



Nikola Tesla's Fuelless Generator

Oliver Nicholson

While in college, Nikola Tesla claimed it should be possible to operate an electrical motor without sparking brushes. He was told by the professor that such a motor would require perpetual motion and was, therefore, impossible. In the 1880s, Tesla patented the alternating current generator, motor, and transformer we use today.

Ten years after virtually inventing modern electrical technology, Tesla claimed he developed a generator that would not "consume any fuel." Such a generator would not have a conventional source of energy such as oil, coal or falling water. This new generator would get energy from what he called the "ambient medium." He described this source in 1933:

This new power for the driving of the world's machinery will be derived from the energy which operates the universe, the cosmic energy, whose central source for the earth is the sun and which is everywhere present in unlimited quantities.

For nearly 100 years researchers have sought the design for Tesla's "free energy" generator. During the entire time, controversy has reigned with many "experts" disputing Tesla's claims. To be sure, hard information on this device is extremely difficult to find. However, clues, in Tesla's own handwriting, to the nature of his fuelless generator and how it operated have been uncovered!

Tesla's Tesla Coils Defining a Tesla Coil using Nikola Tesla's standards.

Jeff Behary

The modern definition of a Tesla Coil is drastically different than that which is represented in Nikola Tesla's series of High Frequency patents. To better understand Tesla Coils, and how they operate it is vital to study the earliest working models of these coils created by Tesla himself. These devices could operate on alternating or direct currents, utilizing a variety of voltages from 110V to 220V.

The coil to the right is a reproduction of one of the three different styles of these coils. These coils consume from 5 - 20 watts from a 110V power source and produce up to a shower of 4" sparks. These devices supply more than enough power for the average Crookes tube, yielding penetrating Röntgen Rays - one of the many functions envisioned by Tesla for the practical use of these devices.



This presentation is a rare tour of "Forgotten Tesla Technologies" from the 1890s. Discover the apparatus that defined the term "Tesla Coil" as originally described by Nikola Tesla. Included will be photos/films of period apparatus as well as a rare look at the earliest surviving Tesla Coils from 1896-1901.



Tesla's ExtraOrdinary Bladeless Disc Turbines!

**Century Old Technology
Gains New Life with
Modern Applications!**

Frank Germano

The Tesla Turbine is a true, highly efficient mechanical transformer of energy that is little understood in the world of orthodox physics. This presentation is a Tesla turbine builder's dream as we will delve into proper Tesla turbine construction techniques. Getting the basics straight is always essential to understanding the turbine's operating principles.

Once the basics are covered, we will examine Nikola Tesla's infamous *valvular conduit* design and how it integrates with the turbine's operation. Its unique appearance brings to mind Viktor Schauberg's work with vortexian water flows. We will make comparisons between the Tesla Turbine and Schauberg's "Repulsive" (Implosion Engine).

The Tesla Turbine can also be run in REVERSE! Conventionally, the turbine is run from fluid entering the disks' periphery, and exhausting at the center. By operating it in REVERSE it becomes an extraordinary pump!

This is an amazing pump, with a number of critical applications where fluids and other materials need to be moved without shearing forces. This device is also extremely effective in pumping slurries.

Tesla's turbine/pump has not achieved its full potential due to a number of myths. For instance, current conventional research claims that the Tesla Turbine is inefficient, we will prove otherwise. Furthermore, we will reveal what is really happening between those disks!