

The Energy Machine of Joseph Newman

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Background Information (Introductory)

As background regarding the technology for those with whom you may communicate, Joseph Newman has described it as "producing greater external energy output than external energy input." [EEO>EEI]

That occurs in accordance with the concept that "energy cannot be created or destroyed only converted from one form to another." It is precisely for that reason that he originally began his pioneering research in the mid-1960's. And, since his technology does indeed produce greater external energy output than external energy input, it represents a fundamental corroboration of the First Law of Thermodynamics and extends the concept into the **electromagnetic** "conversion" of mass to energy.

Actually, in a very fundamental sense, it is incorrect to claim that mass is "converted" into energy. Operationally speaking, the fundamental units are transferred from one domain in the universe to another. Such fundamental units are simultaneously "mass" and "energy".

Joseph Newman has never called his pioneering technology either "free-energy" or "zero-point-energy". The term "free-energy" is actually scientifically inappropriate: the technology is neither "free" in an economic sense nor in a scientific sense. Why? Because 1) it does cost **some** amount of resources/money to build a unit and 2) the energy output **does** have to come from somewhere in this case from the atomic domains of the copper conductor.

In a very fundamental sense, the correct way to view the technology is that Joseph Newman is transferring gyroscopic massergies (originally termed gyroscopic particles by Joseph Newman) from one location in the universe to another.

I will make the following statement and then I will "correct it":

The Newman Motor/Generator "converts mass to energy **electromagnetically** rather than through nuclear fission or fusion."

The above statement will enable someone not familiar with the technology to better understand what is happening.

Now I will "correct" or "refine" the above statement:

Actually, mass is never "converted" to energy. Why? Because "mass" and "energy" are not only equivalent but such terminology represents two macroscopic manifestations of the **same** phenomena thus the term "mass-energy" or, simplified, "massergy". But the important operational aspect of these «massergies» is their universal **gyroscopic** natures.

The fundamental unit of the universe is the gyroscopic massergy. All atoms and all subatomic particles are composed of combinations of gyroscopic massergies. The gyroscopic massergy "perpetually" spins at "c" (the speed of light) and moves in some direction at "c". Thus, the gyroscopic massergy is the mechanical equivalent of Einstein's equation of $e = mc^2$. However, the gyroscopic massergy is not "mass" one instant and then "energy" the next instant. The gyroscopic massergy is simply what it is: it is something that is simultaneously **both** mass **and** energy! It is how **we** perceive it at different times that **we** choose to describe it as either "energy" or "mass". But, from the gyroscopic massergy's perspective it is what it is and **never** changes its mechanical behavior.

It is therefore correct to say that gyroscopic massergies are physically **transferred** (not "converted") from one domain or location in the universe to another. When they are operating in one location (as within the atomic domains of the copper conductor), we choose to call them "mass". When they are physically transferred to another location (as moving down the length of the copper conductor), we choose to call them "energy". But they, themselves, are unchanging in their fundamental mechanical behavior (gyroscopic) and can be neither created nor destroyed.

Thus, Joseph Newman does not subscribe to the "ZPE" concept that the "energy" produced by his Motor/Generator comes from the "aether". The source of the gyroscopic masserges is the atomic domains of the copper conductor Joseph Newman has discovered a method of extracting those gyroscopic massergies through a pulsing of the conductor coil in a particular mechanical fashion. It is for the very reason that some people blindly presume that the "energy can somehow be fed back into the machine" that others have been incapable of innovating this revolutionary technology. As Joseph Newman describes in his fundamental book, if one attempts to "feed the output back as input" then a braking effect will occur that will negate the results. That is because the **timing** of the release of energy from the system is critical to its proper functioning.

Joseph Newman seeks to commercialize the technology, but it takes capital to produce commercial versions of the technology that are constructed within close-tolerances and can operate at very high rpms. Joseph Newman is one human being he is not a well-funded multi-national corporation or a large university and he has never applied for nor sought a "federal grant" at

the expense of the taxpayer. All he has sought is the equal opportunity to protect his invention in the American marketplace via the patent system created by our Founding Fathers. Ironically, it would not cost the American a **single penny** to issue Joseph Newman a patent for his invention, yet the federal bureaucrats have spent **millions** of dollars of taxpayer monies fighting **against** the technology.

As you might imagine, the uses/applications of the technology are virtually unlimited and would enable all of us to become energy independent.

And here's the latest news:

A German electrical engineer (who purchased Newman Energy Machine collectible unit #4) has conducted extensive testing of the unit in Germany. His conclusion: the unit is 200% efficient. An Associate Professor with a research laboratory associated with a major university reviewed the results of the German EE and concluded that the unit's mechanical efficiency alone (not including the electrical output) was 129% efficient. Additionally, a distinguished Professor of Mathematics at Arizona State University has recently endorsed Joseph Newman's work. Joseph Newman is now engaged in the testing of his most advanced unit to date. (See the website <http://www.josephnewman.com> for additional information recently posted).

General Information about the Energy Machine of Joseph Newman

Joseph Newman's technology does not "create" energy. What his technology accomplishes (as verified by more than 30 scientists and engineers) is the transformation of energy from one state into another, totally in accordance with the First Law of Thermodynamics. That is also accomplished in accordance with Einstein's equation of $E = mc^2$ [which was originally stated by Einstein as EL (Electricity) = mc^2 .]

Ironically, when Joseph Newman originally began his research over 35 years ago, it was precisely because he DOES so strongly believe in the First Law of Thermodynamics that he believed that it was possible to innovate his technology. As a result, his successfully operational technology fully works in accordance with the First Law of Thermodynamics and represents a verification of same.

In keeping with the 1st Law of Thermodynamics, one cannot simply create "energy" from nothing. All generation of energy consists of energy transfers/transformations that operate in strict accordance with the 1st Law.

That is precisely what occurs with respect to Joseph Newman's technology.

With respect to the technology itself, there are no real size constraints. There are two methods of increasing

the power input: increase the amount of copper and/or increase the rpms of the commutator. The latter can be done by increasing the applied voltage (not the **current** which is what costs money) up to the maximum atomic alignment of the domains in the copper conductor. And, if you want to align **more** atomic domains, use **more** copper. Once the atomic domains of the copper conductor are aligned, the copper becomes magnetic and thereby releases energy (electro) magnetically in accordance with $e = mc^2$.

Joseph Newman's technology operates on **high** voltage and **low** current directly opposite to **all** conventional motors. Consequently, it runs **cool**. All conventional motors have been constructed over the past 160+ years with a built-in inefficiency, based upon a 180-year-old misconception.

If you visit the website of www.josephnewman.com you will note that a distinguished professor of mathematics for over 30 years at Arizona State University has seen the proof for himself and has recently publicly endorsed Joseph Newman's life work.

The following is from a Letter to the Editor of the Mobile Press Register:

"Never having met, talked with, nor had financial dealings with Joseph Newman, I read his book, The Energy Machine of Joseph Newman. After 30 years in the electrical profession I felt eminently qualified to debunk his claim to a device that generated more energy than it consumes. In the second chapter, I sat up in bed and shouted, 'He's got it!'" - Patrick McLain, EE, Mobile, Alabama

We don't wish to dampen Mr. McLain's enthusiasm for this technology and, although his comments are well-intentioned, Mr. McLain is laboring under the superficial conclusion that Joseph Newman's motor "generates more energy than it consumes." This is simply not the case. In fact, the motor does generate greater external energy output than external energy input [$EEO > EEI$]. This technology does not violate the Law of Conservation of Mass and Energy. On the contrary this technology further corroborates the Laws of Thermodynamics, i.e., the only way one will achieve the internal production of energy within the system is by supplying the system with high voltage (and low current) to align the atomic domains of the copper atoms in the coil.

Joseph Newman supplies an external electrical stimulus to his coil (and special commutator system) that generates the magnetic field containing the gyroscopic particles (matter in motion). This external electrical stimulus takes the form of high voltage and the higher the better until maximum atom alignment of the coil is achieved. At the same time the current is kept as low as possible to minimize resistance; thereby the Newman motor always runs "cool." The externally

applied high voltage is not “consumed” by the system it operates in the same manner as the hydraulic system in an automobile. The reservoir of brake fluid is not “used up” but supplies a continual hydraulic pressure to the automobile’s brake system. In a similar fashion the high input voltage (and low current) acts as an electrical ‘hydraulic’ pressure to continually realign the atoms within the motor’s copper coil. The continual collapse and expansion of the copper coil’s magnetic field creates the mechanical torque of the motor. (The special commutator system achieves this continual collapse and expansion of the magnetic field.)

The net increase of external electrical energy from the system directly comes from the energy produced internally within the copper coil. This net output is greater than the small amount of current originally inputted into the system along with the high voltage. In the final analysis where is the excess energy coming from? Answer: from the atom domains of the copper coil within the motor/generator.

Dr. Roger Hastings, a physicist who has worked extensively with Joseph Newman over a number of years, has calculated that this system is so conversion efficient that it may take decades (or far longer) to be able to measure any appreciable mass loss in the coil.

This brings us to a discussion of efficiency. If Joseph Newman’s motor/generator system is viewed as a whole considering both external energy and internal energy then the total energy output for the system is **equal** to the total external and internal energy input combined.

Such a process is fully in accordance with the First Law of Thermodynamics! When the system is viewed as a whole, it is imprecise to say that the Newman motor/generator simply “produces more than it consumes.” However, it is correct to say that “the external energy output is greater than the external energy input” an external energy input considered independently of the large internal energy produced by the Newman motor/generator.

In other words, the revolutionary nature of this system is the fact that Joseph Newman has discovered a new electromagnetic principle of nature and has innovated a technology capable of converting mass (copper coil) into energy (in accordance with $E=mc^2$) via a highly efficient electromagnetic reaction rather than an inefficient fission reaction.

Those who state that “one can never build a device which exceeds 100% efficiency” do not understand the nature of the phenomenal efficiencies (in excess of 800%) produced by the Newman motor/generator.

Such a statement demonstrates an inability to distinguish between **conversion** efficiency and **production** efficiency. To state that Joseph Newman’s motor/generator is 8.2 production efficient, i.e., that it

produces over eight times as much external energy output as external energy input, is different from stating that the invention approaches 100% conversion efficiency, i.e., that it converts the internal mass of the copper coil into energy in accordance with $E=mc^2$. The former process involves production efficiency and the latter process involves conversion efficiency. These two different types of efficiencies should not be confused.

In his motor/generator system, the electromagnetic conversion (of matter to energy) efficiency approaches 100% [rather than the less than 1% conversion (of matter to energy) efficiency of a typical nuclear fission reaction.] The production efficiency of the Newman energy machine has been found to be in excess of 800%, i.e., over eight times as much external energy output as external energy input.

Consider the following crude analogy of a nuclear fission reactor to Joseph Newman’s motor/generator: a typical nuclear reactor consists of a small amount of external electrical energy being inputted into the reactor station to turn on lights, activate control panels, start machinery, etc. The large external energy produced by the reactor, however, is the result of the nuclear fission process which internally occurs within the system.

As a result of such an internal fission process, external electrical energy is produced in the system. If, however, one ignores the internal energy and only considers the initial, small external energy input, then one could say that the net external electrical energy output produced by a nuclear reactor is greater than the external electrical energy input.

The important distinction, however, between a conventional nuclear reactor and Joseph Newman’s motor/generator is that the former is less than 1% conversion efficient and the latter approaches 100% conversion efficiency.

It was the phenomenon of Fleming’s Rule coupled with an understanding of Faraday’s generator that led Joseph Newman 35 years ago on the path to better understand (electro) magnetism. Once this understanding was achieved, it then became apparent to Joseph Newman that for nearly 150 years we have accepted a fallacy regarding (electro) magnetism: that fallacy being that the (copper) conductor “sits dormant like a water pipe carrying water” and does not participate in the resultant mechanical behavior of the system (motor/generator).

By analogy, Joseph Newman has discovered a means to harness a pre-existing “river of magnetic energy” that has been ignored as a result of a fundamental error made in the 19th century.

In essence, then, Joseph Newman is electromagnetically converting mass to energy in accordance with $E = mc^2$. Actually, this is a conventional, but crude way of stating what is

happening. More precisely, the system is 'transferring' that is the equivalent (in a macroscopic sense) of mass and energy from one locale in the universe to another locale.

The **gyroscopic spin** of these "massergies" (descriptive terminology for the spinning fundamentals which are the equivalent of both mass and energy) is the important aspect of their physical behavior.

Through a particular system of pulsing accommodated by the use of specially designed commutators, Joseph Newman has innovated a means of properly harnessing the back-emf of his system and thereby continually extracting energy from the system. Fully in accord with the First Law of Thermodynamics, the result is that the system produces greater external energy output than external energy input. The difference occurs as a result of the energy produced **internally**.

By analogy, this is no different in principle from a conventional nuclear fission reactor, except the 'conversion' of mass to energy occurs **electromagnetically** rather than via fission.

There, as a brief synopsis, is a description of the process involved with this technology. But it could not have occurred with a more fundamental understanding of (electro) magnetism.

It is such an understanding which many consider more revolutionary, in a scientific sense, than the resultant technology itself.

Essentially, Joseph Newman's Motor/Generators have generally been designed with the optimal purpose of "achieving the **least** amount of current inputted to have the **greatest** amount of atom alignment in the conductor material (which causes the **greatest** magnetic field)." It is Joseph Newman's position that because of a fundamental misunderstanding of the nature of electromagnetism, all conventional motors have been designed with built-in inefficiencies.

To restate:

The "official" description of Joseph Newman's electromagnetic aspect of his Theory of the Gyroscopic Massergy is: "the Newman Motor/Generator produces 'greater external energy output than external energy input.'" This is, in principle, no different from a conventional nuclear fission reactor. Joseph Newman's work represents a **total** confirmation and corroboration of the First Law of Thermodynamics. This technology has **profound** social/political implications with respect to our country's future since it would replace **all** conventional energy sources and enable Americans to become **truly** energy independent.

Joseph Newman's book, which represents his Theory of the Gyroscopic Massergy, also presents the first

explicit mechanical explanation for Fleming's Rule and Magnetic Attraction/Repulsion in scientific history, as well as a mechanical unification of the fields. Hopefully, someone such as Professor A. Swimmer, PhD, [Professor of Mathematics for over 30 years] who has endorsed Joseph Newman's fundamental work, will use Joseph Newman's mechanical unification to formulate a mathematical field unification.

In conclusion:

What the technical process involved does do is extend the Law of Conservation of Matter and Energy into a new domain, i.e., the equivalence of matter/energy via $E=mc^2$ is extended to the electromagnetic domain. Such extensions of natural law into new domains have certainly been typical of the history of the progress of science.

Essentially, what Joseph Newman has innovated is the integration of the 19th Century work of Michael Faraday (upon which much of our conventional electromagnetic theory is based) with the 20th Century work of Albert Einstein to produce a revolutionary new electromagnetic technology for the 21st Century.

An Interesting Demonstration

One of the more interesting demonstrations of Joseph Newman's energy machine technology was that conducted by engineers from WWL-TV (CBS-affiliate) in New Orleans. This test was broadcast (with appropriate graphs) on television and later featured on video.

The following is a paraphrase from the original broadcast:

"Eight, slightly-used penlight batteries were connected (in series) to a conventional electric motor. The conventional motor operated for 1 minute and 15 seconds before stopping.

"These same penlight batteries were then connected to a portable model of Joseph Newman's Motor/Generator. This Motor/Generator proceeded to run and a 90-pound magnet continuously rotated for **1 hour** and **15 minutes**, at which time the WWL-TV engineers disconnected the batteries because of a lack of time of the part of the film crew which had to return to the TV station to produce the evening broadcast.

"Then, the above-described penlight batteries were then **reconnected** to the **original** conventional electric motor and operated **this** motor for **two** minutes and 28 seconds before the conventional motor stopped. This is nearly **twice** as long as the first time (above) using batteries that are not supposed to be rechargeable!"