

But hopefully it is changing a little bit. At least now we cite chapter and verse when these things were done, and what they are, and the young grad students and post docs can go check the papers and make up their own minds.

That is the real hope of the future: that we get a generation of young fellows, with excellent skills, who now know where all the skeletons got hidden in the closet, and understand that the electrical engineering model arbitrarily assumes an inert vacuum environment (falsified for more than a half century in particle physics) and a local flat spacetime (falsified for nearly a century by general relativity).

Once they know that past history, and go read into what broken symmetry of opposite charges means for a dipole and for all dipolar EM circuits, they will set to and change that more than a century of error. In that case,

we shall have numerous solutions to the energy crisis rather quickly, popping up all over.

Good thing. It will certainly displace some great energy barons, but it will also free the populace. One can extract all the EM energy from the vacuum one wishes, anywhere, anytime, with ridiculous ease. One can produce that "electrical wind of energy" at will, by making a simple dipole and then letting it alone. The only energy problem is in how to then intercept some of that energy flow and "catch" it in a circuit, discharge it in a load to power it, and not use half the "caught" energy to kill that dipole that is gushing out the extracted EM energy from the vacuum.

Very best wishes,

Tom Bearden

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## The Transdimensional's Lifters Experiment

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In June 2001, Transdimensional Technologies has presented the *Lifter1* and *Lifter2* devices. The *Lifter1* device was built with three capacitors joined so as to form a triangle assembly and the *Lifter2* is three time heavier and three time bigger than the *Lifter1*. These devices are able to lift their own weight and they are a "modern version" of the Townsend Brown Electrokinetic Apparatus. The Lifters are using the Biefeld-Brown Effect to generate the main thrust to self levitate. I have already built some similar devices in April 1999, with "EHD Flying Saucer v1.0 ".

In Townsend Brown Electrokinetic Apparatus described in the US Patent N°2949550 filed on Aug 16, 1960 and titled "Elektrokinetic Apparatus" you will find the full description of the main principle used in Lifter devices:

*It is therefore an object of my invention to provide an apparatus for converting the energy of an electrical*

*potential directly into mechanical force suitable for causing relative motion between the system and surrounding medium.*

*It is another object of this invention to provide a new apparatus for converting electrostatic energy directly into kinetic energy.*

*It is another object of this invention to provide a vehicle propelled by electrostatic energy without the use of moving parts.*

*Another goal of my invention is to provide a self- propelled vehicle without moving parts. It is a feature of my invention to provide an apparatus for producing relative motion between structure and surrounding medium. This apparatus includes a pair of electrodes of appropriate form held in fixed spaced relation to each other and immersed in a dielectric medium and oppositely charged.*

*It is another feature of my invention to provide apparatus which includes a body defining one electrode, another separate electrode supported in fixed spaced relation by said body, and a source of high electrical potential connected between the body and the separate electrode.*

( Extract from US Patent N°2949550 filed on Aug 16, 1960 titled "Elektrokinetic Apparatus" )

The Lifter v4.0 specificationsThe Lifter v4.0 uses 36 asymmetrical T.T. Brown capacitors joined (called cells) so as to form a hexagonal assembly. Each asymmetrical capacitor is built with one electrode made with a thin corona wire placed at 30 mm from the main rectangular electrode constructed "ala" Townsend Brown.

- Weight : 32 g
- Size: 820x 700 mm and 40 mm high made with a thin aluminium sheet.
- Mounting legs: 30-mm length.
- Main frame: balsa wood 15/10 mm thick and 2 mm wide. The construction of the frame is lighter than the previous versions (half of the lower balsa frame has been removed).
- Power required to compensate the weight : 81.4 Watts ( 40.5 KV at 2.01 mA )
- Power required for a stable flight above the ground : 132.9 Watts ( 44 KV at 3.02 mA )

Today, I have replicated successfully the Transdimensional Power<sup>3</sup> Lifter1 and Lifter2 and developed some new enhanced and bigger versions. The Lifter V3.0 is a bigger version of the Lifter2 presented by Transdimensional Technologies in June 2001. The Lifter v3.0 uses nine asymmetrical T.T. Brown capacitors joined (called cells) so as to form a triangle assembly. It is 2.4 time heavier than the *Lifter2* and 7 time heavier than the Lifter1. The Lifter V4.0 is a bigger version of the Lifter v3.0. It uses 36 asymmetrical T.T. Brown capacitors joined (called cells) so as to form a hexagonal assembly and it is 2 time heavier than the Lifter v3.0.

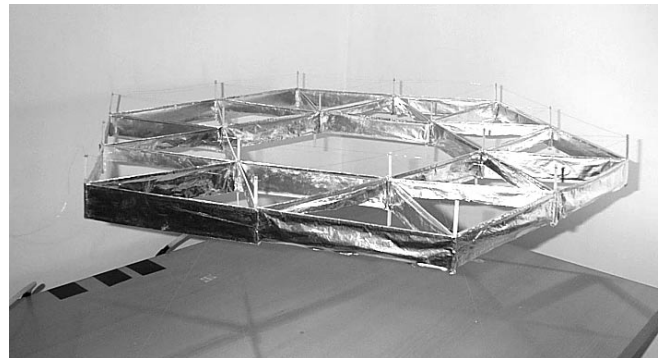
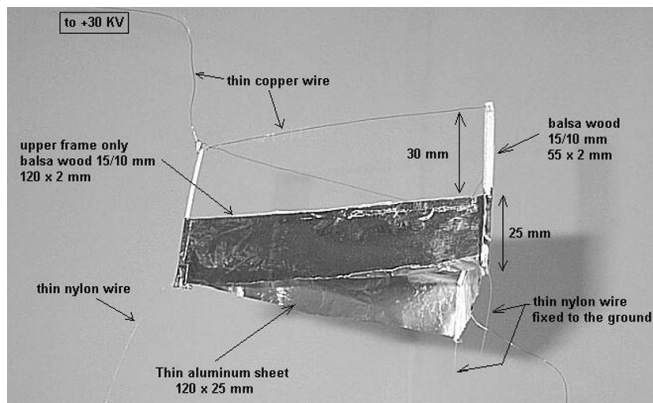
**Lifter v4.0 Test Results :** The Lifter v4.0 is the biggest one that I have built today. Its size in the lab is very impressive (820 x700 mm). The Lifter v4.0 is able to accelerate upwards very quickly and silently. The Lifter v4.0 has a weight of 32 g and it is very stable during the hovering.

**Lifters comparison chart:**

	Weight	Payload	Power to compensate the weight	Power for a stable flight
Lifter 1	2.3 g	1 g	18 Watts ( 40 KV at 450 uA )	23.9 Watts ( 41.9 KV at 570 uA )
Lifter 2	6.6 g	3 g	21.9 Watts ( 38.5KV at 570 uA )	48.5 Watts ( 43.35 KV at 1.12mA )
Lifter 3	16 g	4 g	45.4 Watts ( 18.45KV at 2.46 mA )	69.6 Watts ( 27.5 KV at 2.53 mA )
Lifter 4	32 g	-	81.4 Watts ( 40.5 KV at 2.01 mA )	132.9 Watts ( 44 KV at 3.02 mA )

For a tabletop demonstration you may use the basic lifter. The Basic Lifter is maintained on the ground base with 3 thin nylon threads to avoid that it escapes to the ceiling...

**Basic Lifter photo**



The Basic Lifter remains very stable above the ground while the power supply is energised. A 330 Kohms/10 Watts resistor is connected in series with the HV Output to limit the current flow. This High Voltage power supply is able to generate up to 25-30kV DC Output from 12-24v DC input. With a fully adjustable DC input power supply (0-24V/4A), it is possible to adjust the HV output between 5 to 30kV. This HV power supply uses a common flyback driver circuit with two 2N3055-power transistors as a push-pull oscillator. A common flyback transformer from an old TV/monitor can be used, the transformer HV output is connected to a 30kv Voltage tripler which commonly used in all colour TV monitors. In the Basic Lifter experiment the DC Input of the HV Power supply is 15 V at 2.3 A.

**Some Researches Projects planned:** Today, after a successful and impressive test of the Lifter v4.0, I have planned to build a device which will be able to flight by itself for few seconds with its own power on board. This will be a very good demonstrator for going further...

## References

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- Electrokinetics brown by Paul E. Potter <http://homepage.ntlworld.com/ufophysics/electrokineticsbrown.htm>
- US Patent N°2949550 filed on Aug 16, 1960 "Elektrokinetic Apparatus" from Thomas Townsend Brown
- The Thomas Townsend Brown dedicated web site : <http://www.soteria.com/brown/>

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