

THE MOTOR IN THE MAGNET

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Abstract

Nearly thirty years of my experiments and investigations have led to the possibility of producing continuous motion from magnetic motors. Following US patents, I have built and tested several magnetic motor designs. Working for several years at the well-known magnetic anomaly attraction “The Oregon Vortex” has allowed me to take notice of the effects of several unknown properties of magnetic fields, and their associated vortices. It has been discovered that the magnetic field at each pole of a magnet consists of 3 or 4 separate and distinct magnetic spin zones, depending on the pole, where each zone is defined by its own unique property. Learning the properties of each of these zones and how to align them has resulted in some very interesting and successful magnetic motor designs. Now that the secret of a permanent magnet motor has been found lurking inside the magnet itself, I hope that working models, and ultimately production models will be developed soon that will bring the world closer to free energy, and the United States closer to energy freedom.

Introduction

For nearly thirty years I have been investigating the possibility of producing continuous motion from permanent magnets. My research paths included the work of others, so I learned that magnet motors have been attempted many times, and even patented. A Canadian patent (#7,572) issued to Wesley Gary intrigued me because it was granted in 1877, and there were others of this type from which I took inspiration. [2] Based on these documents I built some simple devices that moved iron sinks from between opposing polarities, and even though they seemed to function, the purist in me was never really satisfied. A couple of years after its issuance, I found a 1979 U.S. Patent (#4,151,431) granted to Howard Johnson, and I was back on the trail of the true magnet motor with only one moving part. [3]

More years passed while I tried to duplicate Johnson’s motor, but there finally came a time when I was sure he had lied to the Patent Office; either he lied deliberately, lied by omission, or was simply ignorant of what he had done. Still, Johnson had shown the Patent Office something, so I stopped trying to duplicate his machine and endeavored to learn what was behind the machine. This was a process that also took years, but a process that has possibly borne fruit.

The Oregon Vortex and Lessons Learned

While on this trek two things happened: I went back to moving ferrous shunts between opposing polarities, and I started working for a well-known roadside attraction in Southern Oregon called the Oregon Vortex. [4] For the shunts, I used ball bearings, and later .177 caliber steel BBs. My research at the Oregon Vortex convinced me that this large authentic geomagnetic anomaly bears more than a passing resemblance to the field surrounding a permanent magnet, and the BBs used in conjunction with magnets demonstrated that magnets are actually broken up into field

segments each with a different spin component. The north pole has three such segments, and the south pole four, however the same three spins are involved, it's just that in the south pole two of the same segments are duplicated. These sections are laid out in the shape of a cut pizza with sharp lines of demarcation. I had always been convinced that no difference exists between magnetic negative and positive (they both pick up paper clips), but that view quickly changed, and now I can locate the different poles easily by manipulating two magnets. Maps I made of the Oregon vortex also showed these magnetic spin zones, and I learned the vortex to be a negatively charged phenomenon, because it has only three "pizza cut" lines.

I dropped the use of BBs after learning that the normal structure of an overall magnetic field is the same without the BBs. I found that a magnet held in an orthogonal manner at different positions within the naked field of another magnet will betray the natural position of these segments by the way the magnets move relative to one another. The BBs had shown me, though, that these smaller fields, which I named simply, "A", "B", and "C", can be moved from position to position within the mother field, and one or two of the segments can be adapted to take precedence over the other(s).

Magnetic Pole Spin Relationships

The general spin relationships are: "A" allows the right angle "armature" magnet to move in a straight line in whatever direction it is pointed, its motion normally N to N, and for the positive pole, S to S. "B" is the classic tornado spin, but the armature magnet will only attempt to spin on its upright axis counterclockwise or clockwise 90-degrees before stopping. "C" is a combination of "A" and "B". In "C" when the armature is eased slightly beyond the inner or outer edge of the larger ring comprising the stator magnet it will turn on its axis CCW and CC depending on whether it is near the inner or outer edge of the stator. When the armature is situated exactly between both edges "C" will behave like "A" to the extent that it will track the way it is pointed, but only in relation to the circumference of the circle comprising the stator field. The above describes a standard, but different set-ups can alter some reactions such as changing N to N motion to N to S.

I believe Howard Johnson knew these things, but evidently he did not solve a final, rather sticky problem. Once I had mapped the segments, and by experimentation was able to get unchecked motion in a linear and circular manner, I attempted to build self-running models. They did not work. A peculiar quirk had shown up. The only time the devices appeared to function was when I held the armature magnet(s) in my hands. For some reason, I was an integral, necessary part of the machine! This strange quandary probably gave Johnson the same kind of fits it gave me.

The Book: The Golden Vortex

Time passed, I wrote a book "The Golden Vortex" (Conscious Publishing, 2000) using a computer a good friend gave me, and then much later he convinced me to get on this thing called the Internet. One day I came across a website called, Keelynet, and learned that other inventors had experienced this same problem of the machine only working when a human being was part of the circuit. I was not alone!

My book is available from Keelynet, and Keelynet has also recently posted a webpage (8/5/01) that describes their work with my findings. [5]

This knowledge drew me into conversation with others, and trying to explain my research to them caused me to revisit old experiments. A problem can go unsolved, I think, because of an incorrect hypothesis preceding theory. For instance, I once saw that the quest for an anti-gravity machine was doomed because anti-gravity machines already exist in abundance. I.E. I can get up from a chair, thus thwarting gravity's attempt to keep me sitting down. I am an anti-gravity machine, so the hypothesis should be: Gravity machine. If gravity exhibits polarity, and one gravity is negative, and so is the other, what will be the result when they are in close proximity?

The question was stated to me: "How can we get the human being out of the magnet motor circuit?"

I saw this as the wrong question. It should be: "How can we replace the human being in the circuit?" It seemed obvious that a person is not removing something by being in the circuit, but adding something. And the only thing that could be added is another magnetic field.

In the Oregon Vortex I found certain spots on the ground that exhibited very strong conductive effects. A common magnet hanging from a string held in the fingers will swing in a circle over these spots, and the closer to the ground the faster the spin. In some cases I've had the magnet spin so fast I was fearful it would break away from the string and hurt someone. Because of these spots I realized that the vortex, thought to be spherical in shape, is actually a unit of three distinctly different vortices in relation to spin, and they are orthogonal, or at ninety-degrees to each other. So, if three right-angle energy structures create one energy unit, then could it not be possible that a working magnet motor needs three orthogonal units to make one thing, and that the human being adds that critical last piece to the device? But, unless the triple aspects of a magnetic field are known, why would it occur to anyone to stick a third magnet into the logical construction of two things, a stator and an armature? And where and how would the third magnet be located?

Application to a Magnetic Motor

In my book I point out that the three orthogonal energy units of the vortex, when seen as a three-dimensional structure, appears like the depiction of a symbol found on old Egyptian walls; an Ankh. Picture the Ankh as three disks seen from the side, the top disk looking like an oval because it's turned at 45-degrees to the eye. My research inside the Oregon Vortex finally brought me to the decision that a magnet motor should work if three disk magnets are incorporated at 90-degrees to each other and the top disk at 45-degrees to the plane of the bottom disk. 90, 90, 90, and 45-degrees leaves 45-degrees missing from 360, seemingly unbalanced, but a magnet motor would not work at all if it were perfectly balanced. To spin continuously the motor must be trying in vain to achieve balance, and if balance is found, it will stop, just as it does not work when the human is not in the circuit of only two magnets at right angles.

I have become convinced through experimentation that a magnet motor will smoothly spin on its own if the field is unbalanced, and that a third element, used as an enabler field (the human body

in the past) will start the motor, and through a manipulation device it should act as accelerator and brake.

Conclusions

It has taken me nearly 30 years of research to expose the nature of a magnet and its enigmatic field. Now that the secret of a permanent magnet motor has been found lurking inside the magnet itself, it is my hope that others, armed with the “Ankh Theory” will be able to construct working models, and ultimately production models that will bring the world closer to free energy, and the United States closer to energy freedom.

References

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