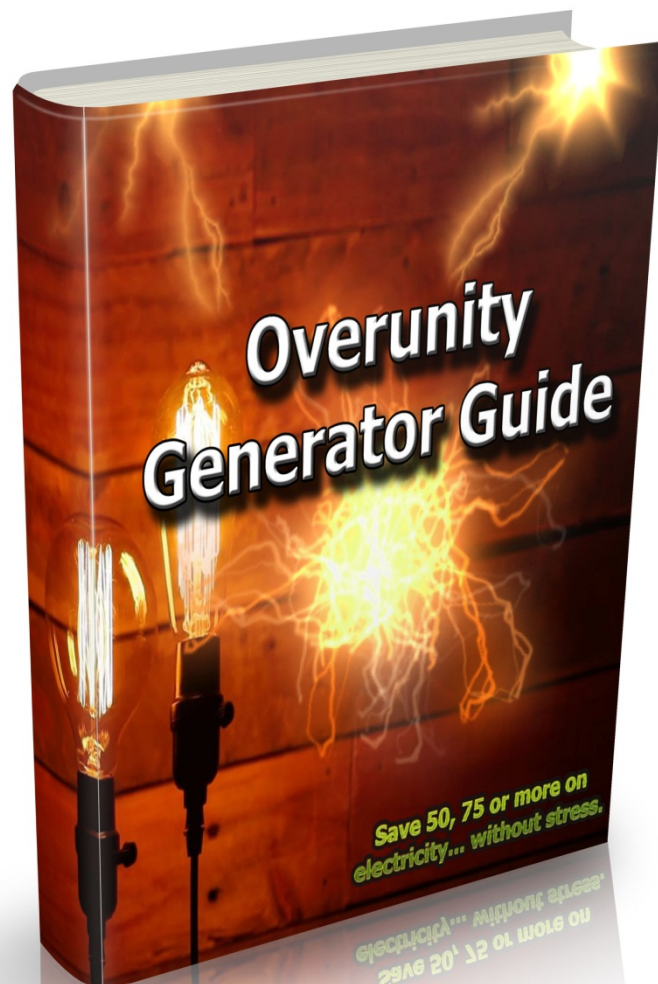


Overunity Generator Blueprints



1. Introduction:

Harvesting energy from previously unemployed ambient sources can play an important role in saving energy and reducing the dependency to primary power sources.

In today's world, depleting reserves of conventional energy sources such as fossil fuels and petroleum has forced mankind to seek for alternative sources of energy. Renewable energy solutions such as solar energy, wind energy and magnetic energy etc., are being explored at a fast pace. However, an important alternative energy source that is often overlooked is magnetic energy.

Anytime a work is done, a range of small to large amounts of alternative energy is dissipated into the air. If this alternative energy would be converted back into electricity it might well serve a useful purpose.

The alternative energy is a fast-growing area of interest.

DISCLAIMER

We are not professional writers or photographers and didn't always have opportunities to document or photograph every step of development. Therefore, please take the level of engineer/electrical experience required to build a Overunity Generator very seriously as we are giving these to you under this premise. You will discover the advanced level of knowledge of mechanical/electrical processes needed quickly enough. The correct construction of the Overunity Generator requires patience and careful thought. We made several mistakes in development and have given here the steps that were successful. You will probably still make mistakes – and these will be your greatest learning opportunities as you gain more knowledge about this type of energy.

Before beginning to build, consider how much you would like to outsource to one of the cottage industry community units (CICUs) near you! In the US we recommend Polaris for the steel stator/rotor construction, and Torelco for toroidal winding. As FTW continues to roll out the distribution plan, and more connections across the world are made, we think CICUs will be commonplace and hence, Overunity Generator parts accessible (many people will be making them!)

When website URLs were available we provided links for the person reading this online. You may certainly use your own sources for materials but it is imperative you do not alter the instructions/parts herein if you are building a Overunity Generator. (We know with increased knowledge you will discover many applications for this technology.) When photographs can be shown to help you visualize a process, they are provided. Please remember, we are not professional manual writers. What we offer you here is free of charge and our gift to humanity – but it comes with great responsibility. Learn as much as you can, use discernment and wisdom, share freely, and you will be privileged to know the secrets of energy creation from the quantum field.

We would like to dedicate the success we've experienced to our first teacher, Sir Timothy Thrapp, and WITTS Ministries, without whose guidance none of this would be available so soon. We acknowledge and honor the work WITTS has done for over 200 years bringing technology forward, and hope that you will consider making a donation to the ministry for their great work.

2. Discoveries, hypothesis and theory

The theory of Overunity Generator is not divided by the body of the inventors of magnetic motors.

Nevertheless each recognizes that the device can generate or consummate more energy. The theory truth on the functioning principles is probably close view to the observed phenomena and measured, nevertheless certain results phenomena again are not explained with this theory.

The electric generator is composed from a body of rotors to permanent magnets or of magnetic motors

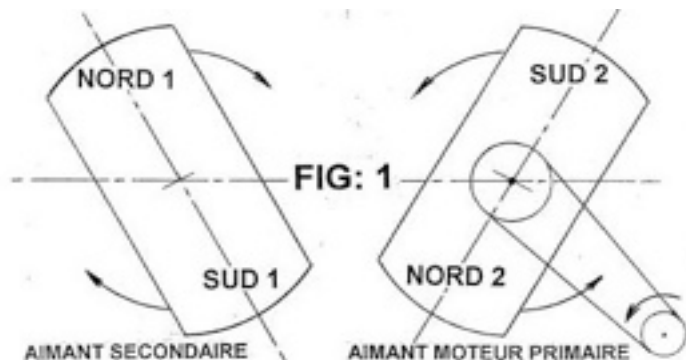
The principle uses only the attractive magnetic energies and repellent.

The universe is in constant movement maintained by the magnetic energy.

The principle of the "magnetic braking release pressure"

The braking release pressure is to eliminate the brake effect between 2 centers. The brake effect appears when a shine NORTH and magnetic SOUTH that attract themselves are moved away the one of the other simultaneously. At the time of the remoteness the attraction exists what brake the remoteness.

What was discovered is when 2 centers North and south are moved away the one of the other simultaneously and enough quickly, the attraction effect is inhibited reducing thus the effect of braking to the remoteness.



This attraction effect can completely be eliminated when the 2 centers are moved away the one of the other simultaneously in a manner rather quick and to inversely proportional speeds to the value of their masses. Therefore the attractive effect is eliminated and not the capacity of attraction.

The effect to eliminate this attraction or the effect to eliminate the brake to the remoteness is called effect of magnetic breaking release or effect of degravitation.

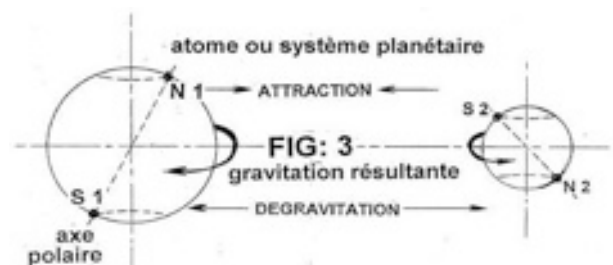
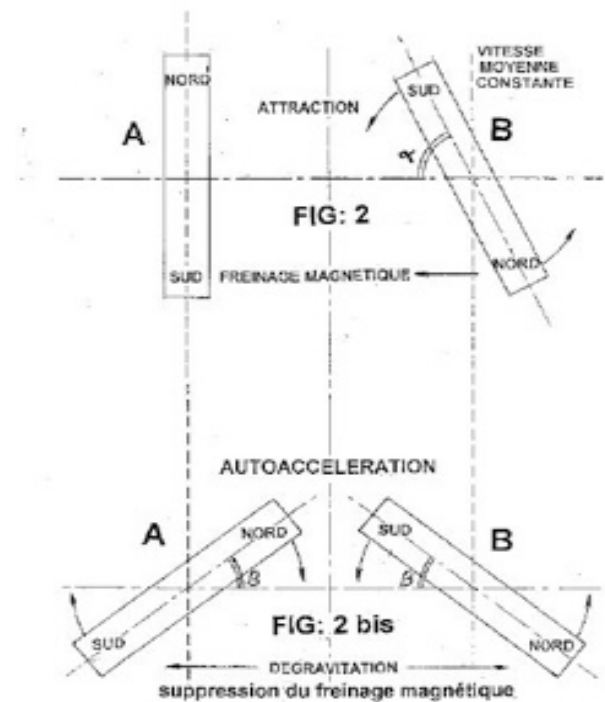
In a magnet system in synchronized symmetrical rotation the two centers north and south itself create a braking release while moving away itself mutually the one of the other. While these 2 centers north and south move away themselves the one of the other, the 2 other centers them, to the opposed, compare themselves

simultaneously. When the 2 centers north and south compare themselves, they quicken mutually the one towards the other while precipitating itself the one towards the other.

The Fact that the braking or the attraction effect is neutralized between the 2 centers north and south that move away themselves while the 2 other norths and south attract themselves allows producing energy.

The magnetic energy can thus be transmuted in usable kinetic energy.

This is as well as this discovery allows also to bring new explanations to the functioning of the universal mechanics or universe.



This discovery allows explaining the constant accelerated movement of the rotations of the planets, moons and stars, since the planetary masses as the atomic particles are considered as dipoles in the framework of this theory.

Thus we have magnets of which 2 centers compare themselves while quickening mutually and to the opposed, the 2 other centers that itself "braking and releasing" therefore that move away themselves without braking itself, allowing the 2 first ones to quicken.

It is now easy to understand that the centers that compare themselves even the moment they meet again online, will be able to their turn itself to slacken while moving away itself the one of the other and allow the two opposed others and that now compare themselves, to accelerate itself producing energy what's more of the one already existing. The devices are there to prove it.

This discovery allows developing devices producing kinetic energy in permanence, almost to will.

There are 3 magnetic components that allow explaining the universe mechanics in the framework of this theory.

- The magnetic duality that meets the masses by their attraction and their repulsion mutual
- Synchronized and symmetrical rotation of the centers magnetic by spontaneous movement due to their attractive and repellent duality becoming "gravitation" apparent but of which the repulsion becomes ineffective
- The orbital movement by magnetic training and effect satirizes centrifugal motion of each of the masses by the other, and of each around the other, according to the values, inversely proportional manner, until orbital speed and the distance that the separates are located in perfect balance with their attractions that results from this distance.

Attractions that takes forms of "unipolar gravitation" apparently universal.

In fact, all the masses in all the universe work by couples of two elements to the minimum since they must act the one on the other, justifying the

constant movement, and without limitation of quantity of elements, to the manner of our galaxy that can include some billions.

All these couples are independent of one another, organizing itself and living in a manner autonomous without directly report with anyone, although sensitized to the one and the others by their entourage. The destruction of the one, does not induce the destruction of the others as in of other theories. With the only attraction it would suffice to burn a match to provoke the destruction in chain of all the universe, which is not the case with this magnetic theory. This system is perfectly stable and these three functions are perfectly feasible in laboratory.

The universe is governed by constant movements, atom to the galaxy.

Why would the gravitation be magnetic?

When one puts in synchronized and symmetrical rotations the centers of two magnets that normally attract themselves and push back themselves, one obtains two magnets facing face that attract themselves exclusively without pushing back itself, with sixteen times more of attraction whatever their relative positions, their distance, their mass and their speed of common since synchronized rotation. Formulate $(2r)^2 / l = 16$ with $l =$ distance while with an only center in movement, the attraction is only four times bigger for two times less than distance or of parallel.

(Coulomb) $r^2 / l = 4$

What are becoming the repulsions or push ?

When the centers go the one towards the other in attraction, in pull, they act with frenzy, with sixteen times more of power instead of 4 times only according to Coulomb, and when they are in synchronized rotations but similar, they do not push back themselves and remain indifferent, although they did not lose their repellent or push capability.

What is THAT, that is happening in these synchronized rotations between the centers in repulsion?

At the time of these synchronized rotations, one notices oneself that if the centers in attraction move away themselves and compare themselves

alternately the one of the other, the centers in repulsion on the contrary, are held always to the same distance of a center to the other, as themselves they were combined by rigid stems, sometimes going in a direction, sometimes returning in the opposed direction. One can understand that in these conditions, the actions cancel themselves totally between the centers that push back themselves, sometimes itself leader both of them in a direction, and both of them income in the other feels to every u-turn, as themselves they were secured by rigid stems; All action cancels itself then totally as if the repulsion was neuter, but she always is well there, and discreet.

This is the reason why when one puts the magnets in rotation synchronized, only the attractive functions remain as we saw it, while the repulsions no longer play no apparent role.

This is the gravitation thanks to the polar synchronized movements.

During these synchronized rotations, two of the four centers in attraction, a single North and a single South compare themselves simultaneously and symmetrically the one of the other, attract themselves with the same energy that if the four centers were facing face in condition to rest, and parallel, in circuit "closed". Two times more of way by every center, sixteen times more of attraction. To the same instant the two other centers move away themselves symmetrically and simultaneously the one of the other in itself slackens, therefore without braking itself until the four centers be on a same upright line or on a same plan.

Thus, two centers that attract themselves are opportunities in their movement to half every turn, by the two others that are in braking release state and therefore that do not brake themselves, allowing the acceleration of the two preceding ones that put back themselves to their turn immediately in the brake release state to every half turn, while the two others that were in brake release state, put back themselves to their turn in attraction, alternately.

This is that that allows the constant accelerated car movement.

According to the law of Coulomb when two centers in attraction are located facing face, of which the one is stationary and of which the other is

in movement, the attraction is four stronger time for two times less than distance that the separates. Formulate: $r^2 / 1 = 4$ But, if the two centers compare themselves simultaneously the one of the other, the distance that the separates is located reduced spontaneously two times more quickly as in front of a mirror, and the attraction then is multiplied by sixteen instead of to be multiplied by four. Formulate: $(2r)^2 / 1 = 16$. Sixteen times more of attraction.

And that replies exactly to the Fact that the two magnets attract themselves them also with sixteen times more of attraction when the four centers are facing face "in circuit closed" and motionless. What they be two centers themselves attracting with sixteen times more of force or four centers themselves attracting each with four times more of force, the result is the same.

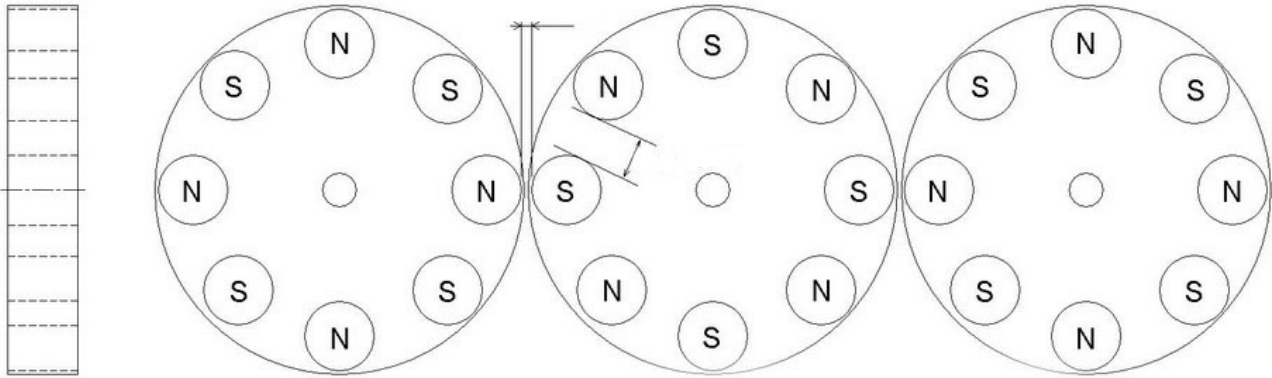
To half every rotation the centers invert their functions. Those that compared themselves begin moving away itself in itself in moment of braking, while those that moved away themselves begin comparing itself while quickening to their turn.

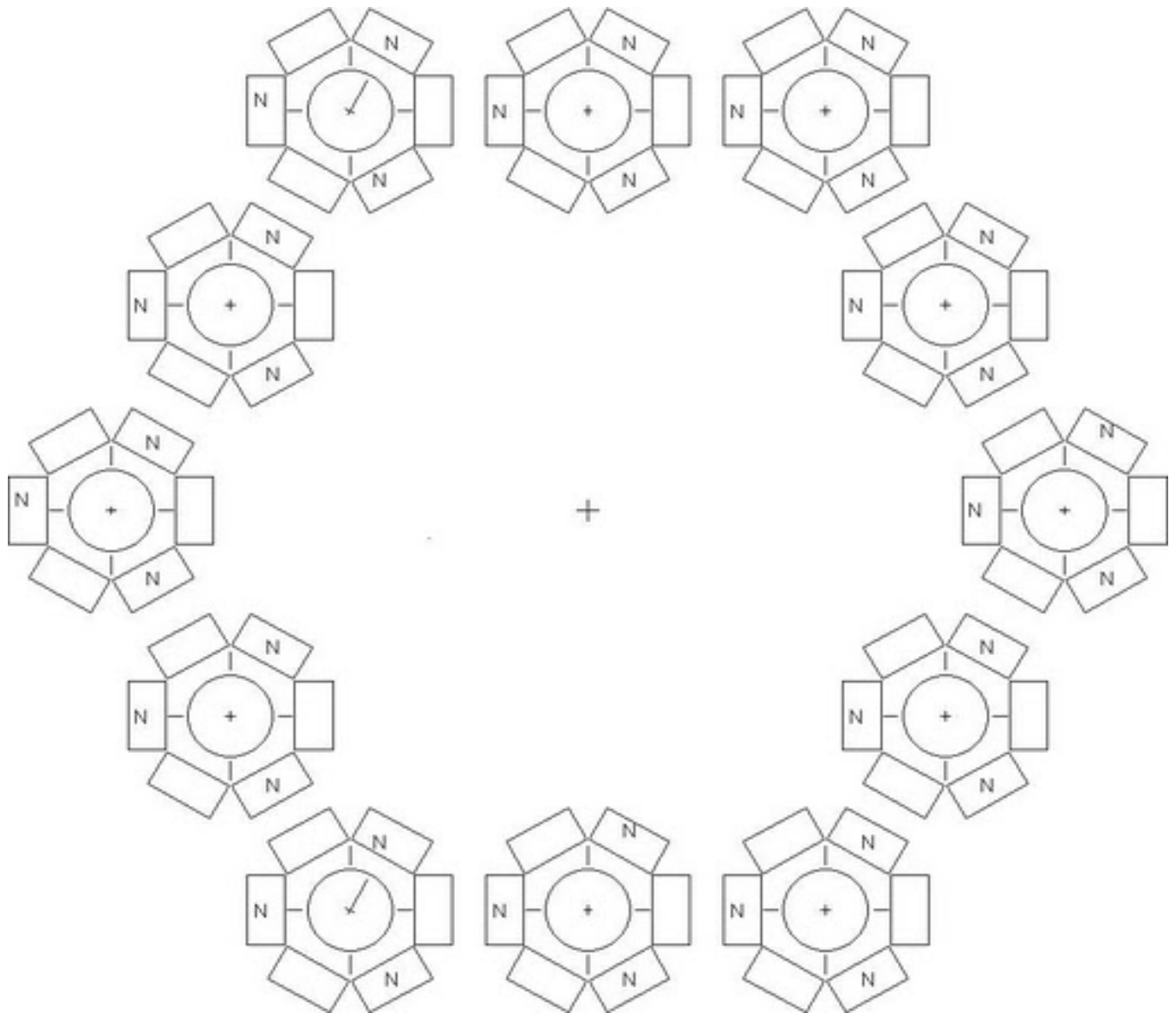
With a device on earth there is not question of constant movement as in spatial emptiness or the masses are in suspension, free of their functions mutual insurance companies, the difference being equally that the planetary masses as in the atoms, are at very big distance, and put themselves in orbits mutual insurance company regulating rotation speeds, which is very different of our magnets that work to very short And without movement orbital. This is the orbital movement that limits the acceleration of the rotations of the universe, otherwise even where it would go speeds if they were delivered to themselves without any average allowing the automatic limitation of accelerations?

Liking synchronized and energy production

When the magnets are in symmetrical synchronized rotations, the centers that are in attraction precipitate themselves simultaneously the one towards the other, while to the return, they move away themselves from even in itself die braking, and otherwise says, without braking itself. From which they produce 2 times more energy than they not some consume, although they are attracted with four times more of force on one hand, and braked

with four times less than forces on the other hand; but they work to doubling the distance to one of the other.





3.Realization of Overunity Generator

The Overunity Generator is a prototype that is made by a handyman that had also bought this document in an earlier version, he inspired him from this and made this new prototype that is interesting in many views.

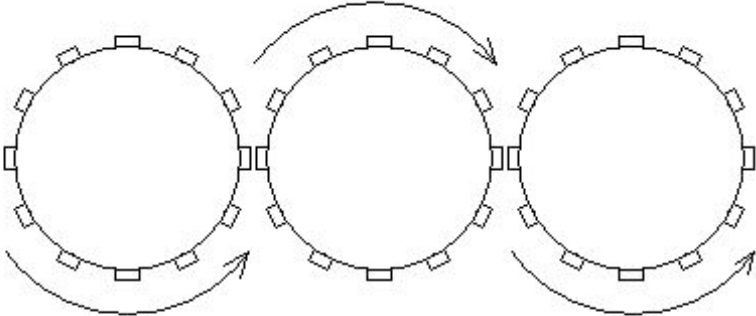
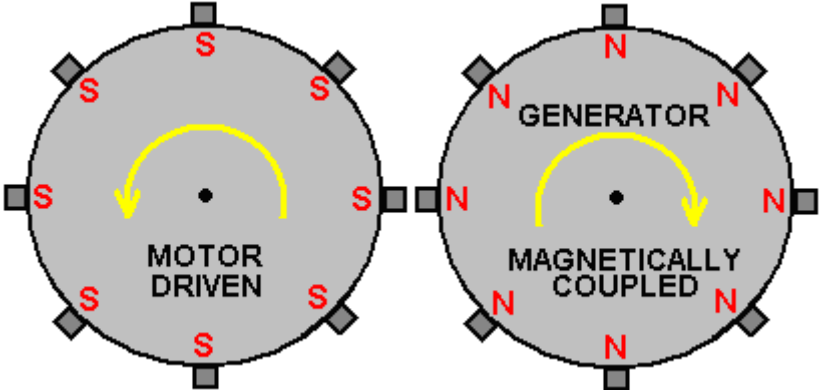


On this photo you can see the meters and the power that goes in that is 97 watts and the power that goes out that is 183 watts. This is clearly overunity.

Some tells that there are maybe errors in the meters, but to know this for sure, the best way to check is to try out by yourself.

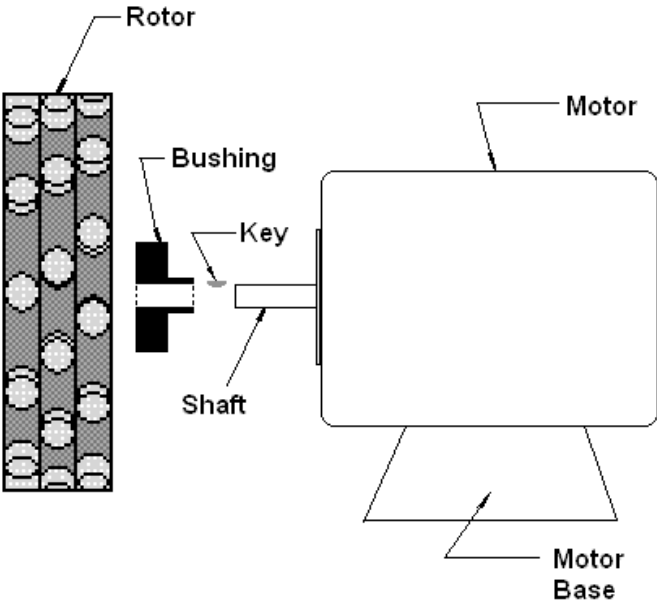


This is the front view about how the magnetic rotors would rotate. In series each rotor rotate in the opposite direction of the one after or before.



Front View

This is a schematic how the rotor is fixed on the shaft of the motor. Or how it can be fixed too on the shaft of the alternators.



Rotor Size

Rotor Size of original Overunity Generator: 6 inch diameter

You can make it bigger, it is expected to produce more power when the rotor is bigger in diameter.

You can buy the disks with the magnets already fixed at the size you want.

Battery

The generator uses one batcap battery, this is a battery with special characteristics. It is made of capacitors. Capacitors make it possible to charge or discharge a lot of energy in a quick time because of their low resistance to charge.

To obtain the same results with normal batteries you would need to put more batteries to be able to charge as rapid.

Generator

The original Overunity Generator has only one motor and one alternator to produce overunity. This is amazing because the first theory explained in the first pages of this document doesn't allow this to be possible. So for sure there are also other phenomenons that we don't know completely that make this possible.

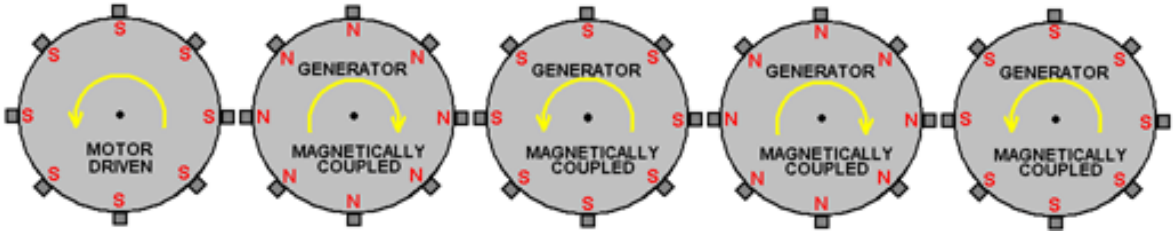
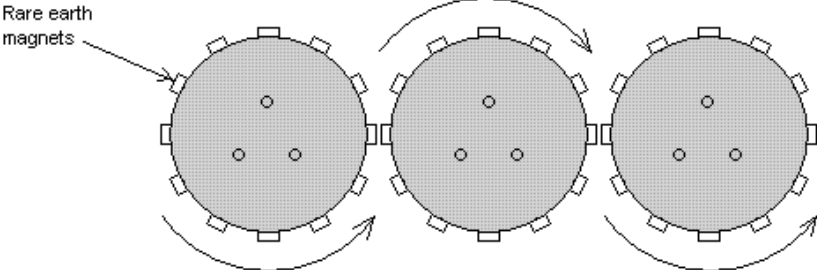
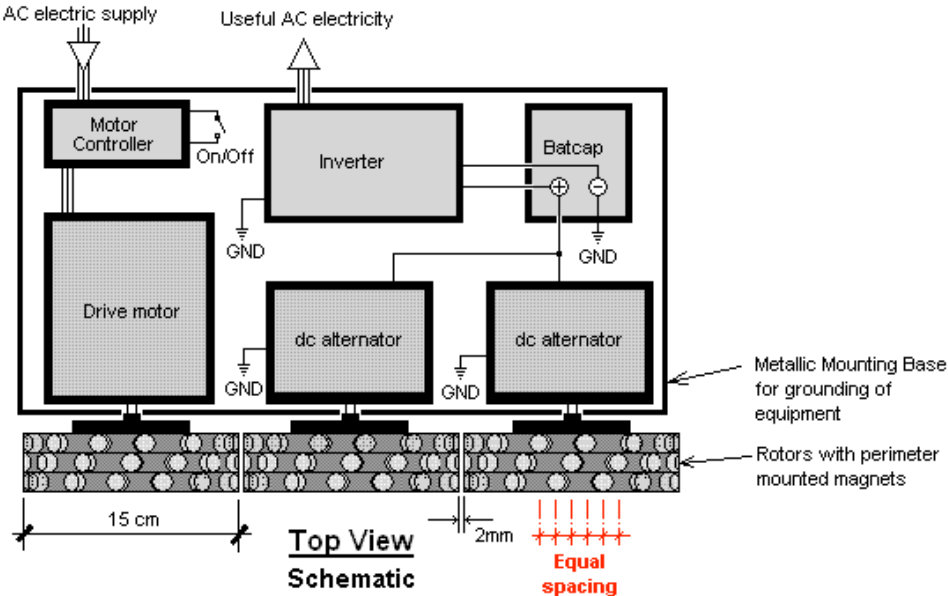


Photo : Schematic of the Overunity Generator with one motor with two alternators. You can put even more alternators in series. All the magnets are mounted in ATTRACTION with all south or north outwards from one rotor to the other.

It is also advised to put a case or box around the rotors for safety reasons.

To generate even more electricity you can make some adaptations :

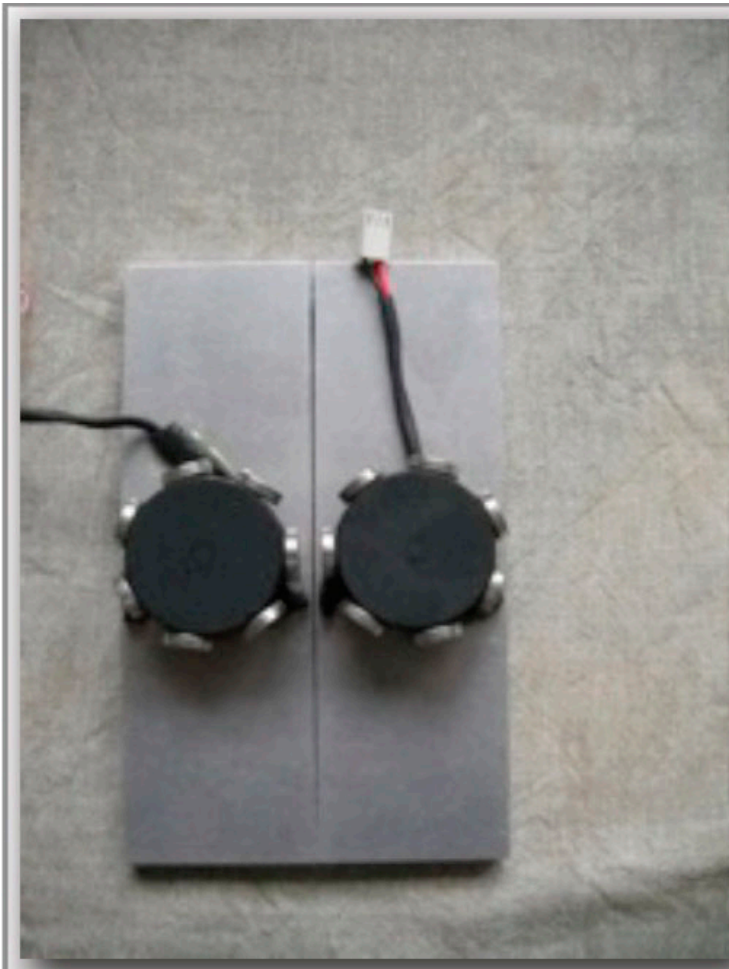
- Increase the number of magnets
- Increase the number of disks
- Increase the power of the magnets
- Increase the number of rotors
- Increase the diameter of the rotors

The limits to more power are first of all the resistance and strength of the construction materials of the rotors. Then also the power limit of the motor and alternators.

4.Proof of principle.

Tested in 2007 from a friend professional in electronics.

Photo : These are little rotors of only one disk of magnets with whom we



made some experiments.

The results were that the consumption of the primary motor increases with the increasing number of alternators put in line, that's normal, but it didn't increase linearly with the number of alternators, it increases always with a half of the consumption.

Example : If the first alternator did increase the consumption of the motor by 1, then the second did increase by 0.5 and the third one put in line by 0.25 and the fourth one by 0.125, this is interesting because there was as much energy on each alternator from the first one to the fourth

one without linear increase in consumption on the first drive motor. So the total increase in consumption on the motor with the four additional alternators was $1 + 0.5 + 0,25 + 0,125 = 1,775$ and the energy on each alternator was $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$

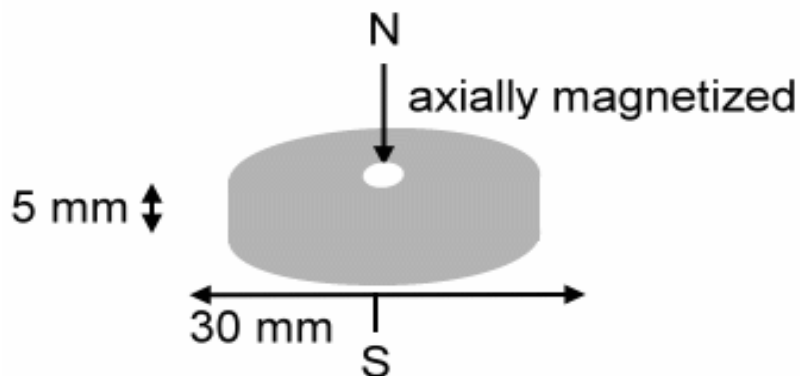
This experiment was done with little neodym magnets fixed on the rotors or alternators from little ventilators.

This experiment was done with only one little disk of only a few centimeters and one layer of magnets, we can expect a lot more energy when the disks are bigger, the rotor with multiple layers or disks of magnets, more stronger magnets and more magnets.

5.List of Suppliers of parts and materials:

NdFeB magnets or neodymium magnets:

This type of magnet is widely used.



It is a permanent magnet made from an alloy of neodymium, iron, and boron.

This materials are used to form the $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ tetragonal crystalline structure.

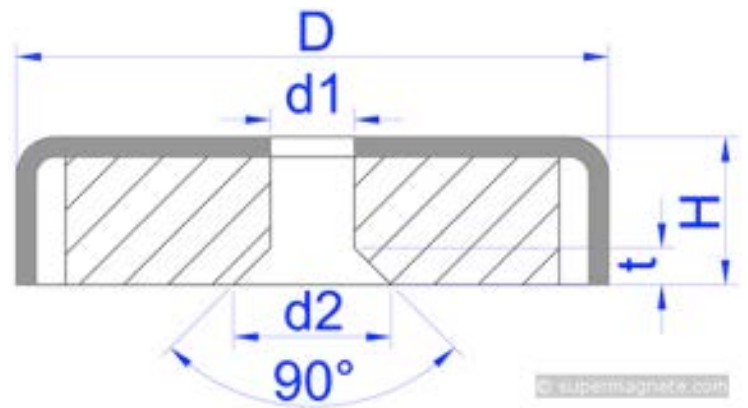
Developed in 1982 by General Motors and Sumitomo Special Metals, neodymium magnets are the strongest type of permanent magnets ever made.

Neodymium magnets have replaced alnico and ferrite magnets in many of the myriad applications of the modern products that require strong permanent magnets, such as motors incordless tools, hard disk drives, and magnetic fasteners.

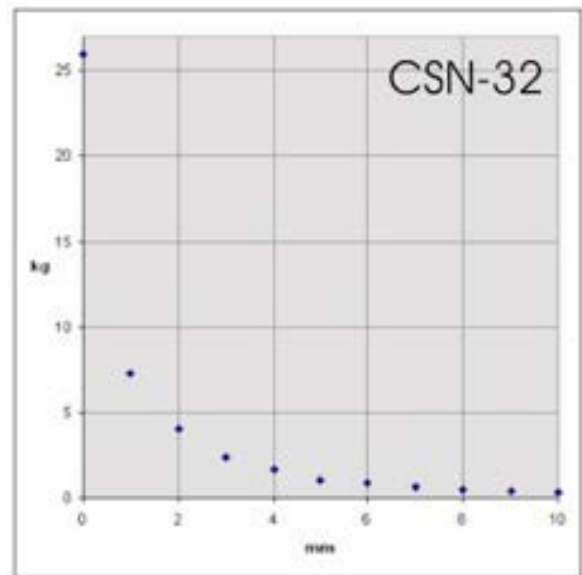


Due to their greater strength allows us the use smaller, lighter magnets for any given application.

Magnetic Characteristics: Material: NdFeB N35 Surface: Ni-Cu-Ni max. Energy Product (BH):max: 263-287 kJ/m³ Residual Flux Density (Br): 1170-1210 mT Gauss 11700-12100 Max. Operating Temp (Tmax): 80 Degree Celcius Coercive Force (Hcb): >= 868 KA/M



Diameter D:32 mm Total height H:7 mm Borehole d1:5,5 mm Countersinking d2:10,4 mm
 Countersinking t:2,45 mm Tolerance: +/- 0.1 mm Weight:37 g Coating:Nickel-plated (Ni)
 Strength : approx. 27 Kg Max.



Graph : Holding strength in relation to the air gap between magnet and steel plate.

Kjmagnetics (Magnets of the original Overunity Generator)

These follow magnets are the magnets used in the first prototype of the Overunity Generator, they are some less strong then the ones before. You can create more power with stronger magnets.

- Dimensions: 3/4" od x 1/4" id x 1/2" thick
- Tolerances: $\pm 0.004"$ x $\pm 0.004"$ x $\pm 0.004"$
- Material: NdFeB, Grade N42
- Plating/Coating: Ni-Cu-Ni (Nickel)
- Magnetization Direction: Axial (Poles on Flat Ends)
- Weight: 0.851 oz. (24.1 g)
- Pull Force, Case 1: 25.88 lbs = 11,7 kg
- Pull Force, Case 2: 33.04 lbs = 15 kg
- Max Operating Temp: 176°F (80°C)
- Brmax: 13,200 Gauss
- BHmax: 42 MGOe



Our RC48 rings are great for science demonstrations. They can be mounted using a fastener through the hole or suspended by a rope or string for hanging ferromagnetic objects.

Generators or alternators

As generator it is advised to use a windmill kind type of generator. This is because they can produce a lot of power even with low speed and in most cases they are more efficient than the kind of alternators you find in cars.

The more efficient they are, the best it is. They also can make electricity at different speeds.

The DC-500 model is intended for motor driven or hydro applications.

Reaches 12 Volts at 1200 RPM

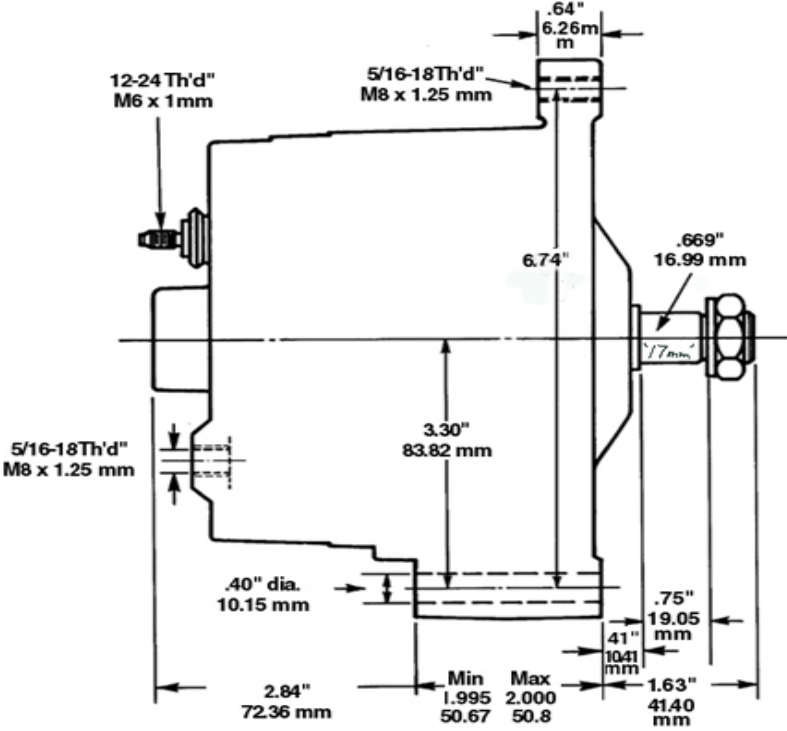
The chart below represents actual output on a test stand. Voltage readings were recorded with the circuit open (No Load) while Amperage was recorded with the output shorted (Max Load). Your system setup will determine what output you will

see in the “real world”. For example a dead battery will pull much more current similar to the shorted output reading than will a fully charged battery. Also the voltage will rise until it meets the voltage of your battery and then level off as the battery is “absorbing” the excess voltage as it charges. This unit can handle over 10,000 RPM with ease but since the output is unregulated you should be sure and run a 100 or 150 amp fuse on the output to prevent damage to the unit if your load becomes excessive. Also consider using a charge regulator so your batteries don’t become overcharged. On our test stand with a 12 Volt battery connected the PMA produced 120 Amps at 2000 RPM.



This PMA unit features the following: Completely Brushless design eliminates the need for maintenance and reduces friction. Specially wound

High-Output stator. Super Strong N42 grade Neodymium rare earth magnets are at its core to replace the inefficient electromagnetic field coil. Zero Cogging It is built using Brand New GM Delco alternator components including NEW Stator Coils, factory balanced shafts and Rotor Pole Shoes. Replacement bearings and parts will be available for years. Built-in rectifier. (DC output is unregulated) This unit is intended for use in Hydro-electric applications or driven with a small gasoline or diesel engine. Pulley and cooling fan included. Built to last with new bearings and a baked on clear ceramic finish that will last for years in harsh outdoor environments. 90 day full replacement warranty on all units (Warranty void if PMA has been opened or tampered with) Produces 12 Volts at 1200 RPM and the voltage keeps going up from there. (see chart below). Produces 120 Amps into a 12 Volt battery at 2000 RPM.



This PMA unit features the following:

- Completely Brushless design eliminates the need for maintenance and reduces friction.
- Specially wound High-Output stator.
- Super Strong N40 grade Neodymium rare earth magnets are at its core to replace the inefficient electromagnetic field coil.
- Zero Cogging
- It is built using Brand New GM Delco alternator components including NEW Stator Coils, factory balanced shafts and Rotor Pole Shoes. Replacement bearings and parts will be available for years.
- Built-in rectifier. (DC output is unregulated)
- This unit can be used in a direct drive high wind turbine, hydro-electric application, or driven with a small gasoline or diesel engine.
- Pulley and cooling fan included.
- Built to last with new bearings and a baked on clear ceramic finish that will last for years in harsh outdoor environments.
- 90 day full replacement warranty on all units (Warranty void if PMA has been opened or tampered with)
- Reaches 12 Volts output at 1200 RPM and the voltage keeps going up from there. (see chart below).
- Produces 120 Amps into a 12 Volt battery at 2000 RPM.

Some questions and answers about the alternator or generator

How does a Permanent Magnet Alternator (PMA) work?

A Permanent Magnet Alternator is a modified car alternator in which the electro-magnet in the rotor of the alternator has been replaced with a very strong Neodymium rare earth magnet.

Why do this? Well if you're trying to make power from wind, hydro (water), or other alternative power source, you need to squeeze every bit of energy you can out of your generator and not let it go to waste. A standard car alternator has the help of a big gasoline powered engine to help it produce power so when the engineers designed it they weren't concerned with creating a truly efficient design. The standard rotor that spins inside

an alternator contains an electromagnet, which when energized creates a magnetic field inside the alternator creating energy.

It takes at least 3 Amps or about 40 watts to energize this magnet, and that is power that is wasted. Those 3 Amps can be very precious on a day when there isn't much wind and you are wasting the first 3 Amps of charging power just to power that inefficient electro-magnet. But the rotor is not the only difference. The stator coil is also specially designed to generate more voltage at a lower RPM than a standard car alternator. This allows us to tailor the output of the alternator to best suit the application it will be used for such as a low RPM direct drive wind generator or a high RPM hydro setup.

As a result of the Permanent Magnet design, there is no longer a way to regulate the output power from inside the alternator, so this must be accomplished by external means. A Diversion or Dump load controller is the best choice as it diverts excess energy into a heating element or other load when the batteries are fully charged.

Getting the wires from the generator to the batteries.

As for the wire, you can use 10/2 or 10/3 extension cord or #6 welding cable. An extension cord is flexible and not too expensive to buy.

Try to keep your batteries as close to the base of your pole as possible as DC current does not like to flow long distances and you will lose some current in the wires

Charge Controllers for Wind Power or other similar systems

I will start off with a quick explanation of what a charge controller actually does for you. Secondly I will answer the commonly asked question; "why can I NOT use a Solar or PV charge controller with my wind generator?"

What is a charge controller?

It is a device that regulates the current and or voltage that you can put into your battery or batteries.

It will not allow you to over charge and ruin your battery or batteries by controlling the voltage at the battery level. Once your battery or batteries are charged the controller kicks in and opens, diverts, or shunts the generator circuit.

Why you cannot use a Solar or PV Charge Controller for Wind.

For the sake of ease we are going to talk about a 12 volt system for this next section.

As I am sure you have noticed Solar and PV Charge Controllers come in 12, 24, 36, and 48-volt ranges, and you must match the range with your battery bank.

Here's why. Most Solar and PV controllers have circuits that will only work within a certain range of voltage and current/amperage.

For example: Lets say you have a 12v solar panel. It will put out between 0-18 volts DC and up to 3.5 amps (or 50 watts).

Most 12 volt Solar charge controllers are designed to handle up to 20 volts and 50 watts, or 3.5 amps of input power.

Most Solar controllers cannot comprehend voltages outside their range of input power, meaning if they get more than 20 volts of input they go nuts, crazy, wacko, screwball, etc.

A wind Generator can (easily) have a range from 0 to more than 100 volts, and amperage of 0 to 50 amps (on average 2 to 30).

Now if your Solar controller is designed to handle 0-18 volts what do you think it would say (if it could talk) when it gets hit with 25 to 100 volts of DC power from your Wind Generator with amperages up to 50 amps?

One other factor to look at on Solar charge controllers is most of them shunt when the battery is charged and that may not be the right solution for your generator. Others open the circuit and let your generator run wild.

You still have to get a wind generator charge controller for the correct battery voltage. And a wind generator charge controller will be designed to handle the wide range of input voltage and amperage from your generator.

An exception to the above are charge controllers such as the Morningstar TriStar 45, which are designed to be used with either wind or solar systems.

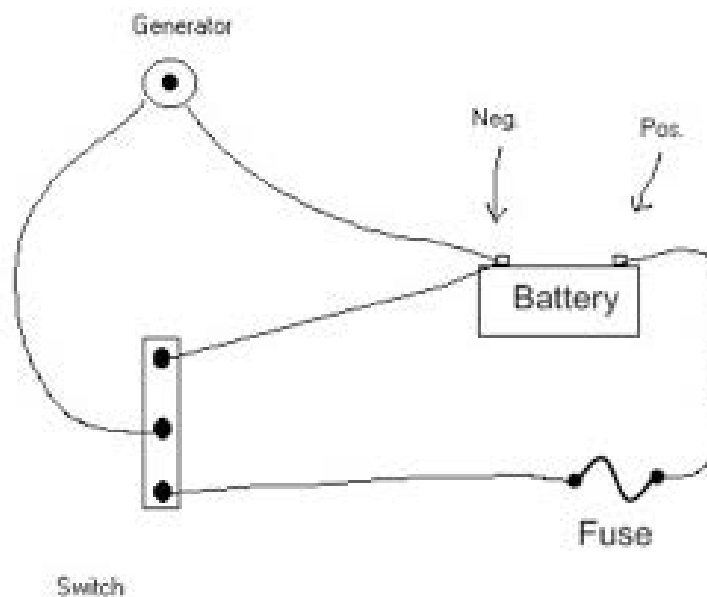
Connecting the Alternator to your Batteries

The alternator can be connected to your batteries in several ways. The most common is to just connect it at the same point you connect your load. But if you are running a higher voltage battery bank such as four 12-Volt batteries connected in series to make 48 Volts you should consider hooking the alternator to just one of the 12 Volt batteries. The reason for this is that the alternator will not start charging your battery until it is spun fast enough to produce more voltage than the voltage of the battery. So for example in a wind setup using our DC-540 model, it reaches 12-Volts at 150 RPM, but it takes about 600 RPM for it to reach 48-Volts. So you can see it would take a fairly windy day to get it turning fast enough to charge a 48-Volt battery bank but only a small breeze to get it to start charging a 12-Volt battery.

We get a bunch of questions asking how do I regulate the voltage coming out of the alternator. The simple answer is you don't. The battery acts as a regulator and absorbs the excess voltage that the alternator puts out. The same thing happens in your cars charging system. If you were to disconnect the battery terminal on your car while it was running, the

alternator voltage output would shoot up dramatically, frying most of the sensitive computer equipment on new cars. So as long as the generator is connected to a battery you don't have to worry about the voltage.

You might want to consider adding a "Stop" switch inline with the output of your generator (see diagram below). A stop switch acts as a brake on the generator slowing it down in high winds or helping to keep it stopped while you raise or lower your tower. What it does is disconnect the generator from your battery and short together the output leads from the generator. This causes significant drag. The generator is very hard to turn when the output is shorted. Just use a Single Pole Double Throw switch (SPDT) and make sure its rated for at least 30 amps. Also consider adding a fuse to the output to keep things safe in case of a trouble.



Motors 110 volt or 220 Volt

You can use almost any kind of motor for the Overunity Generator, but you need to be able to control the speed by voltage control or by a frequency controller.

It is advised to use a motor that has a high efficiency, otherwise you lose power very stupidly.

In the Overunity Generator it is used a AC Motor with speed controller.



But in reality it is also adviced to use an DC motor, so you can more easily connect it to the batteries directly that gives DC current.



Motor Specs: 1.5 HP, 208/230-460V, 1725 RPM, VFD input 240V, 3 Phase, 56C Frame, Cont. Duty, TEFC, C-FACE, New motor and New controller, Totally enclosed, Fan cooled 56C Frame 5/8" shaft. This compact and simple to use package includes a SMV inverter drive which offers sophisticated auto-tuning, fast dynamic torque response and impressive lowspeed operation.



1/3HP Motor and an appropriate Speed Controller that will allow you to run the setup with 220V Single Phase Power (110V also available, please Inquire).

Motor, 60 Hz, 1/3HP, 1725 RPM, 208-230/460 Volts

3 Phase, Solid Base, Totally Enclosed

Reversible Rotation, 1.15 Service Factor

Frame 56, 22 lbs

This compact and simple to use package includes a SMV inverter drive which offers sophisticated auto-tuning, fast dynamic torque response and impressive low-speed operation.

- Highly compact, easy-to-use and low cost, integrated keypad and display, optional built in EMC filter, dynamic braking and remote keypad/display.
- Combined with the appropriate motor to provide full speed control from 0 to 4 times the rated motor rpm. ie. 3430 rpm motor will run from 0 - 13720 rpm.
- The performance and flexibility make it an attractive solution for a broad range of applications including: lathes, saws, grinders, sanders, food processing machinery, packaging machinery, material handling/conveyer systems and HVAC systems.
- They provide forward, reverse, variable speed, and motor overload protection.
- They can maintain constant torque throughout the rpm range, acceleration and deceleration times can be programmed into them.

- All SMV Series products offer the benefits of the EPM, a rugged memory chip that plugs directly into the drive, cutting programming time to seconds.
- An EPM programming module allows drive parameters to be instantly copied onto the chip, and once plugged in, the EPM ensures the drive is ready to run without being powered up.

Rotors

To make the rotors you can use different materials of your choice, example very hard wood that resist to extreme pull forces forces when it rotates at high speed the magnets has to stay strongly anchored otherwise they fly away and this can be very dangerous.

You can use :

Hard wood MDF

Material Delrin or Nylon 6 PA6

Acetal

The Rotors has a size of 150 to 300 mm diameter.

The original Overunity Generator size of the first prototype was 6 inch or 15,24 mm

Inverter or converter

Inverter or Converter of 12v continuous current in 110 volt or 220 volt alternator current.

Envirotech grid tie inverter for solar wind energy.

Batteries with capacitors.

You can use a batcap or other kind of battery with capacitors

The battery used in Overunity Generator is a Batcap. It seems important to use a Batcap or battery with capacitors and not a battery with chemical storage of the energy.

A battery made of capacitors can charge and discharge a lot faster than other types of batteries.

You can try to use normal batteries, but it seems difficult to use because of the high resistance to load.

Normal batteries need a lot of time to load.

You would need also a charge controller to control the load of the battery and to limit the power pushed in to the battery otherwise the battery would not last long.

You can use normal batteries but you would need more batteries than if you use batteries with capacitors.

Multimeter:

A Digital multimeter is ok but we highly recommend to use an Analogue Amp Meter, which goes up to 1 amp or more. You will also



need the meter to measure your thermoelectric modules as well as your battery voltages.

Soldering Iron:



The Soldering iron will be used to solder the wires. The wires will still operate if the connections aren't soldered, though once you are sure it is wired correctly, you should solder all the connections.

And of course:

Patent, screwdriver and knife



Gallery:

