

Notes on a Visit to Floyd Sweet pertaining to the VTA

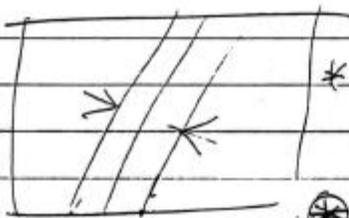
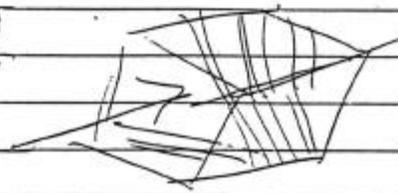
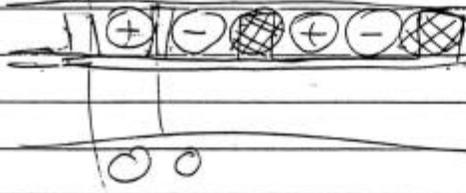
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Brighter Tomorrow though information today

NOTES ON SPARKY'S VTA MADE AFTER VISITING SPARKY IN OCT. 92

16/10/92

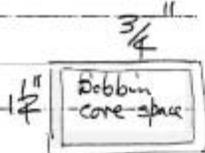
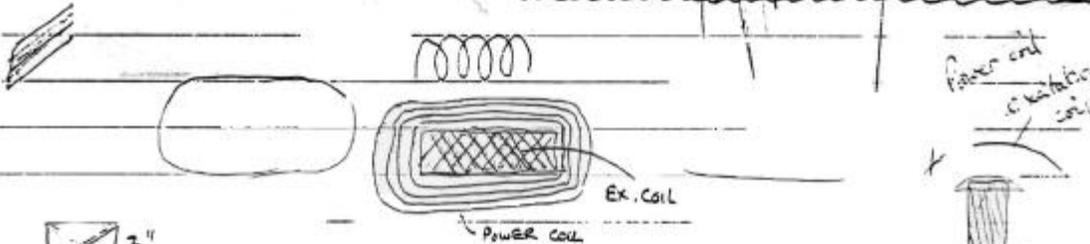
Spark activated his magnets in a fluxgate furnace in a manner DIFFERENT from Sparky's method



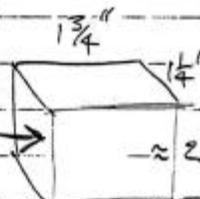
No 17 wire in power coil

* The power coil has ≈ 2.1 times more turns than required by Faraday's laws. This was empirically determined by Sparky.

The resonant frequency of the magnets is $\approx 7\text{Hz}$



Excitation Coil
Bobbin core
dimensions



Barium ferrite

6"x4"x1" thick Magnets are spaced $\approx 2"$ apart in traction mode

The excitation coil is inside the power coil and is bilar wound to cause a space stress in the magnets. The excitation is very weak but apparently moves the traction flux. is Sparky's interpretation, but since the kernel flux of the conditioned magnet is cancelled out at least 1" from the pole faces, in the central air gap, flux may appear and disappear in step with the similar space stress caused by the excitation coil.

16/10/92

Sparky stressed that if the corresponding alternate layer windings do not sit exactly on top of each other, the coil will not work. Hand winding of the coil is performed by a professional coil winder and takes 10 to 14 days usually.

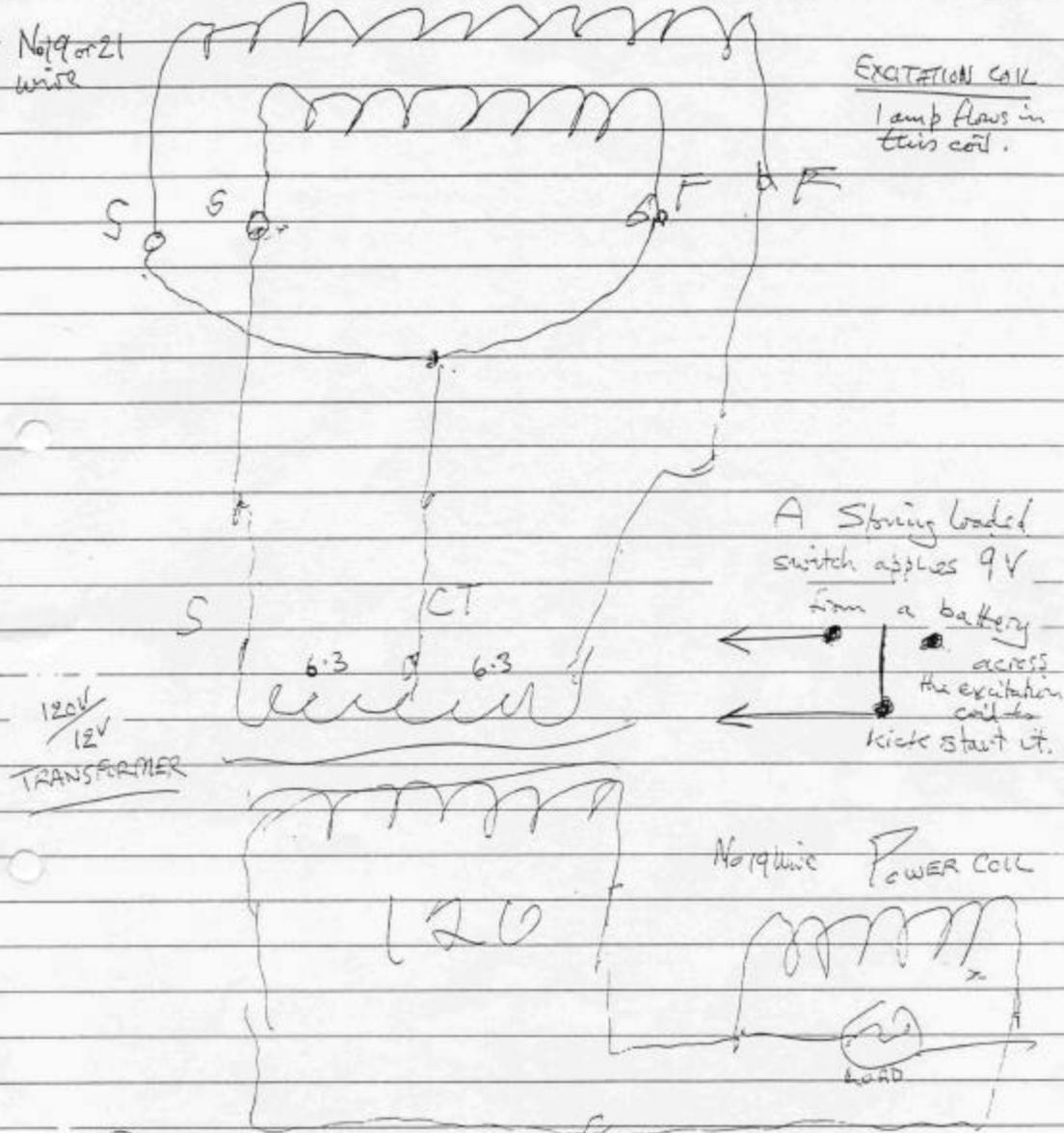
The "tornado sound" occurs when the device is down from 6 lbs to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb - $\frac{1}{4}$ lb in weight with the power coil shorted out. Sparky said that the levitation effect does not occur when the light-bulb load is connected. The weight reduction occurs as the drive to the excitation coil is increased. (Shades of Henry Wallace's shorted turn of mercury in a toroidal tube?) Sparky killed the tornado sound by turning down the variac driving the excitation coil. He did not have a breaker switch in the power coil.

He thinks that positive feedback occurs in this system since both power and excitation coils are fully immersed in the traction field of the magnets. He says the tornado sound is connected to some kind of "vortex" and got slit scared when this occurred. It took him about 10 seconds to shut the device down. He thought it was going to blow up so does not intend to repeat this experiment. He said that the tornado sound comes on quickly at full cha so there is no possibility of demonstrating it safely. (It may be that externalization of the excitation coil would reduce the highly non-linear positive feedback and so allow this problem to be controlled).

Note: Sparky selected his 6"x4"x1" Barium ferrite magnets to have as uniform a flux density over the faced poles as possible using an XY scanner mechanism carrying a Hall probe.

VTA COIL CONNECTION DIAGRAM DRAW BY SPARKY
IN OCTOBER, 1992, FOR P. BRUCE.

NO. 1010-1010-1010-1010



No. of turns on power coil = N

$$N = \frac{E \times 10^8}{4.44 B A f} \times 1.1$$

B = flux density
A = CSA of coil
f = frequency.
1.1 = empirical factor devised by Sparky

16/10/22

The current initially driven into the power coil comes from a capacitor discharge and lasts about 500 μ s. This huge pulse zaps the magnets and causes them to be "dazed." Next, a 60 or 50 or "X" hertz ^(amp to 5 amp) current is driven into the coil. This current has superimposed on it Sparky's proprietary waveform which is picked off the front of his photon detector (a TV colour tube with cathode & grid driven by two signal generators and with the cathode capacitatively coupled to an amplifier coupled to a magnetic lens detector of VPF) by means of a simple vertical wire aerial.

→ self-taped on to the front of the glass face of the TV tube. The aerial picks up the signal penetrating the glass. This signal is then amplified and capacitatively coupled into the power coil. Sparky says the conditioning occurs only when the display of "photons" forms a 6"x4" array which is exactly equal to the polar area of each magnet. The magnetic lens detector is a yoke winding taken off an old TV tube with resistors in series with the coils to make the coils high impedance.

The conditioning takes a little time (\approx 10 to 15 minutes). The LAST FREQUENCY INPUTTED INTO THE MAGNETS IS REMEMBERED AND IS SUBSEQUENTLY ADOPTED AS THE OUTPUT FREQUENCY WHEN AN EXTERNAL LOAD IS CONNECTED ACROSS THE POWER COIL.

EXCITATION COIL OR POWER COIL → The coil is bifilar wound from No 19 wire with Guberman's wire (twine) between each turn. Each layer has 10 turns with 6 layers in all separated by paper between layers. Each alternate layer has its turns EXACTLY over the next lower layer of the same angle. Thus, there are 3 layers at 40° to 45° and 3 layers at 135° to 140° (ie approx 90° between layers) Note: less than 40° does not work.