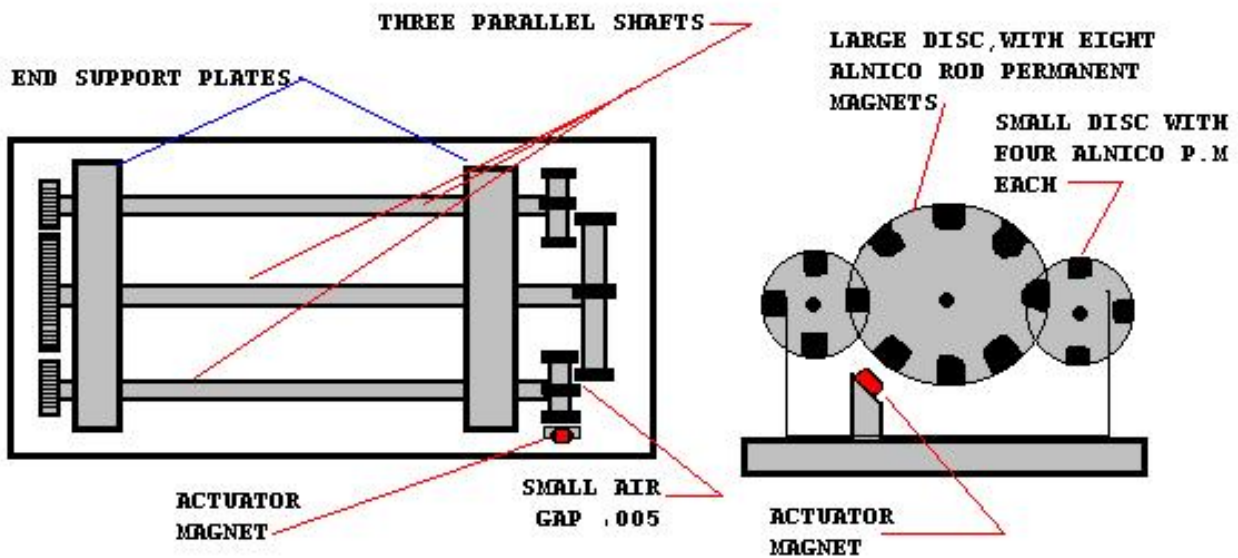
When the discs were moved by hand, the magnets passing each other were so phased as to be synchronized at each passing position, as shown in the sketches.

The operation of the magnetic device required the positioning of a single cylindrical permanent magnet which was placed at an angle relative to the lower quadrant of the end discs, as shown. This single magnet acted as the actuator magnet which caused the rotation of the discs by unbalancing the magnetic forces of the three magnetic discs.

The Bowman magnetic motor was witnessed by several people including an electrical engineer who was impressed with its operation at the time of the demonstration. Although the Bowman device had received some exposure it never received any development interest and was eventually dismantled and destroyed, with no records made of its development potential.

THE BOWMAN PERMANENT MAGNET MOTOR

1954



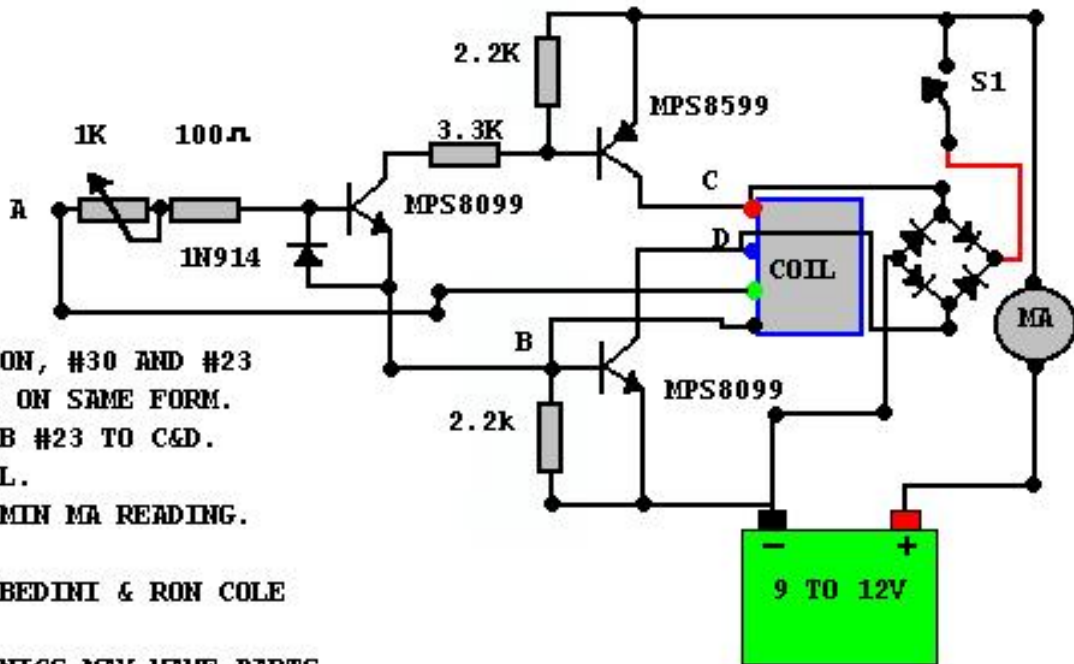
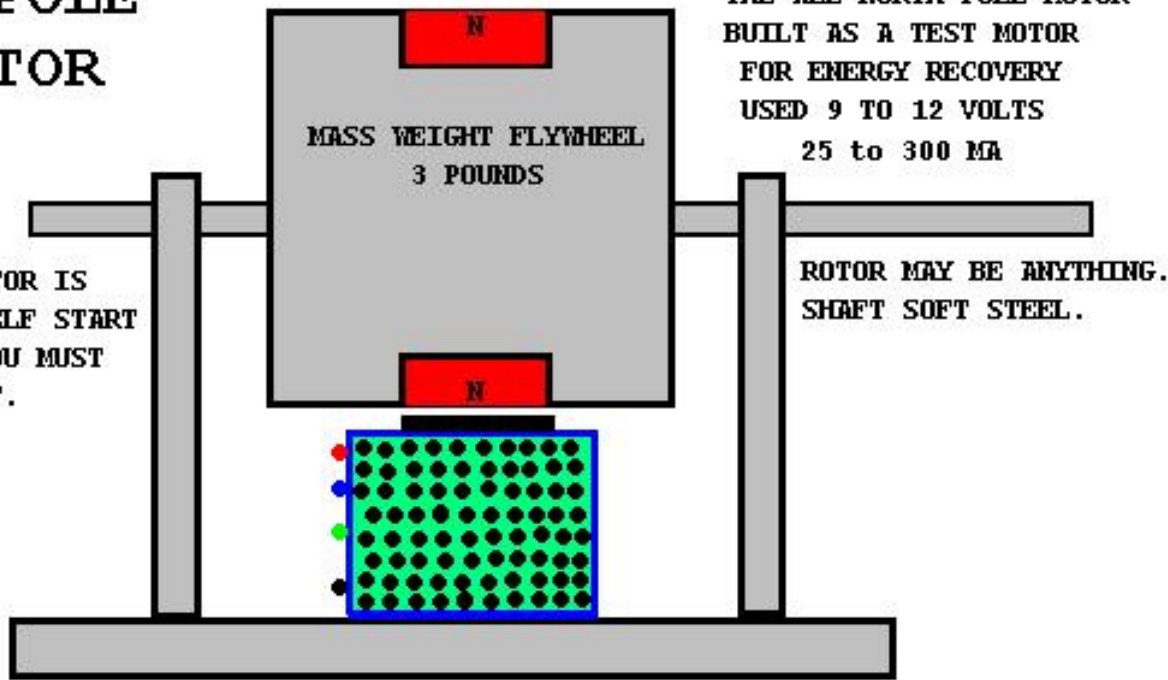
Copyright © 1996 John Bedini



IDEAS AND MOTORS

Here are some simple experiments that you can do for yourself. You perform these experiments at "YOUR OWN RISK".....

N POLE MOTOR

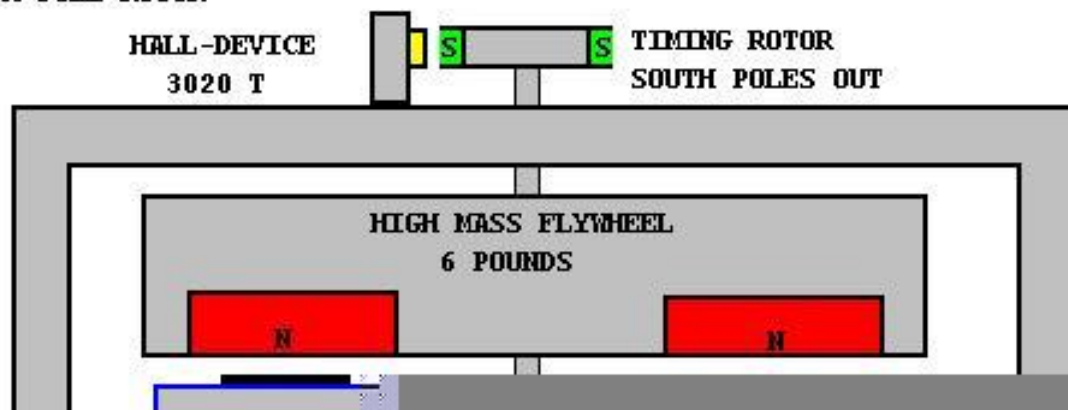


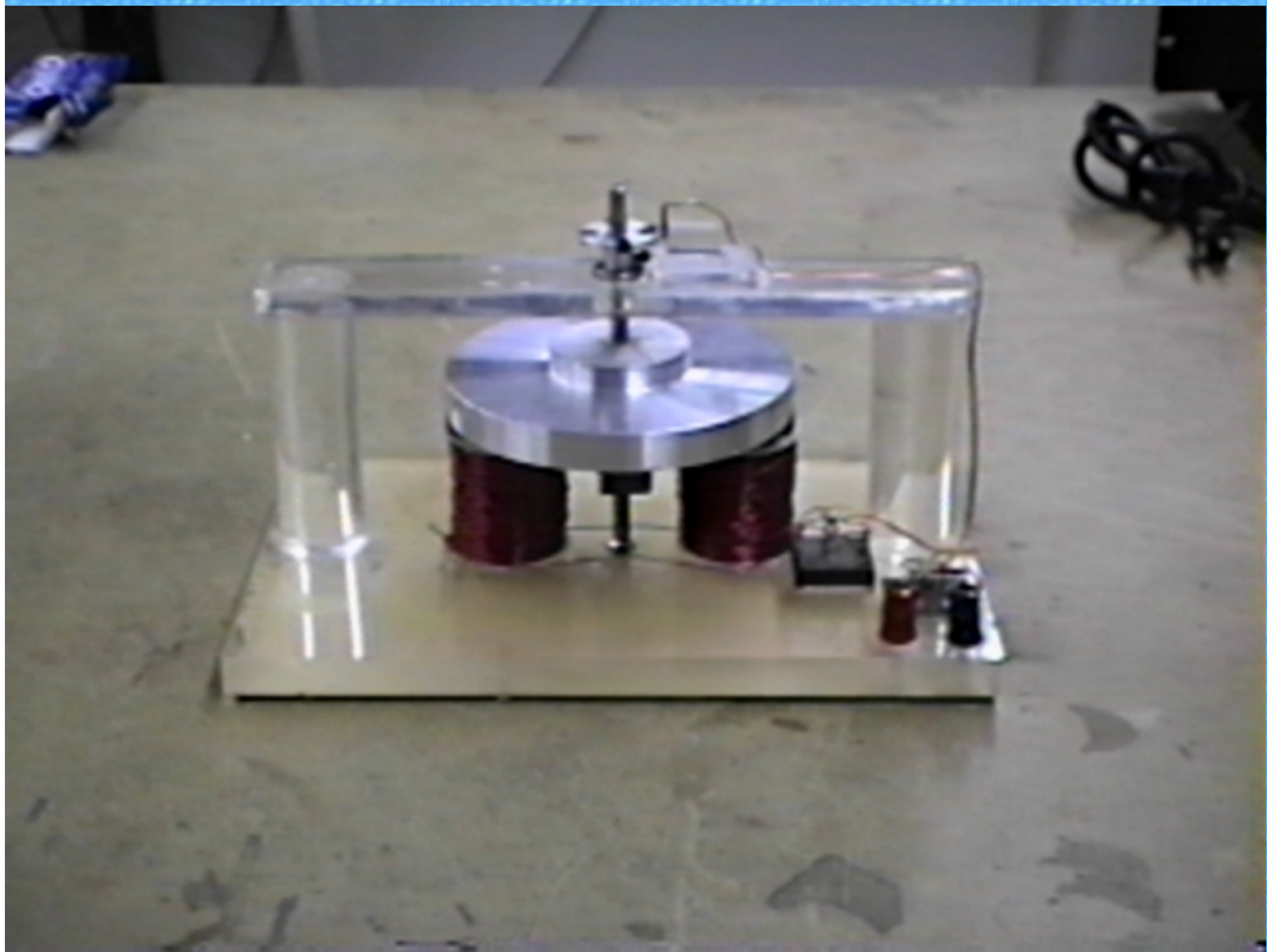
COIL INFORMATION, #30 AND #23
BI-FILER WOUND ON SAME FORM.
#30 WIRE TO A&B #23 TO C&D.
850 TURNS TOTAL.
ADJUST 1K FOR MIN MA READING.

BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI & RON COLE
9-19-1984.
BEDINI ELECTRONICS MAY HAVE PARTS
FOR SALE TO BUILD THIS MOTOR. 1-208-667-8300

**ADAMS TYPE TEST MOTOR
FOR ENERGY RECOVERY
WARNING HIGH SPEED ROTOR
3000 RPM BUILD AT YOUR OWN
RISK**

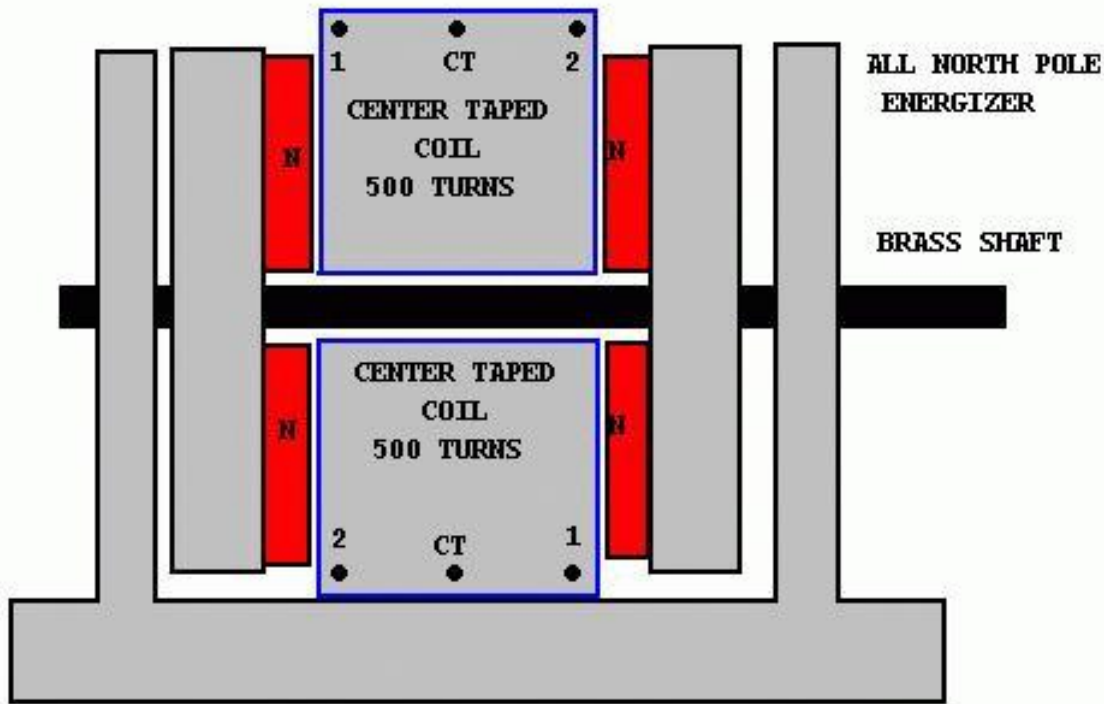
ALL NORTH POLE ROTOR





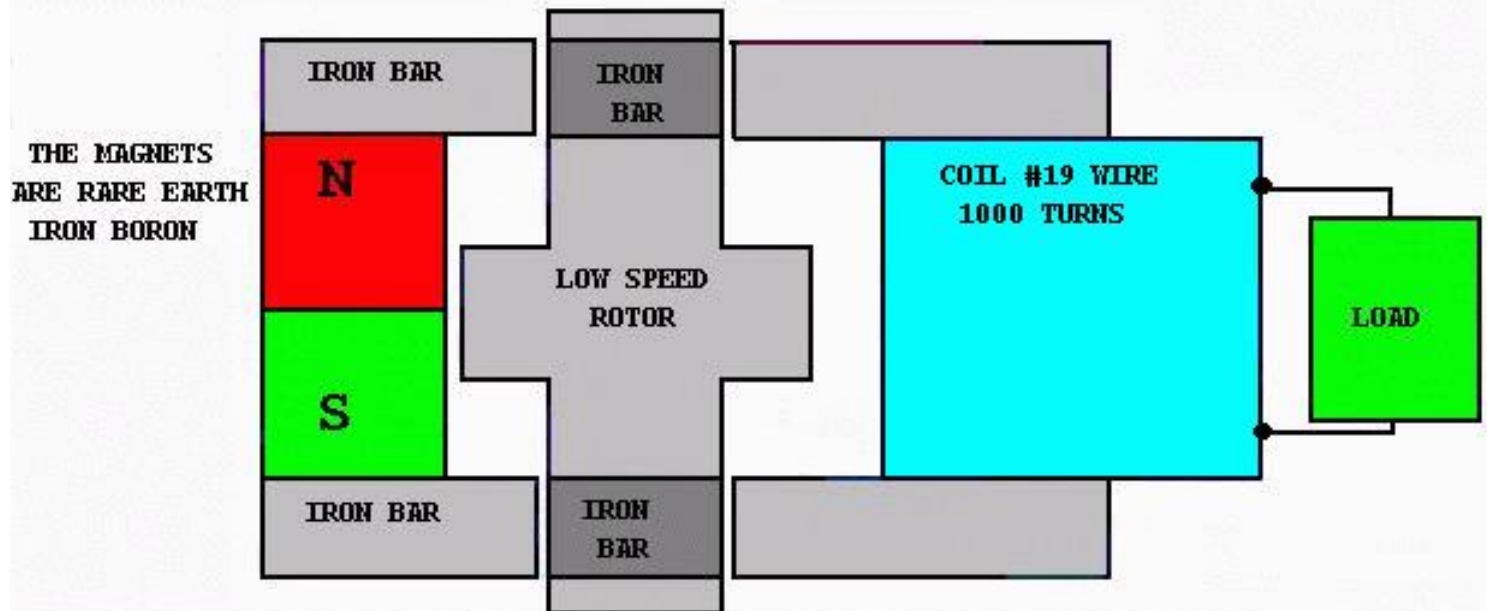
Prototype Adams Motor

BUCKING FIELD ENERGIZER



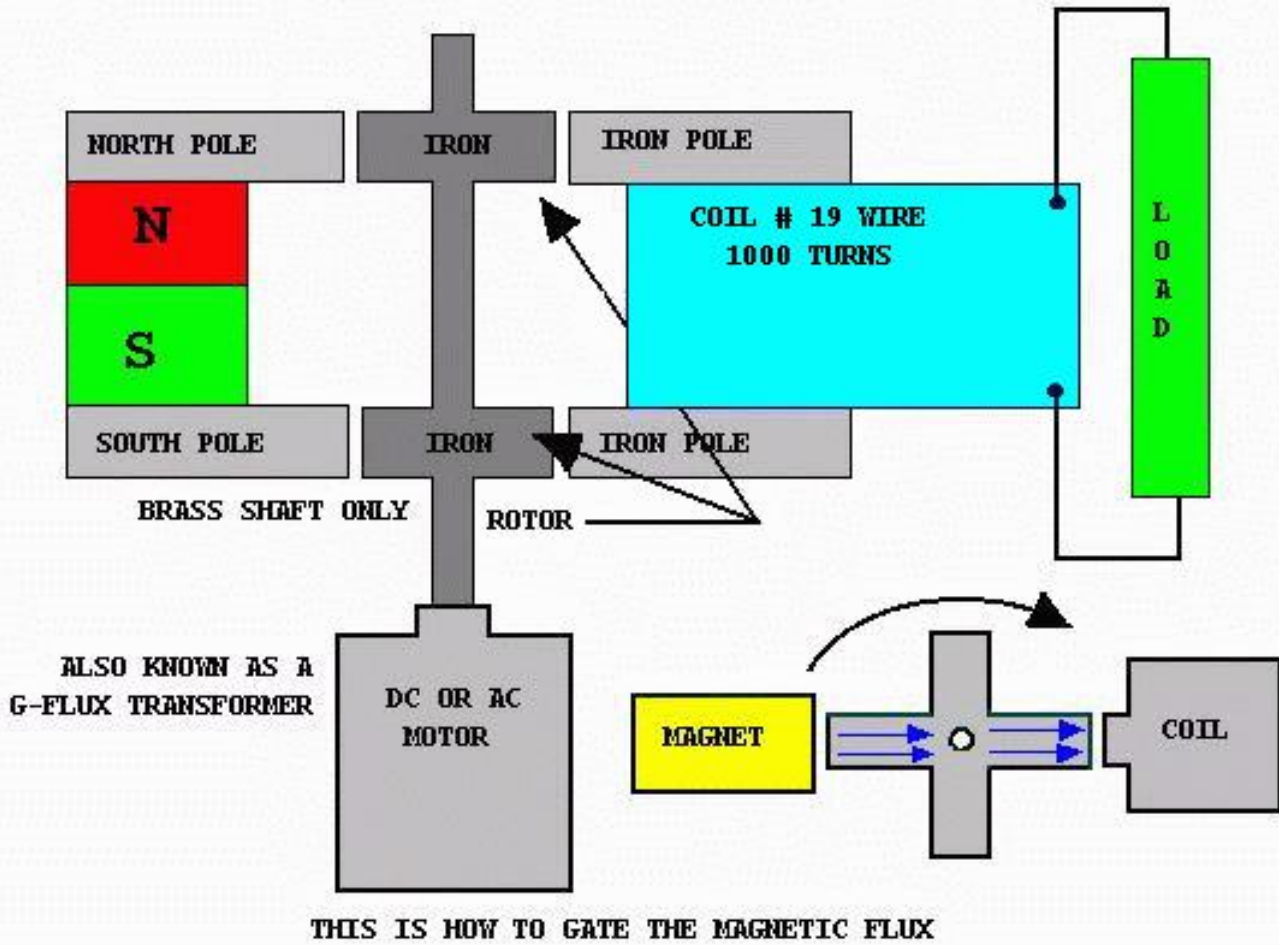
BUCKING ENERGIZER BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI AND RON COLE IN 1988 TO TEST FOR UNKNOWN WAVES IN A SCALAR FIELD.

FLUX GATE TRANSFORMER

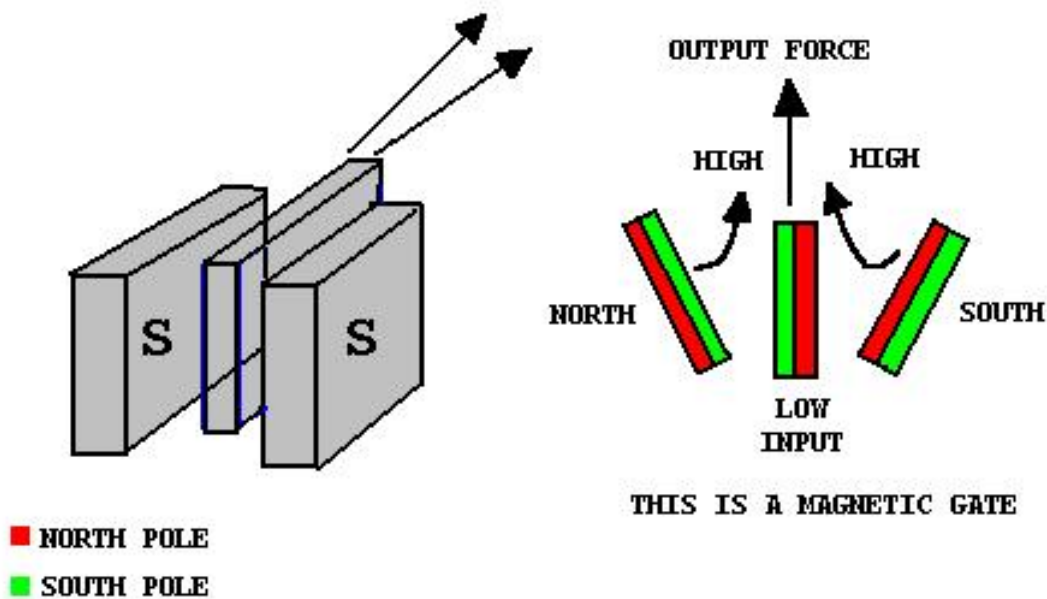


FLUX GATE TRANSFORMER. THIS GATES THE MAGNETIC FLUX BY TURNING THE ROTOR BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI AND RON COLE JULY 1988. UNDER LOAD THERE IS NO BACK EMF FORCE ON MOTOR.

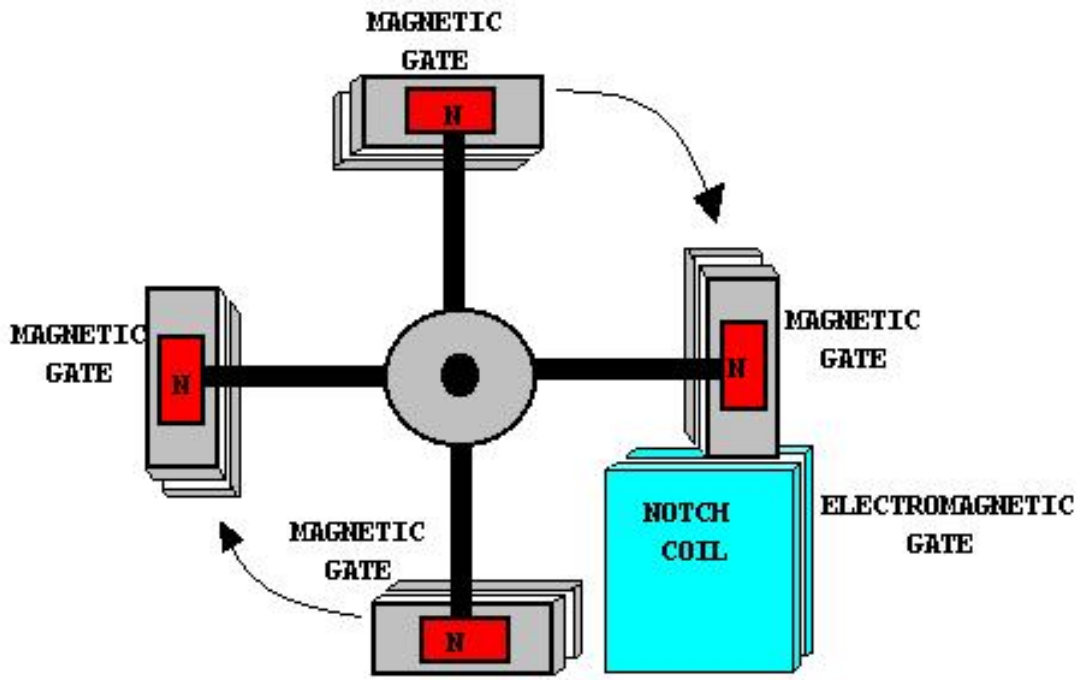
MAGNETIC FLUX GATE



MAGNETIC NOTCH (GATE)



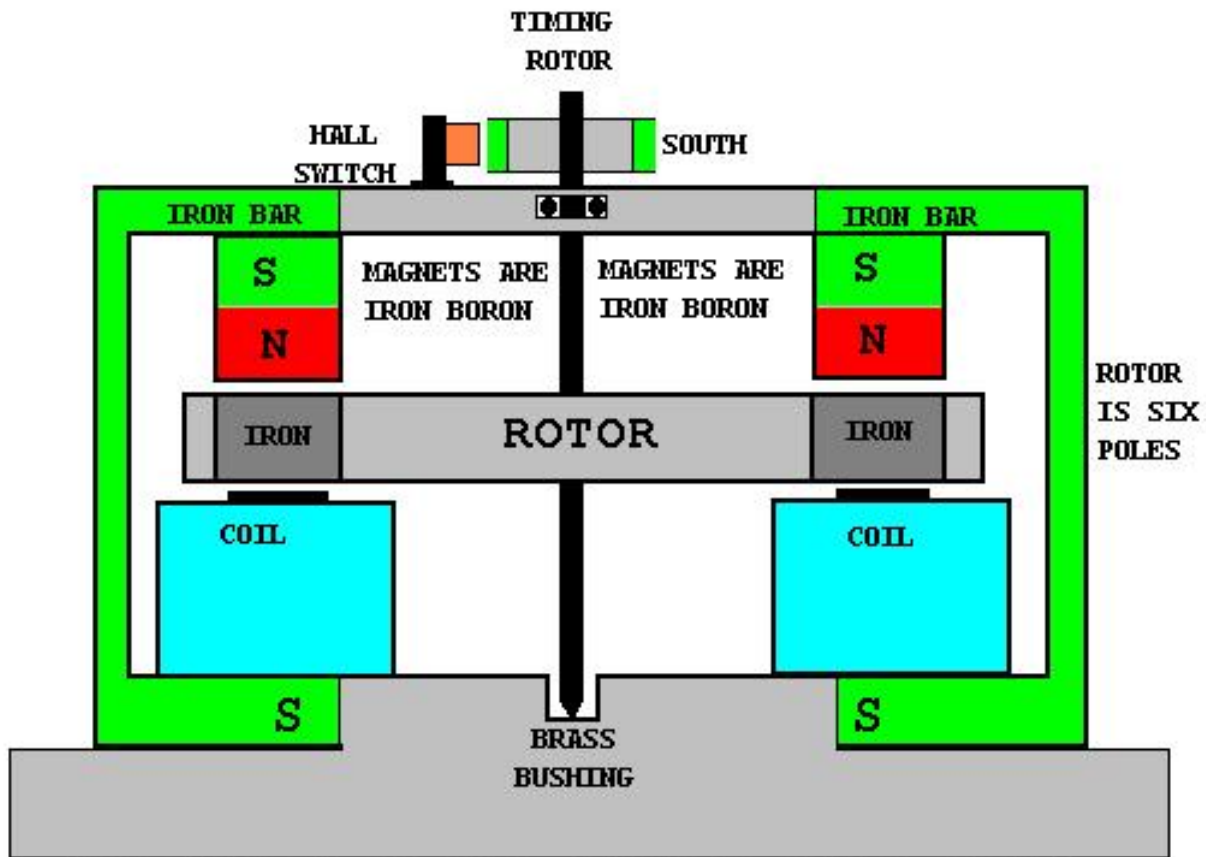
MAGNETIC NOTCH MOTOR (GATING FLUX)



NOTCH MOTOR BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI, 1989.

G-FLUX GATING MOTOR

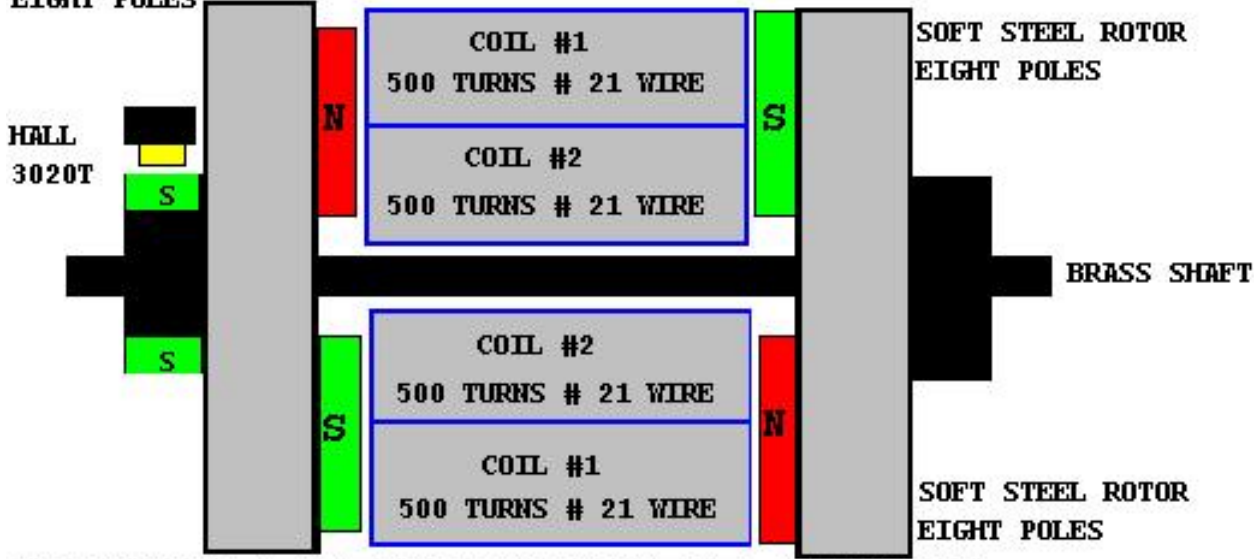
3000 RPM



G-FLUX GATING MOTOR BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI, RON COLE JULY 1989

G-FLUX MOTOR ENERGIZER

SOFT STEEL ROTOR
EIGHT POLES

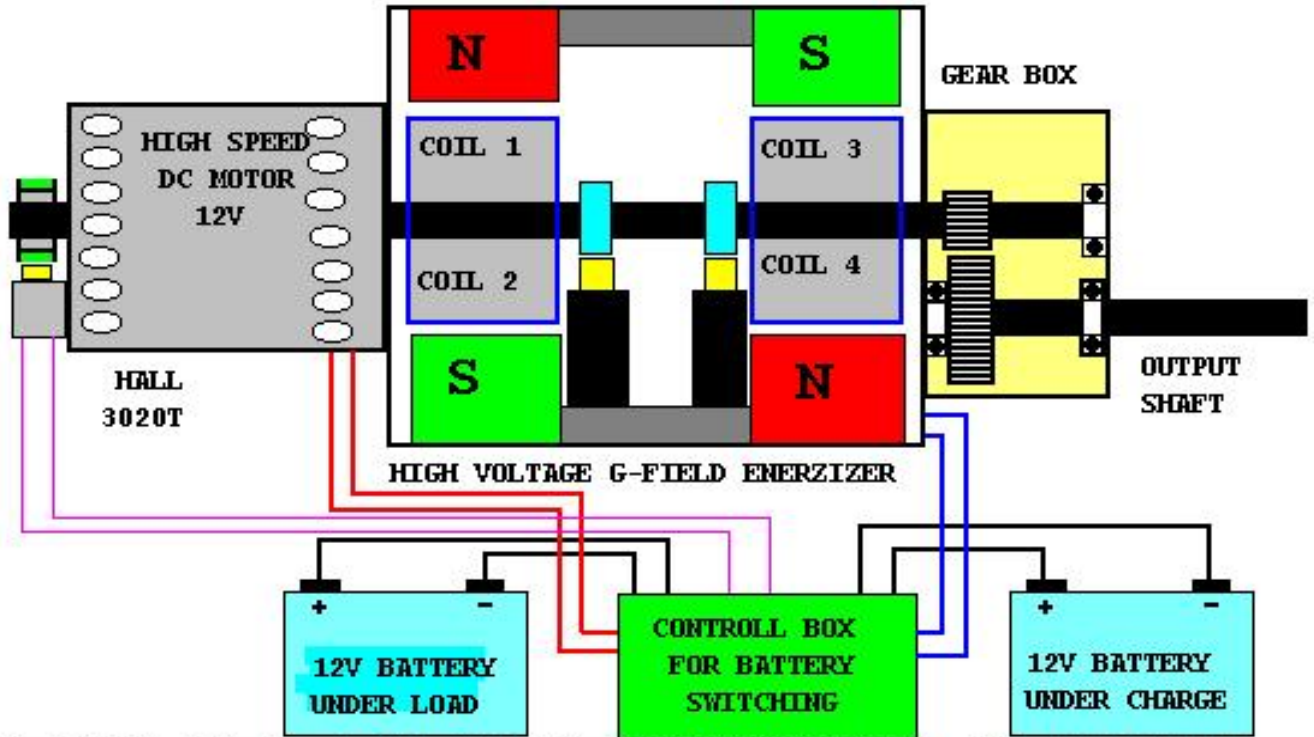


G-FLUX MOTOR ENERGIZER BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI, AND RON COLE
AUG 23 1986.

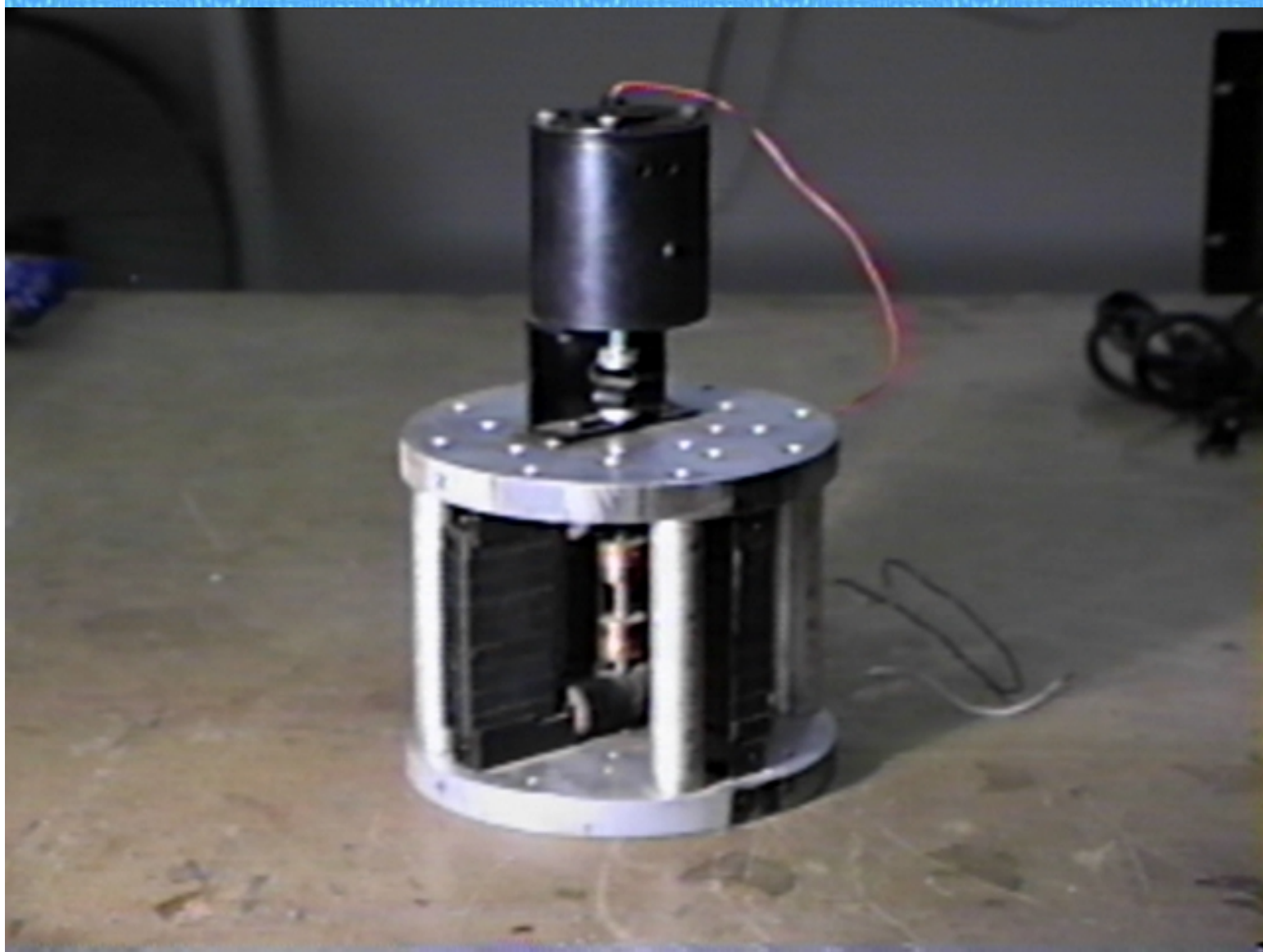
BIFILAR WOUND COILS # 21 WIRE MAGNETS IRON BORON

SOFT STEEL ROTOR
EIGHT POLES

MOTOR G-FIELD ENERGIZER TWO BATTERY SYSTEM

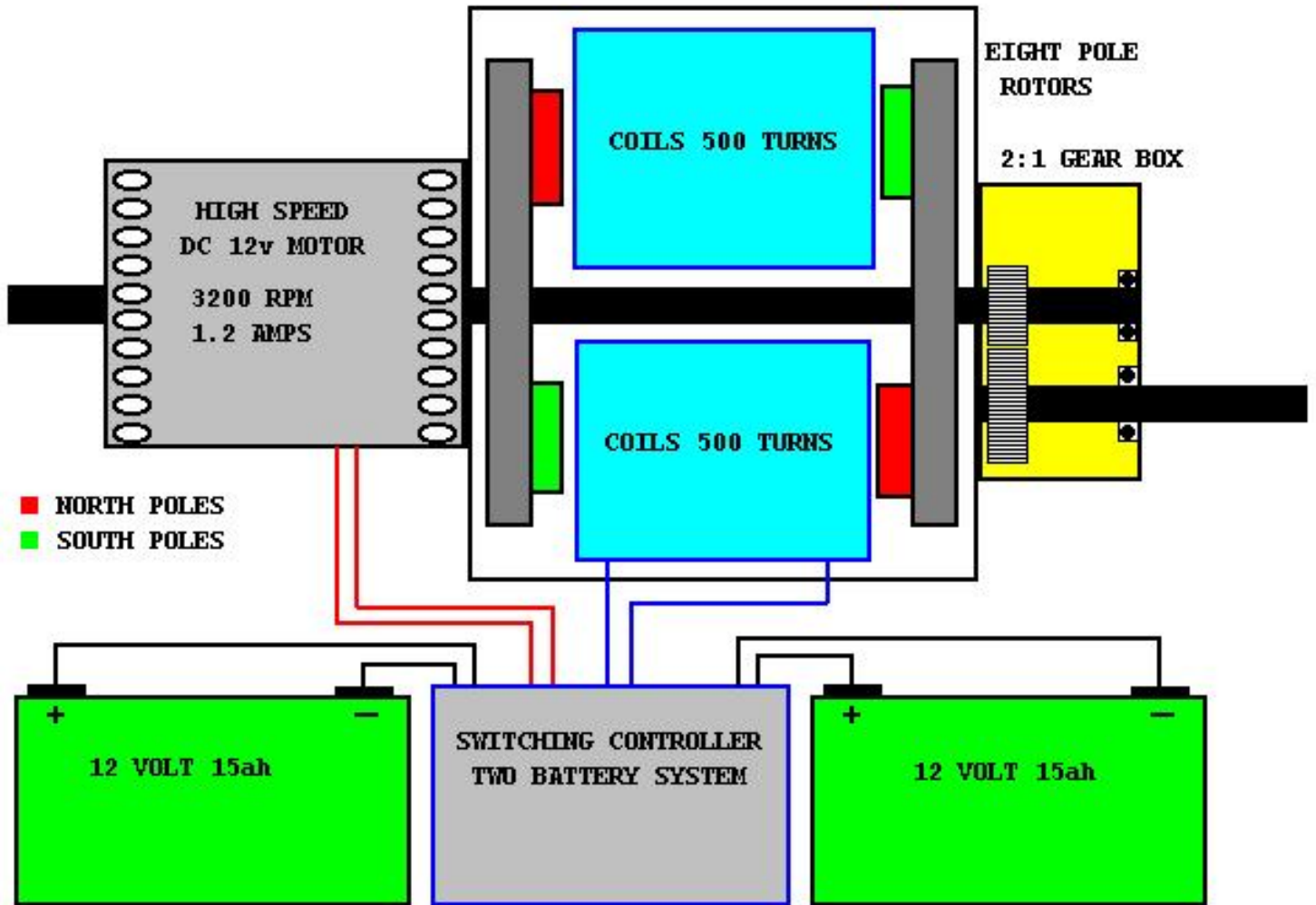


THIS MOTOR G-FIELD ENERGIZER WAS BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI AND ROBERT LEE MOTORS IN 1988. THE CONTROLLER SWITCHES THE BATTERIES, WHEN THE BATTERY UNDER LOAD DISCHARGES TO 11.1 VOLTS. THE CONTROLLER THEN SWITCHES THE CHARGED BATTERY TO DRIVE THE MOTOR AND THE ENERGIZER CHARGES THE LOW BATTERY



Prototype G-Field Generator

DC MOTOR G-FLUX ENERGIZER TWO BATTERY SYSTEM

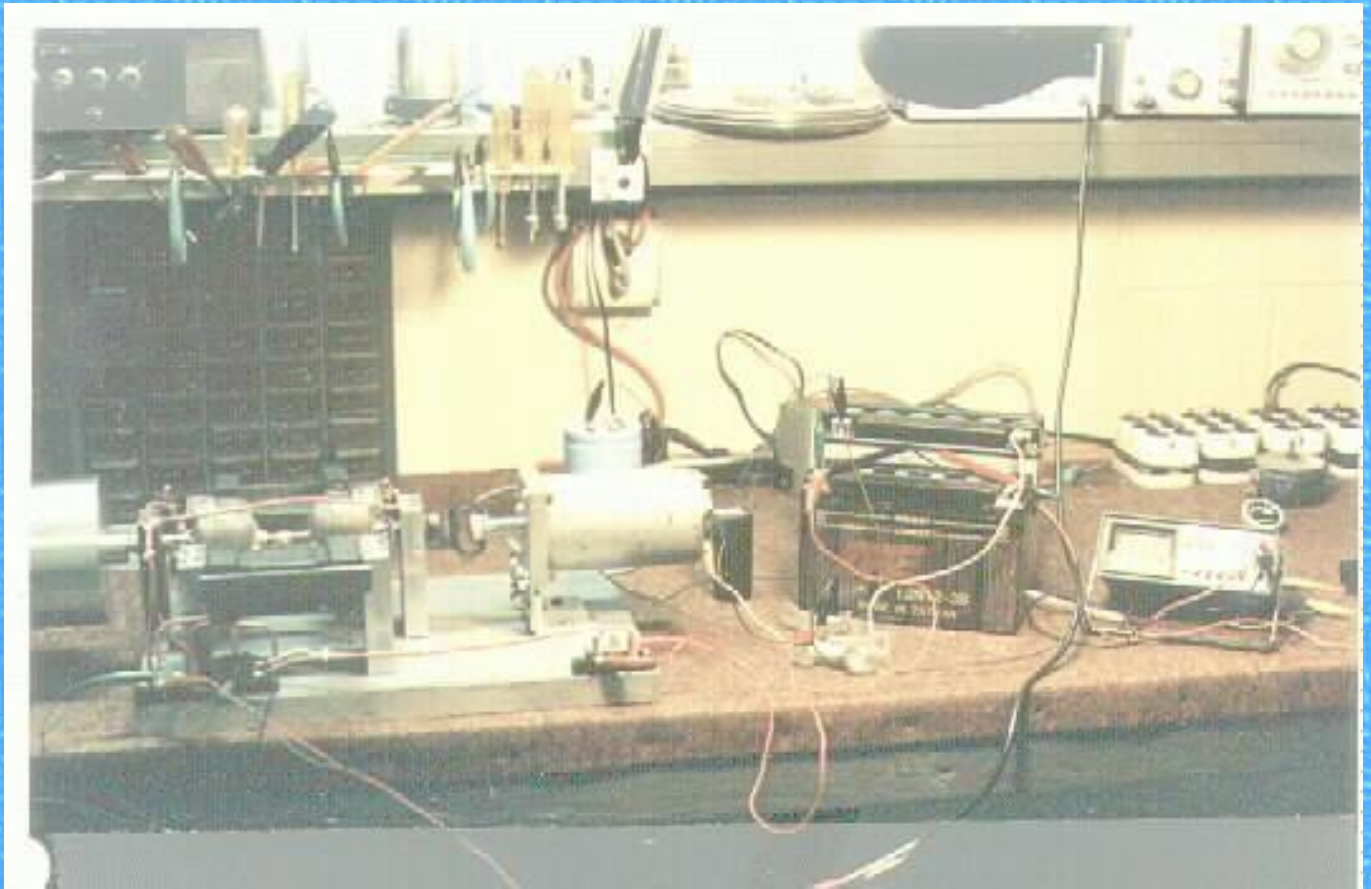


DC MOTOR G-FIELD ENERGIZER BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI AND ROBERT LEE MOTORS
JULY 1989. THIS POWERED A 10 FOOT BOAT, THIS WAS THE LAST UNIT TO BE
BUILT BY ROBERT LEE MOTORS. THE CIRCUIT WORKS THE SAME AS THE TOP PICTURE
ONLY THE BATTERIES ARE LARGER.

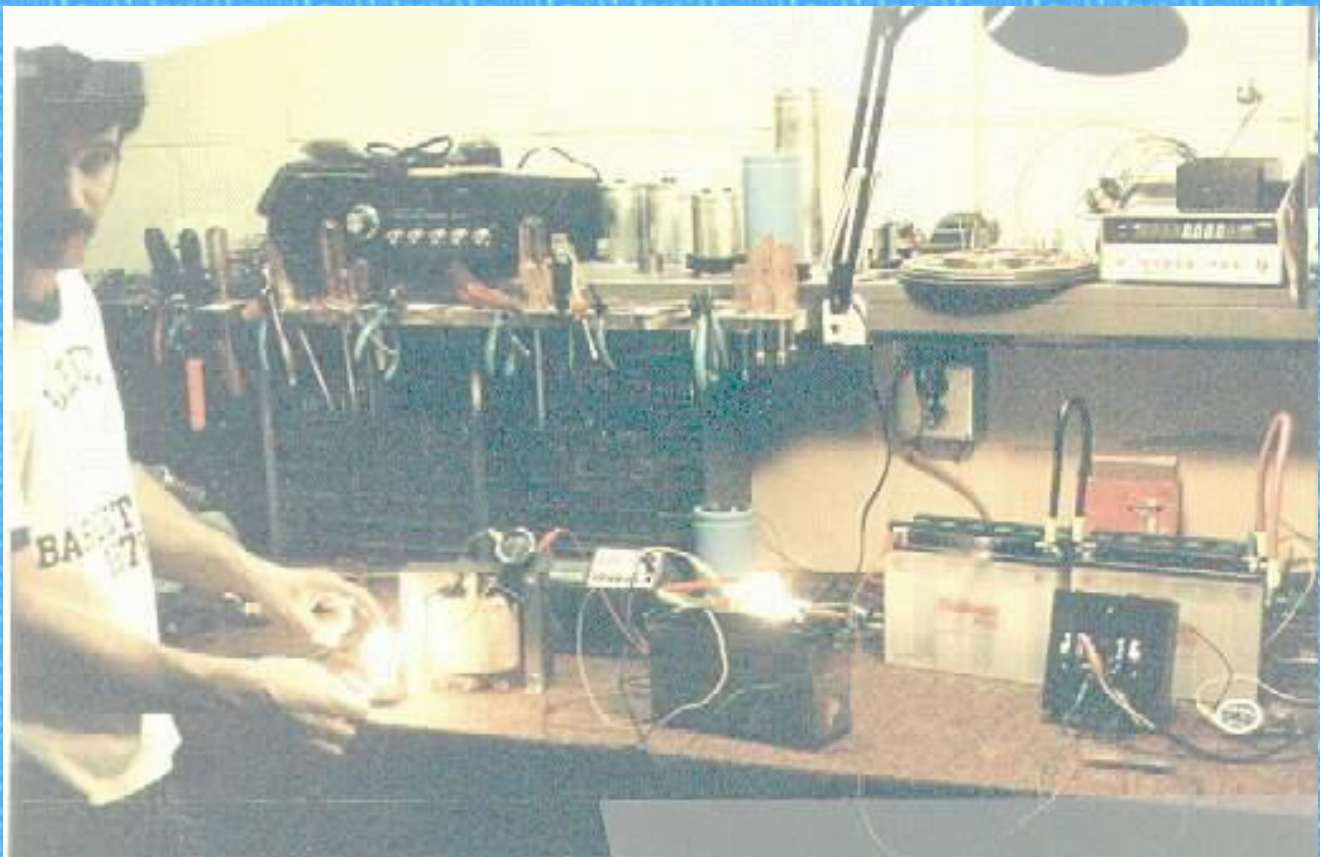
Copyright © 1996 John Bedini



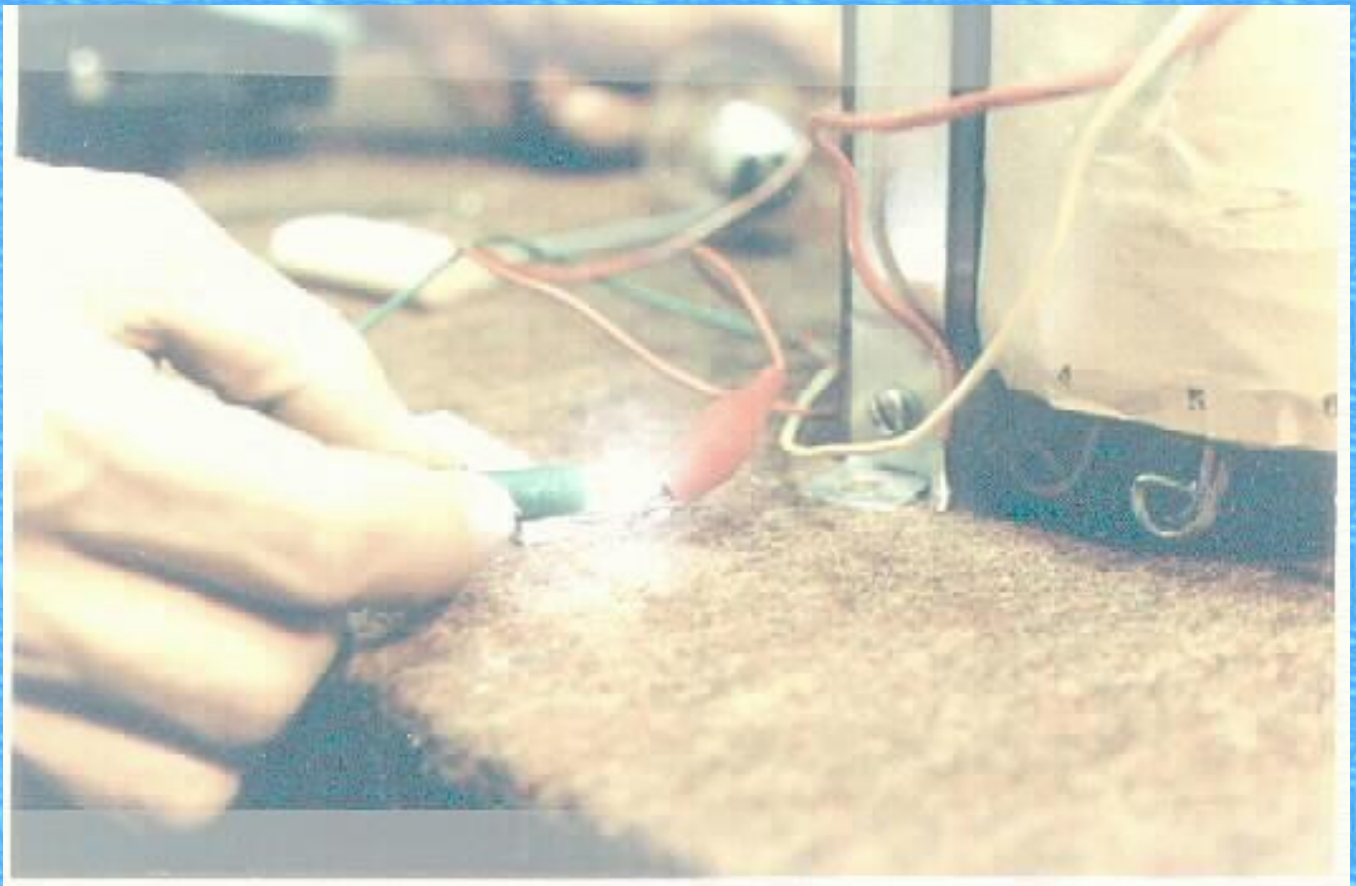
ENERGY MACHINE PICTURES



This is a picture of the first G-Field test unit that I built the efficiency was 120%.



This is a picture of John Bedini testing a three battery Tesla Switch. The lights are 120 watt quartz lamp and a 100 watt 115 v house lamp.



This is a picture of the Tesla Switch and the "HIGH VOLTAGE" that appears across the output.



This is a picture of a small model G-Field that Ron Cole made to test the efficiency.

The test were performed by *Ron Cole* On two G-Field Generators.

Input Power, Output Power, and Load Res In Ohms

Test 1 Input Power 25.4 Volts at 3.90 Amps= 99.00 Watts , Output Power 48 volts No Load

Test 2 Input Power 25.3 Volts at 3.90 Amps= 98.67 Watts , Output Power 28 Volts .75 Amps= 21 Watts at 37.33 Ohms

Test 3 Input Power 20 Volts at 3.39 Amps= 67.80 Watts , Output Power 50 Volts at 3.70 Amps= 185.19 Watts at 13.50 Ohms

Test 4 Input Power 21.9 Volts at 2.30 Amps= 50.37 Watts , Output Power 20 Volts at 31.75 Amps= 634.92 Watts at .63 Ohms

The above test results were obtained from a small kromrey generator, built by John Bedini in 1983. The test was conducted by Tom Bearden, and John Bedini in late 1983: Later they were reconfirmed by Dr. Patrick Flanagan.

The test were conducted in a manor as to prove the converters most basic concept; (Input Power) versus (Output Power) into a usable load. The connection to replace used energy to the battery as a self charging action was not in place, so as to prevent any confusing reflex factors.

All of the above reconfirmed by, [Ron Cole](#), on the evening of 11-9-1984. We also obtained results that far exceeded the results shown above, when the battery self charging circuit was connected.

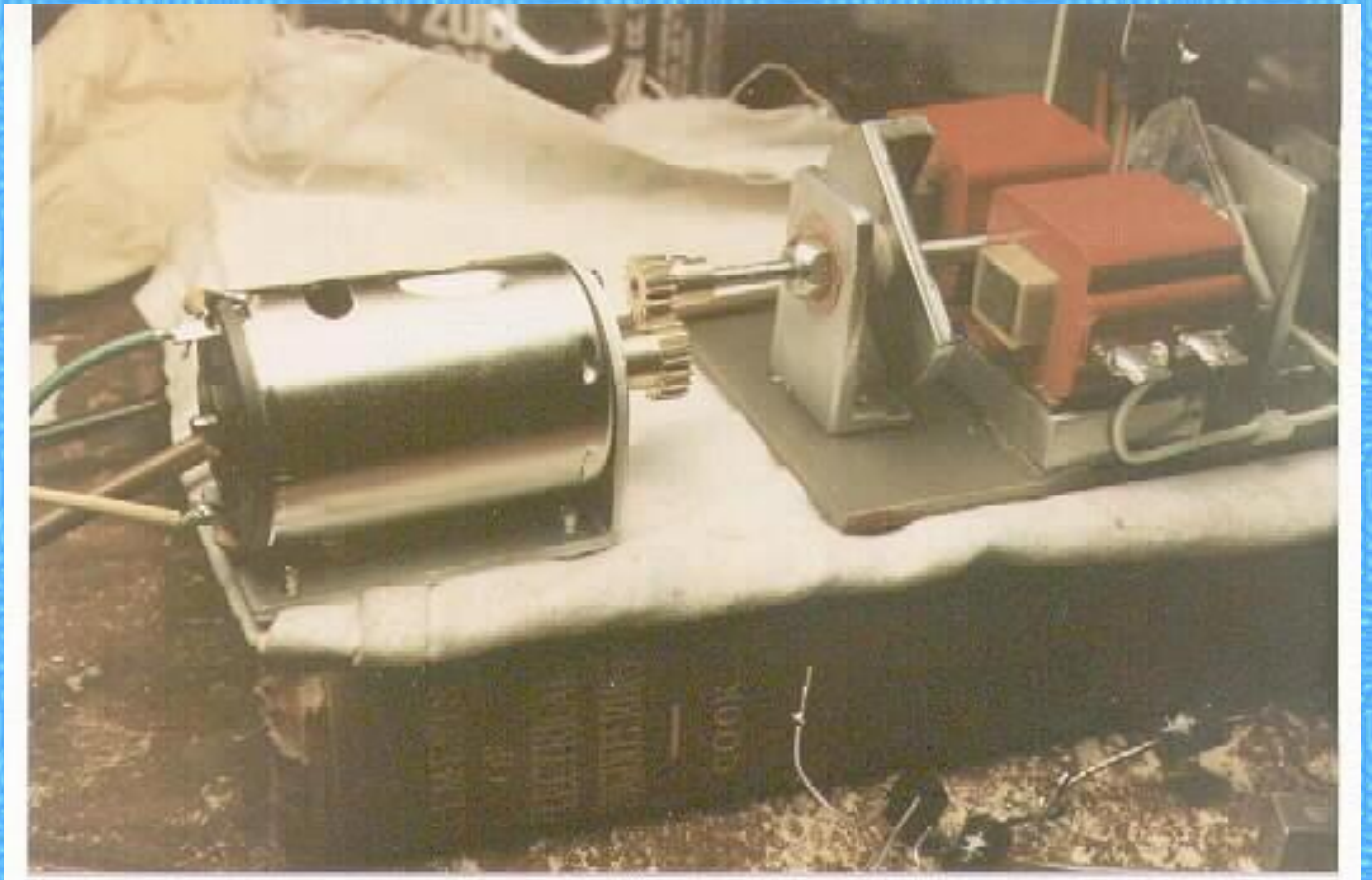
[Ron Cole](#) 11-13-84

Sub Note:

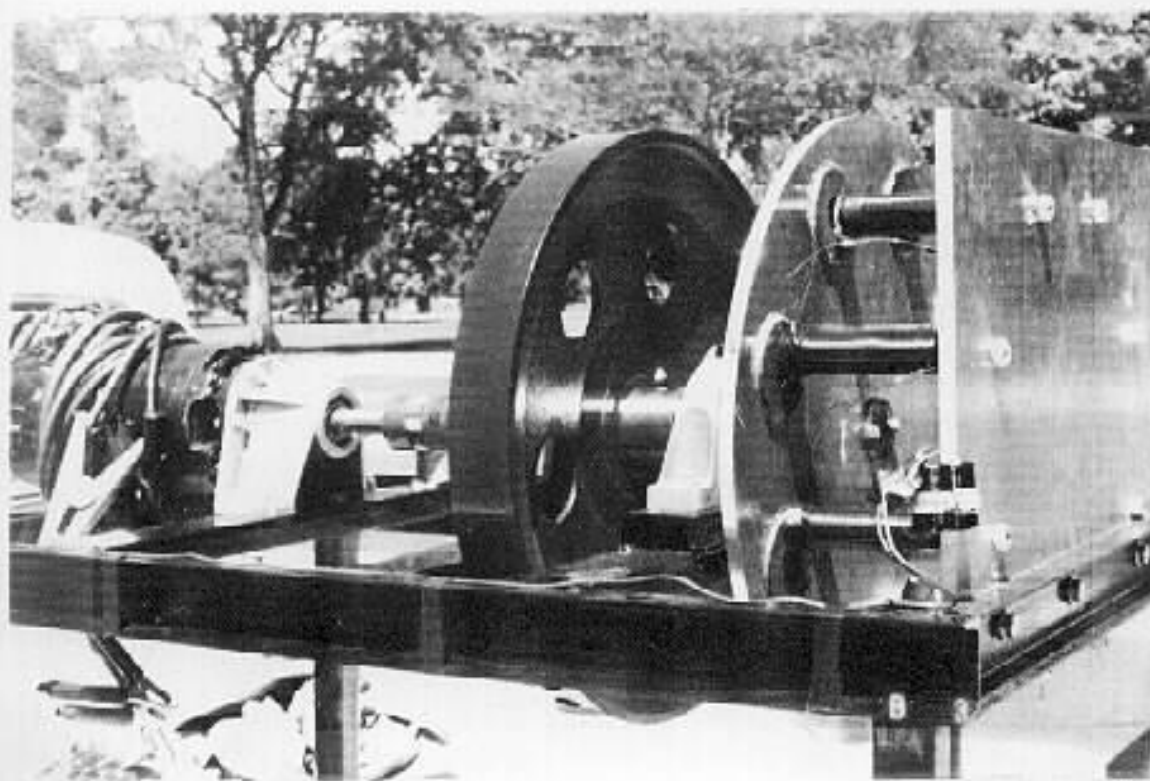
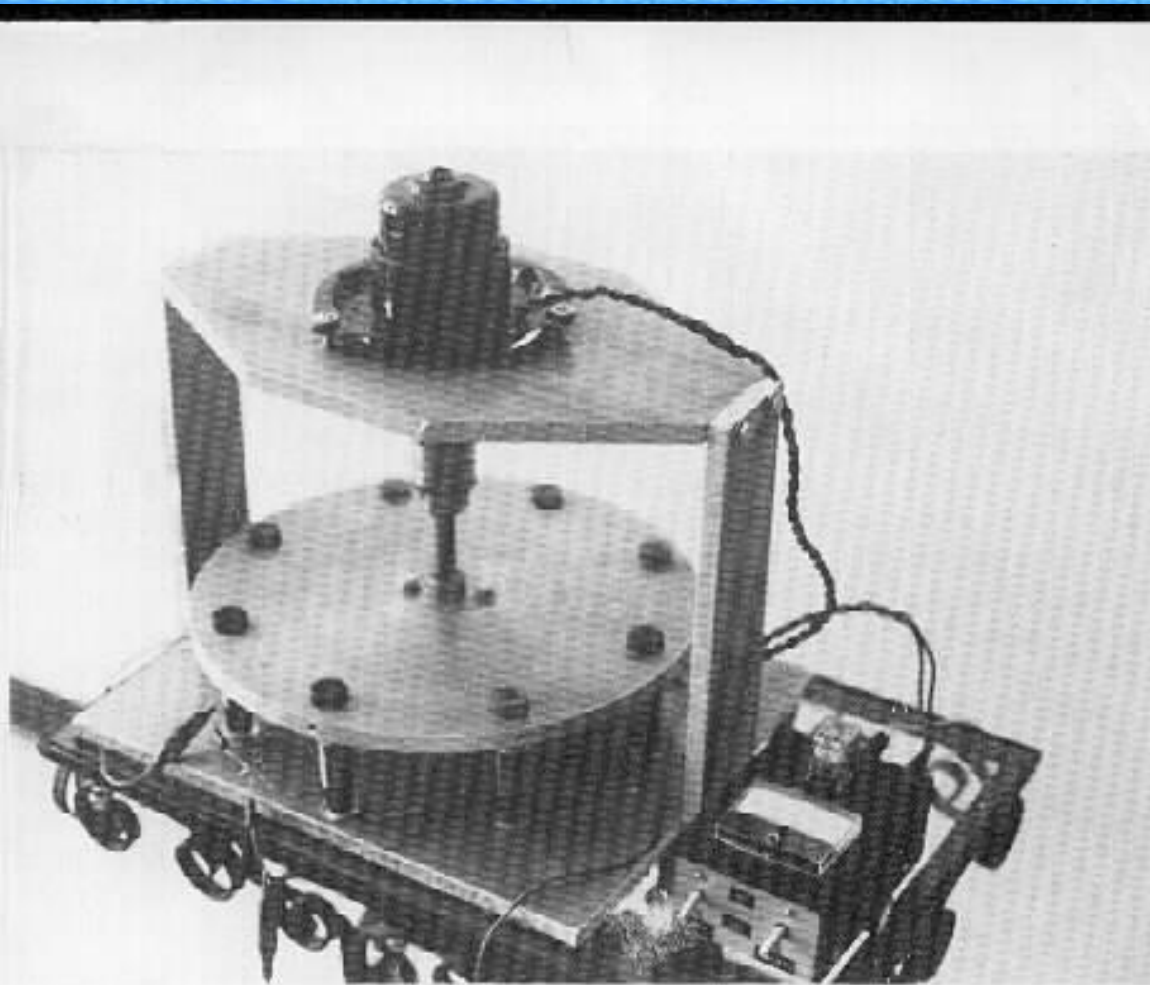
Small 1/2 AH, NiCad Batteries were used for input Source.



This is a picture of the final test unit [Ron Cole](#) made the G-Field generator is powering a 7.5 Watt load.

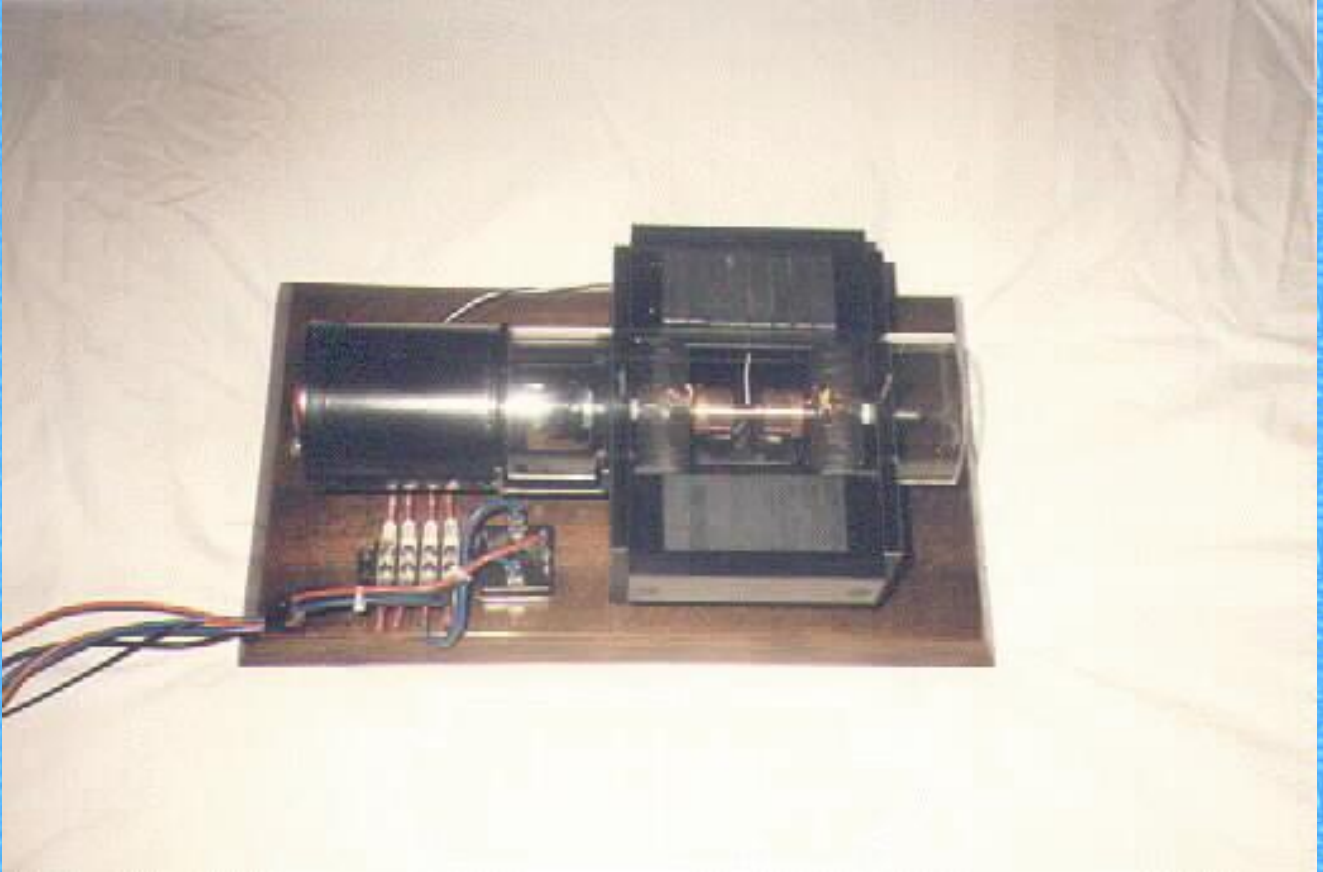


This is a picture of the small G-Field after changing the motor

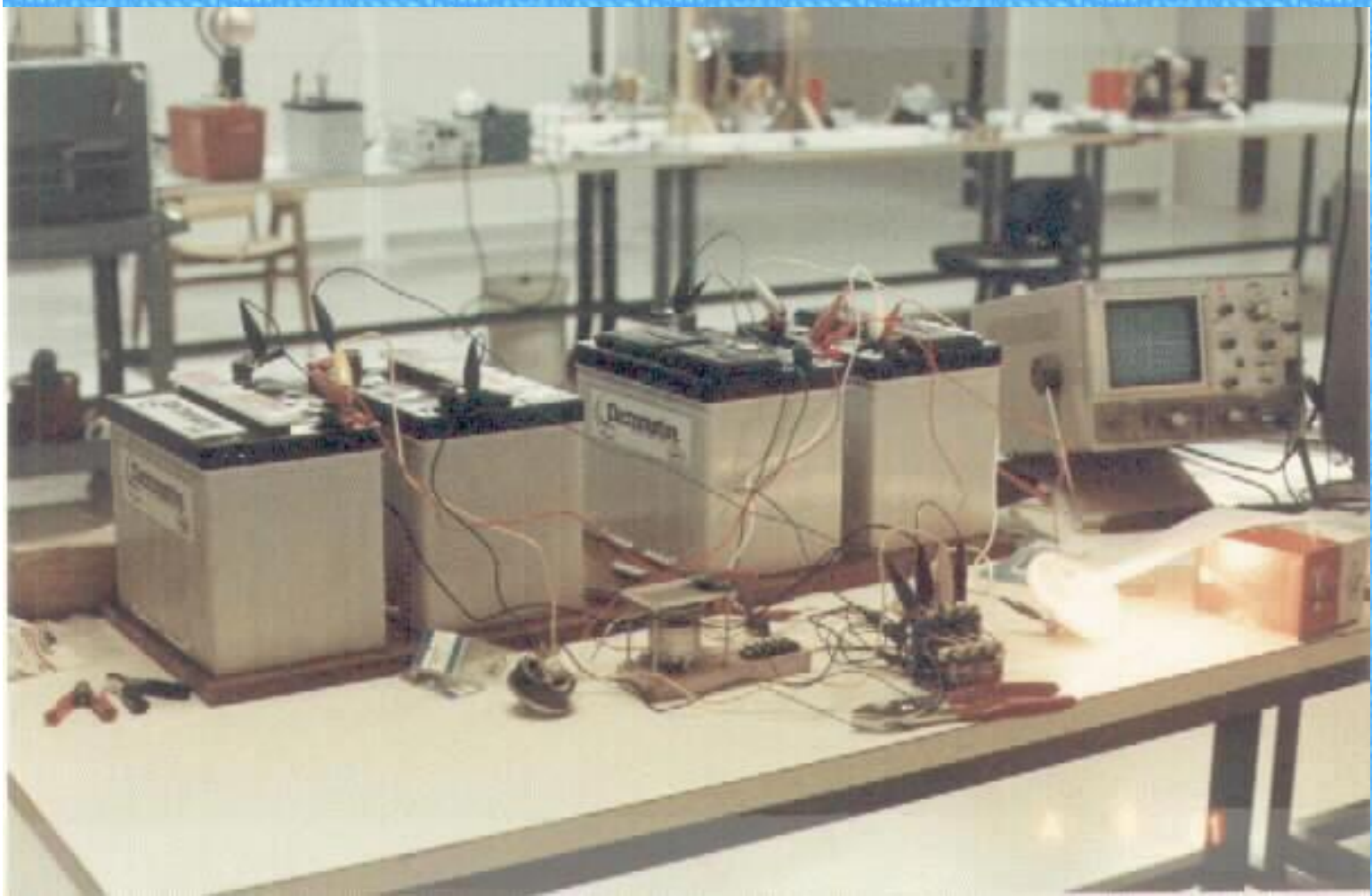


A smaller and a big 12-KV Bedini-type converter built by Jim Watson, presented at the Colorado Springs Tesla Centennial Symposium.

James Watson, one of the more advanced of current experimenters, has built several demonstration machines, each with increasing performance. Each overcomes its own internal friction and recharges its own batteries. As of this writing, he is working on a solid state device. This writer will closely follow his progress and provide all possible encouragement.



This is a picture of a small G-Field Generator built by Bedini Electronics 1984.



This is a picture of the Tesla Switch built by Eike Mueller the load is a 350 watt quartz light



Copyright © 1996

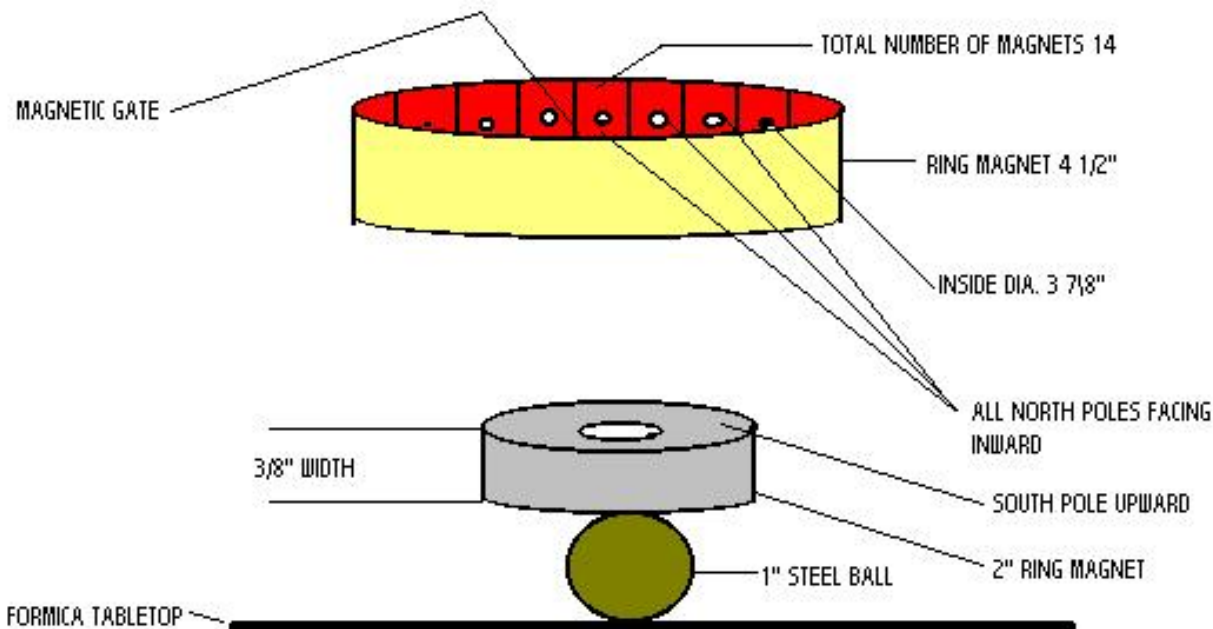


The Hamel Spinning Disc

The work of David Hamel is one of the most important things to Mankind ever to be released. I could not find a ring Magnet that big, so I built a "Magnetic Gate" to replace the Solid Magnet, only to discover other things. This led Me to believe that a "Rotary Permanent Magnet Motor" could be built very simply by everyone.

THE HAMEL MAGNETIC MOTOR

AS BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI AS A TEST



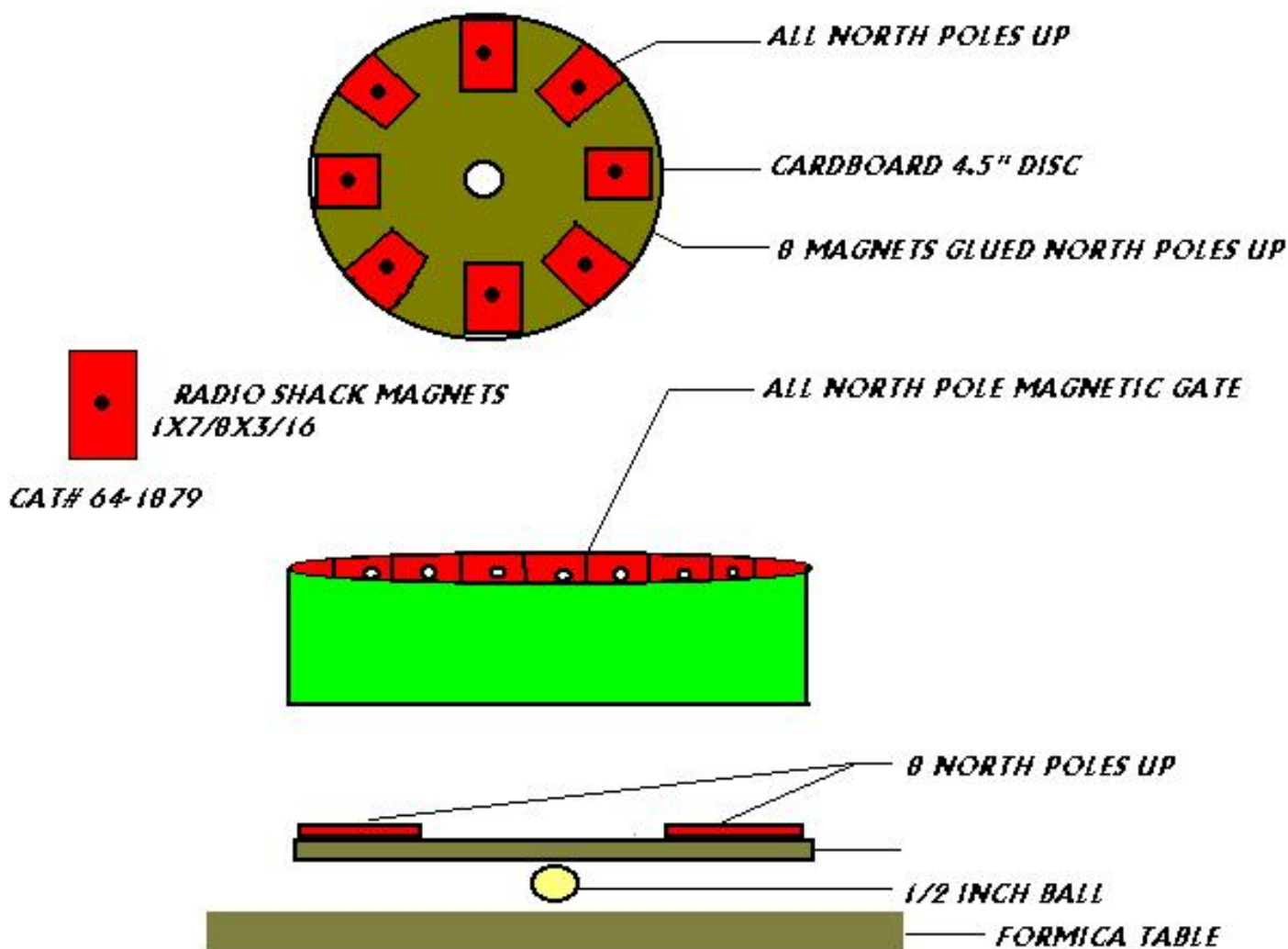
THE GEOMETRY MUST BE JUST RIGHT OR THE EXPERIMENTAL MOTOR WILL NOT RUN

MORE TO COME ON THIS MOTOR

In this diagram of the Magnetic Gate I'm showing that a cylindrical magnet is pulled into the gate and being forced out the other side. The way I think about this is that there is a "Magnetic combustion" that takes place in a field of zero. The Magnetic Field on the input side is spinning just like a tornado. When the Magnet reaches the center the spins go the other direction forcing the Magnet out. It was discovered that when two like poles are pushed together the output beam is four times greater. Do the simple experiment yourself, take two Magnets push the like poles together and at that point the power of the magnet should be four times greater and the normal poles should be two times weaker.

More to come on this motor

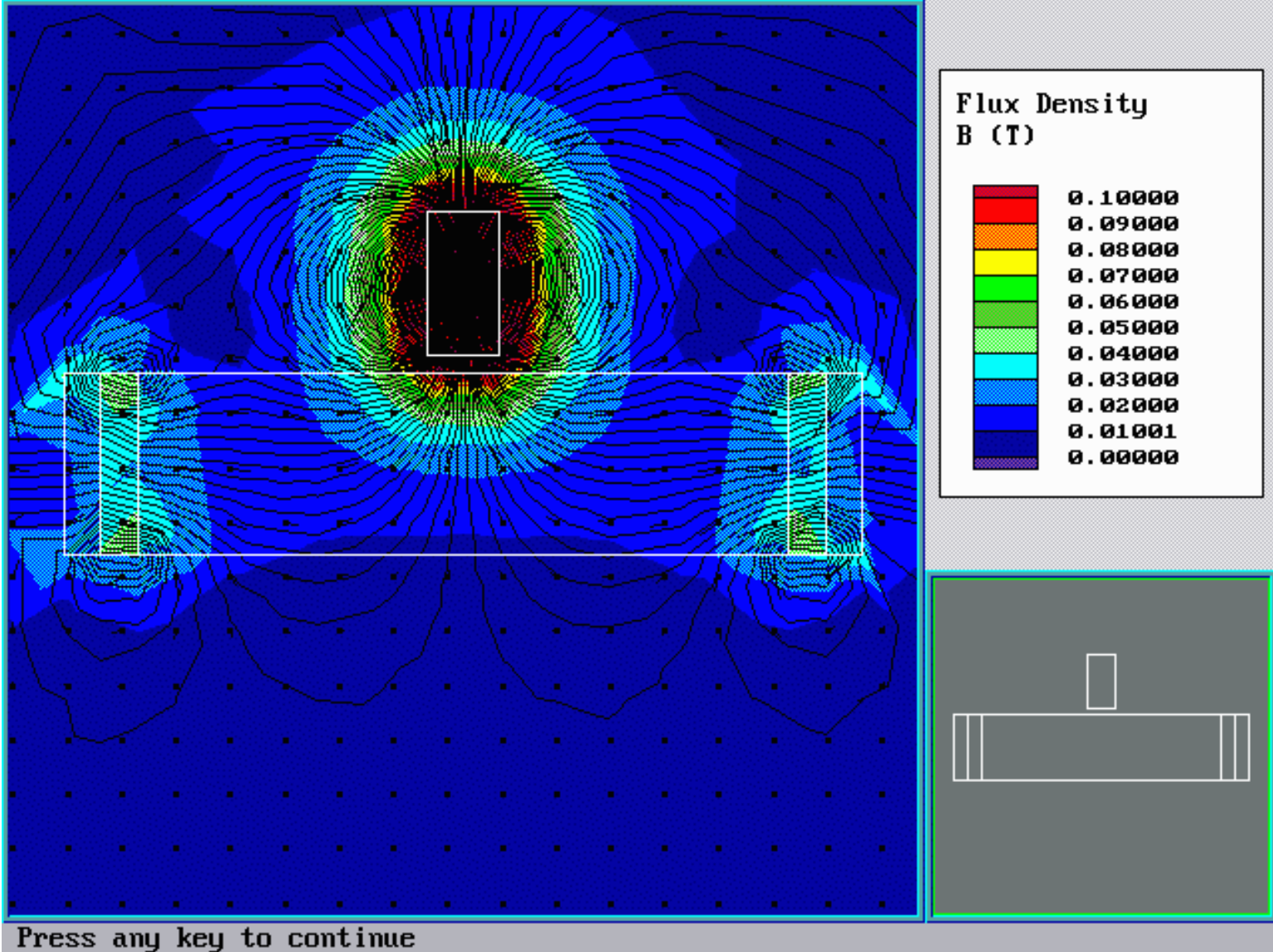
THE HAMEL SPINNER BUILT BY JOHN BEDINI THE BUTTERFLY EFFECT

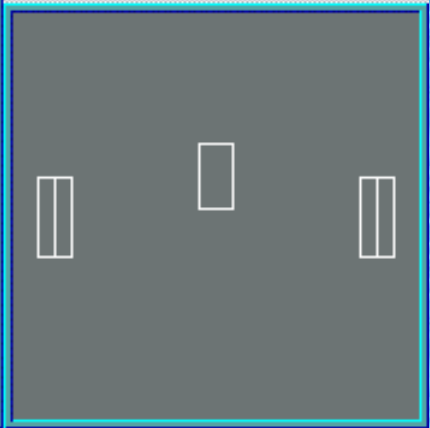
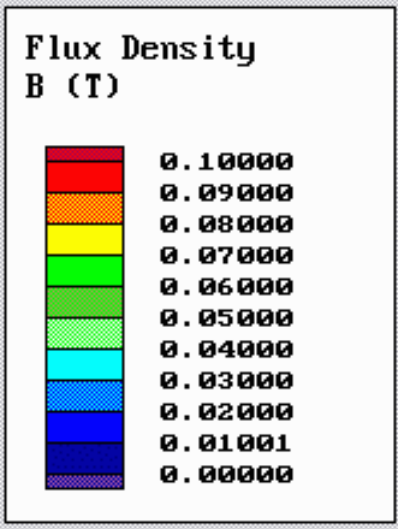
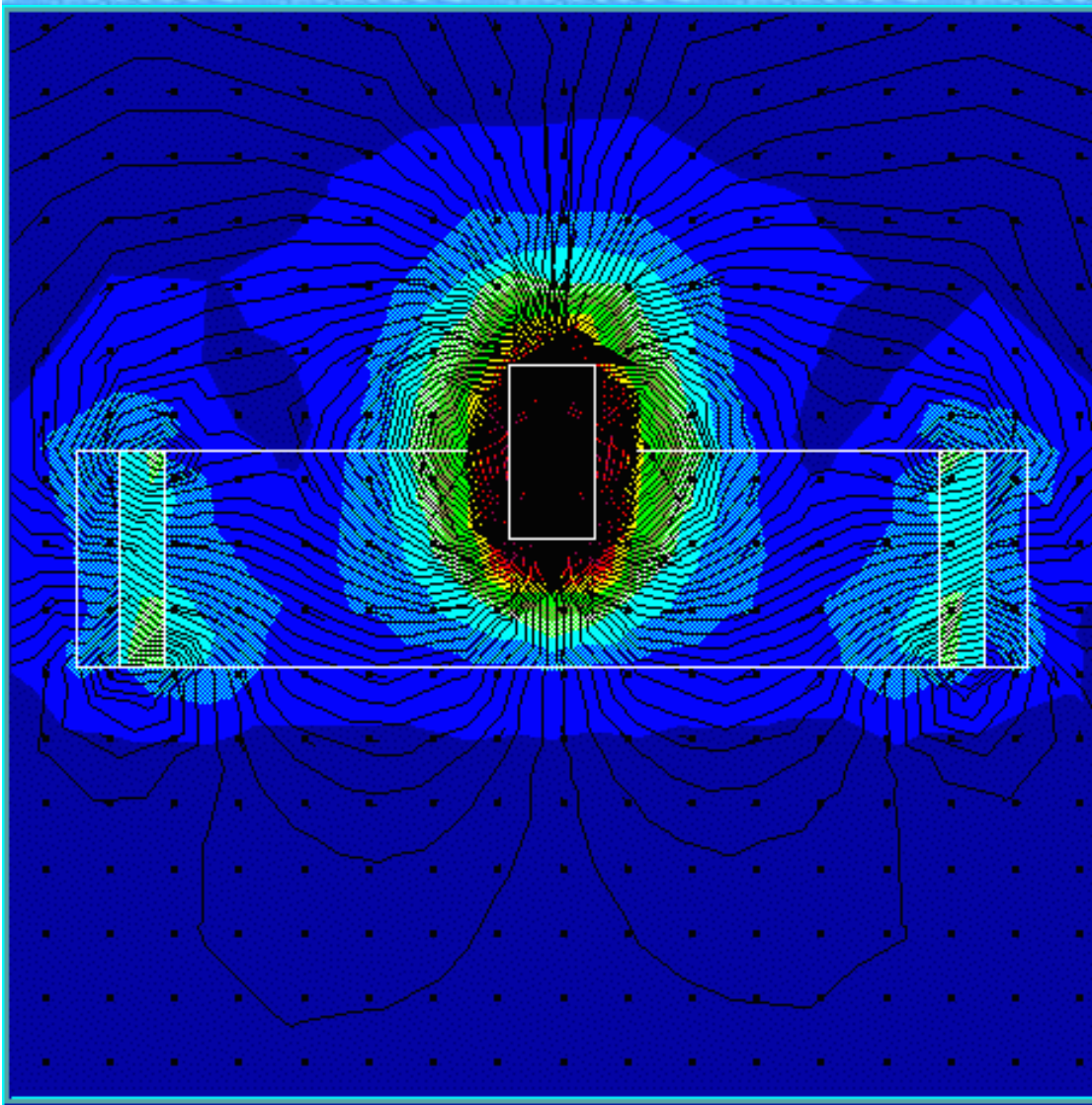


Magnetic Pictures

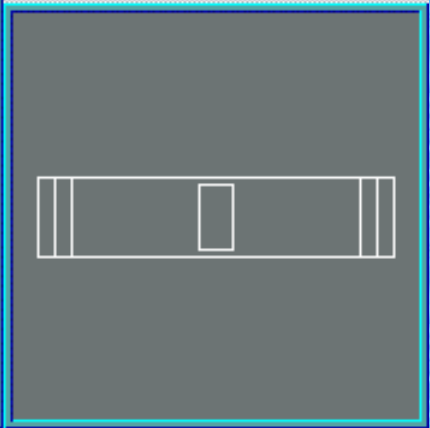
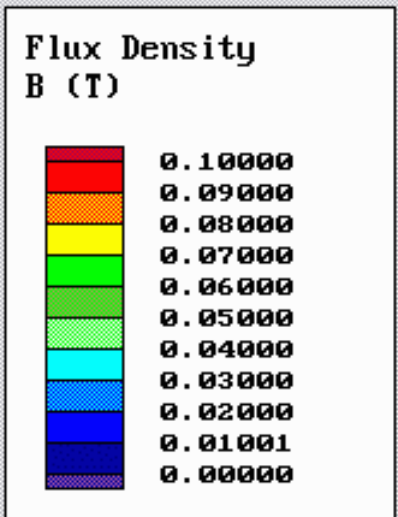
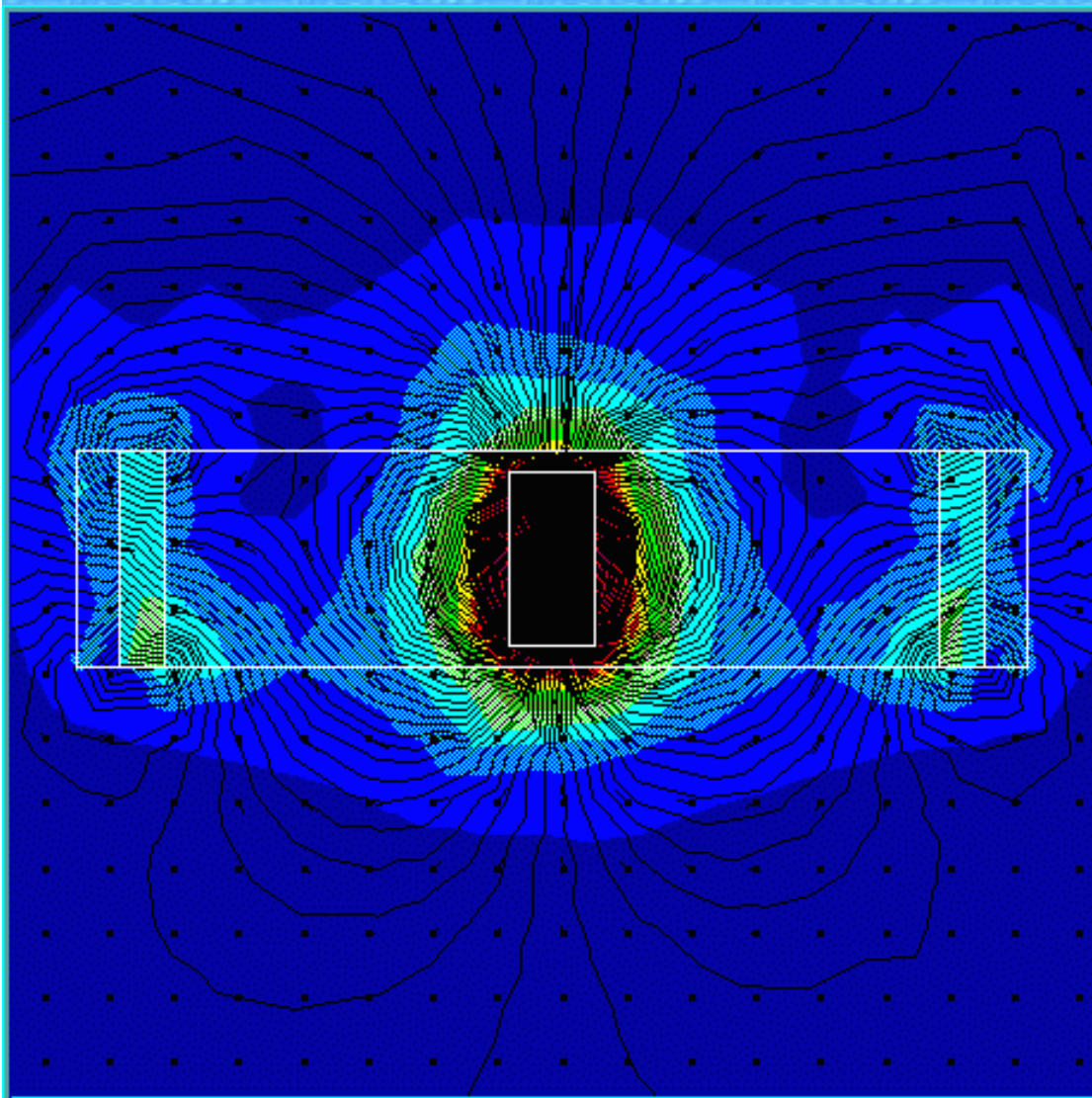
By Greg Watson

These are pictures of the cylinder magnet going through the "Magnetic Gate"

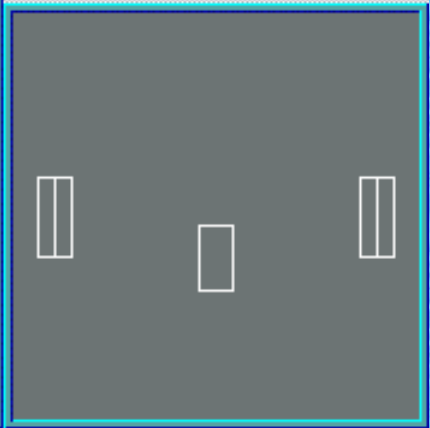
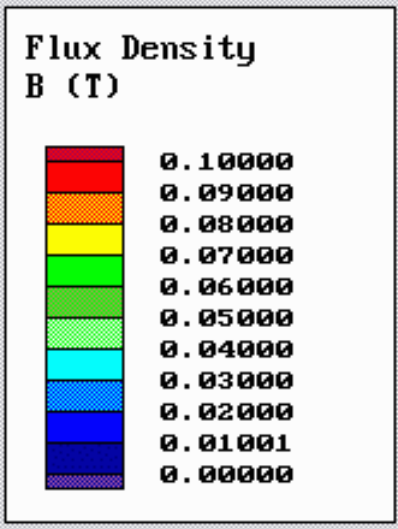
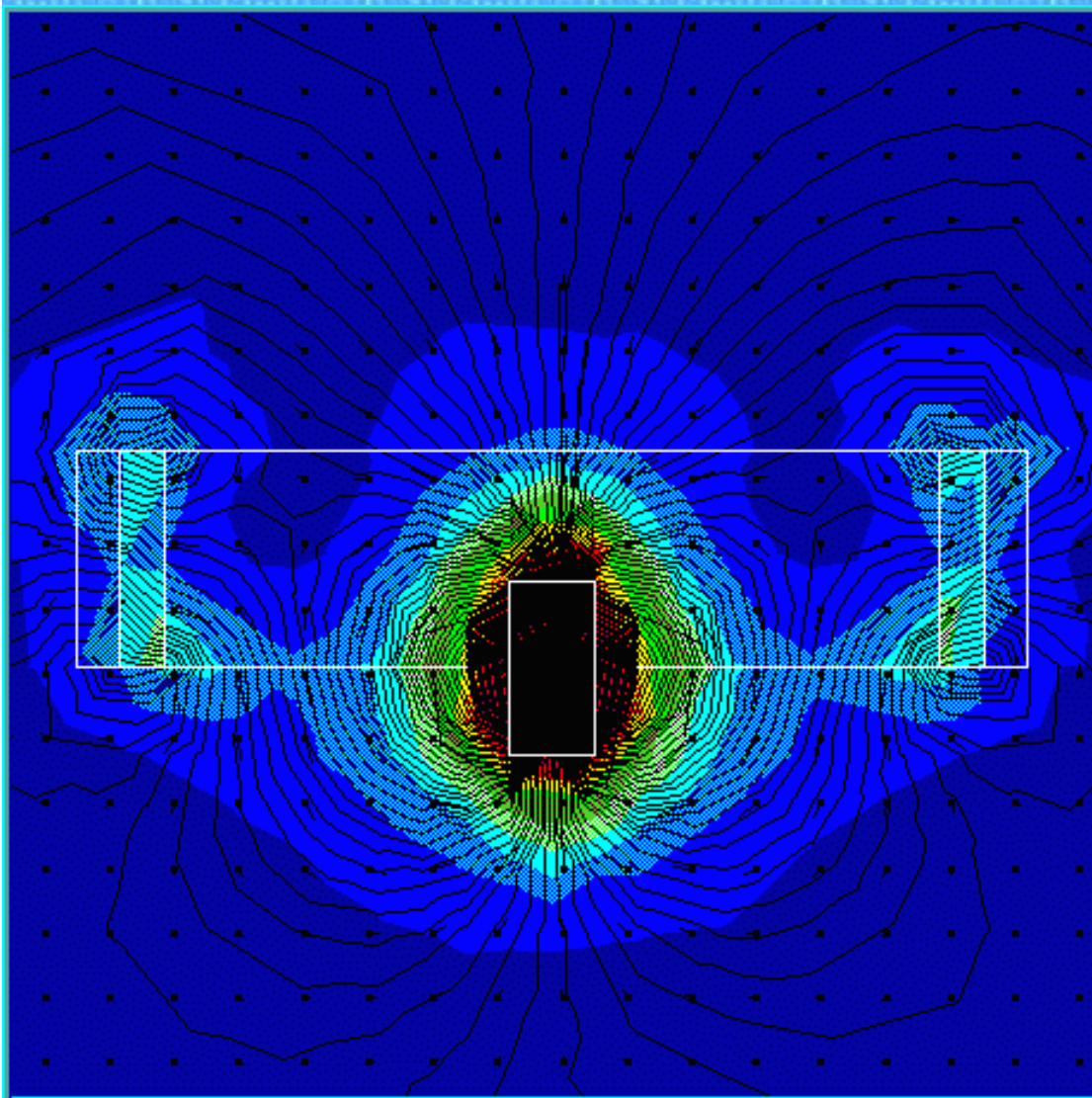




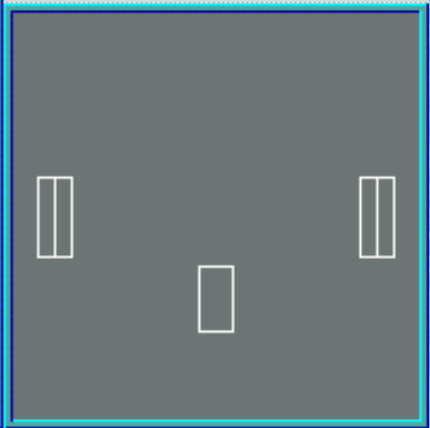
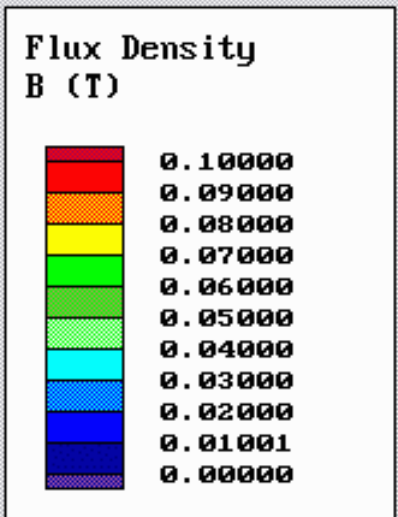
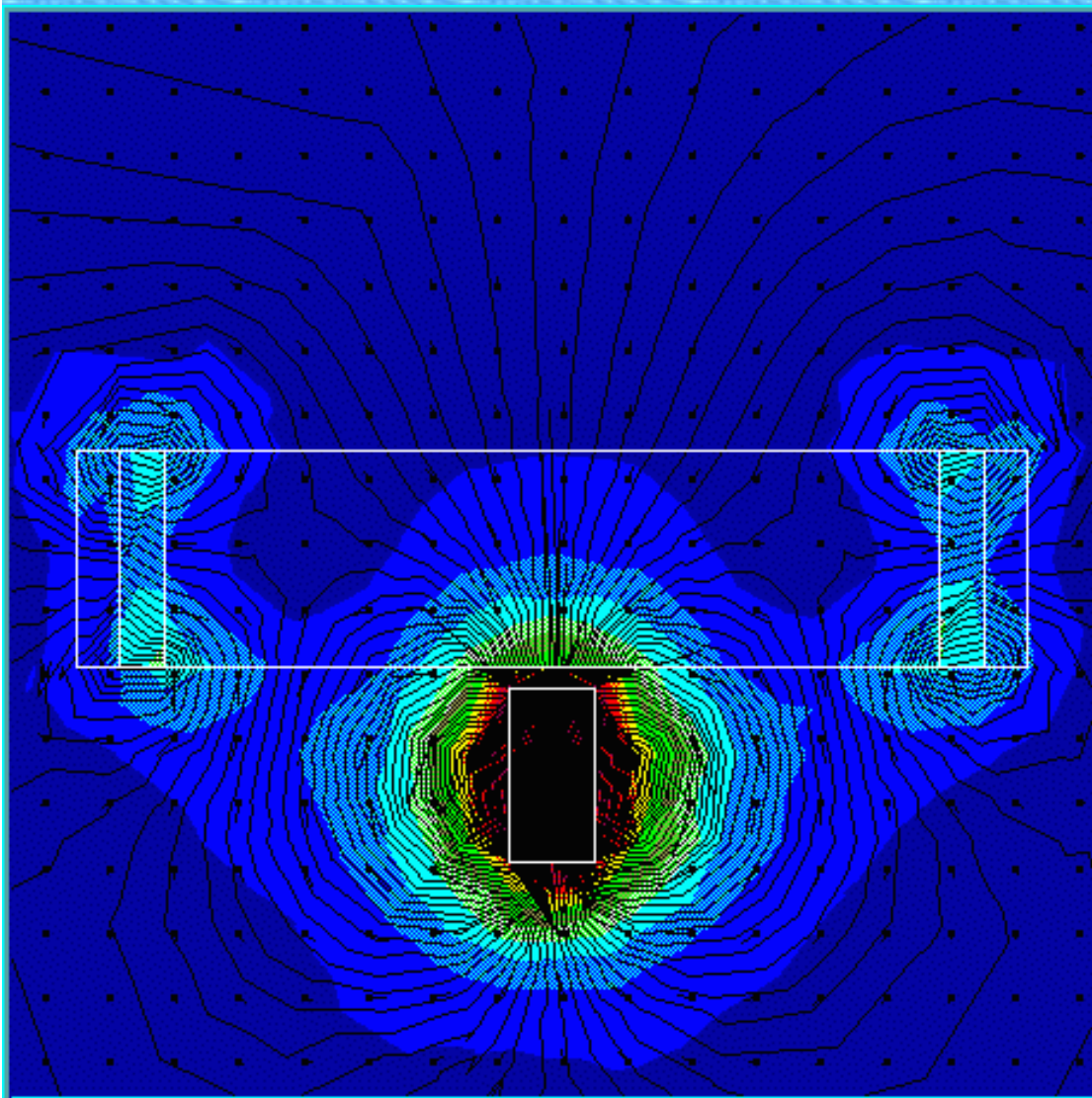
Press any key to continue



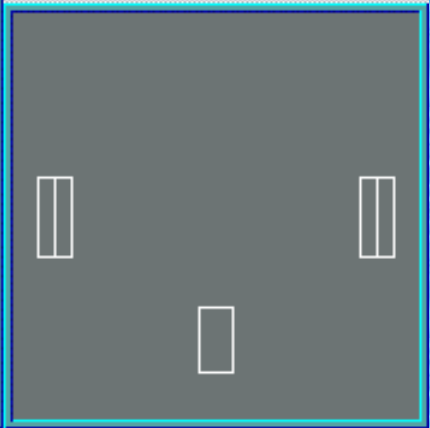
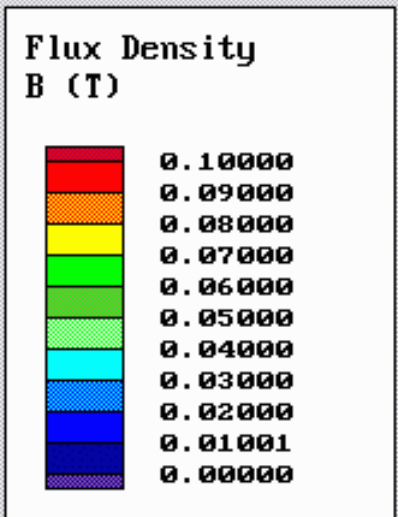
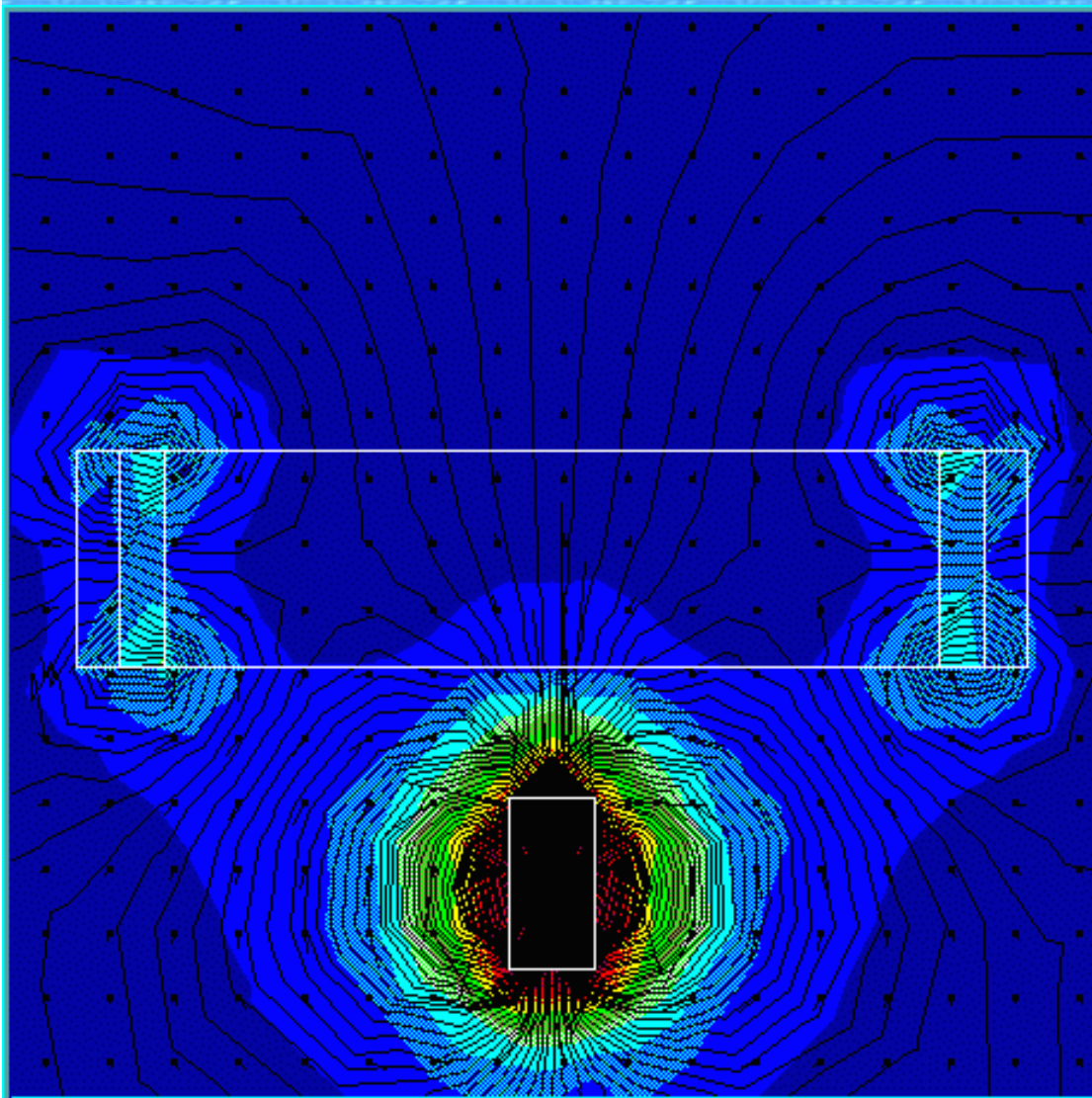
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Press any key to continue

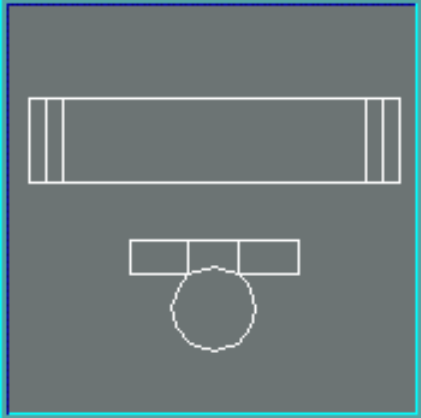
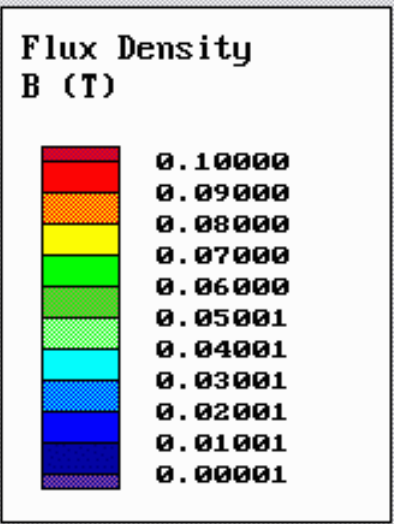
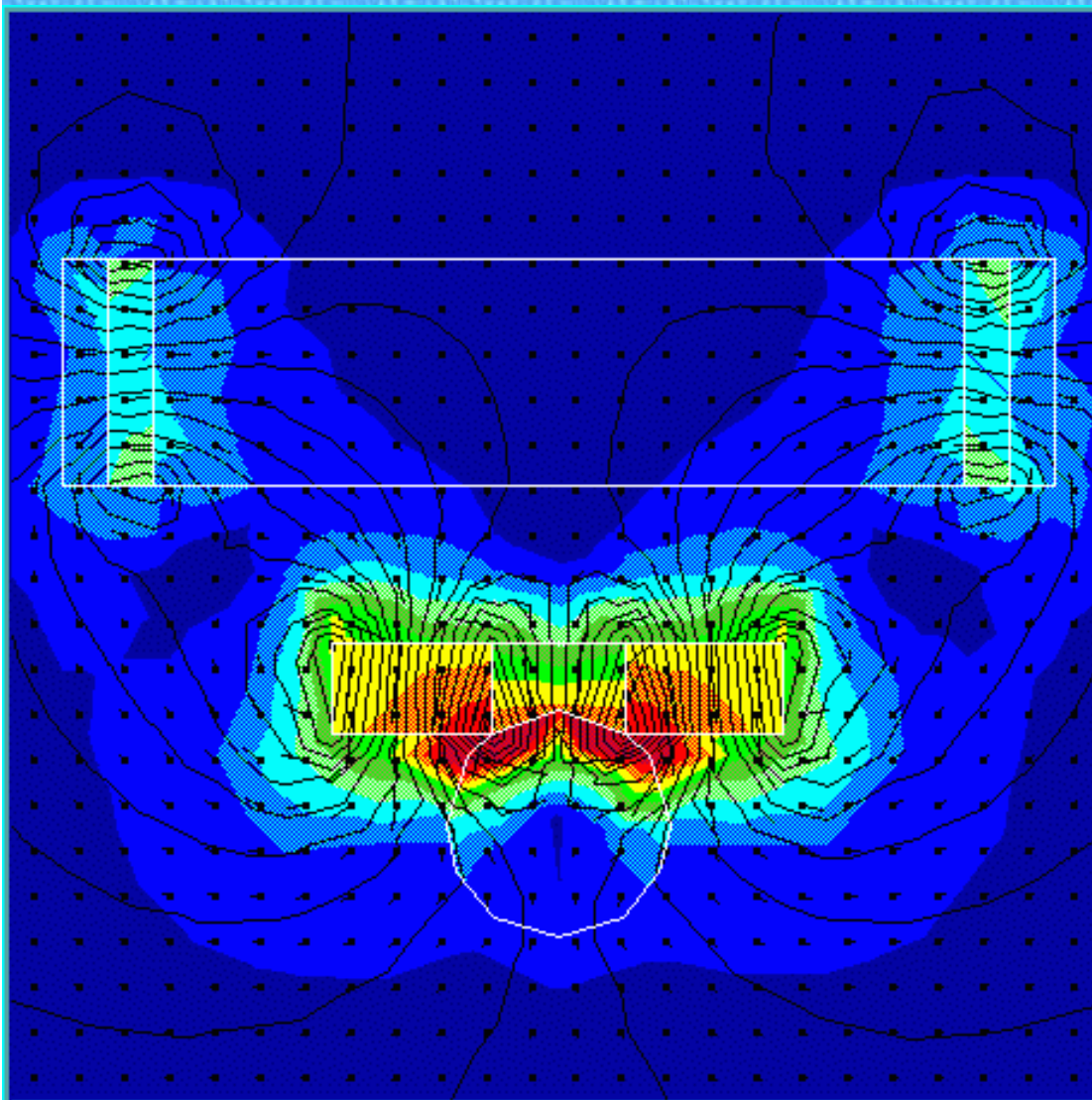


Press any key to continue

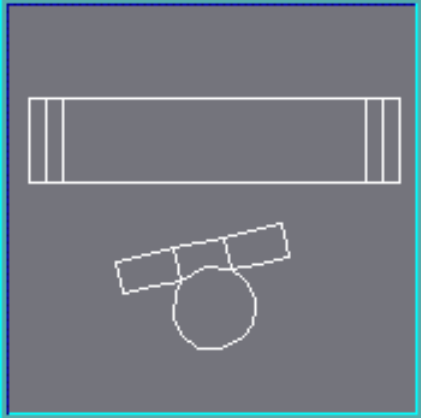
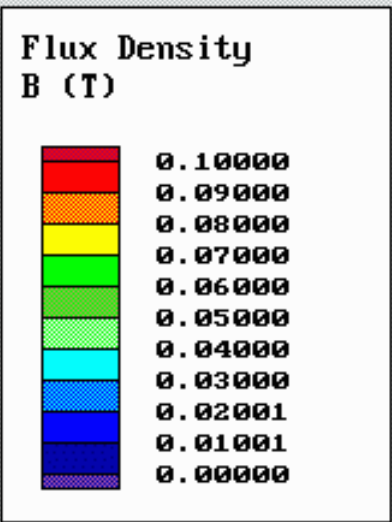
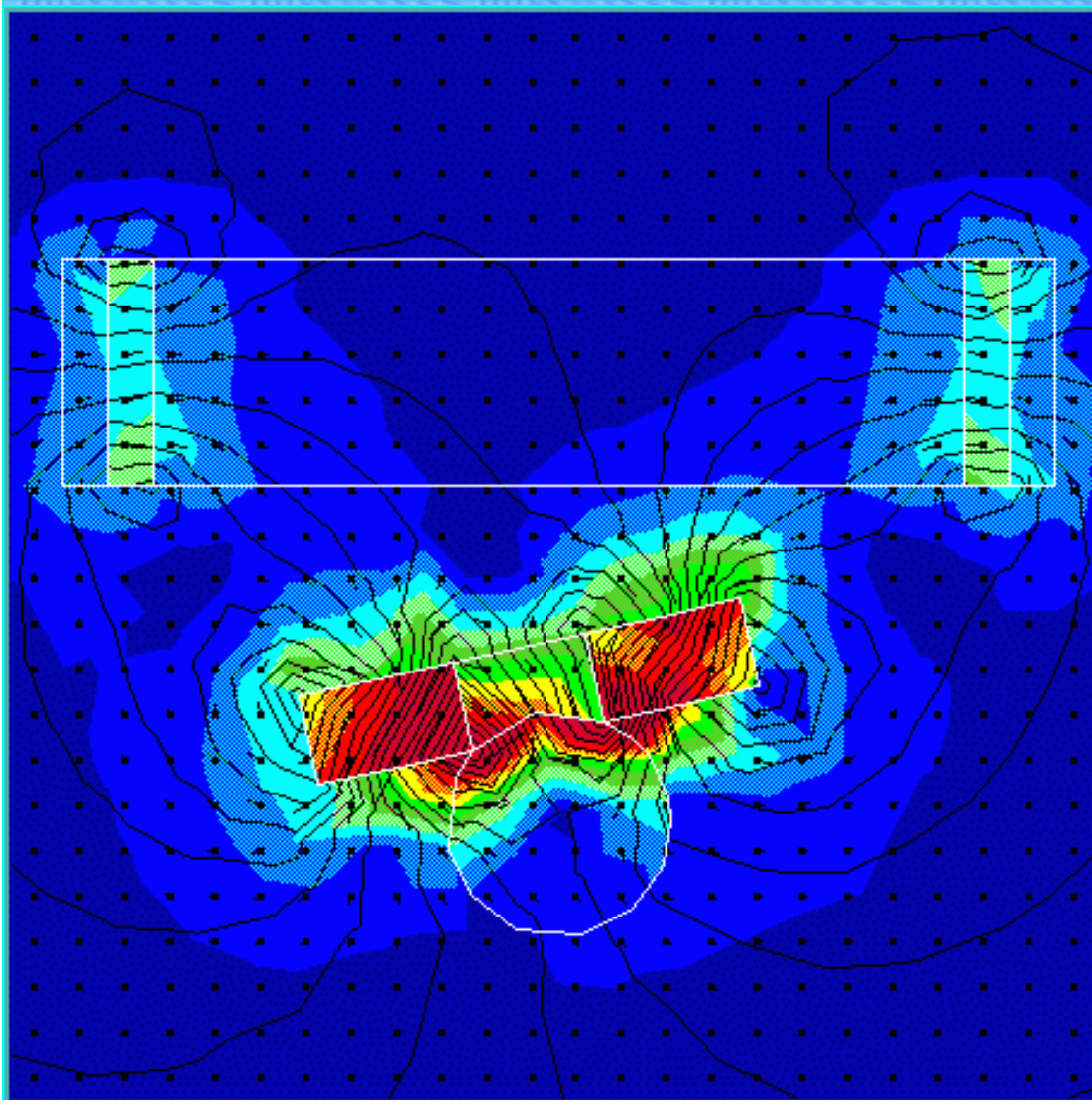


Press any key to continue

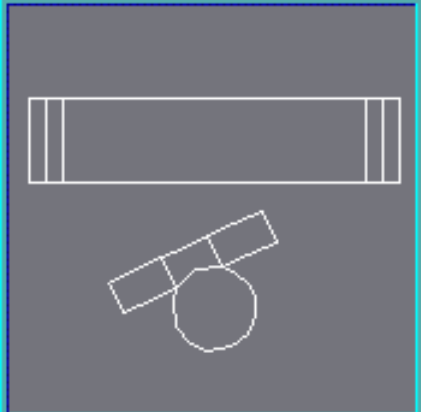
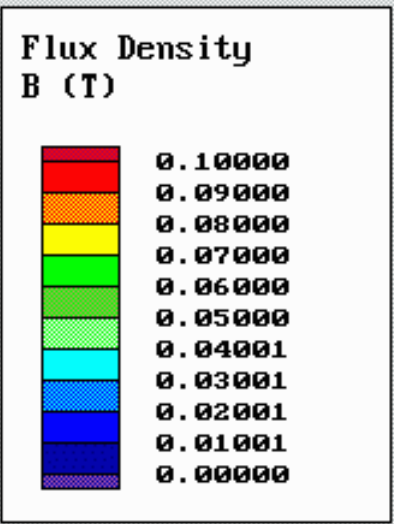
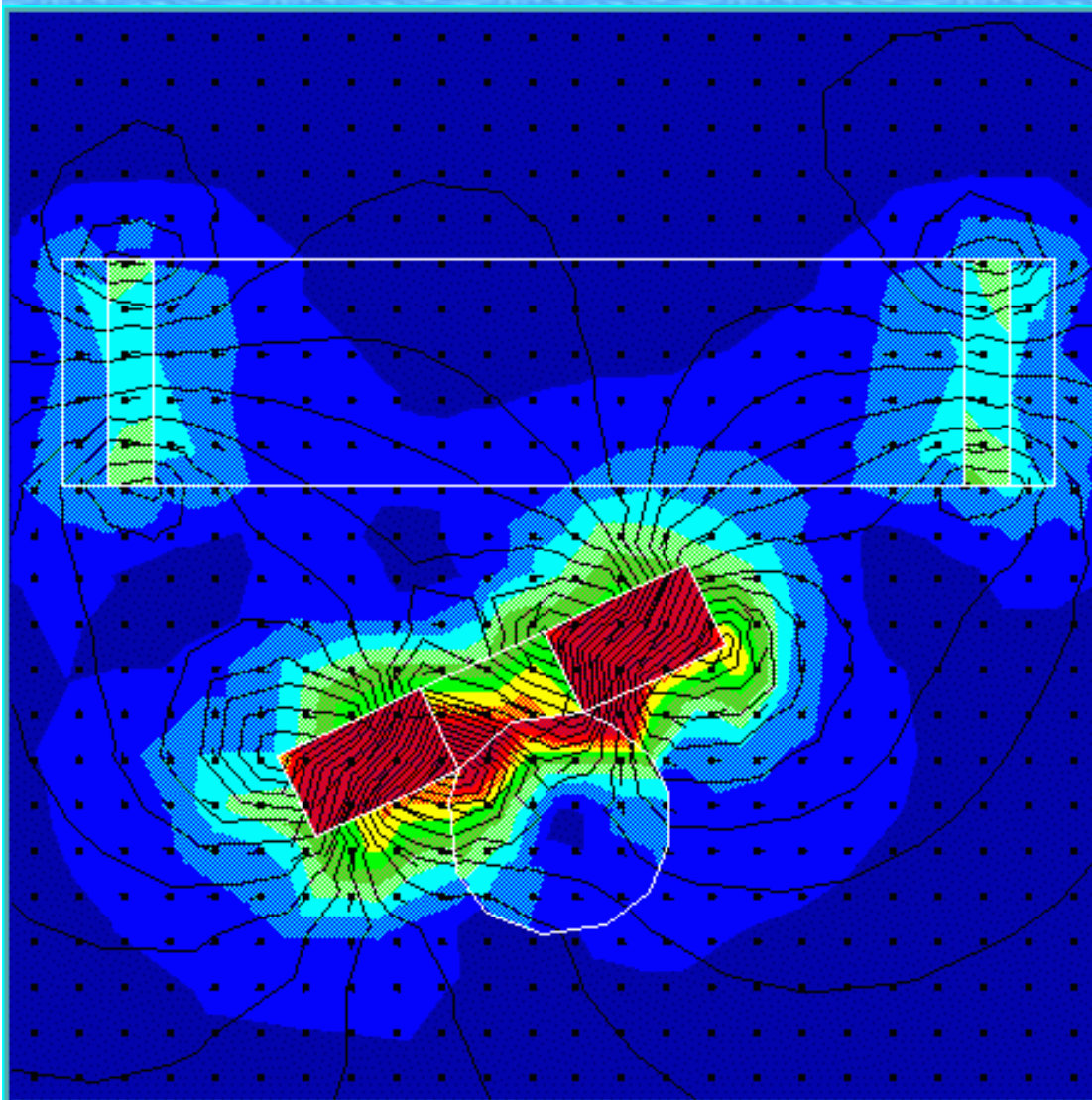
These are pictures of the tilt angles



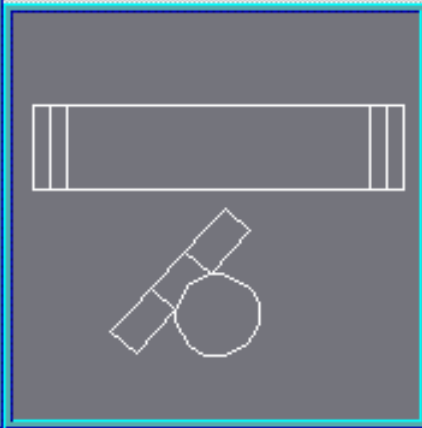
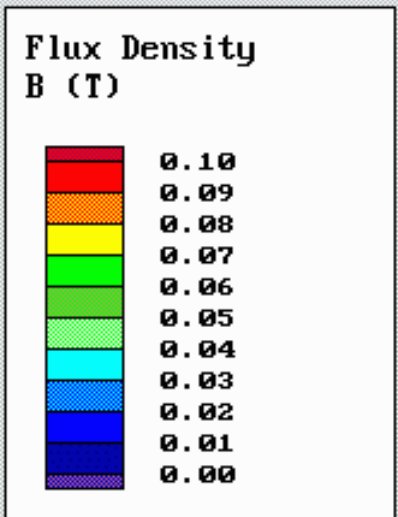
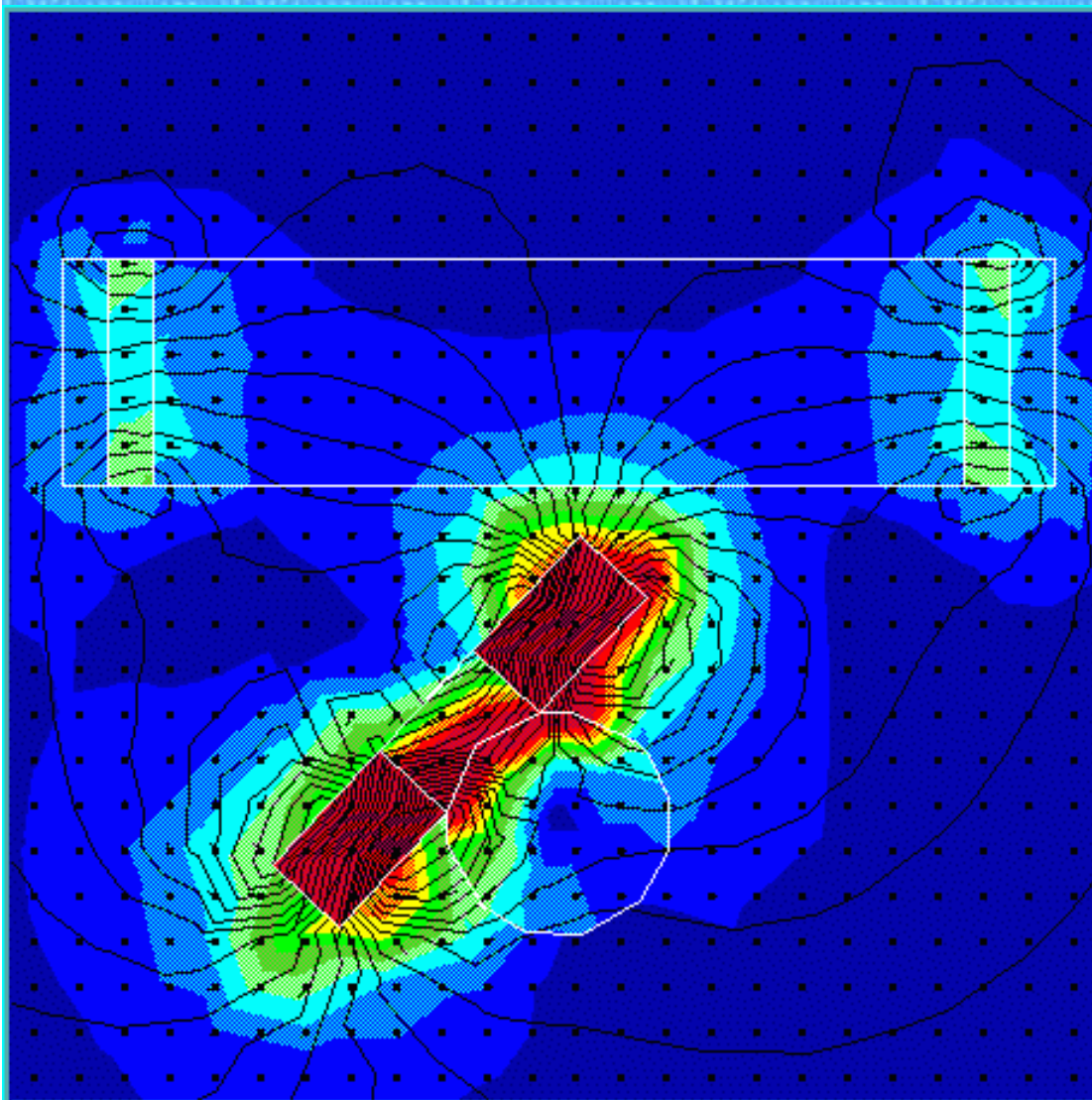
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Press any key to continue

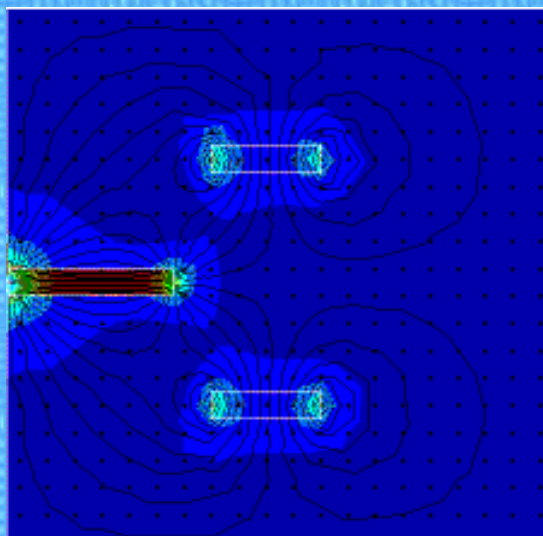


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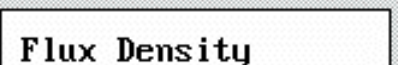


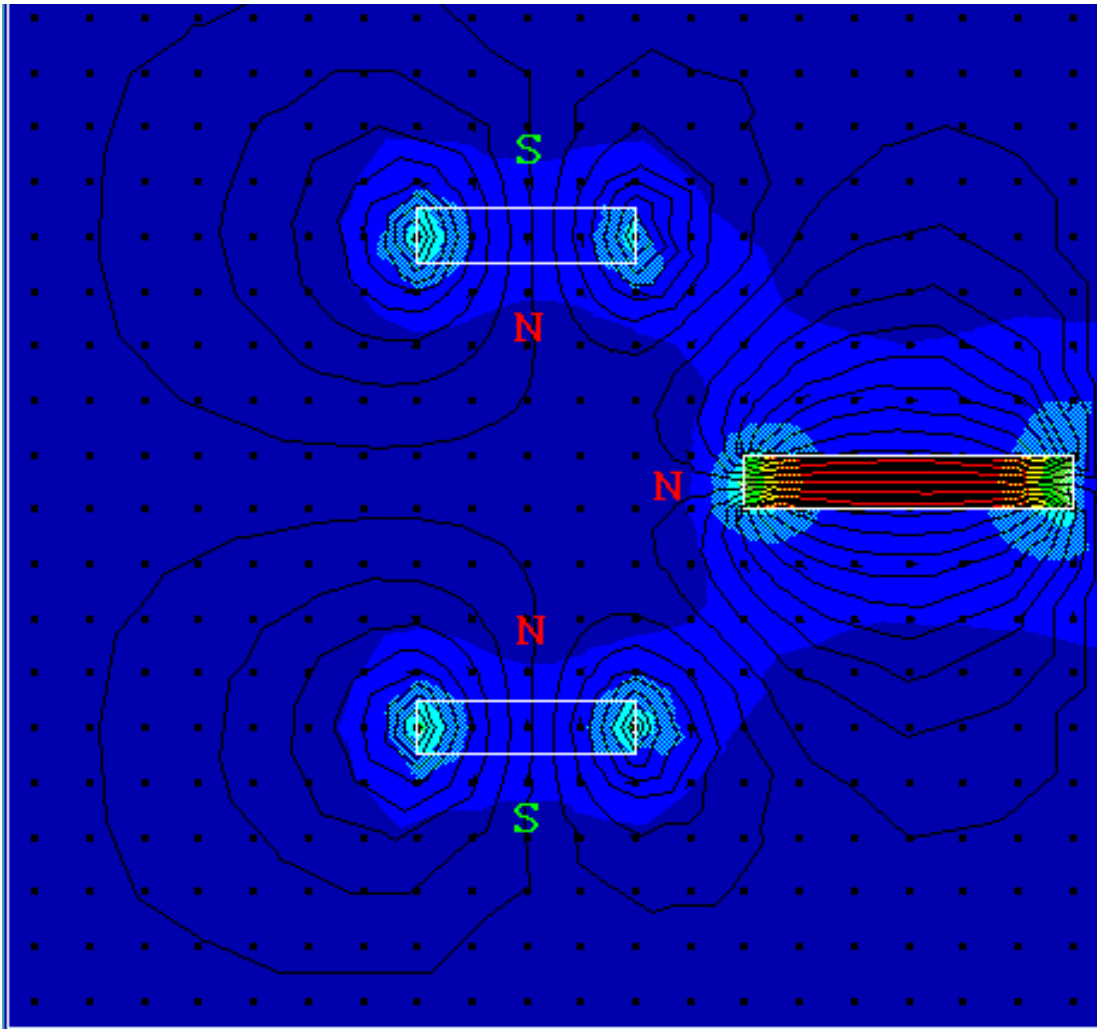
Press any key to continue

These are pictures by Jean -Louis Naudin of the cylinder Magnet going through the "Magnetic Gate"

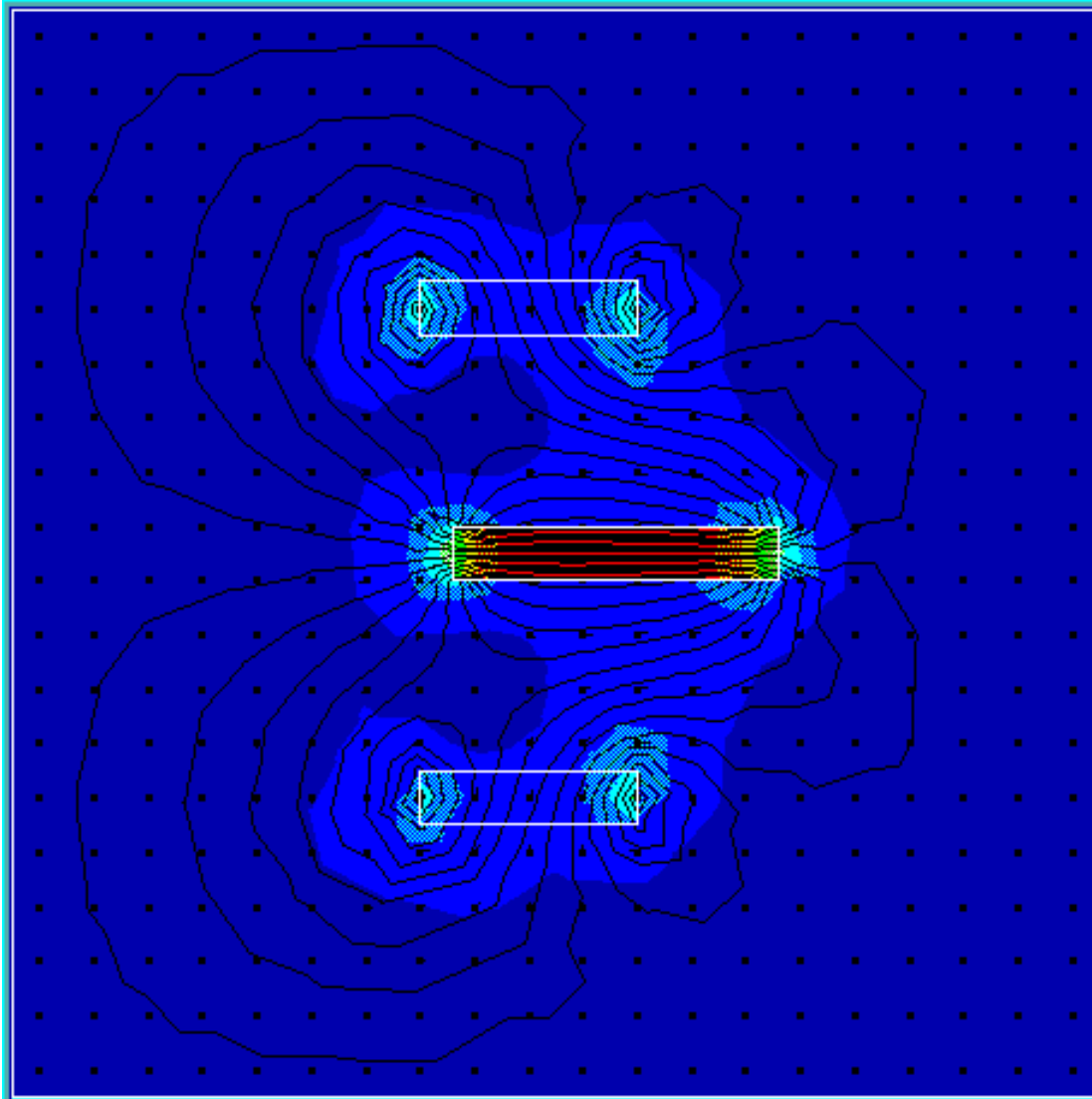
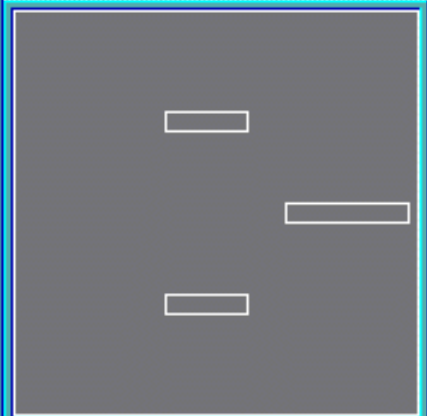
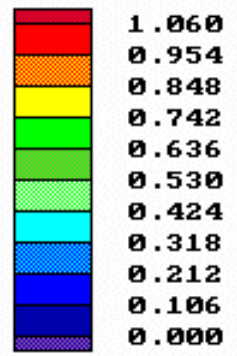


Magnetic Gate v1 - JNaudin509@aol.com

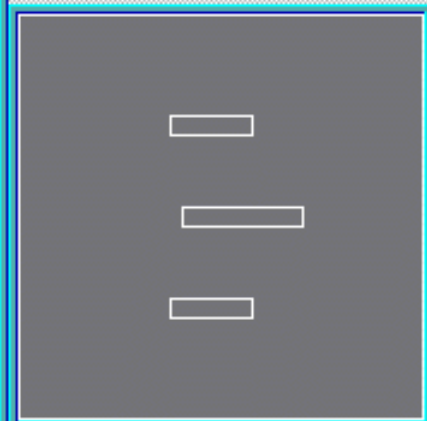
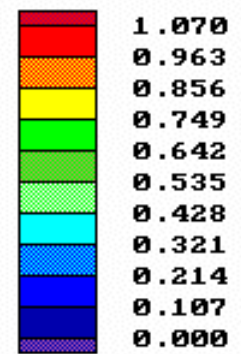


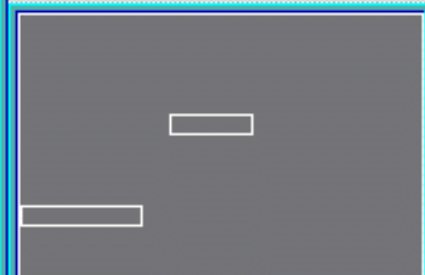
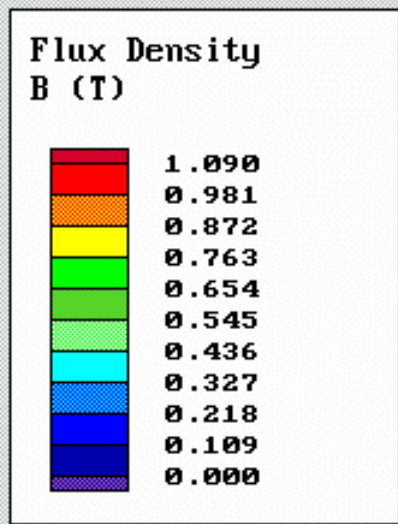
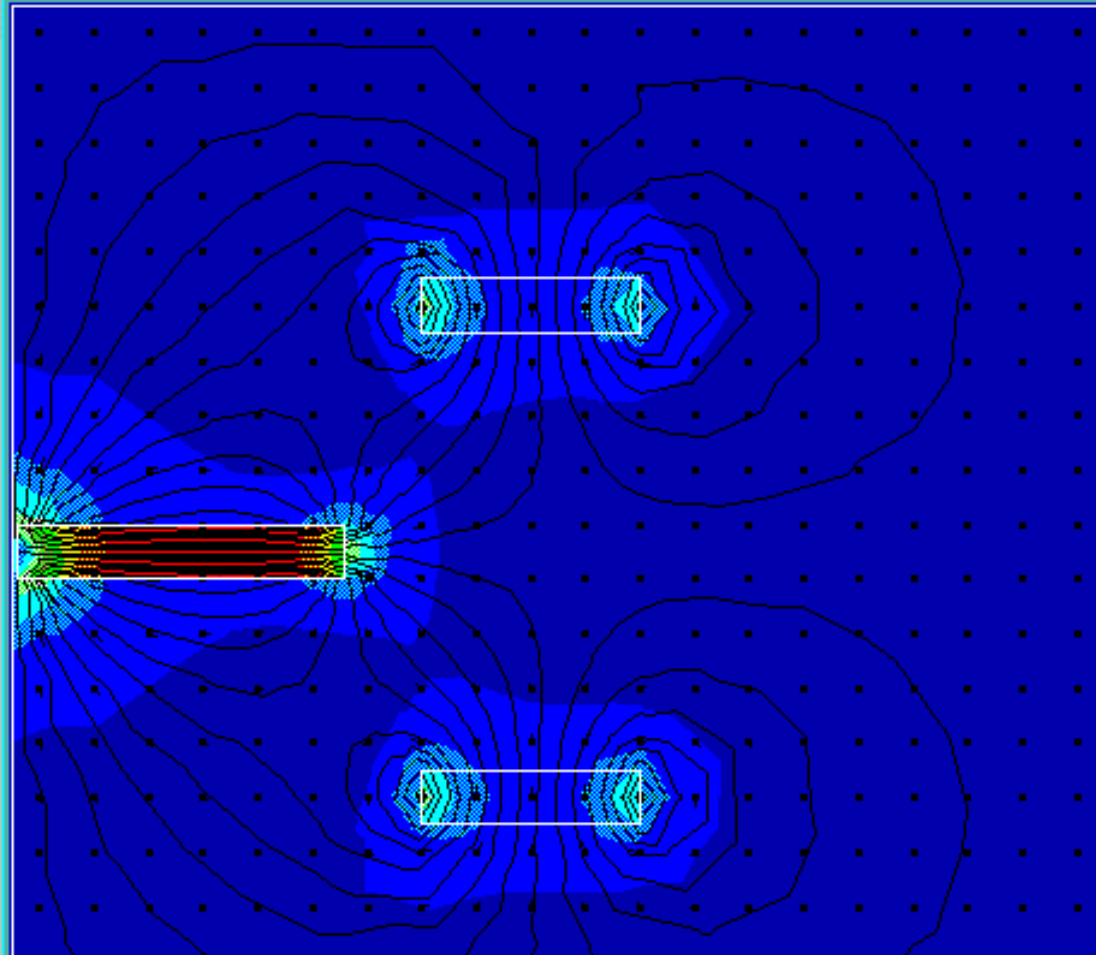
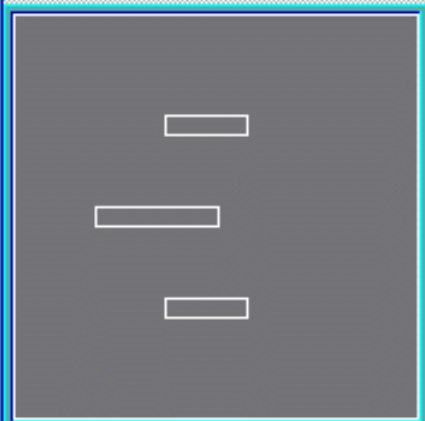
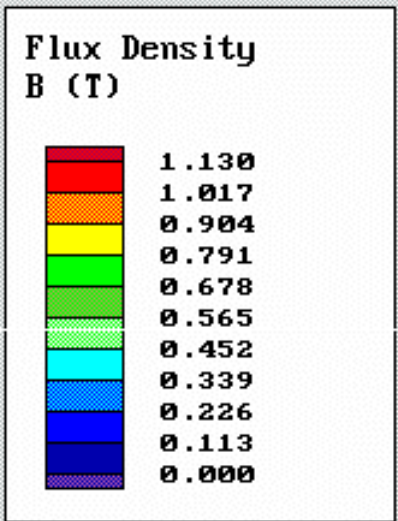
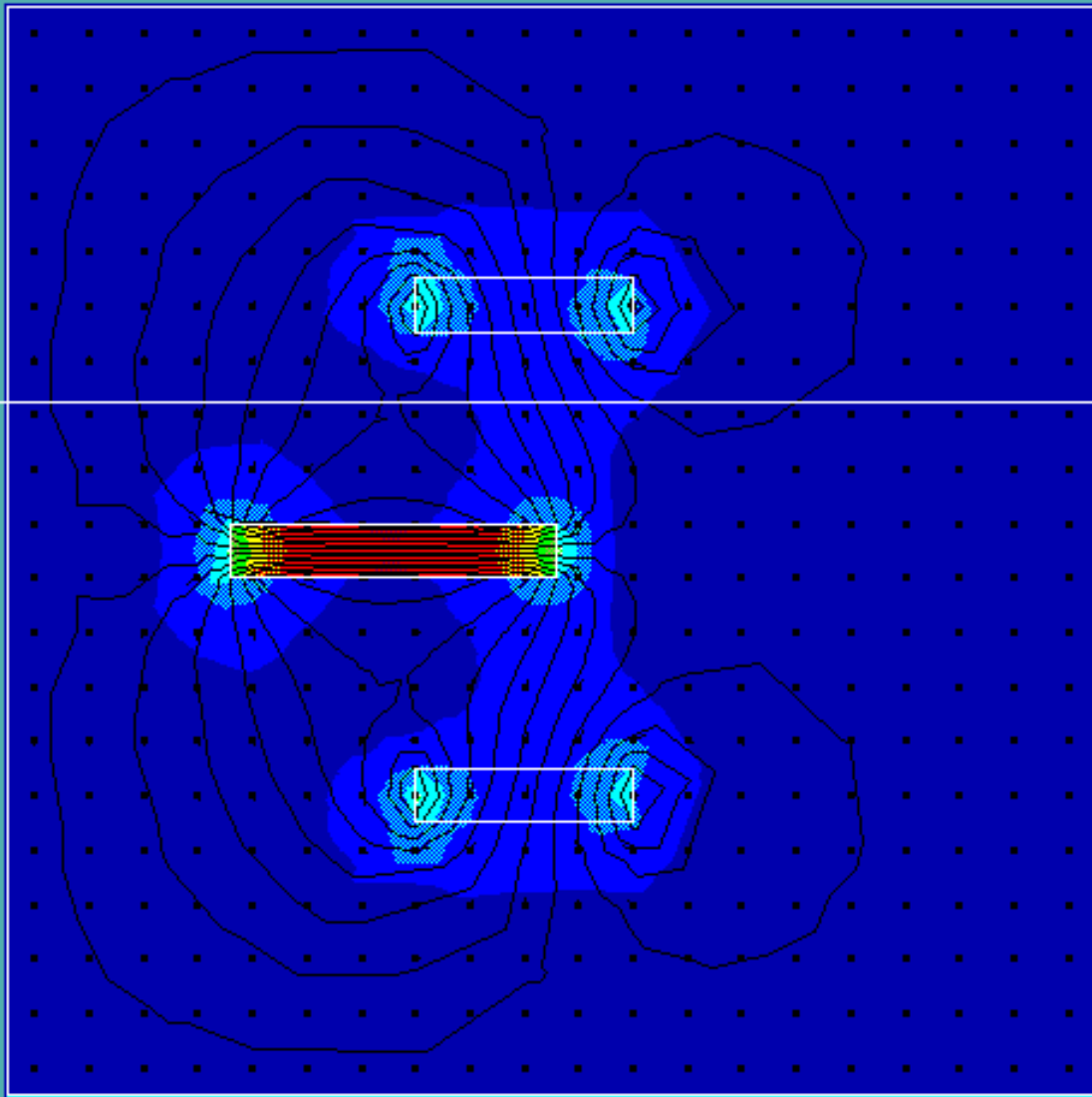


Flux Density
B (T)



Flux Density
B (T)





This may be the last hope when the power systems go down and there is no more fuel..... We will take the power from the ground and learn how to use the earth for the good of all. This work is based on the book "Lost Science" by Gerry Vassilatos. I have just pointed out the important parts in red, but I have hundreds of hours in the circuit designs. Peter Lindemann pointed out this work to me two years ago. Since then I have worked with the Stubblefield technology and many others.

Go to Peter's pages here <http://www.free-energy.cc/>

"After the third tribulation, a new source of energy will be discovered that taps the Earth Magnetic field."

-Hopi Prophecy

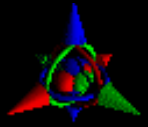
Stubblefield

This is my research on Nathan Stubblefield.

"Hello, Rainy." - In 1892, ignorant of the wireless inventions of the past 60 years, Nathan creates an electromagnetic induction wireless telephone and demonstrates it to his friend Rainey Wells. A few years later, Nathan develops a superior wireless telephone that uses natural conduction through the earth and water.

Bob Lochte has done an enormous amount of work uncovering papers, notes and pictures, and quotes on Nathan Stubblefield. There is one puzzling

thing to me about the Stubblefield device. It seems to me that Tesla is standing in one of the pictures. I have checked the references and, yes, Tesla is in the picture. Now that I understand this, it brings me to the conclusion that the waves Stubblefield used were longitudinal in nature.



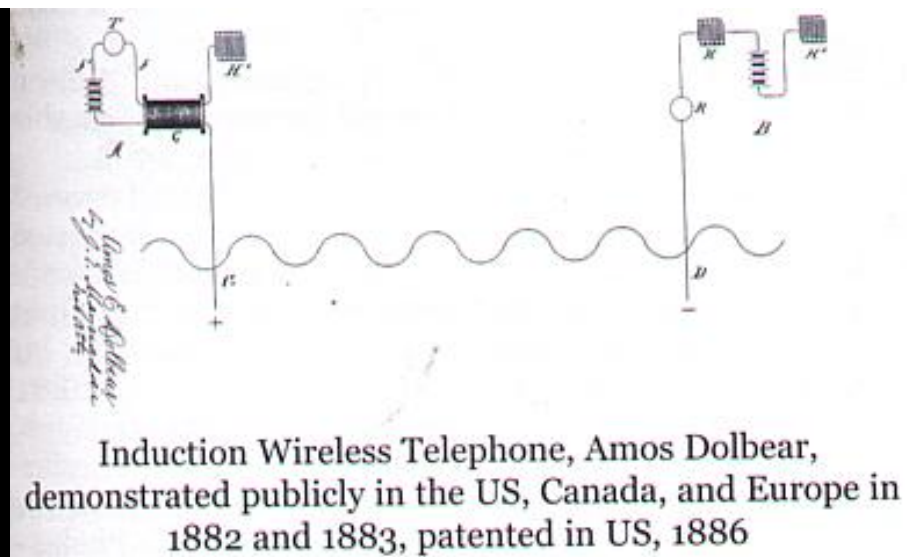
[Meucci hearing through wires](#)

Even without Stubblefield, Marconi still wouldn't be the true inventor of radio - **Nikola Tesla invented it before Marconi.** Marconi, in fact, used Tesla's own patents as research materials. **Tesla, in turn, was among the curious onlookers in attendance at Stubblefield's 1902 wireless demonstration in Philadelphia.**



Nathan Stubblefield, far right, and a group of witnesses at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, May 30, 1902. Edwin Houston is just to the right of center, holding a telephone receiver to his ear. A. Frederick Collins is second from left.

Stubblefield also developed a battery to power this system and a motor, that we will get into later. Now around 1878 Amos Dolbear files a patent on what he called induction wireless telephone, demonstrated publicly in the us, Canada, and Europe in 1882 and 1883, patented in U.S.1886. What is amazing to me is that the patent uses an elevated capacitance. So this is not the same as a Hertzian wave transmitter. It is very clear that the capacitance acts as the antenna and the return is using the earth as ground. The induction coil is used as a high self-inductance only, creating a very high potential or stress in the aether.

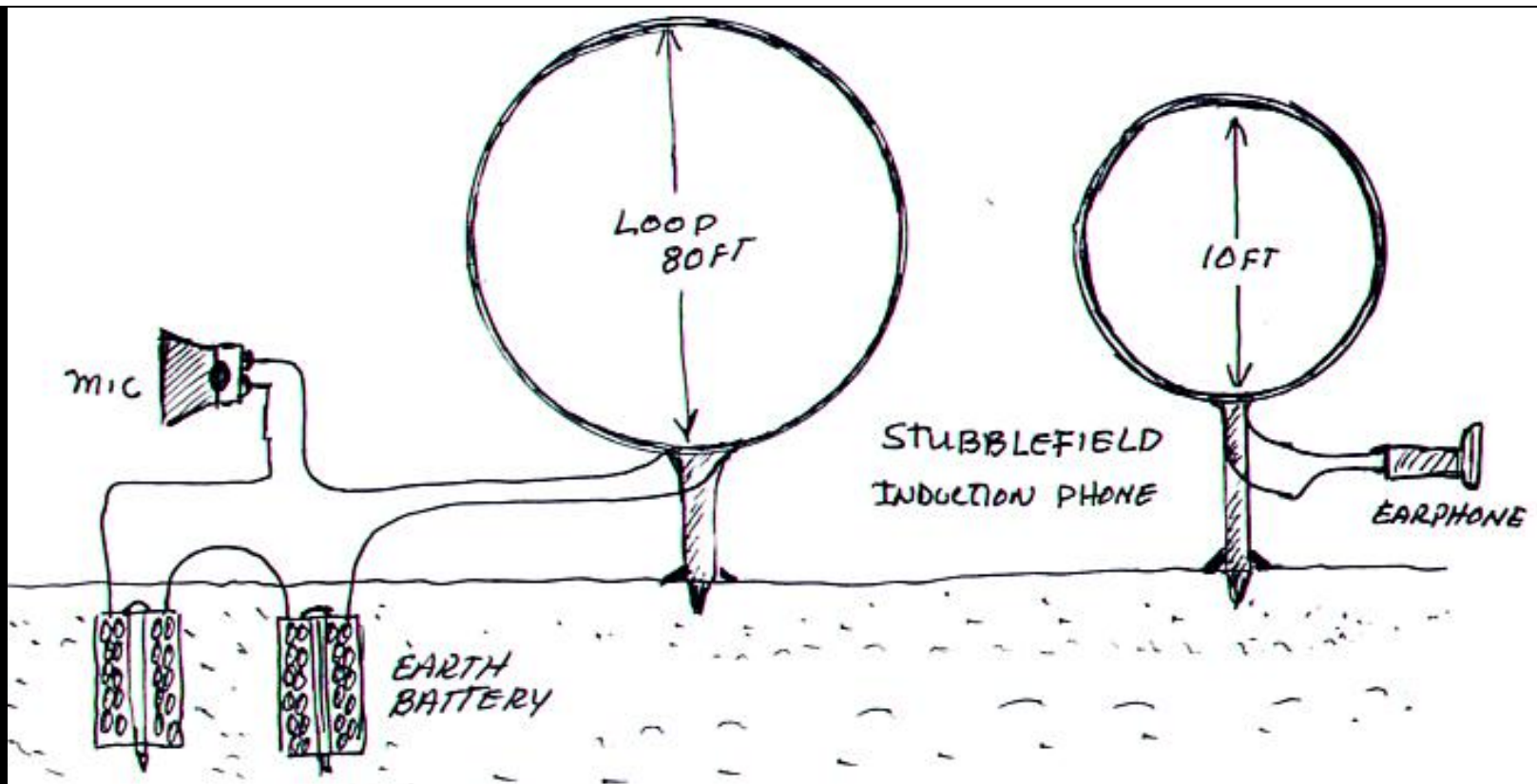


"Now," Tesla writes later on about the transmitter that he was developing, "I attacked vigorously the development of my magnifying transmitter, now however, not so much with the original intention of producing one of great power, as with the object of learning how to construct the best one. This is essentially, a circuit of high self-induction and small resistance (**key words coming up**) which in its arrangement, mode of excitation and section and action, may be said to be the diametrical opposite of a transmitting circuit typical of telegraphy by Hertzian or electromagnetic radiations."

What Stubblefield had discovered and what he do with his system.

Stubblefield was experimenting with ground radio since 1882, but did not patent his developments until much later. Credible witnesses saw his ground radio experiments in action during this time frame, establishing the historical priority of Stubblefield. While Marconi could barely send telegraphic "dots and dash" signals with great difficulty through a static-filled medium, Nathan Stubblefield had already transmitted the human voice with loud, velvet clarity. Others would adopt and implement the Collins system (Fessenden, DeForest, Bethenod, Braun), but none could duplicate the Stubblefield System.

Nikola Tesla performed double ground experiments with impulses as early as 1892, reporting these in lectures and patenting some embodiments in 1901. Not one of these later systems ever achieved the same results of clarity, tone, and volume of Stubblefield ground telephony. **Tesla** apparently never discovered the true **powerpoints** which **powered** Stubblefield's device. Priority in all these arts belongs to Nathan Stubblefield alone. In addition, his was the only system in which **natural energies were obtained, magnified, and entirely employed as the empowering source.** All other inventors used "artificial" sources (batteries, alternators, dynamos).



Following all these ground radio demonstrations, Stubblefield researched "Magnetic Waves" and developed several systems which did not use ground terminals for exchanging signals. Long distance wireless telephone communications were his aim. Many imagined this to be radio as we know it, but several features of Stubblefield aerial are distinctive and different.

First his transmitters and receivers were telephonic, not telegraphic. In his preliminary experiments, the earth battery was used to energize an apparatus to which was connected a long horizontal aerial line. Marconi later adopted this "bent L" symmetry in conjunction with a grounded copper conduction screen. There are no photographs of these arrays, but I have hand-written manuscript copies of certain diary notes in which a progressively greater telephonic distance is reported. Nathan Stubblefield made steady progress in this form of telephonic transmission, but used neither alternators nor spark discharge.

Mr. Stubblefield reasoned that, since electrical waves traverse the whole earth, it might be possible to send signals to distant places. These ground-permeating natural electrical waves might serve as carriers for the human voice. The ground would act as both power generator and signal conductor. Like a gale carrying messages downwind, these electrical waves could bring wireless communications instantly to any part of the world.

These transmissions were made through the ground itself and used the **Stubblefield cell for power**. In several photographs we see special loud speaking telephones outfitted with (1 foot) horns, designed to act as annunciators. Calls from these annunciators brought his son Bernard to the telephone transmitter. The system was never switched off. **Power was limitless** and did not diminish with time of the day or length of use.



Natural observations in systems led to unexpected, theory-busting discoveries. Such an effect demonstrates that an articulate quasi-intelligent energy permeates the natural environment.... an energy of which **electricity is a minor part**.

Two more mysteries have lingered from this latter period of invention in the Stubblefield biography. The nature of each reveals the extent to which he had developed and advanced his new **earth power technology**. Nathan continued to pursue his experiments, but little was seen of him for long time periods. Alone and tired, Nathan stopped working his farm completely.

Later, Investigators entered his land area and found **heavy wires** leading from the **roots of trees**. To these wires were attached small arc lamps, hung in the trees. These were extinguished. They imagined the arc lamps to be the explanation of his hillside sunlight. Their hasty analysis proved problematic from stories which witnesses report. The warm and diffused **sunlight which came from the ground itself around his house** was not localized in specific lamps. The light came from the ground, not from the trees as before... a "whole hillside that would blossom with light"... "lit up like daytime". These observations indicate that Stubblefield had managed indeed the direct conversion of **earth energy to light and warmth**. This would acceptable, were Mr. Stubblefield simply working on a newer form of drawing electricity from the ground to light small arc-lamps; a feat which he had accomplished earlier. But these kind persons could never find any evidence of arc-lighting or any other form of known lighting anywhere near the area. In their own words **"the light seemed to come out from the ground itself"**.

In addition to ground sunlight effects, many heard very loud and unfamiliar noises coming from the whole area surrounding his cabin. What could this be? Had he managed to directly transduce the natural impulses of the ground energy into audio?

His last claim two weeks before his death was made to a kind neighbor: "The past is nothing. I have perfected now the greatest invention the world

has ever known..... I have taken light from the air and earth.... as I did sound."

Neighbors had not seen Nathan for several days. As they were worried about his health, they attempted to call on him. The lock was secured from the inside. It was a lonely, cold and rainy March day when old friends and neighbors broke the lock on Nathan's cabin and entered. He had passed away in his bed, the probable victim of malnutrition and fatigue. They all noticed that the interior of the cabin was "toasty warm", as if heated by a strong fire. Moved to locate the source of this heat, town officials found "two highly polished metal mirrors which faced each other, radiating a very great heat in rippling waves" This is a great discovery. It fulfills what Nathan reported in his last testimony.

This picture was sent in by Gandolf Gwynn.

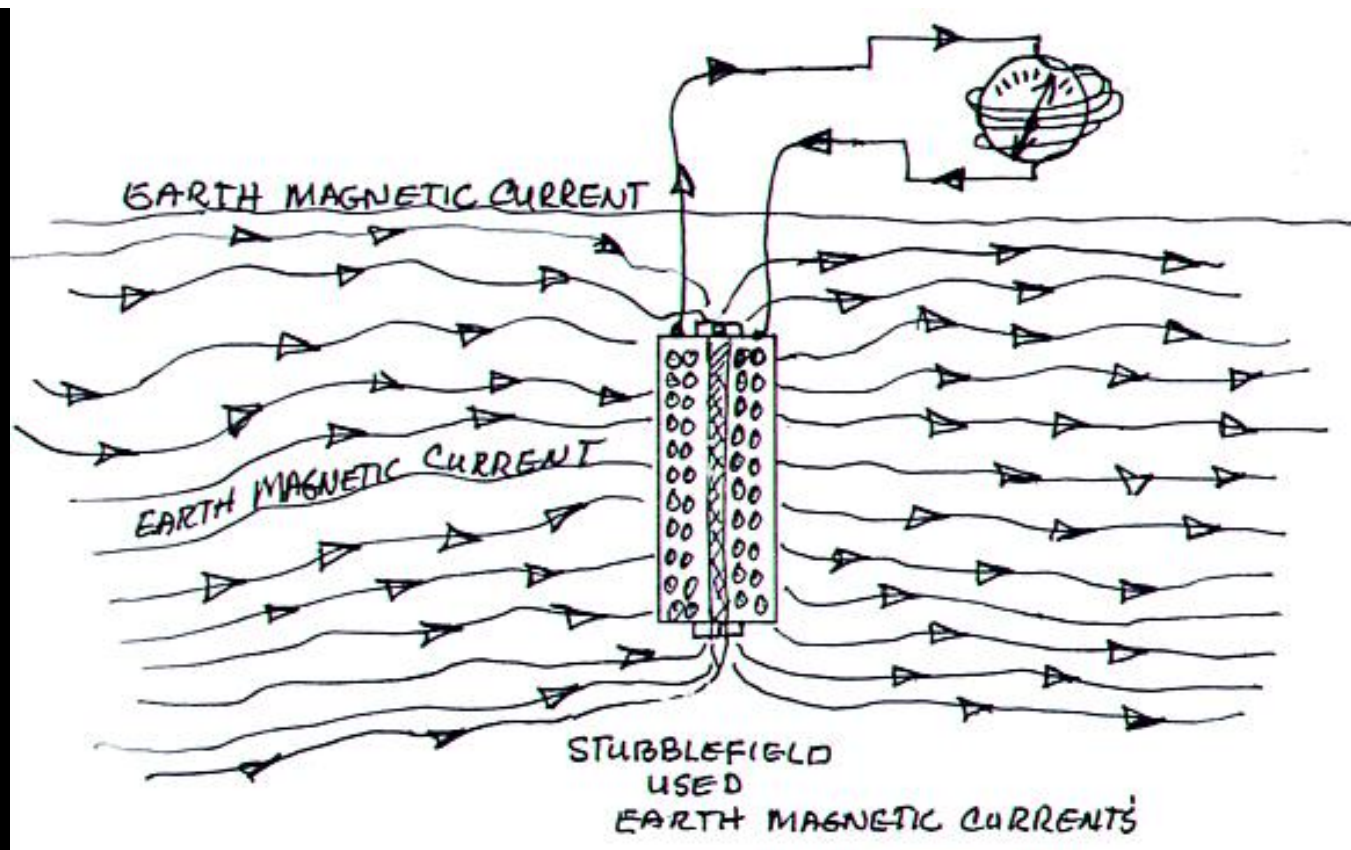
He wanted to know who was hiding behind the tree?

The man behind the tree is Dr. Will Mason.



RECEIVING A MESSAGE.

The rods in the picture are about 20 feet apart in a straight line. Nathan Stubblefield receiving a message.



Nathan Stubblefield used earth magnetic currents. this is not current as we know it. Electricity is a wasted product of this magnetic current.

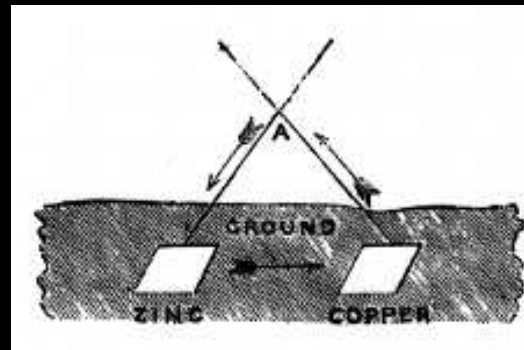
The Electrical Ocean.

If you are building an earth battery it is best to do it as the patent calls out. This means that you should not use anything that causes a forced voltage. It was not until later that people used sulfur cakes and other acids to get the voltage higher with bigger currents. That is a phony system and not Free Energy.



Alexander Bain

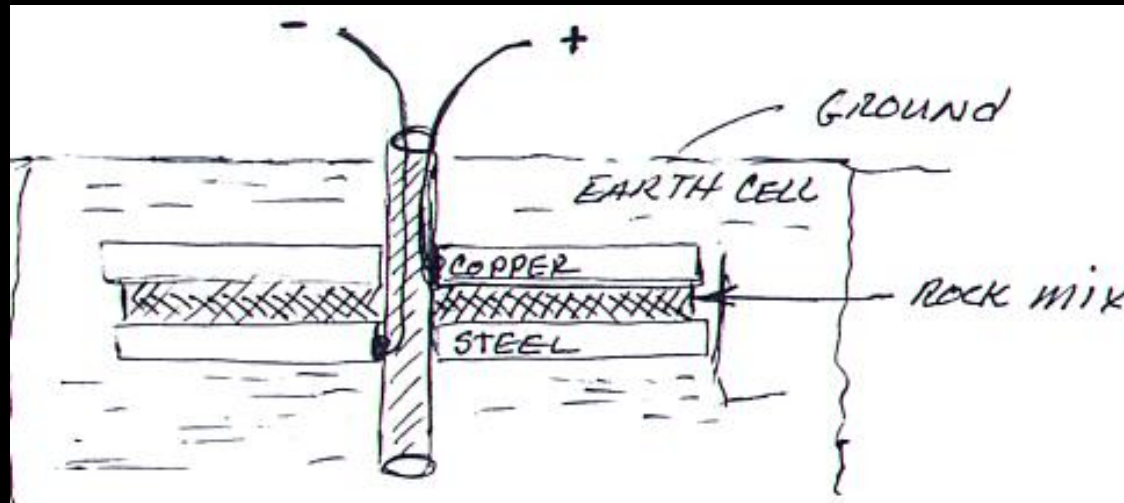
We found a good number of earth battery designs in the Patent Registry. The earliest designs appear in 1841 when Alexander Bain applied the phenomenon to telegraphy. While working a telegraph line, he chanced to discover that his leads had become immersed in water. This short-circuit through earthed water did not stop the actions which resounded through his system. Mr. Bain took the next step to greater distance, burying copper plates and zinc plates with a mile of ground between them. When connected to a telegraph line, these performed remarkably well **without any other battery assistance**. Bain obtained the patent for his earth battery years after his initial discovery (1841), using it to drive telegraph systems and clocks. **(real free energy system using earth energy only)**



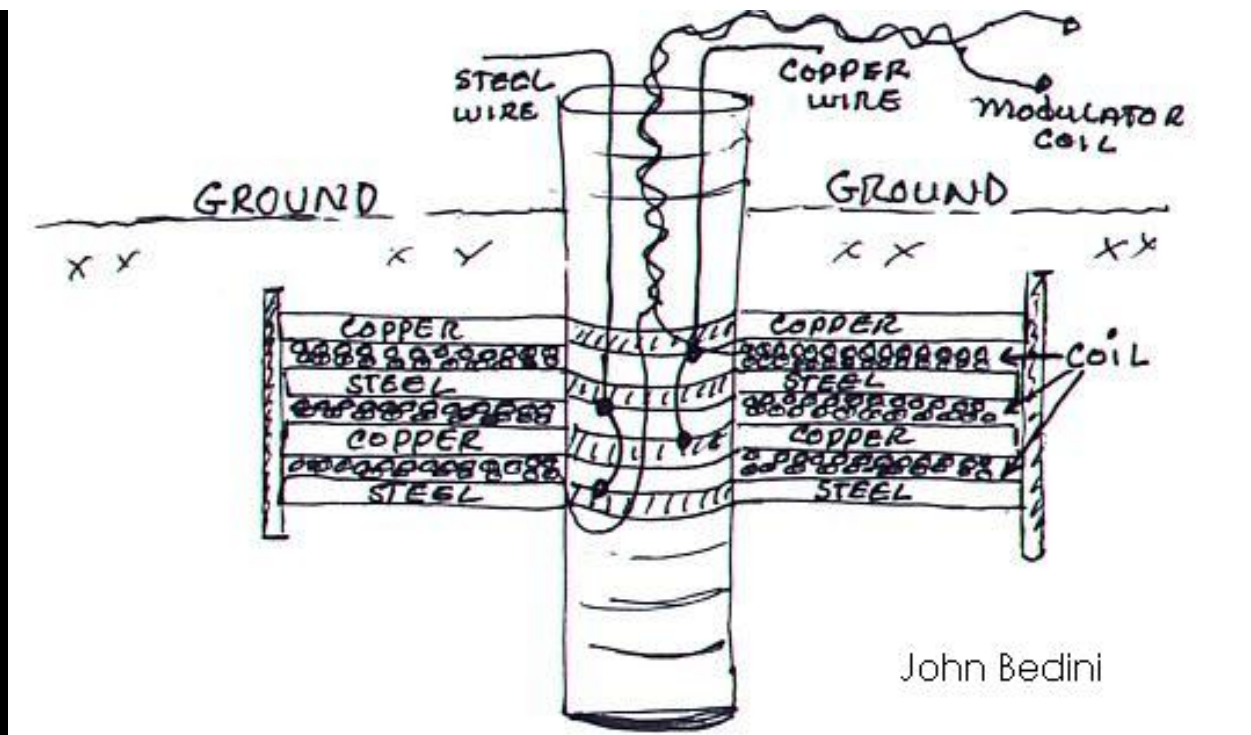
Stephen Vail (1837) observed the same effect, **not knowing what caused it**. The establishment of the first functional telegraph line seemed to require even fewer batteries with time. Vail began with some twelve large battery cups, reducing them gradually until only two were needed. There came a point during certain operative seasons where he found it possible to remove all the batteries!

J.W. Wilkins in England (1845) corroborated findings made by Bain, developing a similar earth battery for use in telegraphic service. An early

English Patent appears in 1864 by John Haworth, the first true composite earth battery. This battery is drum-shaped, having numerous solid discs mounted on an insulative axis, end-braced, and buried. Their power was rated in terms of disc diameter and telegraph line distance: one foot diameter discs for seventy-five miles of line, two foot discs for up to four hundred and forty miles of line.

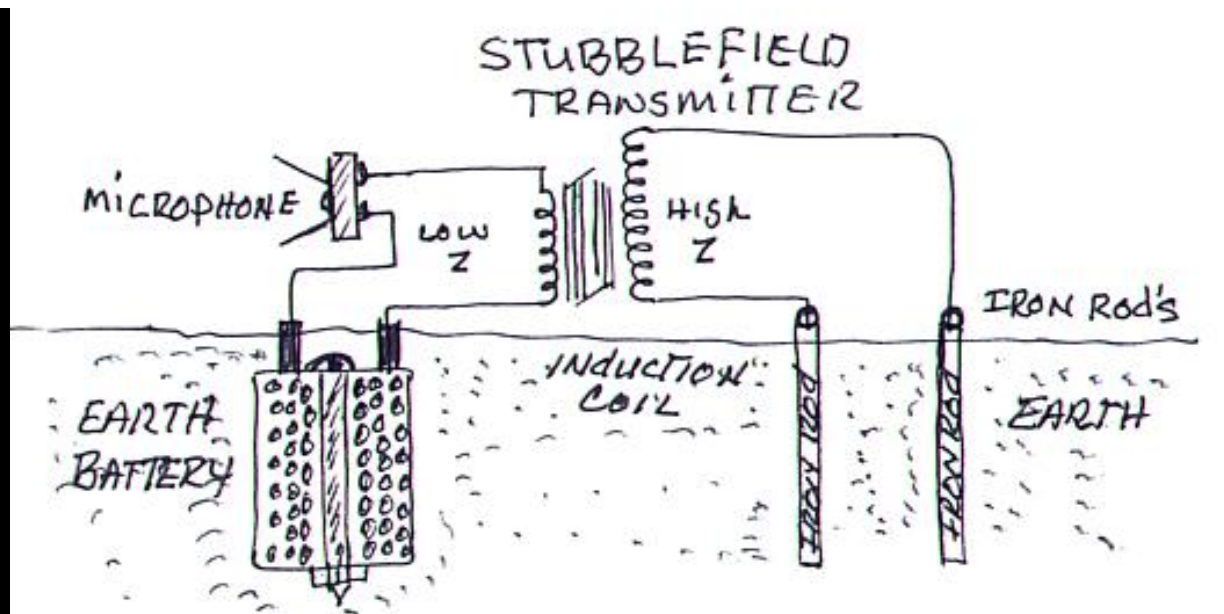


Composite earth battery



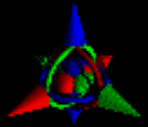
Experimental modulated earth battery

The experiment is to modulate the earth current. It works just like a modulated current source in a solid state amplifier, only this battery supplies the current. An example would be a strain gauge circuit.

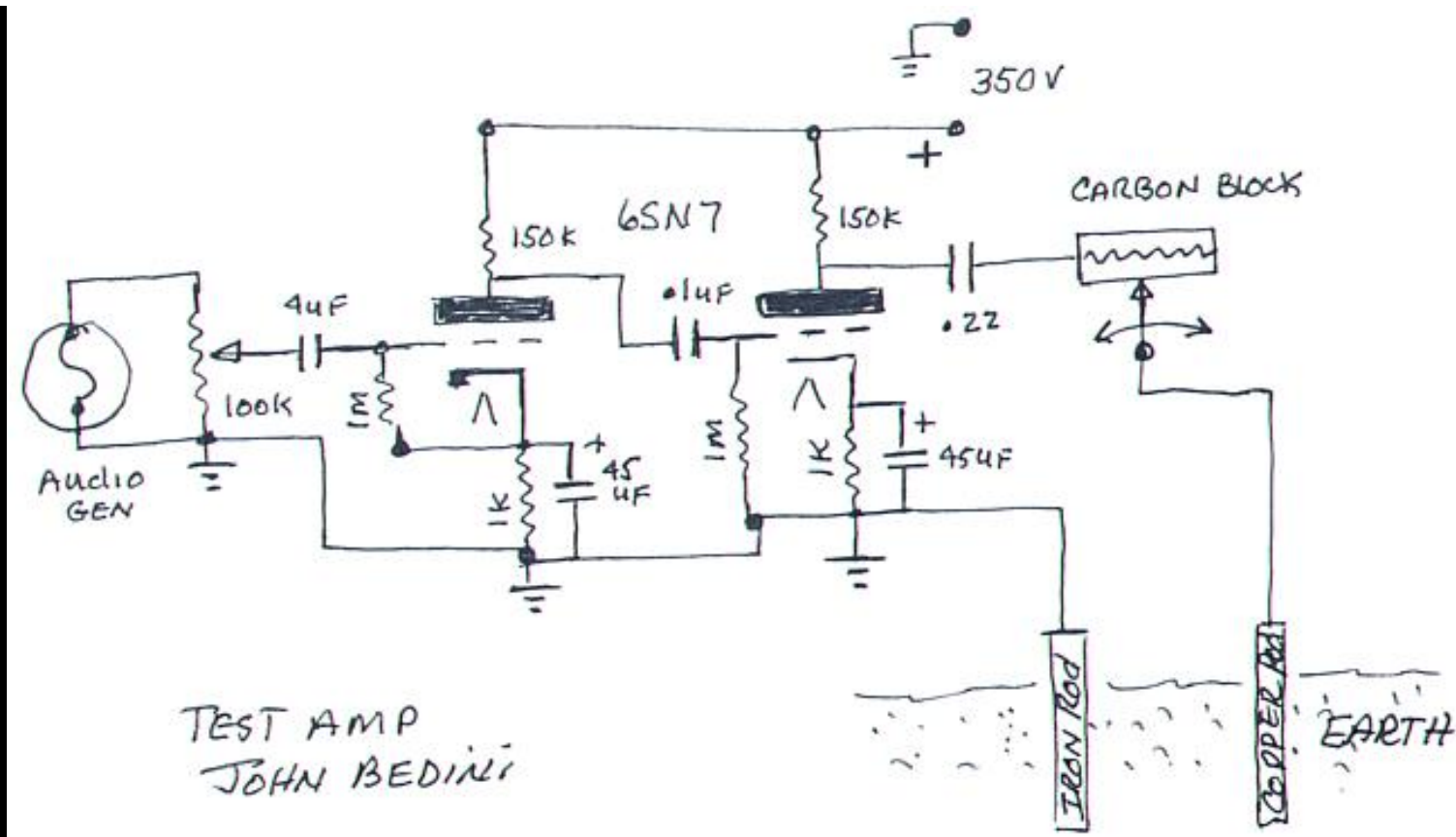


This mystery persisted for years. I have talked to some older engineers who report that local telegraph stations remained in operation despite the fact that their batteries had not been recharged for a great number of years. When the battery was examined it was actually dried out and physically corroded. Yet the signals continued.

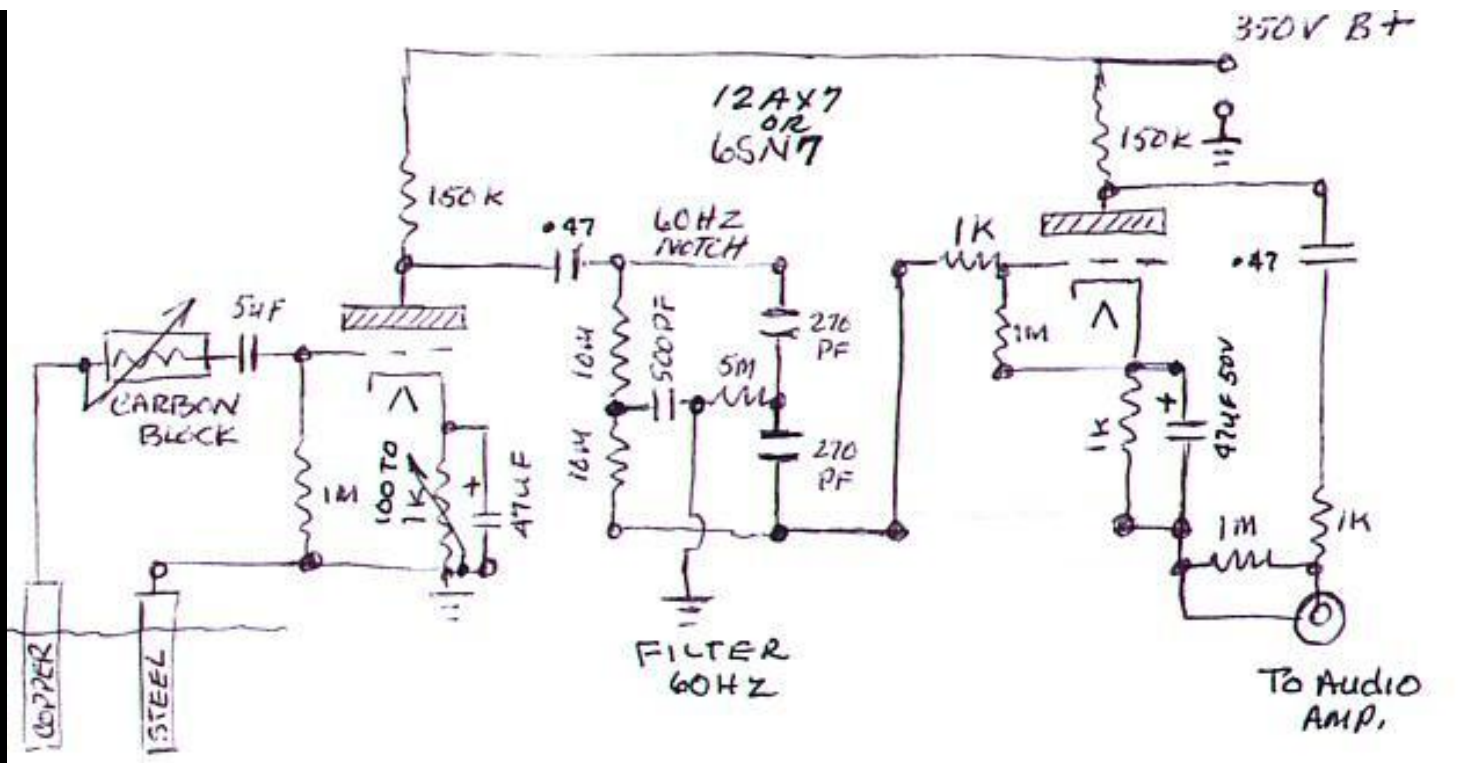
In devices called "radionic" tuners by those who developed them, numerous investigations revealed the potentials of ground energy for social use. Agricultural applications of radionic tuners produced greater crop yields. Moreover, large ground-connected radionic tuners produced extraordinary effects on the mind and emotions.... relieving tensions and opening thought to new potentials. From this viewpoint, telegraph systems behaved as radionic tuners on a vast scale. We would therefore expect them to produce anomalous energetic effects in several parameters of human experience.



[Cosmo-Electro Culture, The Cosmic Forces](http://www.icehouse.net/john1/stubblefield.html)

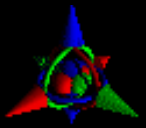


Test amplifier to transmit low power signals into the ground



Receiver amplifier with 60Hz notch filter.

In my test of an "earth battery system using grounding rods", when transmitting audio frequencies the weeds grew wildly. The normal weeds were so big that it took a tractor to cut them down.... It was found that tubes work the best.

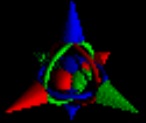


[Ground Radio](#)

Let's try an experiment in earth energies.

Touching a well-grounded iron rod is a good first experiment to try in these regards. Try and find a place where power leakage into the ground is minimal..... such as in a park or wooded area. Take a yard-long solid iron rod whose surface is free of shellac or insulator coatings. Carefully drive the rod into the ground with a hammer. Wetted hands on the iron should produce a mild electrical sensation. These voltages may be measured. They "pin" sensitive galvanometers. The current does not cease after several weeks of activity, when the rods are properly placed.

Most recognized that electricity was simply a by-product or epiphenomenon of a more fundamental agency which entered the grounded lines. Rheostats somehow "tuned" the potential of this earth energy. It was found possible to "match and tune" these energies through the use of rheostats and capacitors. (medical connection) Persons who were weak and infirm actually experienced vitalizing elevations when connected to the ground energy through these special rheostatic tuners.



[Next Page](#)

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