

Free Energy From The Earth – The Earth Generator

Thank you for buying these plans, we hope you enjoy them.

The Earth generator plans and design are based on Nikola Tesla and Don Smith based free energy technology as well as our own.

This device is like no other device in the world. You will be able to extract unlimited energy from the Earth so be prepared to go even further our plans and experiment for yourself.

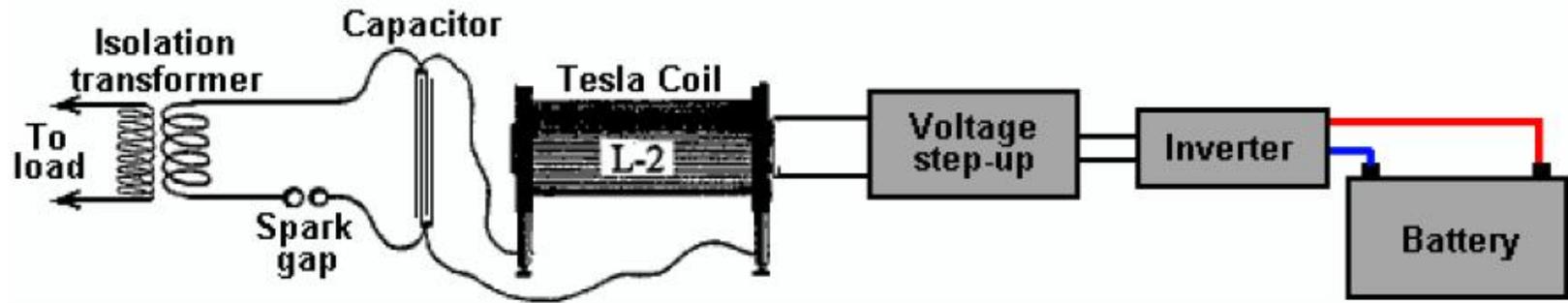
Please keep all of this information for yourself !

This device does produce free energy and can be used to power an entire home if made properly.

What is free energy?

There are many examples of free energy, one example is the sun. The sun gives off free energy and we collect that energy in the form of heat and electricity every day. We use solar cell technology to collect the suns electrical energy and turn it into useable electricity. But is the sun energy available all the time ? No.

When the Earth generator was invented it was found that it gave off unlimited quantities of energy from the Earth.



Above is the basic Tesla circuit.



WARNING!

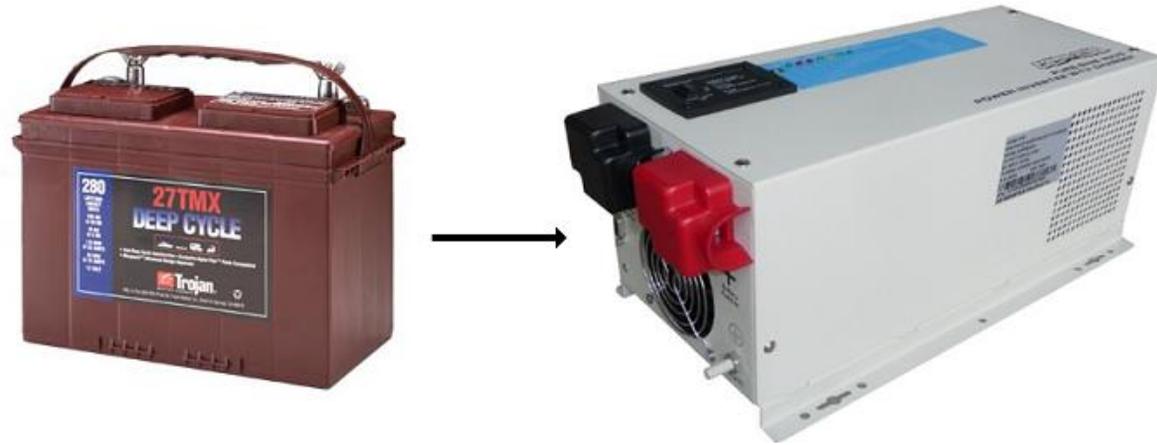
WARNING! High Voltage can kill you, always wear rubber gloves when working with high voltage. We are not responsible for anything in these plans, you build at your own risk.

PART LIST

1. In order to build your own Earth generator you will need a few parts :
 - **Variac 220 V/ 250 V 2 KVA** (this is used to start your device using AC power from any socket)



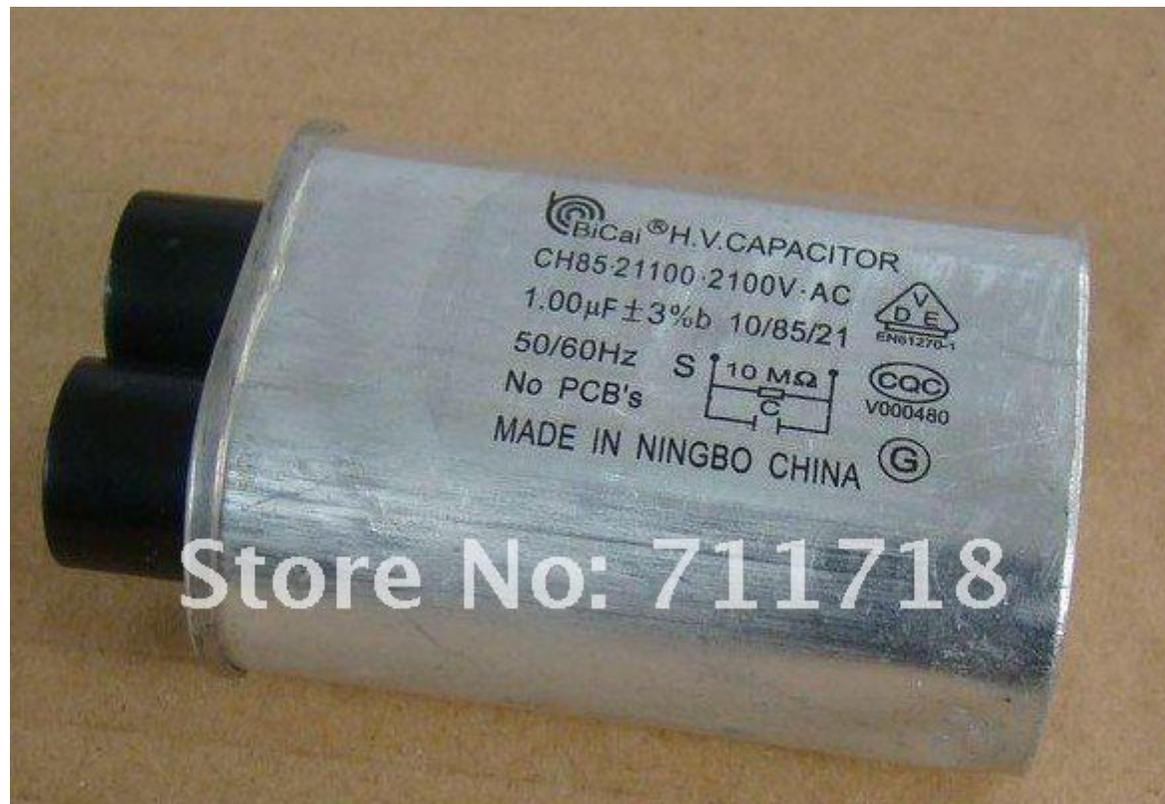
or **Inductive Load Inverter 12 VDC to 240 VAC** (this is used to start your device using power from a 12 V car battery or other DC power source)



- A high voltage transformer – I recommend using a Microwave Oven Transformer (800W)



- High voltage Capacitor 1 μ F 2100 VAC



WARNING ! Always wear rubber gloves, long sleeve jacket and rubber shoes when working with HV charged capacitors. Always discharge them when you are done and keep them away from children !

- 10 MΩ Resistor



- 12 KW High voltage Diode 05-12 F04



- PVC tube ~50 mm diameter ~320 mm length



- 8 mm diam copper rod 400 mm length (or copper wire)



- 2*12 mm diam copper tube 400 mm length



- ~2 m of 2.5 mm² copper wire



- ~30 m of 1.5 mm² copper wire



- 2* Copper rivet 4 mm diam



- A bunch of Surge arrestors EPCOS 230 V (one for every light bulb)



- As many Light Bulbs (preferably halogen) as you want



- Socket for each light bulb



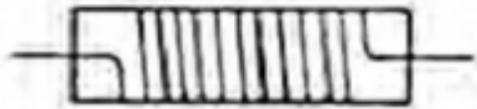
- ~ 10 m of 2.5 mm² flexible copper wire



BUILDING INSTRUCTIONS

1. The first thing you should do is build up the coil.

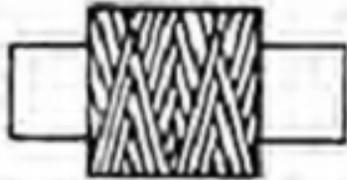
There are many types of winding coils. You will be using the simple layer winding type.



**SINGLE LAYER
WINDING**



**MULTILAYER
(BOBBIN) WINDING.**



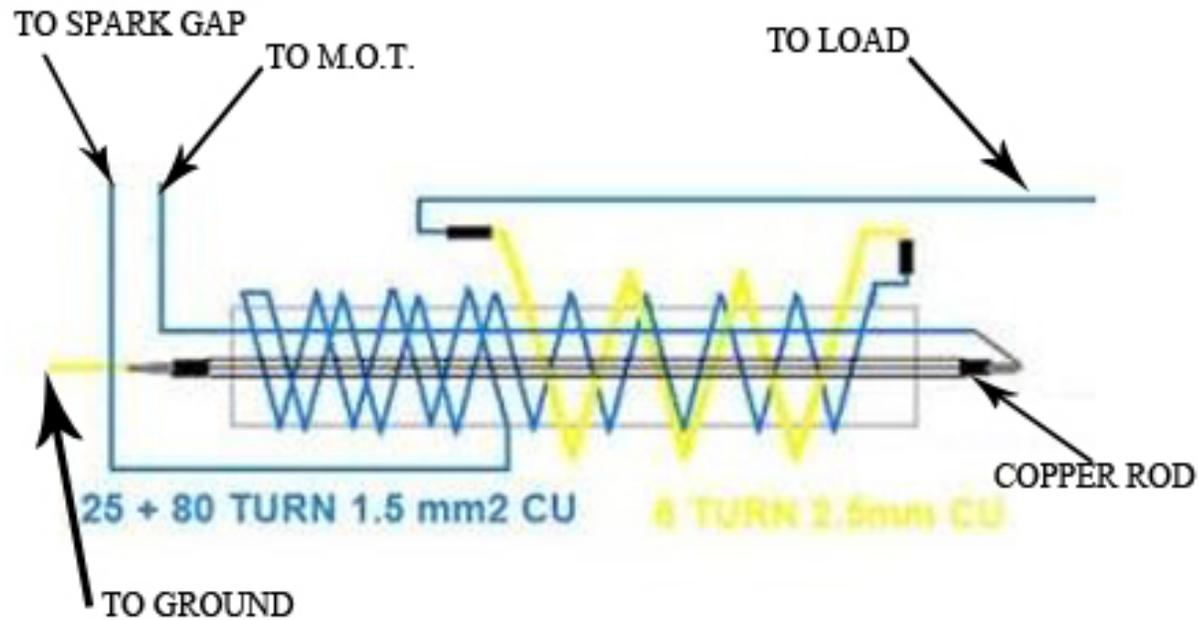
**UNIVERSAL
WINDING**



**PROGRESSIVE
UNIVERSAL
WINDING**

In order to do that just take the PVC tube and with the 1.5 mm^2 copper wire (could be isolated) start winding up the coil. You must wind approx. 106-110 turns on the PVC tube like this : 80-

84 turns in clockwise direction then stop. Reverse coil direction by winding new winding counterclockwise and wind on top of the existing winding and go in the opposite direction 25 turns. After 25 turns stop.



Next take some plastic strips or any other material spacers (4-8 mm diam; you can use wood as well) and glue/tape them equidistant around the circumference of primary coil portion of the coil but not over the 24 turns counterclockwise. Start winding the 2.5 mm² copper wire 6 turns counter-clockwise on top of the spacers.

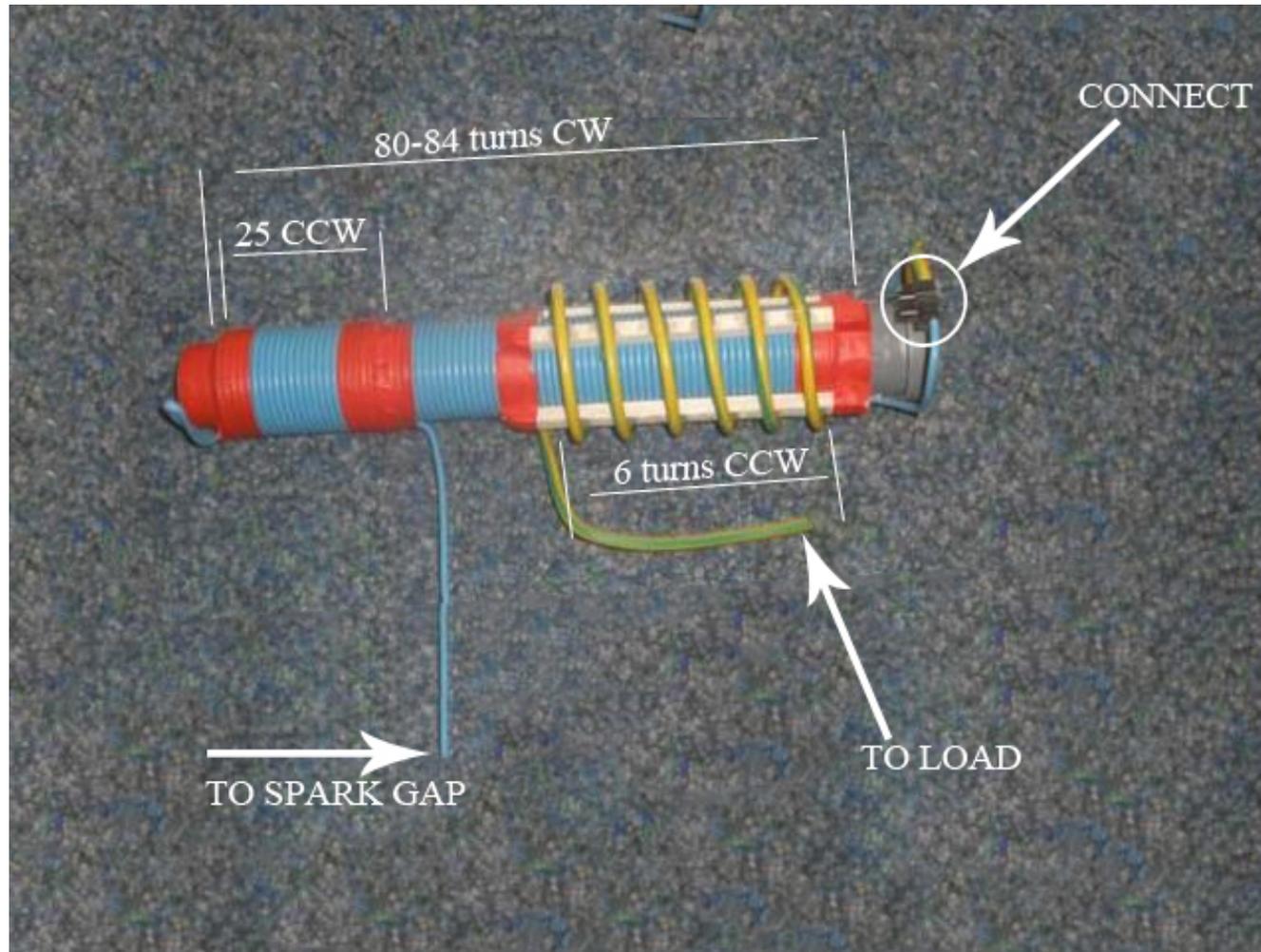
Connect the secondary coil to the initial primary winding wire.





Above is the example of the coil with 108 turns and the spacers mounted.

Finished coil :

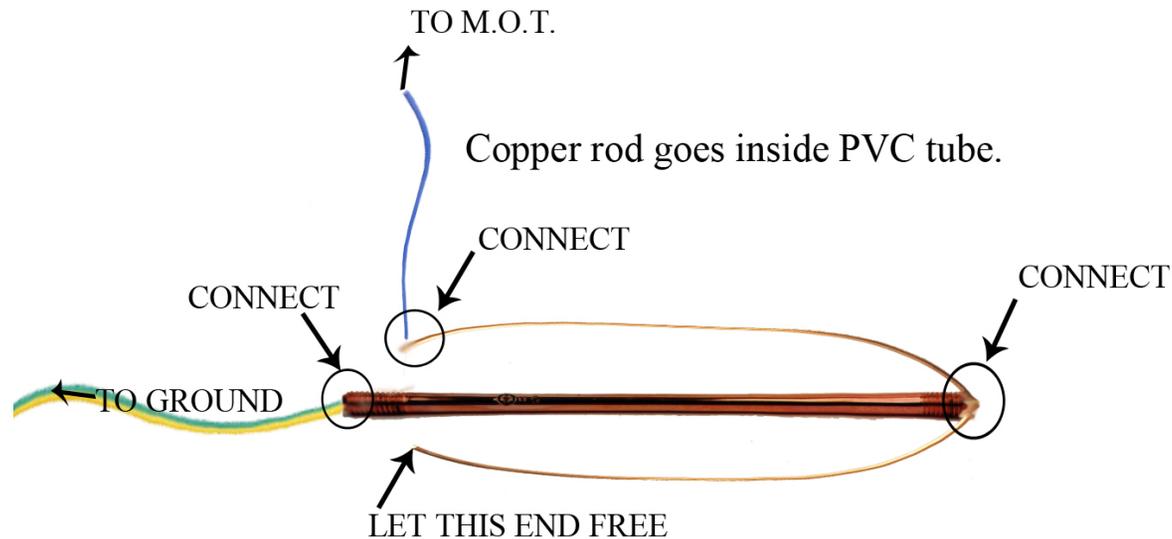


Take the 8 mm diam copper rod and insert it through the PVC tube.

Note : if you do not find or do not want to buy this copper rod you can improvise one with $5 \times 1.5 \text{ mm}^2$ copper wire.

Now for the connections : connect the start of your 1.5 mm² copper wire from your first winding to the end of your 2.5 mm² copper wire.

For the last part of your coil insert two pieces of 1.5 mm² of copper wire through the tube and connect them both on one side to the top of your copper rod. Let the other side free.

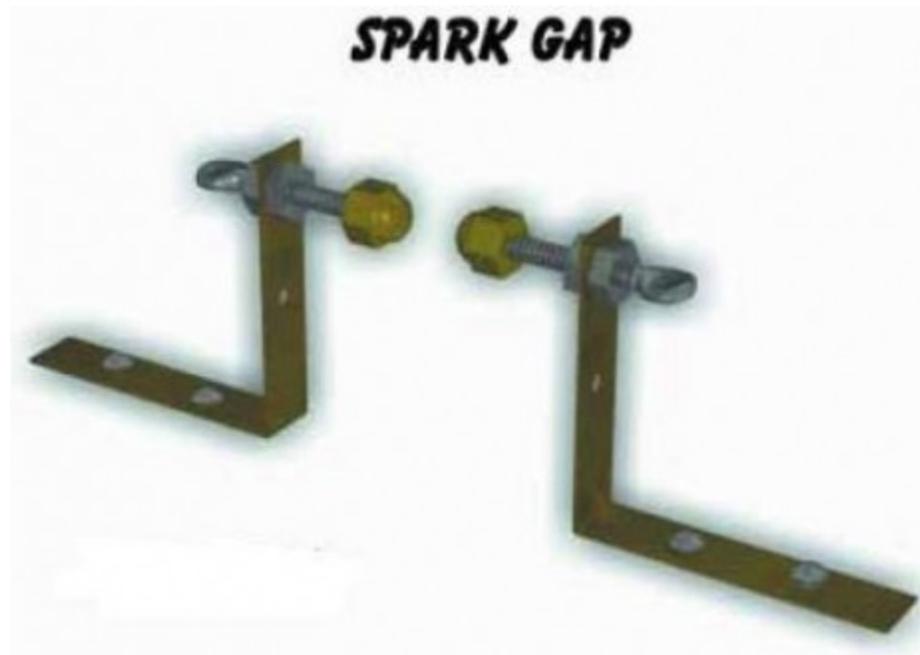


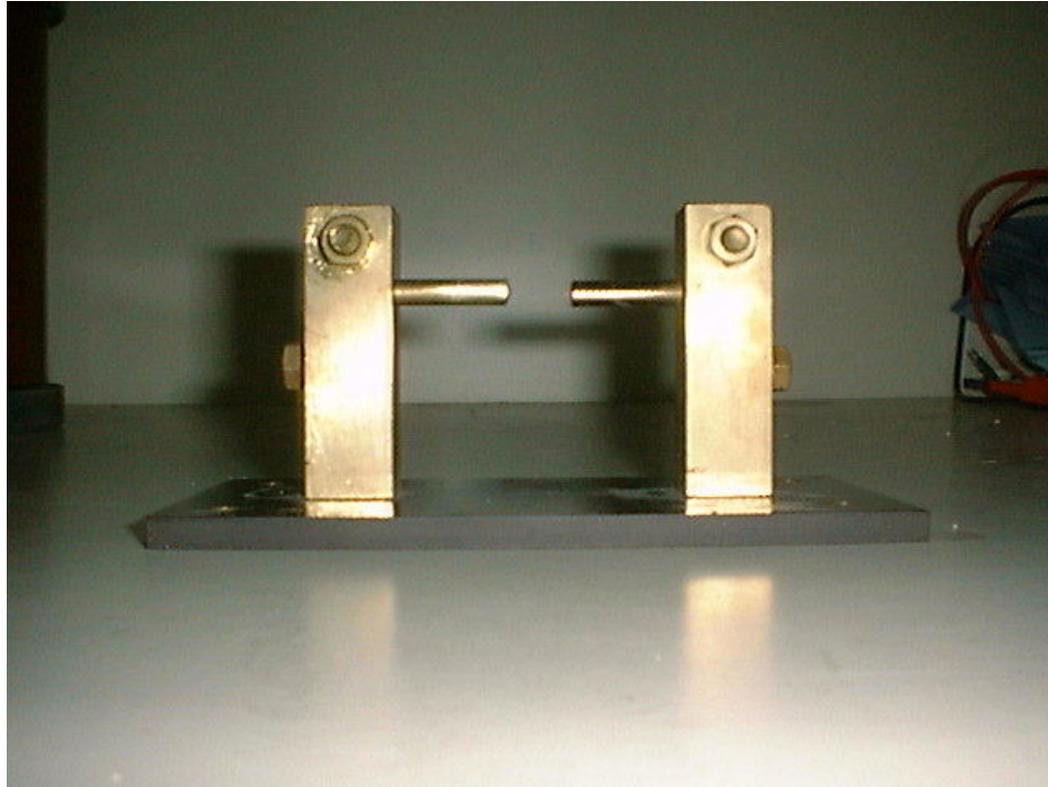
Insert copper rod with the connections made inside the PVC tube.

Your coil is now complete !

2. Another thing you must build is the spark gap.

The spark gap is build using the two copper rivets mounted on a ceramic insulated copper shunt or any kind of improvised stand like shown below. (for better performance of the device try different material rivets- like carbon and copper etc.)





Try different distances for the gap. Experiment ! I used 0.9 mm spark gap and it worked best for me.

3. You are almost there ! Now the fun part begins !

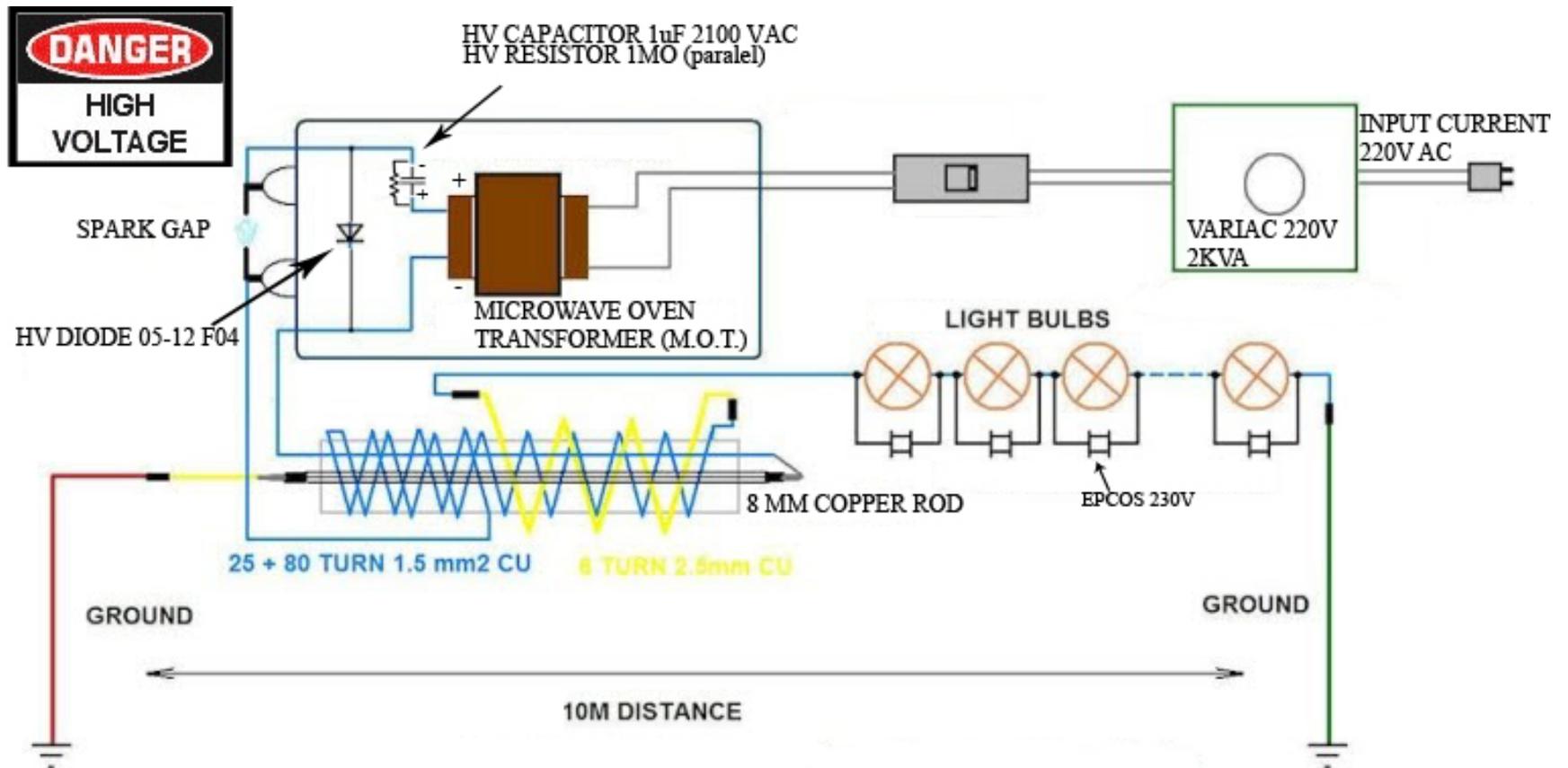
It's time to build up the setup of the device.

First of all take a wooden or acrylic board to build on.

Mount all of the components according to the schematics on the board. You can build the setup in a plastic or wooden box for safety.

The input current goes in the M.O.T.(Microwave Oven Transformer) so connect the input cables or socket to the M.O.T.

I suggest mounting a 30A 220 V breaker before entering the circuit

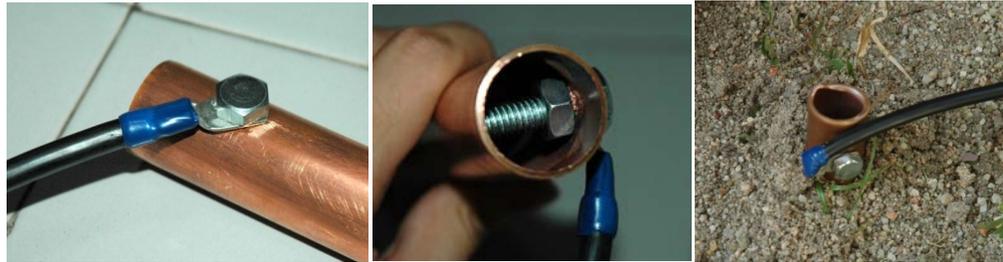


Then on the (+) of the M.O.T connect the HV Capacitor and the 10MΩ Resistor connected in parallel.

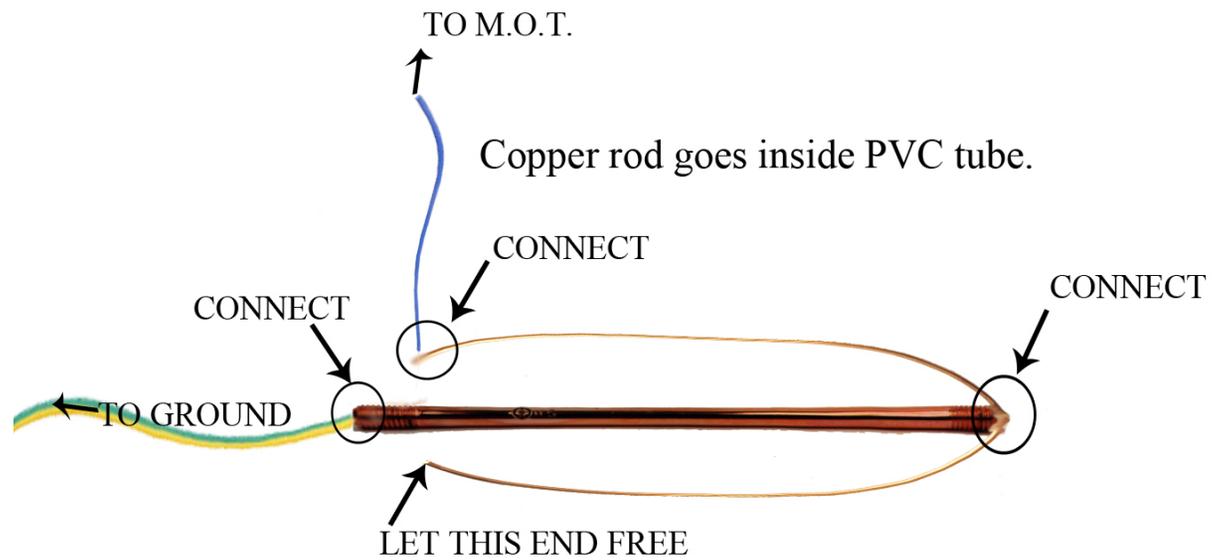
Next in parallel with the M.O.T. and the capacitor assembly connect the HV Diode. Like this :

From the (-) of the capacitor connect a wire to the spark gap like shown above ... and from the other side of the spark gap connect a wire to the end of the 1.5 mm² copper wire from the coil.

Connect one end of the 5 m copper wire to the bottom of the copper rod in your PVC tube and the other end to one of the copper tubes you have and stick it in the ground. If the ground is solid pour some water in it. Water helps for better extracting the energy from the ground.



As shown in the schematics connect one of the bottom ends of the copper wires that goes through the PVC tube to the other end of the HV Diode and then connect them both to the (-) of the M.O.T.



Let the other wire free.

The 2.5 mm² copper wire from the coil goes to your load.

4. Start building up your light bulbs rig.

For each light bulb connect in parallel with the socket a EPCOS 230V.



Each bulb must be connected in series.





After you have done connecting the bulbs or any other device you want to power take the other 5 m copper wire and connect it to the (-) of your bulbs/device and the other end to the second copper tube and stick it in the ground but opposite direction from the first tube 10 meters apart.

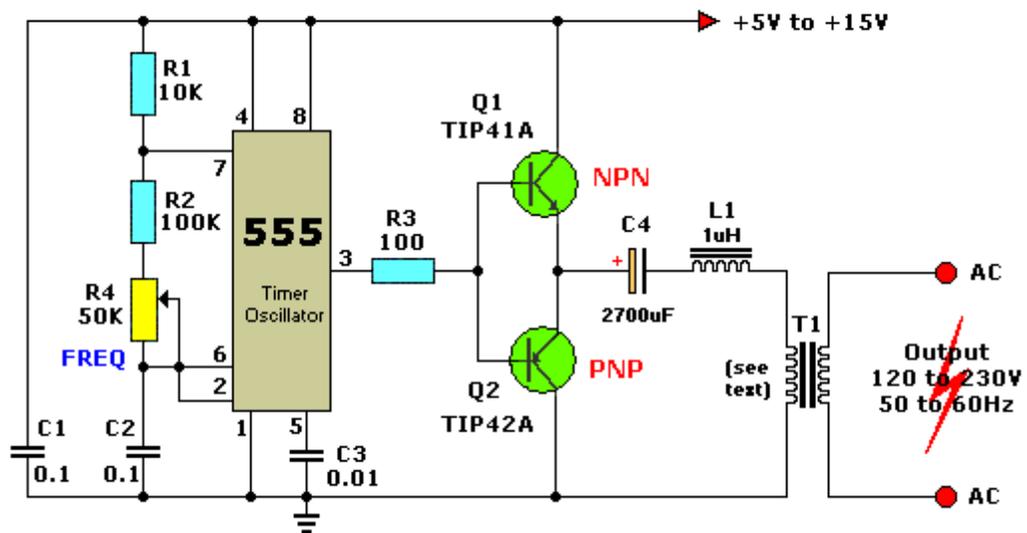
5. You're all set.

The device utilizes a 220 V AC 50 HZ input current to start.

You can either deliver this input current from your wall socket through a Variac (I suggest mounting a 30A 220 V breaker before entering the circuit) or you can start your device using a 12 V car battery through a Inductive Load Inverter.

Here is the diagram for an DC to AC inverter using a 555 time oscillator circuit:

DC to AC Inverter with the 555



You can use this circuit instead of the inductive load inverter.

Now you can start your Earth Generator device.

Make sure all the connections are made properly. Use rubber gloves and don't touch the spark gap or any other component when the device is running.

Start by switching on the power supply to the device. After a short period the HV capacitor will charge up. Now you can unplug your power supply and the generator will run and power itself from the Earth's energy.

All the light bulbs are protected by the EPCOS 230 V, this avoids to burn their filaments.

To work properly, the Earth generator requires two earth ground connections 10 meters spaced.

The power tapped depends on the weather conditions and the underground current flow.

The spark gap of the generator must be at least 0.9 mm apart and maximum 1.2 mm apart. You can test for yourself different setups.

A plasma cloud is created between the gap, there is no audible sound of sparks discharge.

You now have free energy you can use however you want.

Keep in mind that you are dealing with high voltages and you must be very careful.

The working process of the generator is getting free electrons from the Earth. The Earth is a big capacitor which contains free electric charges. If it is possible to create or to find a potential imbalance between two points in the ground, it seems possible to suck additional electrons from the ground and thus to create an increase of the current flow through a wire connected between these two points .

Nikola Tesla wanted to collect free energy from the Earth capacitor between the ground and the ionosphere by the use of a parametric resonance.

Later, Tesla has also found that it is possible to do the same process with only the use of the ground by using the natural imbalance of the ground potential produced by the telluric currents flow underground and Tesla has found that this can be done by the use of an asymmetric displacement of current.

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!