BEDINI GENERATOR

Information and Photos are submitted by David Mason

at http://www.theverylastpageoftheinternet.com

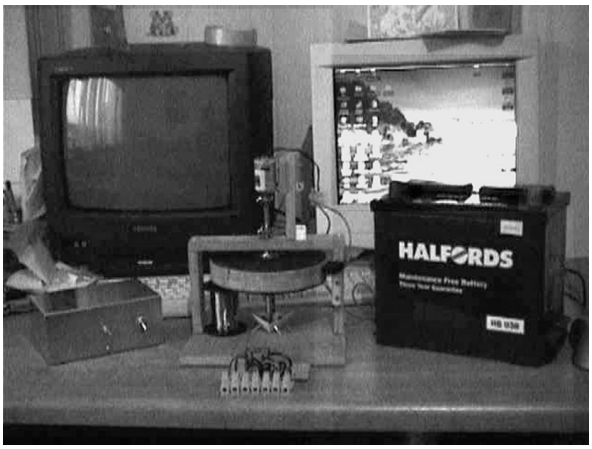

Fig. 1
Bedini Generator MK1

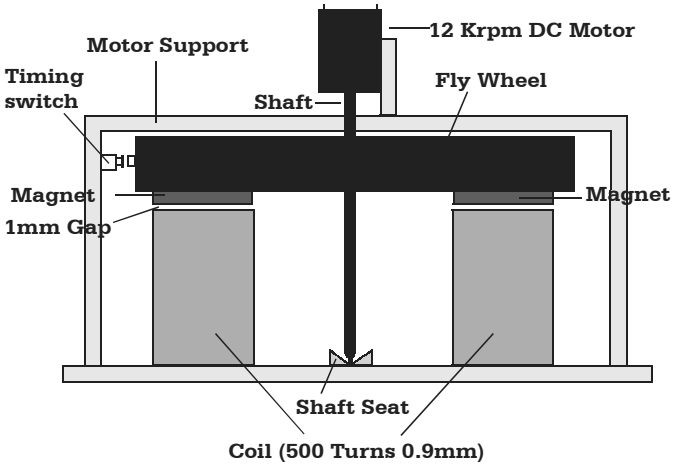

Fig.3

John's original idea is quite a simple idea. Normally a motor cannot turn a generator, which runs its own motor. But if you cheat by using a flywheel and switch the motor off every second or so, then the weight of the flywheel continues to spin the generator when the motors giving it off little bit extra and charges the battery, which powers its own motor.

I tried a simple design. I used a simple 555 timer to switch a relay, which turns the motor on and off, but in my design the generator is always connected.

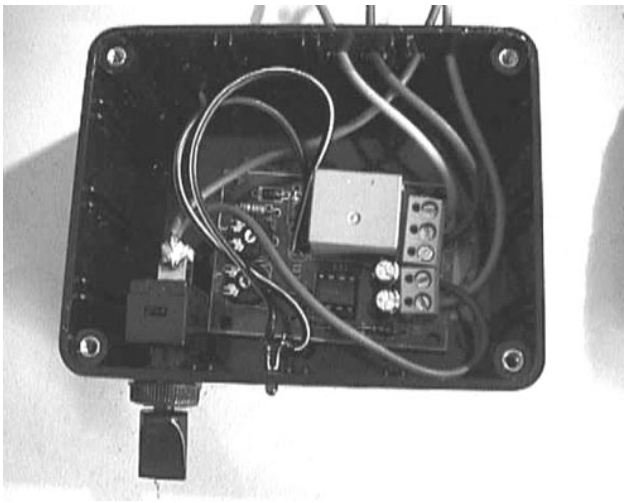

Fig.2

For my first try I used a wooden flywheel and small DC motor. Please ignore the timing switch that was an earlier idea.

After some testing I decided that it would work better with a heavier flywheel, so I stopped this one and went on to the MKII.

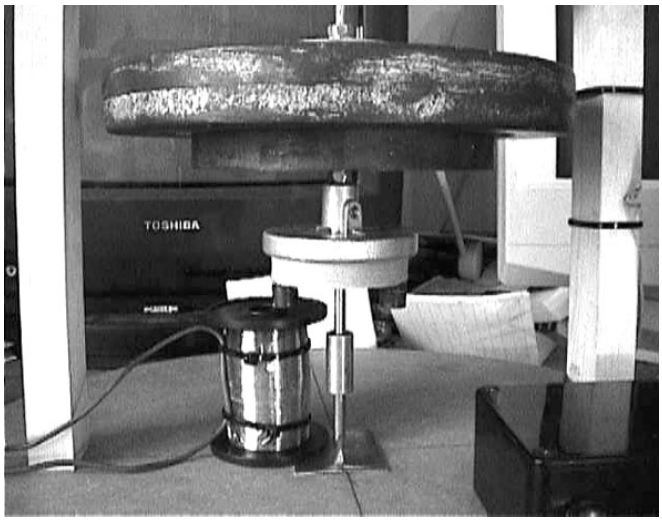

Fig.4
Bedini Generator MKII

In this version I have used a 10 lb weight from a barbell set. The rest uses the same principles as the MK1 (see Fig.2).

Obviously the small motor is nowhere near power enough to turn the heavy weight at any reasonable speed, and soon over heats. I have had to put this project on hold until I can obtain a powerful DC motor.

Fig.5

The Mark 3 Generator works on the same principle as the previous model. It is a cylinder, which contains a motor and shaft. Attached to the shaft is a disc with 4 magnets attached to the lower side. There a four coils under the disc, so as the disc spins the magnets pass over the coils with around a 1-2mm air gap.

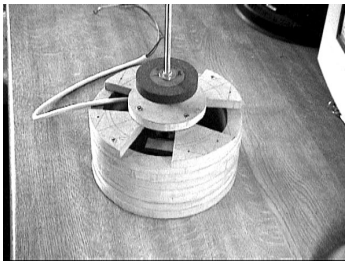

Fig.6
The Mark 3 Generator

This is a very high-speed motor. The flywheel at the top weights 145 grams/5oz. This serves two purposes. The first is to smooth out the vibrations, which occur at high-speed rotation. Its second function is to keep the generator spinning when the motor is shut off. A 555 timer and transistor are used to switch the motor on and off every 1 second. So the motor kicks in again before the flywheels inertia starts to slow down.

I used several coil designs in the generator and several types of magnets, including NIB magnets. These however were so strong that they kept the disc still over the coils to the point that the DC motor, which spins the disc, would burn out.

After several attempts I could not get 12V out of with the required current. 12V was easily achievable, but the current was so weak that the free-running period, *i.e. when the flywheel was spinning the generator without the assistance of the motor,* I would have to spin much longer than it could on its own. So a heavier flywheel could be used to increase the self-run period, but then more current is taken by the DC motor to spin the unit. So as you increase one thing everything else increases to cancel out your efforts. My research in this type of design has come to a close since I no longer believe it can work.

Editorial: Perhaps, the problem is a wrong idea about the real design? Any extra power in magnetization-demagnetization is a function of mass and physical properties of the core.

ARTICLE UPDATE

An Introduction to Gravity

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(Editorial: in NET #2(5), 2002 photo of Mart Gibson, was published instead of Lew P. Price photo).

In New Energy Technologies, Issue #2 (5) 2002, there was an article called "An Introduction to Gravity". In that article, I stated that the neutrinos are "bits of rotating aether". I no longer believe this to be true and an explanation follows which must include something regarding the nature of light if it is to be understood.

As was mentioned in the article, the electron is not a particle, but a vortex with aether (ether) moving into it just as air moves into a tornado or water moves into a whirlpool. A vortex of ether within a universe of ether extends as far as the universe exists. When such a vortex moves, it creates a disturbance within the ether surrounding it (the whole universe). This disturbance is a wave of ether acceleration, which moves outward from the vortex center in a plane, which is perpendicular to the direction of vortex motion. If the vortex reverses its direction another wave is produced but with opposite ether acceleration. Together, these two waves form what we call a wave of light, so that each actual wave of accelerating ether is what we call a half-wave of electromagnetic energy.

If the production of a single half-wave could be likened to a stone being dropped into a pond of water, the dimension of polarization of the ensuing wave would be the vertical dimension of the falling stone, an electromagnetic half-wave moving outward at the speed of light would be similar to the circular ripple of